

New York City Borough-Based Jail System
DraftFinal Scope of Work to Prepare a
Draft Environmental Impact Statement
CEQR No. 18DOC001Y

A. INTRODUCTION

The City of New York, through the New York City Department of Correction (DOC) and the Mayor’s Office of Criminal Justice (MOCJ), is proposing to implement a borough-based jail system (the “proposed project”) as part of the City’s continued commitment to create a modern, humane and safe justice system. The proposed project would develop four new detention facilities to house individuals who are in the City’s correctional custody with one detention facility located in each ~~of~~ borough for the Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, and Queens. The sites under consideration consist of the following (see **Figure 1**):

- Bronx Site—~~320 Concord Avenue~~745 East 141st Street¹
- Brooklyn Site—275 Atlantic Avenue
- Manhattan Site—~~80 Centre~~124-125 White Street²
- Queens Site—126-02 82nd Avenue

Given the City’s success in reducing both crime and the number of people in jail, coupled with the current physical and operational deficiencies at the correctional facilities located on Rikers Island—~~Correctional Facility~~ (Rikers Island), the City committed to closing the jails on Rikers Island. The 2017 report *Smaller, Safer, Fairer*³ provides the City’s roadmap for creating a smaller, safer, and fairer criminal justice system. Central to this effort is the City’s goal to provide a system of modern borough-based detention facilities while reducing the number of people in the City’s jails to a total average daily population of 5,000 persons.

Under the proposed project, all individuals in DOC’s custody would be housed in the new borough-based detention facilities and the City would ~~no longer detain people at~~ close the jails on Rikers Island. Each proposed facility location is City-owned property, but requires a number of discretionary actions that are subject to the City’s Uniform Land Use Review Procedures (ULURP) including, but not limited to, site selection for public facilities, zoning approvals, and for certain sites, changes to the City map. DOC issued a Positive Declaration in accordance with the rules and procedures of the City Environmental Quality Review (CEQR), stating that the proposed project has the potential to result in significant adverse environmental impacts and that

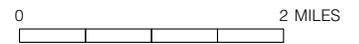
¹ In previous documents such as the Draft Scope of Work, this site was identified as 320 Concord Avenue; the address 745 East 141st Street is the same site as 320 Concord Avenue. It is expected that the Bronx detention facility address would be 745 East 141st Street and the proposed mixed-use building address would be 320 Concord Avenue.

² 80 Centre Street was also evaluated as a potential site for the proposed detention facility in Manhattan and was identified as the site in the Draft Scope of Work. Refer to Section H, “Site Selection,” for further discussion of this site.

³ New York City Mayor’s Office of Criminal Justice. *Smaller, Safer, Fairer: A Roadmap to Closing Rikers Island*. Available: <https://rikers.cityofnewyork.us/the-plan/>. Last accessed August 12, 2018March 20, 2019.



- ❶ Bronx Site - 745 East 141st Street
- ❷ Brooklyn Site - 275 Atlantic Avenue
- ❸ Manhattan Site - 124-125 White Street
- ❹ Queens Site - 126-02 82nd Avenue



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a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) is to be prepared. ~~This~~A Draft Scope of Work ~~was~~is prepared for public review as the first step in that CEQR process.

In accordance with the City's DEIS scoping procedures, a series of public scoping sessions ~~have been~~were scheduled to facilitate public review, community engagement, and comment on ~~this~~the Draft Scope of Work. These public scoping sessions ~~will be~~were held as follows:

Borough of Brooklyn, September 20, 2018, 6:00 PM
P.S. 133 William A. Butler School
610 Baltic Street, Brooklyn, NY 11217

Borough of Queens, September 26, 2018, 6:00 PM
Queens Borough Hall
120-55 Queens Boulevard, Kew Gardens, NY 11424

Borough of Manhattan, September 27, 2018, 6:00 PM
Manhattan Municipal Building
1 Centre Street, New York, NY 10007

Borough of Bronx, October 3, 2018, 6:00 PM
Bronx County Courthouse
851 Grand Concourse, Bronx, NY 10451

Pursuant to the City's Rules of Procedure for CEQR, written comments on ~~this~~the Draft Scope of Work ~~will also be~~were accepted by DOC through October ~~15~~29, 2018, and should be sent to Howard Fiedler at 75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160, East Elmhurst, NY 11370 or emailed to boroughplan@doc.nyc.gov.

~~After the public review period, a Final Scope of Work will be prepared and issued and that~~Following the public review period, modifications have been made to the proposed project, and the City reviewed and considered comments received during the public scoping process. Appendix A to this Final Scope identifies the comments made during the public review period and provides responses. All written comments are included in Appendix B, "Written Comments Received on the Draft Scope of Work." This Final Scope of Work was prepared after consideration of relevant public comments. This Final Scope of Work will be the basis for the DEIS, which will analyze the potential environmental impacts of the proposed project. Additional opportunities for public engagement will continue ~~after the Final Scope of Work is issued~~ as part of the public review process for the DEIS and ULURP. For more details, please go to rikers.cityofnewyork.us.

B. BACKGROUND

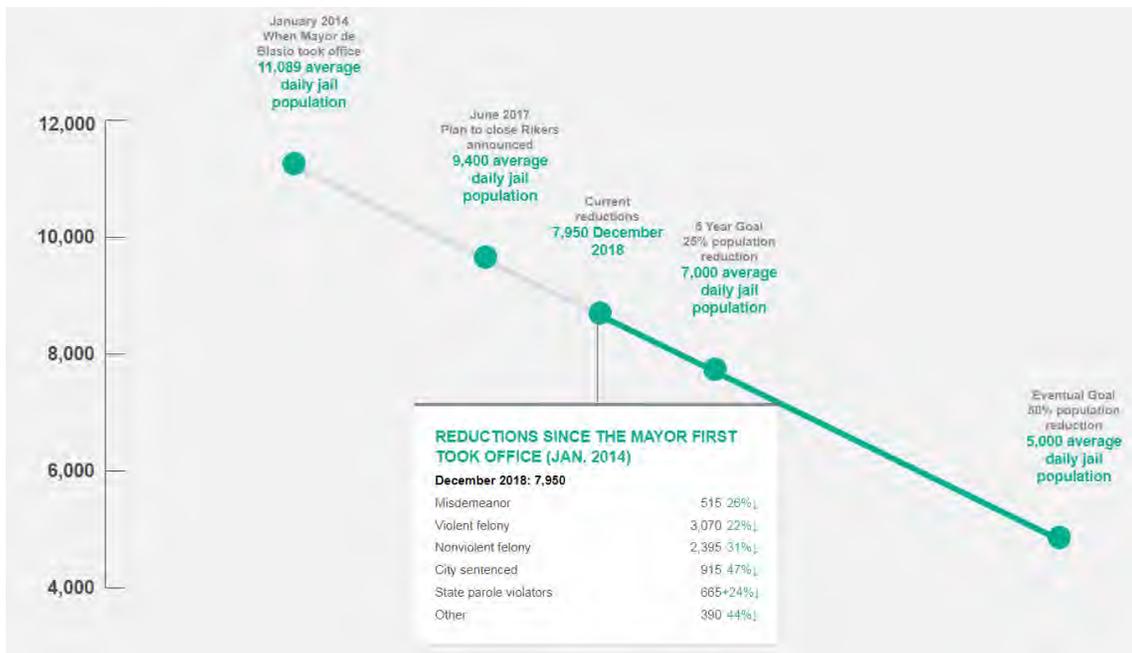
HISTORICAL CHANGES IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESS SYSTEM

In the last four years, New York City has experienced an acceleration in the trends that ~~have~~ defined the City's public safety landscape over the last three decades. While jail and prison populations around the country have increased, New York City's jail population has fallen by half since 1990, and declined by ~~27~~30 percent since Mayor de Blasio took office. Indeed, in the last four years, the City experienced the steepest four-year decline in the jail population since 1998. This decline in jail use has occurred alongside record-low crime. Major crime has fallen by ~~7~~6~~8~~ percent in the last ~~thirty~~25 years (since 1993) and by ~~43~~14 percent in the last ~~four~~2017~~five~~ (since

~~2013). 2018~~ was the safest year in CompStat⁴ history, ~~with homicides down 13 percent, and shootings down 21 percent.~~ New York City’s historic and durable decline in crime rates is continued and unique proof that we can increase safety while shrinking the jail population.

Smaller, Safer, Fairer, the City’s roadmap to closing Rikers Island, was released in June 2017 and includes 18 strategies to ultimately reduce the jail population to 5,000, allowing for the closure of the jails on Rikers Island and transition to the proposed borough-based jail system. Progress on these strategies is underway with the partnership of New Yorkers, the courts, district attorneys, defenders, mayoral agencies, service providers, City Council, and others within the justice system. When New York City released its roadmap in June 2017, the City’s jails held an average of 9,400 people on any given day. ~~One year later~~In December 2018, the population ~~has~~ dropped to approximately 8,300, a 12.15 percent decline ~~that puts the City ahead of schedule in its efforts to reduce the population~~ (see **Chart 1**).

Chart 1
NYC Average Daily Population (ADP) in Detention



Source: New York City Mayor’s Office of Criminal Justice.

A number of factors have contributed to the decline in jail population, including:

- **Reduced crime and arrest rates.** Major crime decreased by 13.14 percent in the City in the last fourfive years. ~~While not every person arrested spends time in jail, every~~ land arrests have fallen by 37 percent drop in. The City has invested in reducing crime results in 60 fewer

⁴ CompStat, short for Compare Statistics, is an organizational management tool for police departments that is used to reduce crime.

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people in jail on any given day, through the Mayor's Action Plan for Neighborhood Safety (MAP) and the Office to Prevent Gun Violence (OPGV), among other initiatives.

- **Fewer people enter jail.** Among other system dynamics, interventions aimed at reducing the number of low- and medium-risk people entering jail contributed to about ~~60~~35 percent of the total reduction of people in jail to date. These include major investments in diversion (preventing more than ~~9~~11,000 people from entering jail); alternatives to jail sentences; making it easier to pay bail through funding bail expeditors; expanding the charitable bail fund citywide and implementing online bail payment; and targeted initiatives focused on the unique needs of specific groups such as women, adolescents, and those with mental/behavioral health issues.
- **Cases resolved faster.** Reductions in unnecessary case delays have resulted in fewer defendants' cases extending beyond one year. For example, since the start of Justice Reboot⁵ in April 2015, the number of Supreme Court cases pending for more than one year has declined ~~37~~22 percent (~~140~~746 cases, as of January 5, 2019).

A full copy of *Smaller, Safer, Fairer* is provided in **Appendix C**.

FACILITIES AT RIKERS ISLAND

Currently, the majority of the people held in the City's jail system are held at Rikers Island. Rikers Island is a 413-acre City-owned property located in the East River and is part of the Bronx, although it is accessed from Queens. It has a capacity for approximately ~~13,400~~11,300 people in detention in ~~nine~~eight active jail facilities.⁶ Most facilities on Rikers Island were built more than 40 years ago and create serious challenges to the safe and humane treatment of those in detention. In addition, the Rikers Island's isolation limits accessibility to both staff and visitors, as described in the report, *A More Just New York City*, issued by the Independent Commission on New York City Criminal Justice and Incarceration Reform (the Lippman Commission).

While the City now offers free, express shuttle bus service to and from Rikers Island designed to facilitate visits for family and friends of people in custody, Rikers Island is still geographically isolated from the rest of New York City. It is accessed by a small, narrow bridge that connects it with Queens. This isolation makes it difficult for DOC staff, family members, defense attorneys, social service providers, and other service providers and visitors to access their jobs, loved ones, and clients. As noted in *A More Just New York City*, visiting a person in detention on Rikers Island can take an entire day, forcing people to miss work and make costly arrangements for child care.

Additionally, the location of Rikers Island results in inefficient transportation and an increase in related costs to the City, as DOC must expend substantial time and resources transporting people in detention off the Island for court appearances and appointments. The Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice continuously works with DOC and the State Office of Court Administration (OCA) to find ways to further improve on-time court production and reduce case delays associated with late production. All defendants, regardless of incarcerated status, are required to be present

⁵ Justice Reboot is the City's initiative aimed at reducing unnecessary case delays. The City created a centralized coordinating body, run through the Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice, that conducts deep analytical dives into borough-specific case processing problems and provides targeted solutions.

⁶ "People in detention" refers to all those in the custody of the New York City Department of Correction, regardless of legal status, including but not limited to pretrial detainees, City-sentenced individuals and people held on State parole violations.

~~at court at 9:30 am. DOC must transport more than 1,000 people on and off the Island each day for court appearances and an additional number of people to hospital care appointments, and this inevitably causes some to miss court appearances and off-site treatment dates. If defendants are produced late, it may result in their appearance being rescheduled for a later date (or ‘delayed’), which can contribute to delayed resolution and longer length of stay in DOC custody. Missed court appearances can further draw out case timelines and cause other disruptions to court schedules, and missing appointments can result in potentially adverse consequences for people who are detained in other ways.~~

Finally, the transformative vision contemplated under the City’s proposal cannot be achieved through renovations of the current ~~the~~ facilities on Rikers Island ~~since these buildings have an average age of more than 40 years, with even the newest facility dating back~~due to 1991~~its physical isolation.~~

OTHER CITY JAIL FACILITIES

DOC currently operates four other detention facilities not located on Rikers Island. These facilities are the Brooklyn Detention Complex, Manhattan Detention Complex (MDC), Queens Detention Complex (currently decommissioned), and the Vernon C. Bain Center. These facilities can accommodate a total of about 2,500 people in detention⁷. The Brooklyn Detention Complex, Manhattan Detention Complex, and Queens Detention Complex are located on sites that are proposed for redevelopment with modern detention facilities under the proposed project and are described in Section C, “Project Description,” below. The Vernon C. Bain Center is a five-story barge that provides medium to maximum security detention facilities and serves as the Bronx detention facility for ~~intake processing~~admissions. It is located in the East River near the Hunts Point neighborhood of the Bronx.

~~The Manhattan Detention Complex is located at 124 White Street and 125 White Street and consists of a North Tower and a South Tower with a total of approximately 387,800 gsf of court and detention center uses and approximately 1,000 existing beds for people in detention. An aerial walkway above White Street connects the North Tower to the South Tower of the detention complex. The North Tower was opened in 1990. The South Tower, formerly the Manhattan House of Detention was opened in 1983, after a complete remodeling. The complex houses men in detention, most of them undergoing the intake process or facing trial in Manhattan.~~

These existing facilities cannot be expanded to meet the needs of the contemporary facilities envisioned. The existing facilities are limited with regard to capacity and inefficient in design. Many of the existing facilities date back to the 1960s, 1970s, and 1980s and have not been renovated since the early 1990s. Facility layouts are outdated and do not provide for the quality of life sought in more modern detention facilities, with regard to space needs, sunlight, and social spaces.

PROJECTED REDUCTIONS IN THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN THE CITY’S JAILS

~~Admissions~~The number of people who enter and the length of time they stay are the two drivers that determine the size of the population in~~city~~the City’s jails. The City is in the process of implementing the strategies laid out in *Smaller, Safer, Fairer*, which are expected to reduce the

⁷ Not including the existing capacity in the Queens Detention Complex, which is no longer used as a detention facility.

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average daily jail population by 25 percent, from approximately 9,400 to approximately 7,000 people over the next ~~five~~three years, with the goal of achieving a total average population of 5,000 by 2027.⁸ ~~One year following~~Eighteen months after the release of *Smaller, Safer, Fairer*, the City's jail population ~~has decreased~~fell to below 8,300 for the first time in almost 40 years, a decrease of ~~12~~almost 15 percent that puts the City ahead of schedule in its efforts to reduce the population.

C. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The City's success in reducing crime and lowering the number of people in jail, coupled with grassroots support for ~~ending~~closing the use of jails on Rikers Island as a detention facility, has ~~allowed~~facilitated the City of New York, through DOC and MOCJ, to propose ~~to implement~~implementing a borough-based jail system as part of the City's continued commitment to create a modern, humane and safe justice system.

Under the proposed project, the City would establish a system of four new modern borough-based detention facilities to house a total population of 5,000 in order to no longer detain people in the jails at Rikers Island. One facility will be located in each of the boroughs of the Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, and Queens. Each of the proposed facilities would provide approximately 1,510437 beds to house people in detention. In total, the proposed project would provide approximately 5,748 beds to accommodate an average daily population of 5,000 people in a system of four borough-based jails, while allowing space for population-specific housing requirements, such as those related to safety, security, health, and mental health, among other factors, and fluctuations in the jail population.

A guiding urban design principle for the proposed project is neighborhood integration. This includes promoting safety and security, designing dignified environments, leveraging community assets, and providing added value and benefits to the surrounding neighborhoods. The new facilities would be designed with the needs of the communities in mind. They will encourage positive community engagement and serve as civic assets in the neighborhoods. The new buildings would be integrated into the neighborhoods, providing connections to courts and service providers and also offering community benefits. The proposed project is intended to strengthen connections between people who are detained to families and communities ~~through~~by allowing people to remain closer to their loved ones and other people, which allows better engagement of incarcerated individuals with attorneys, social service providers, and community supports so that they will do better upon leaving and be less likely to return to jail. In addition, the proposed project would implement streetscape improvements at each site. The specific improvements at each site would vary, but in general would include sidewalk improvements, new benches, landscaping features, improved lighting, and signage and wayfinding features.

The proposed project would ensure that each borough facility has ample support space for quality educational programming, recreation, therapeutic services, publicly accessible community space, and staff parking. The support space would also include a public-service-oriented lobby, visitation space, space for robust medical screening for new admissions, medical and behavior health exams, health/mental health care services, ~~infirmaries~~medical clinics and therapeutic units, and

⁸ New York City Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice. *Smaller, Safer, Fairer: A Roadmap to Closing Rikers Island*. p. 11. Available: <https://rikers.cityofnewyork.us/the-plan/>.

administrative space. The community space is intended to provide useful community amenities, such as community facility programming or street-level retail space.

Each facility would be designed to minimize the effect on the surrounding neighborhood urban design while also achieving efficient and viable floorplans that optimize access to program space, outdoor space, and natural light. The borough facilities would be designed to be self-sufficient buildings, with smaller housing units that allow officers to better supervise as a result of the improved floorplans. The proposed project contemplates implementing new borough-based facilities that provide sufficient space for effective and tailored programming, appropriate housing for those with medical, behavioral health and mental health needs, and the opportunity for a more stable reentry into the community. Additionally, the facilities would provide a normalized environment of operations that supports the safety and well-being of both staff and those who are detained in the City's correctional custody.

Each facility would be designed to integrate with the surrounding neighborhood while also achieving efficient and viable floorplans that optimize access to program space, outdoor space, and natural light. The borough facilities would be designed to be self-sufficient buildings, with more manageable housing units (i.e., a standardized module consisting of cells with a common dayroom, support spaces, and recreation yard) that allow officers to better supervise as a result of the improved floorplans. The proposed project contemplates implementing new borough-based facilities that provide sufficient space for effective and tailored programming, appropriate housing for those with medical, behavioral health and mental health needs, and the opportunity for a more stable reentry into the community. Additionally, the facilities would provide a normalized environment of operations that supports the safety and well-being of both staff and those who are detained in the City's correctional custody. People who are detained would have access to recreation yards in their housing unit and recreation space would be provided in each facility for staff.

The program components for each site are summarized in **Table 1**.

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**Table 1
Program Components by Project Site**

Site Name	Address	Housing for People in Detention¹	Support Services²	Community Facility Space and/or Retail³	Centralized Care Services⁵	Court/Court-Related Facilities⁶	Parking	Residential Use	Maximum Zoning Height (in feet)⁴
Bronx	745 East 141st Street	870,000 gsf (1,437 beds)	350,000 gsf	40,000 gsf (community and/or retail) 31,000 gsf (community and/or retail)	0	10,000 gsf	575 (accessory)	178,025 gsf (approx. 235 units)	245
Brooklyn	275 Atlantic Avenue	900,000 gsf (1,437 beds)	260,000 gsf	30,000 gsf (community and/or retail)	0	0	292 (accessory)	0	395
Manhattan	124-125 White Street	910,000 gsf (1,437 beds)	340,000 gsf	20,000 gsf (community and/or retail)	0	0	125 (accessory)	0	450
Queens	126-02 82nd Avenue	875,000 gsf (1,437 beds)	233,000 gsf	25,000 gsf (community)	125,000 gsf	0	1,281 (605 accessory and 676 public)	0	270

Notes:

- 1) Includes beds for the general population as well as for persons who are detained with medical or mental health conditions (i.e., "therapeutic units").
- 2) Support services include public entrance and lobby, visitation space, space for quality educational programming and services for people in detention, health services and therapeutic unit support, and administrative space.
- 3) At the Bronx Site, for analysis purposes, it is assumed that 13,000 gsf will be allocated for retail use and 27,000 gsf will be allocated for community facility use. In addition, it is assumed that 15,500 gsf will be allocated for retail use and 15,500 gsf will be allocated for community facility use in connection with the adjacent proposed mixed-use development.
- 4) As measured from ground-floor base plane. Maximum height is based on conceptual designs for each facility and does not include possible rooftop mechanical penthouses. Actual building height above grade would include an additional 40 feet at each location for rooftop mechanical space.
- 5) Centralized infirmary and maternity ward services for the entire borough-based jail system.
- 6) The court facilities would be a parole court in the Bronx.

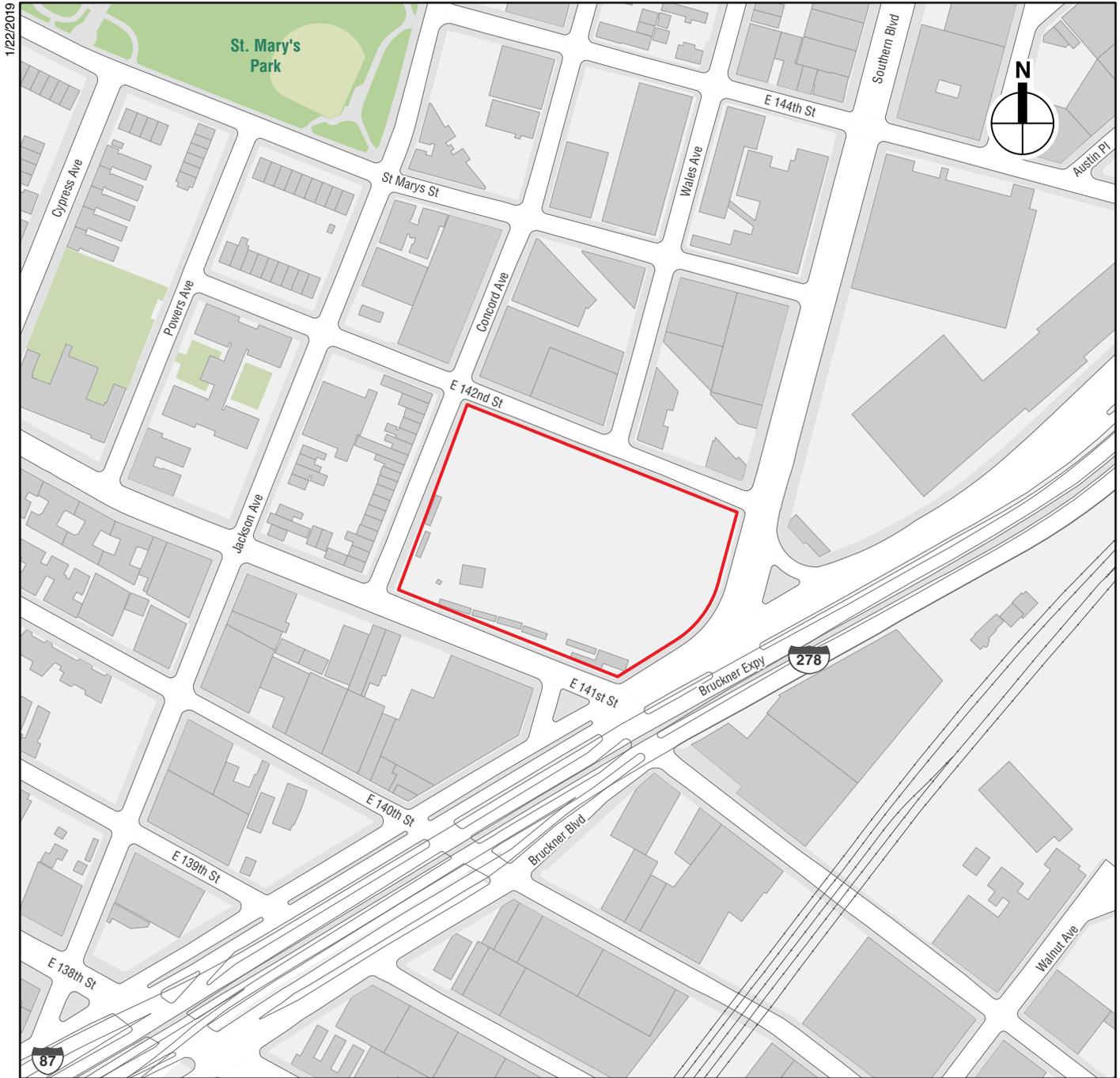
Source: Perkins Eastman.

BRONX SITE

The Bronx Site is located at ~~320 Concord Avenue~~ 745 East 141st Street (Block 2574, Lot 1) in the Mott Haven neighborhood of the Bronx Community District 1 (see **Figure 2**). The site is within the block bounded by East 142nd Street, Southern Boulevard, Bruckner Boulevard, East 141st Street, and Concord Avenue. The site is within an M1-3 zoning district.

The site is currently ~~in use as~~ occupied by the New York City Police Department (NYPD) Bronx Tow Pound. The site contains a small office structure and storage sheds, space for vehicle storage and is surrounded by a fence and trees. The City intends to relocate the tow pound prior to completion of the proposed detention facility on the Bronx Site. ~~The location of the new tow pound has not yet been determined~~ and relocation of the tow pound would be subject to a future planning and public review process, including separate approvals and environmental review as necessary warranted.

The proposed project would redevelop the eastern portion of the site with a new detention facility containing approximately ~~1,500~~ 270,000 gsf of above-grade floor area, including approximately ~~1,510~~ 437 beds for people in detention; support space; community facility and/or retail space; ~~possible~~ and court/court-related facilities; and. The site would also provide approximately ~~520~~ 575 below-grade accessory parking spaces. ~~Because this site is not adjacent to an existing courthouse,~~



 Project Site



~~the proposed facility would also include space for arraignment court facilities to provide booking/processing space, pre-arraignment holding cells, and arraignment courtrooms. Access to the court facilities space would be from East 141st Street. Loading and the sallyport⁹ entrance would be on the western portion of the building (see **Figures 3 and 4**). The maximum zoning height for the purposes of analysis would be approximately 275~~245 feet ~~tall~~ (see **Figure 5**).

With the proposed project, the western portion of the site (to a depth of 100 feet from Concord Avenue) would be rezoned from the existing M1-3 zoning district to a Special Mixed Use M1-4/R7-X district. The Special Mixed Use M1-4/R7-X district allows a broad mix of uses including residential, commercial, and manufacturing uses. In addition, the re-zoned portion of the site would be mapped as a mandatory inclusionary housing (MIH) area. The rezoning is intended to facilitate a future development on the site. The program for this development has not yet been identified, but for the purposes of analysis and based on a conceptual design, the proposed mixed-use building is assumed to contain approximately 209,000025 gsf of floor area, with approximately 31,000 gsf of ground floor retail and community facility use and approximately 234235 dwelling units, ~~which~~. For the purposes of the EIS analysis, it is assumed that all of the dwelling units would include be affordable. The proposed zoning would permit a maximum zoning height of 145 feet and a maximum floor area ratio (FAR) of 6.0.

BROOKLYN SITE

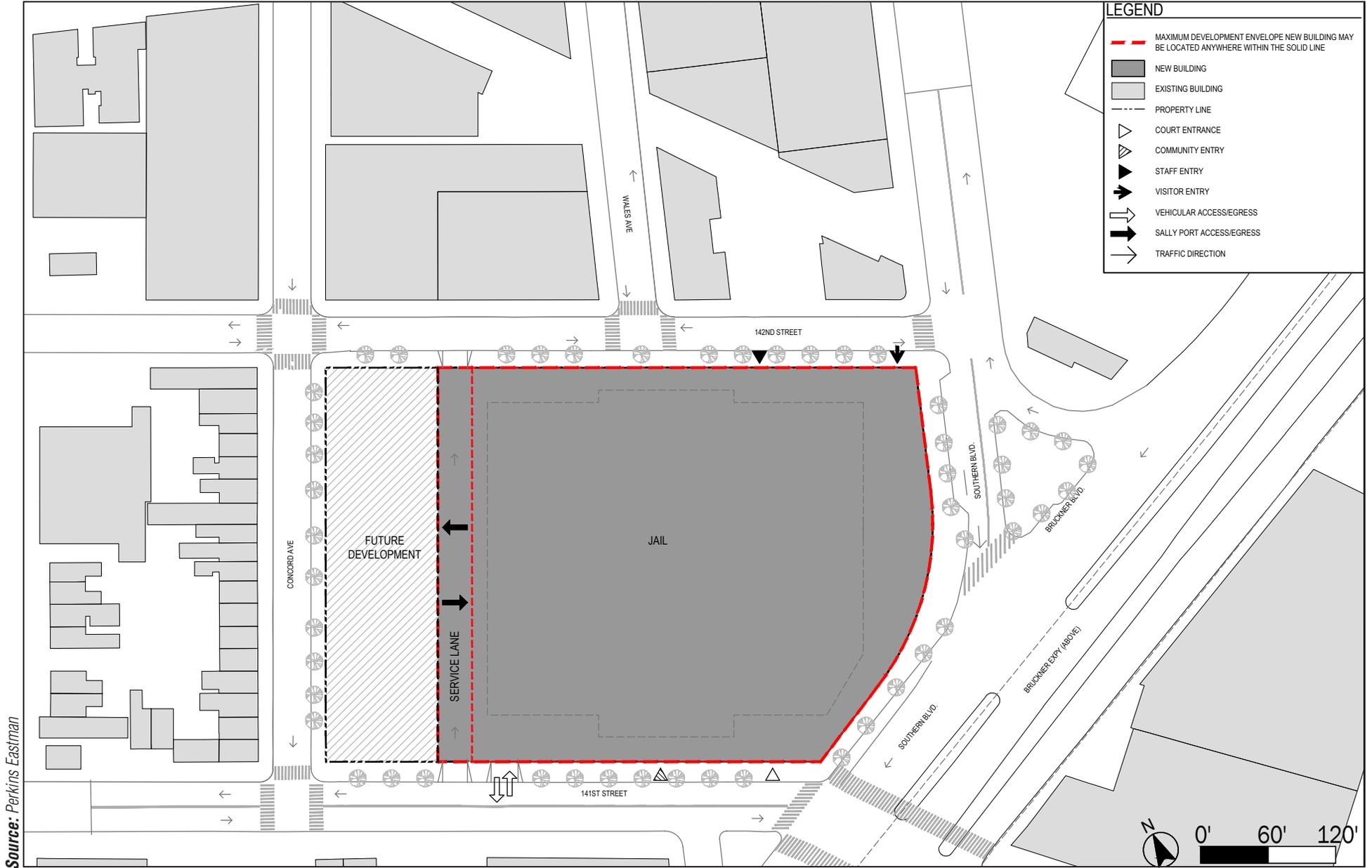
The Brooklyn ~~site~~Site is located at 275 Atlantic Avenue (Block 175, Lot 1) in the Downtown Brooklyn neighborhood of Brooklyn Community District 2 (see **Figure 6**). The site occupies the entire block bounded by Atlantic Avenue, Smith Street, State Street, and Boerum Place. There is a tunnel below State Street that connects this site to the Brooklyn Central Courts Building at 120 Schermerhorn Street. ~~The site is within a C6-2A zoning district~~The site would also involve the demapping of above- and below-grade volumes of State Street between Boerum Place and Smith Street to facilitate the construction of pedestrian bridges and/or tunnels connecting the proposed detention facility to existing court facilities to the north and allow the placement of accessory space below the street. These connections would facilitate the efficient movement of staff and people in detention in a secure enclosed environment between the proposed facility and the existing courts. State Street would remain as a mapped public street open to vehicular and pedestrian traffic with utilities in the street bed. The site is within a C6-2A zoning district in the Special Downtown Brooklyn District.

The site contains the existing Brooklyn Detention Complex¹⁰. Opened in 1957, this detention facility has 815 ~~beds for those undergoing the intake process or awaiting trial in Brooklyn or Staten Island courts.~~

The proposed project would replace the existing Brooklyn Detention Complex with a new detention facility containing approximately 1,400190,000 gsf of above-grade floor area, including approximately 1,510437 beds for people in detention; support space; community facility and/or retail space; and approximately 277292 below-grade accessory parking spaces. The community facility and/or retail space would be located along Boerum Place, Atlantic Avenue, and Smith Street. Loading functions would be located along State Street and sallyport access would be

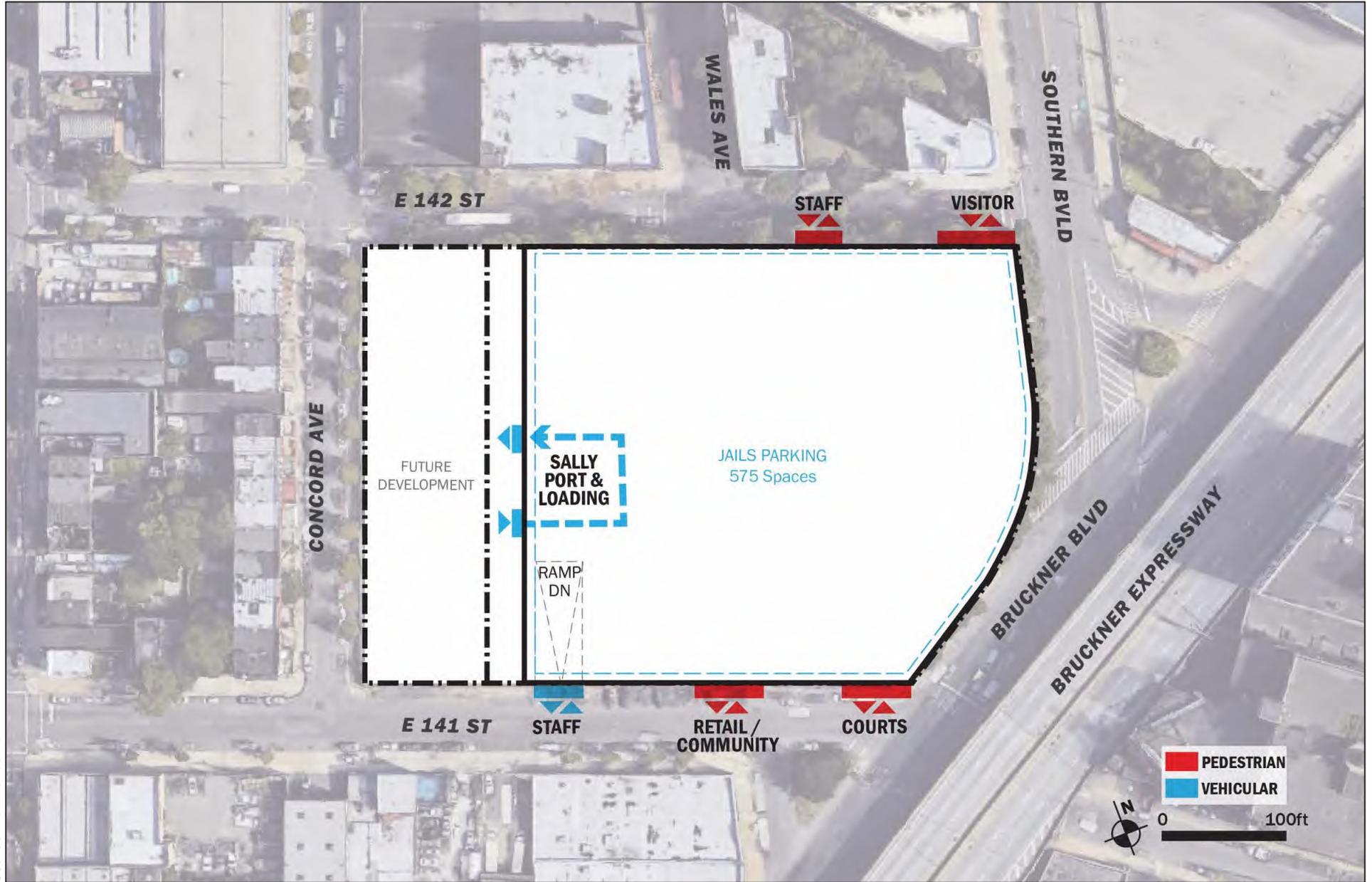
⁹ A sallyport is a secured, controlled entryway.

¹⁰ The Brooklyn Detention Complex is different from the Metropolitan Detention Center, the federal prison located on 29th Street in Brooklyn.



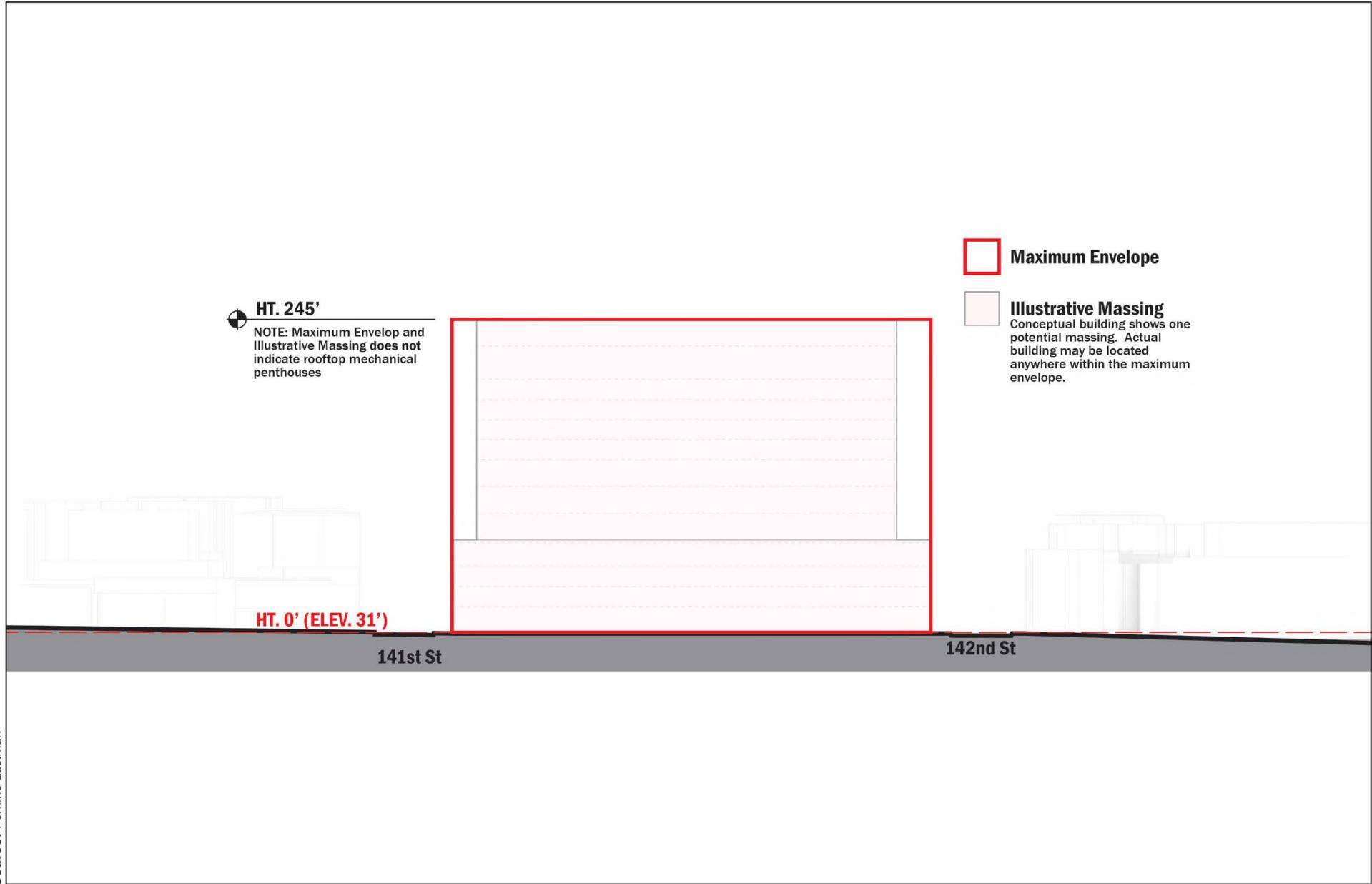
Source: Perkins Eastman

Bronx Site - 745 East 141st Street
Site Plan



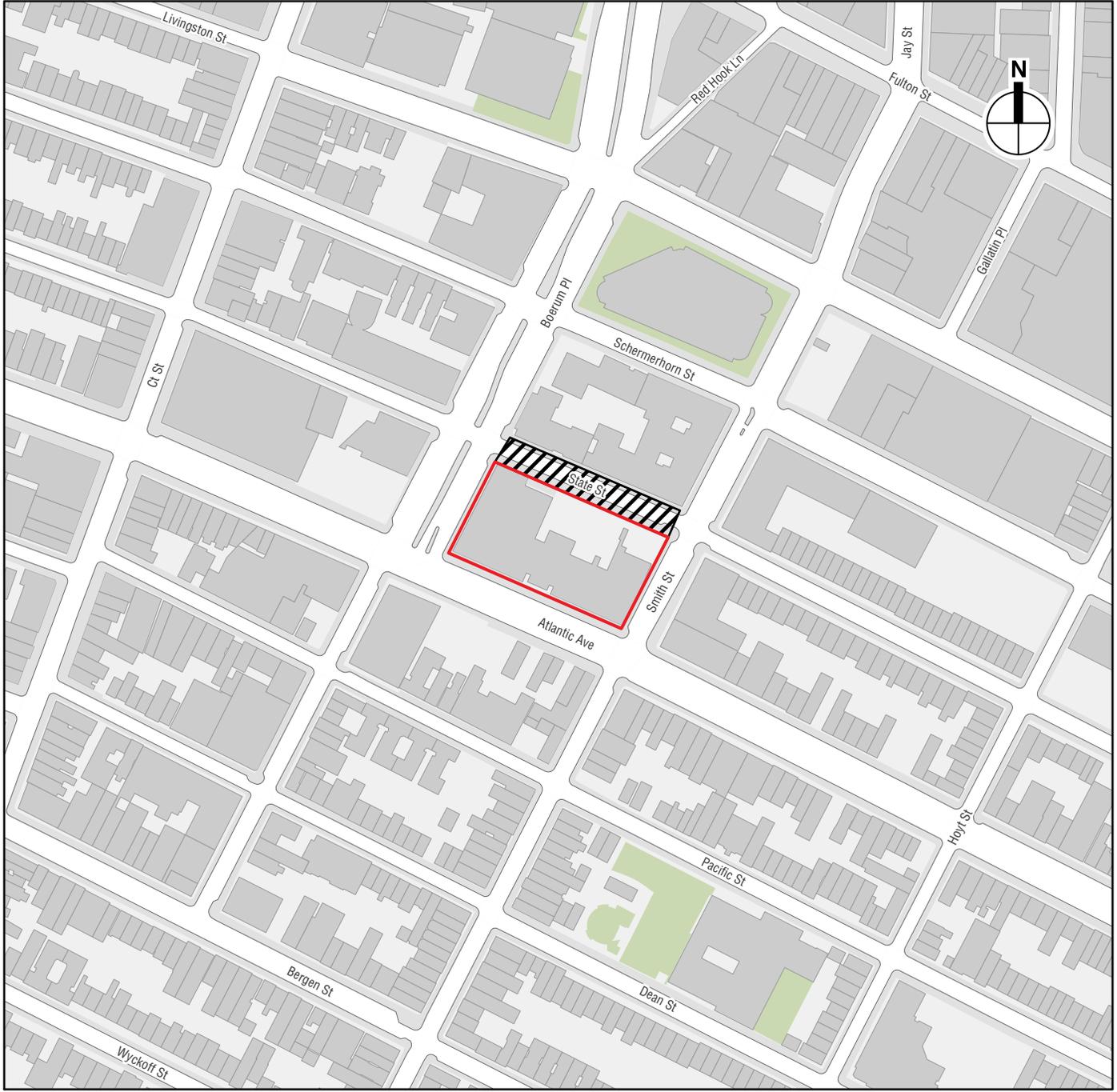
Source: Perkins Eastman

Bronx Site - 745 East 141st Street
Access/Circulation Plan



Source: Perkins Eastman

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- Project Site
- Proposed Demapped Area



Brooklyn Site
Project Location - 275 Atlantic Avenue
Figure 6

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located on Smith Street and State Street (see **Figures 7 and 8**). The maximum zoning height for the purposes of analysis would be approximately 430~~395~~ feet tall (see **Figure 9**).

MANHATTAN SITE

The Manhattan Site is located at ~~80 Centre Street~~ 124-125 White Street (Block ~~166~~198, Lot ~~271~~ and part of Block 167, Lot 1) in the Civic Center neighborhood of Manhattan Community District 1 (see **Figure 10**). The site is the ~~entire~~ block generally bounded by Centre Street, Hogan Place (the extension of Leonard Street), Walker Street, and Baxter Street. The site would also involve the demapping of above- and below-grade volumes of White Street–Hogan Place between Centre Street and Baxter Street to facilitate the construction of pedestrian bridges connecting the proposed detention facility to existing court facilities to the north (pedestrian access along Hogan Place would be maintained), the structure above the streetbed and a cellar below the streetbed. The site is within a C6-4 zoning district.

The Manhattan Site is currently occupied by the Manhattan Detention Complex (MDC)¹¹, which consists of a 9-story North Tower (124 White Street) and a 14-story South Tower (125 White Street) with approximately 435,000 gross square feet (gsf) of court and detention center uses and 898 beds for people in detention. The MDC’s two towers operate largely as one facility and are connected to the Manhattan Criminal Court at 100 Centre Street by two bridges and a tunnel at the cellar level. An aerial walkway above White Street connects the North Tower to the South Tower. The South Tower, formerly the Manhattan House of Detention was opened in 1983, after a complete remodeling. The North Tower was opened in 1990. The site contains the nine-story, approximately 640,000-gsf Louis J. Lefkowitz State Office Building, which houses the Manhattan District Attorney (“Manhattan DA”), Office of the City Clerk, Manhattan Marriage Bureau, courtrooms, other court-related offices, and other city agency offices. It is expected the Manhattan DA’s office would be relocated to new office space in the South Tower of the Manhattan Detention Complex at 125 White Street. During construction of the proposed facility at 80 Centre Street, the existing courtrooms may be temporarily relocated to the North Tower of the Manhattan Detention Complex at 124 White Street if necessary. Court-related facilities would be included in the proposed facility at 80 Centre Street. The remaining existing office uses would be relocated to a nearby office site(s) to be determined.

The complex houses men in detention who cannot make bail or whose sentence is three years or less or facing sentencing in Manhattan. The complex contains ground floor retail in the base of the North Tower.

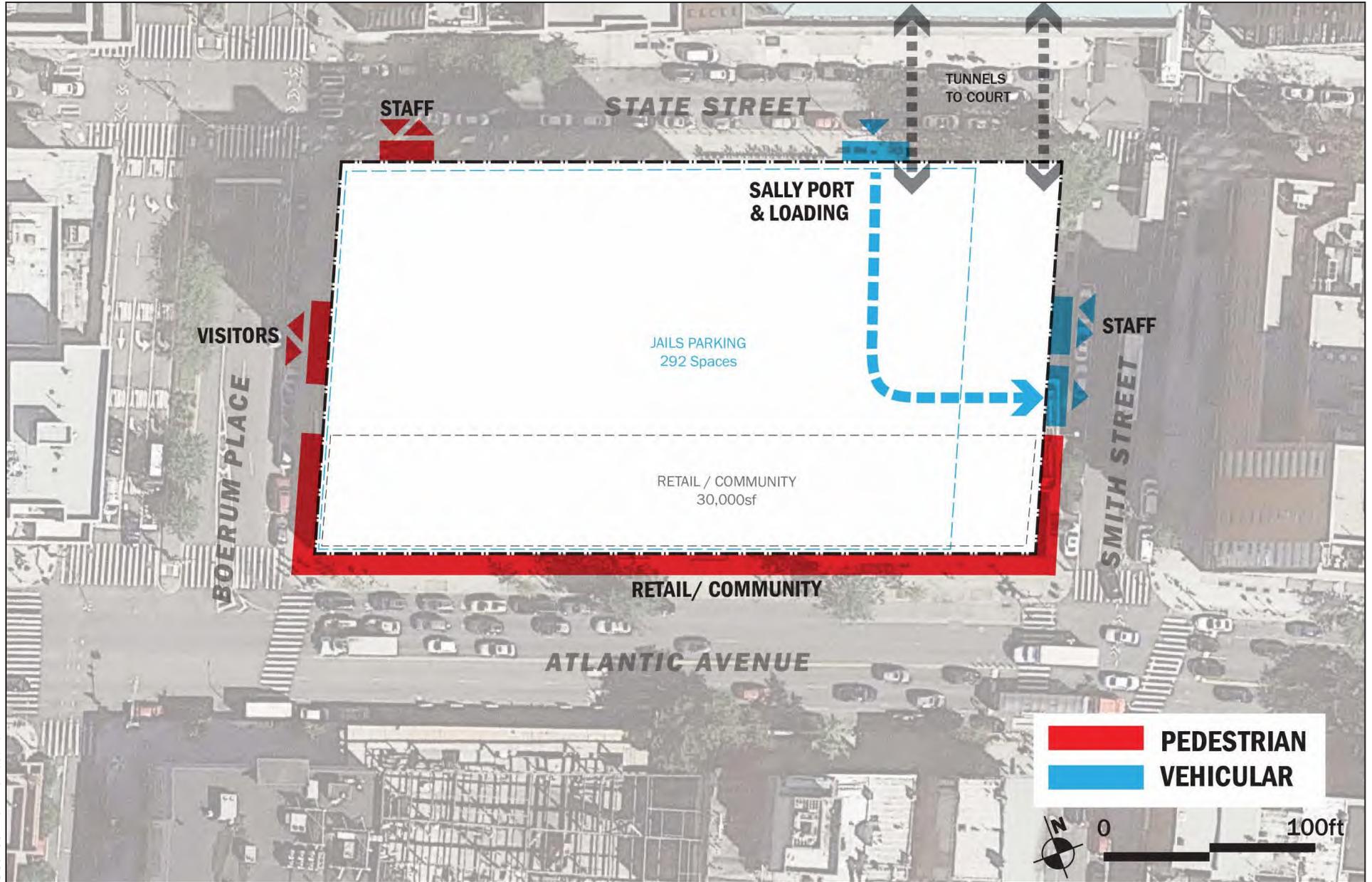
The proposed project would redevelop the existing office building site with a new detention facility containing approximately 1,560~~270~~,000 gsf of above-grade floor area, including approximately 1,510~~437~~ beds for people in detention; support space; and community facility space; possible court/court-related facilities; and and/or retail space. This site would also provide approximately 125 below-grade accessory parking spaces. The potential court facilities at this site would consist primarily of court-related uses that are currently located on the site and would be retained in the proposed detention facility. The community facility space would be located along Worth Street and Baxter Street and White Street. Loading functions and a sallyport would be located along Hogan Place reestablished and abut 100 Centre Street (see **Figures 11 and 12**). Court facilities would be accessed from. The proposed detention facility would cover most of the

¹¹ The existing Manhattan Detention Complex is different from the Metropolitan Correctional Center, a federal prison located on Park Row in Manhattan.



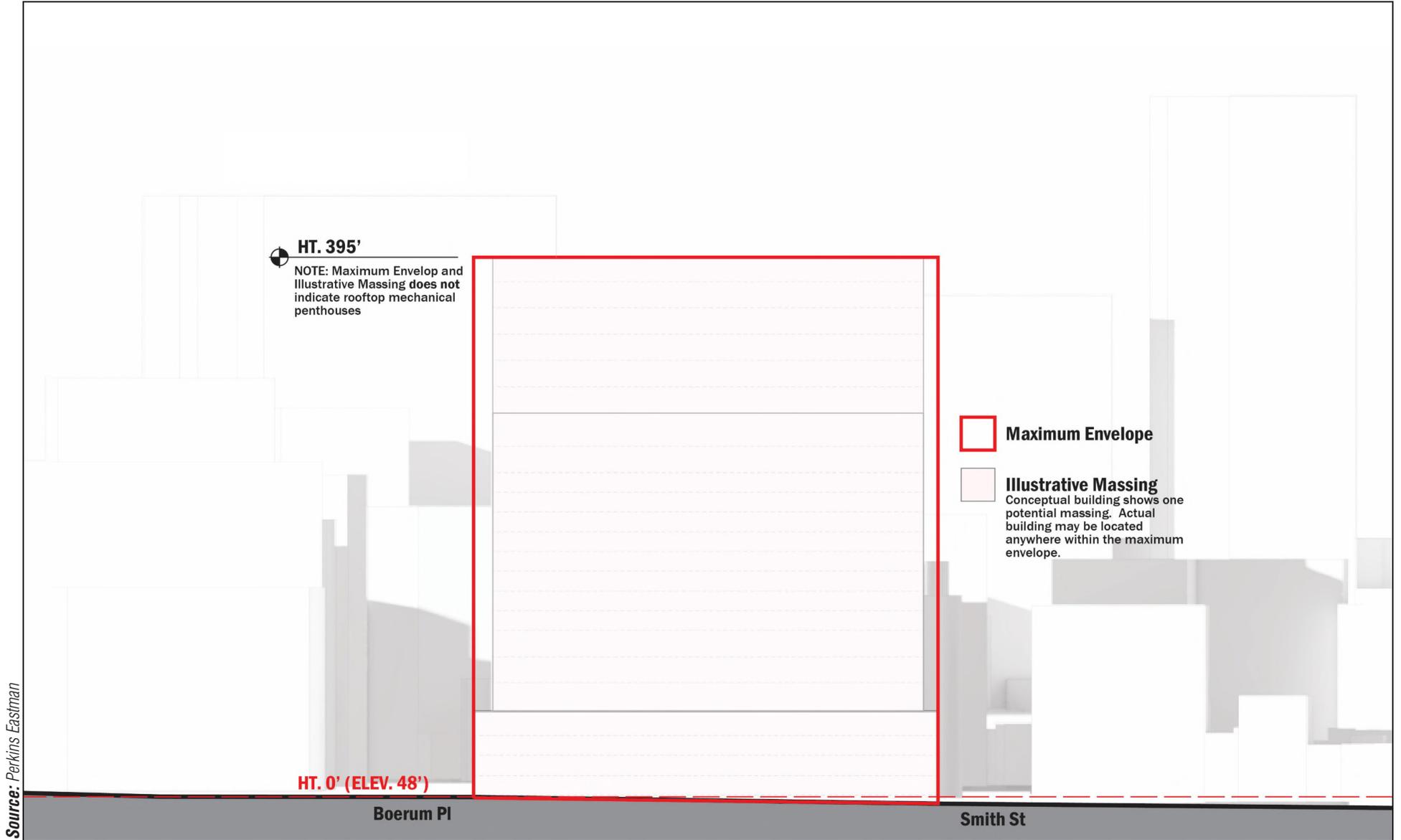
Source: Perkins Eastman

Brooklyn Site - 275 Atlantic Avenue
Site Plan
Figure 7



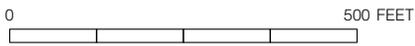
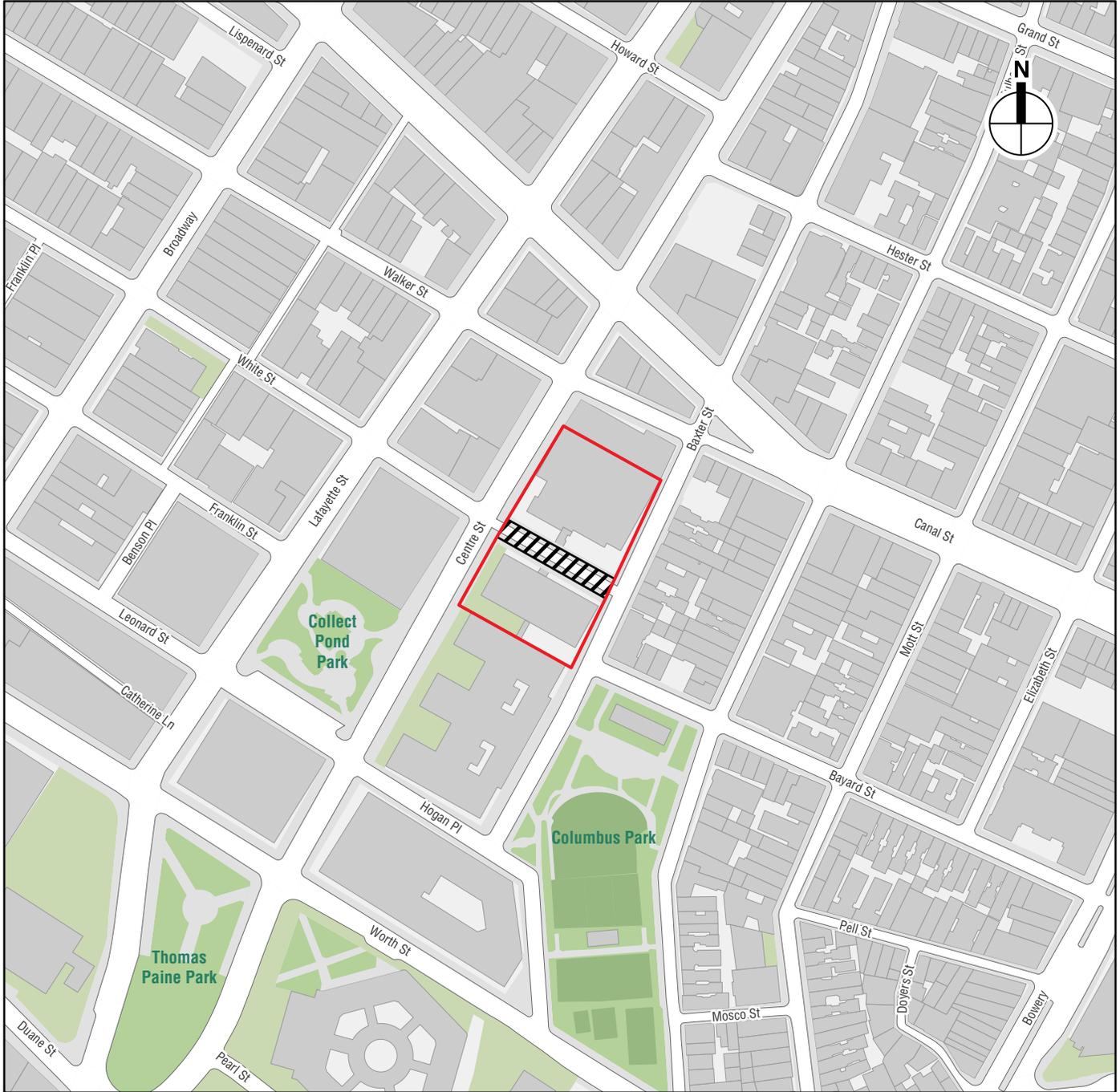
Source: Perkins Eastman

Brooklyn Site - 275 Atlantic Avenue
Access/Circulation Plan



Brooklyn Site - 275 Atlantic Avenue
Elevation
Figure 9

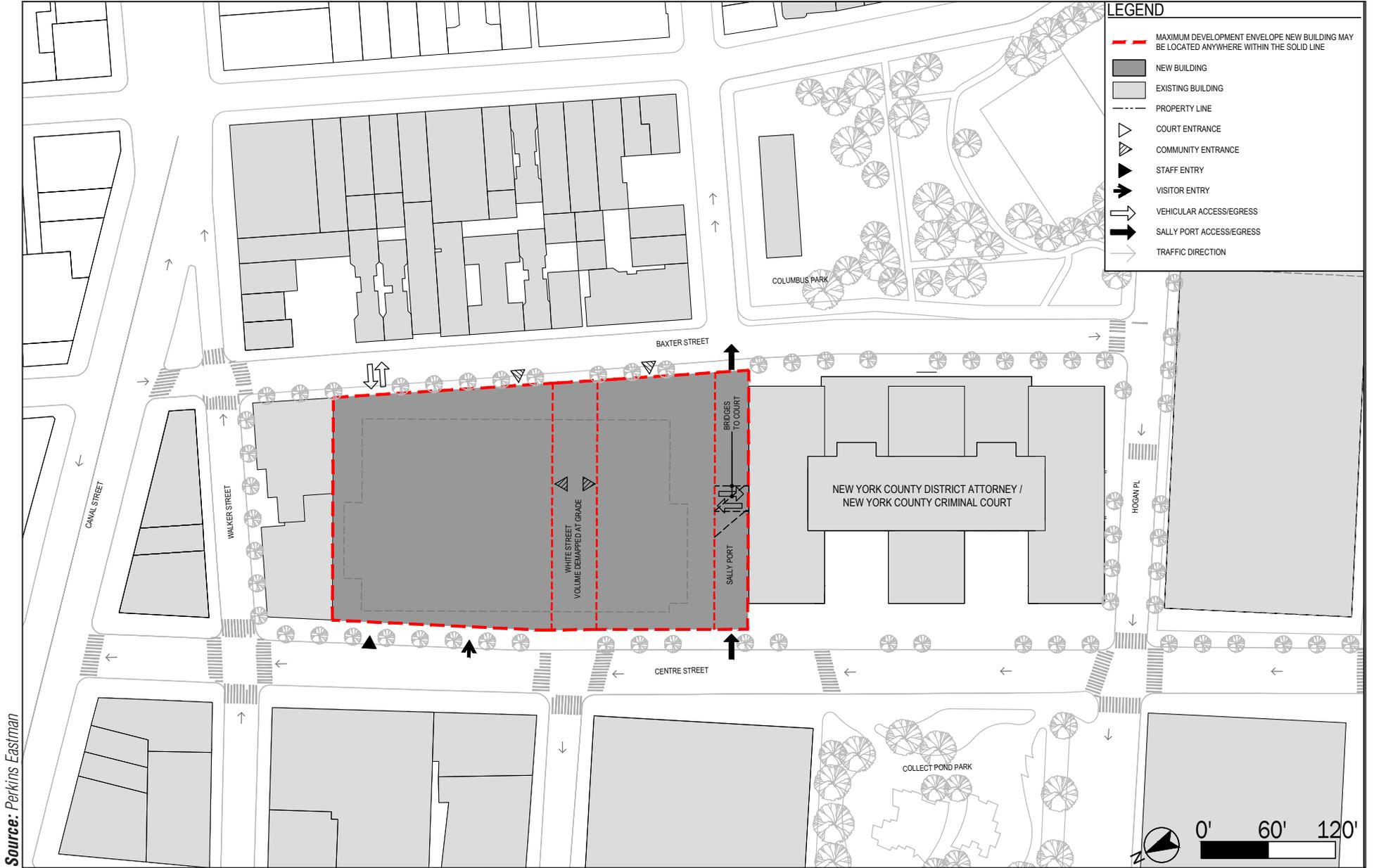
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- Project Site
- Proposed Demapped Area

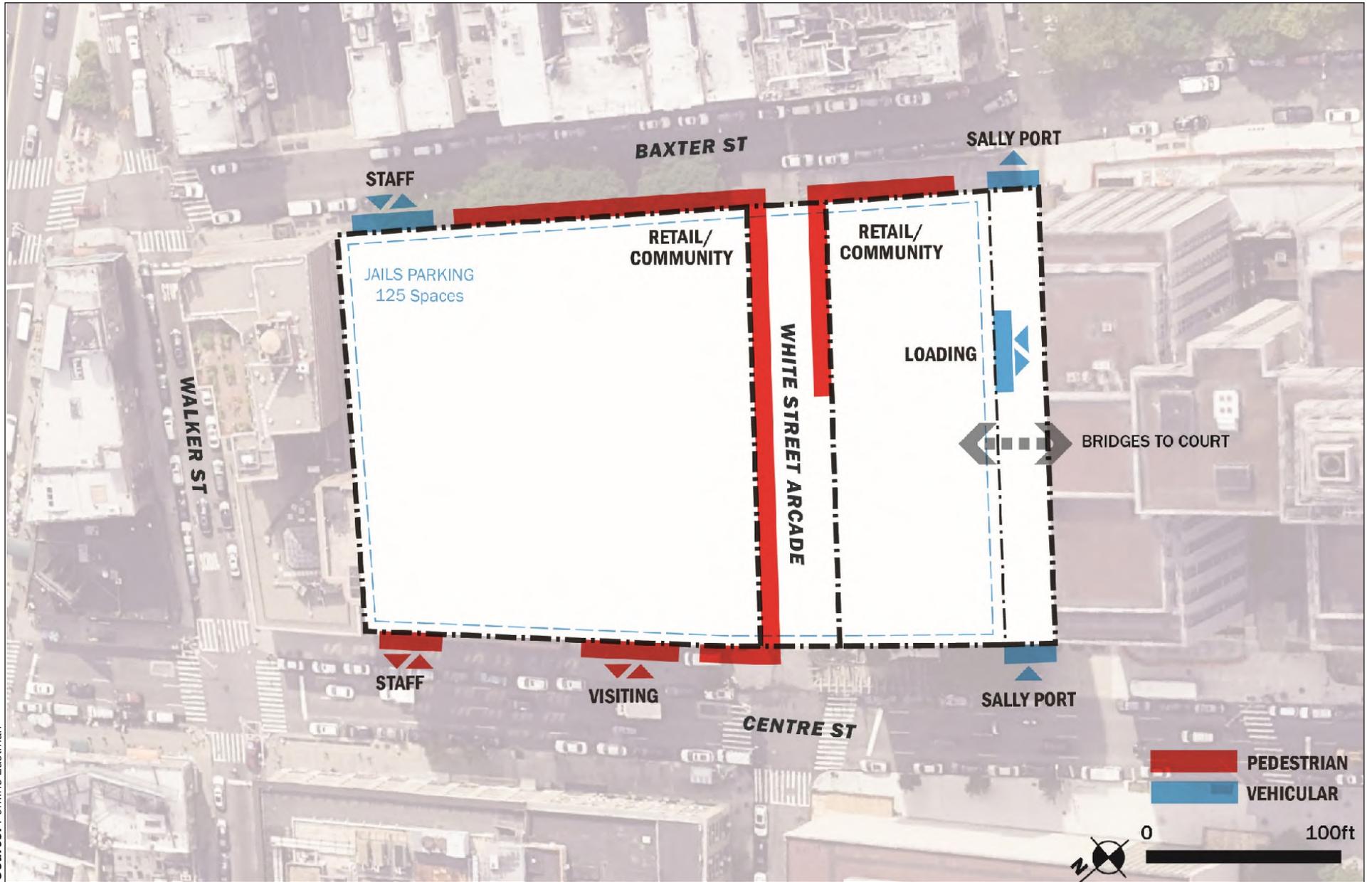


Manhattan Site
 Project Location - 124-125 White Street
Figure 10



Manhattan Site - 124-125 White Street
 Site Plan
 Figure 11

Source: Perkins Eastman



Manhattan Site - 124-125 White Street
Access/Circulation Plan
Figure 12

site and would provide streetwalls along the Centre and Baxter Street frontages. With the proposed project, White Street would function as a pedestrian-only right-of-way between Baxter Street and Centre Street. The proposed detention facility would include This pedestrian corridor would be covered by the building above, extending the full width of the block between Centre and Baxter streets, and would be unenclosed at the portals and publicly accessible.

The proposed project would be connected to the Manhattan Criminal Court at 100 Centre Street at the ground level and via upper level pedestrian bridges over Hogan Place to provide access to the existing court facilities to the north with the expectation that the pedestrian bridges would attach to 100 Centre Street at the same points as is the current condition of the pedestrian bridges connecting the South Tower at 125 White Street and 100 Centre Street. The pedestrian bridges would facilitate the efficient movement of staff and people in detention in a secure, enclosed environment. The maximum zoning height for the purposes of analysis would be approximately ~~432.~~450 feet tall (see **Figure 13**).

~~The redevelopment of 80 Centre Street as part of the proposed project would allow for the potential closure and reuse or redevelopment of the North Tower of the Manhattan Detention Complex in the future. The future use of the North Tower has not been determined. Any proposal to redevelop the North Tower of the Manhattan Detention Complex, should it move forward, would be subject to future planning and public review processes, including a separate approval and environmental review.~~

QUEENS SITE

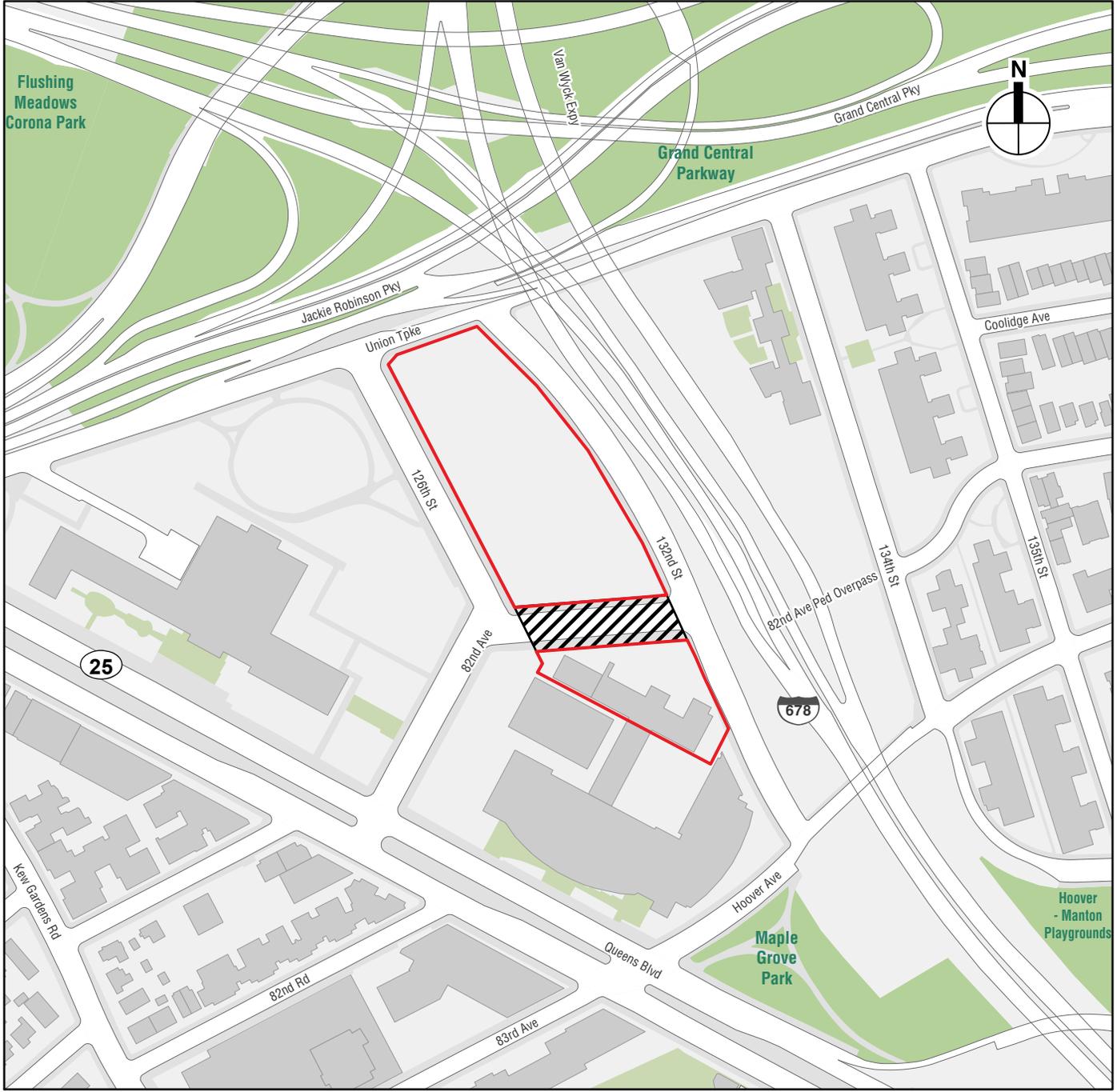
The Queens Site is located at 126-02 82nd Avenue and 80-25 126th Street (Block 9653, p/o Lots 1 and 100; Block 9657, Lot 1) in the Queens Civic Center area of the Kew Gardens neighborhood of Queens Community District 9 (see **Figure 14**). The site occupies the northern portion of an irregularly shaped parcel bounded by 132nd Street, 82nd Avenue, Queens Boulevard, and Hoover Avenue and the entire block bounded by a service road of Union Turnpike, 126th Street, 82nd Avenue, and 132nd Street. The site also includes the streetbed of 82nd Avenue between 126th Street and 132nd Street, which would be demapped as part of the proposed project to facilitate development of the proposed facility at-grade within the demapped streetbed. The site is within a C4-4 zoning district.

The site contains the existing Queens Detention Complex,¹² which is ~~not currently utilized no longer used~~ as a jail detention facility. Currently, it is used for court operations—people are held there when brought to the Queens Courthouse for a court appearance. The existing facility has approximately ~~497,600~~209,000 gsf of floor area and is connected to the Queens County Criminal Court Building that houses courts and the Queens District Attorney. The northern portion of the site contains the Queens Borough Hall Municipal Parking Field on the block bound by the Union Turnpike service road, 126th Street, 82nd Avenue, and 132nd Street. This parking lot has approximately 302 public spaces.

The proposed project would redevelop the existing Queens Detention Complex and adjacent parking lot with a new detention facility containing approximately ~~1,940~~258,000 gsf of above-grade floor area, including approximately ~~1,510~~437 beds for people in detention; support space; community facility space; ~~439~~and approximately 605 below-grade accessory parking spaces

¹² The existing Queens Detention Complex is not to be confused with different from the Queens Detention Facility, which is a federal prison in Jamaica near JFK Airport.

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- Project Site
- Proposed Demapped Area



Queens Site
Project Location - 126-02 82nd Avenue
Figure 14

NYC Borough-Based Jails Jail System

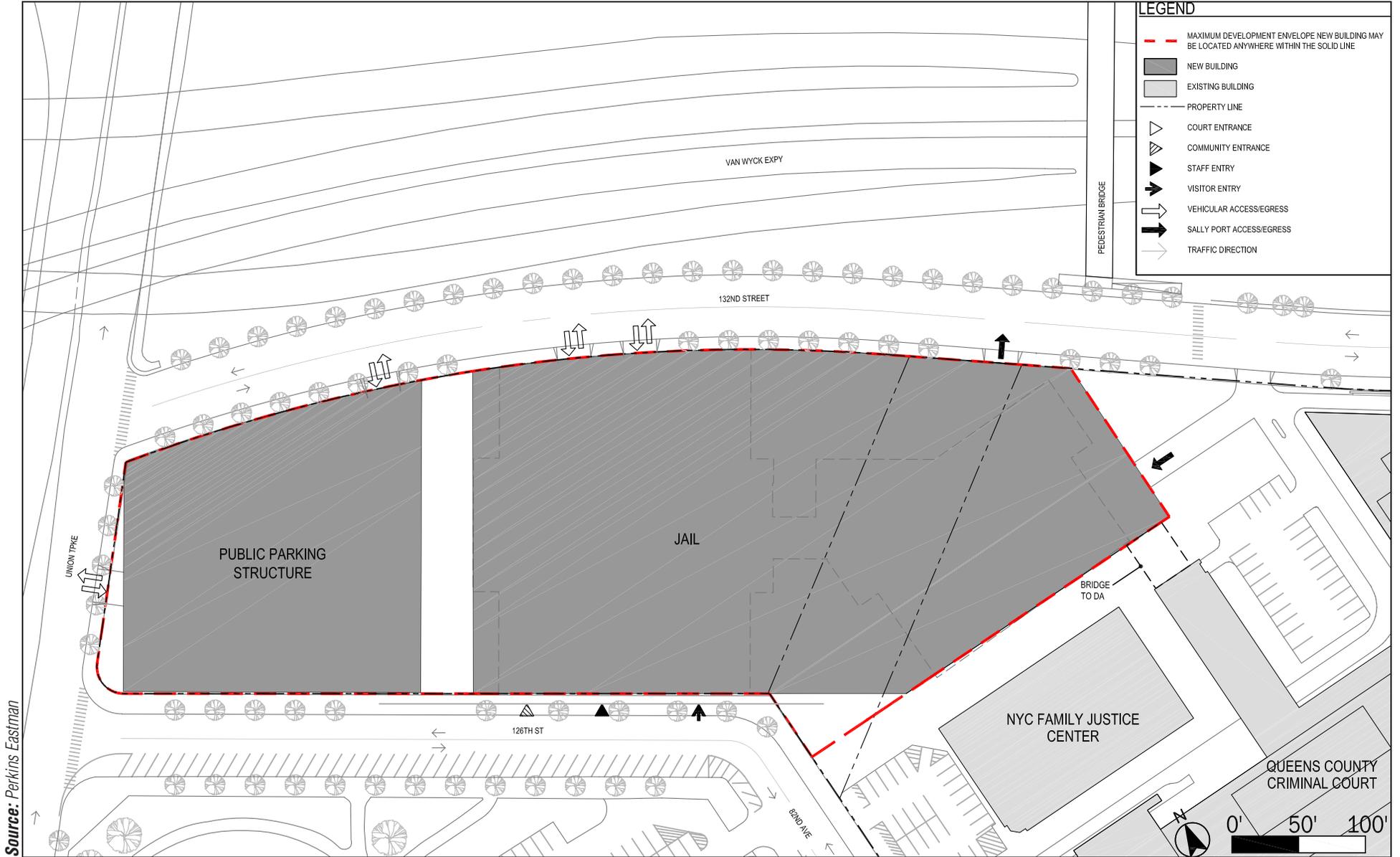
~~within. The proposed project at the detention facility, and Queens Site would also provide an adjacent above-ground parking garage structure of approximately 202,800 gsf providing approximately 676 public spaces. The public parking structure would be located on the northwestern portion of the project site, with an entrance potential entrances from the Union Turnpike service road and/or 132nd Street.. The proposed detention facility would also include centralized care space to provide a centralized infirmary and maternity ward services for that would serve the entire proposed borough-based jail system. Community facility space would be located along 126th Street and loading and sallyport access would be on 132nd Street (see Figures 15 and 16). Furthermore, pedestrian bridges would connect the proposed detention facility to the existing Queens District Attorney’s office and Queens Criminal Courts building, which would facilitate the efficient movement of staff and people in detention in a secure enclosed environment. The maximum zoning height for the purposes of analysis would be approximately 340270 feet tall (see Figure 17).~~

D. PROPOSED ACTIONS

The proposed project requires several City approvals. ~~The actions necessary to develop the proposed facility at each site are shown in Table 2.~~ Site selection actions are required at each site to allow the City to select the location for the proposed facilities. ~~Certain sites would also require changes to the City Map to demap adjacent streets.~~ In addition to the actions listed in **Table 2**, the proposed project would require a zoning text amendment to create a special permit, exclusively for borough jail facilities (the Borough-Based Jail System special permit)¹³ to modify zoning requirements for use; bulk, including floor area an increase in FAR related to prison use;¹⁴ and height accessory and setback, as well as for public parking and loading. A Borough-Based Jail System special permit would be sought for each site to waive zoning requirements and allow a zoning envelope that would accommodate the proposed structure, permit the necessary density, and/or permit the proposed parking. Certain sites would also require changes to the City map. The actions necessary to develop the proposed project at each site are shown in Table 2.

¹³ The Borough-Based Jail System special permit would only be available for the borough-based jail system and would not be available for other applicants or sites.

¹⁴ “Prison” is the term used in the New York City Zoning Resolution.



Source: Perkins Eastman

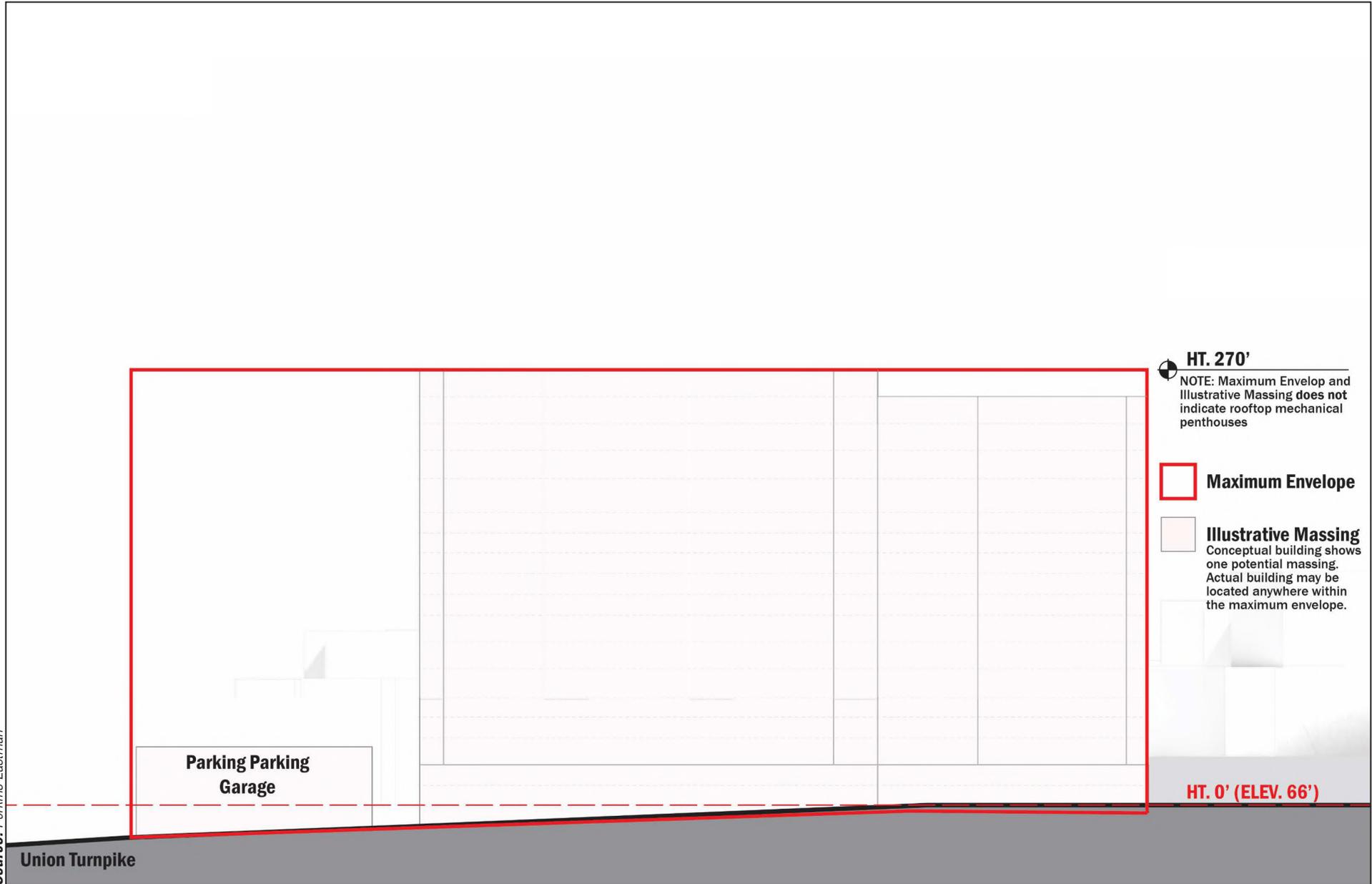
Queens Site - 126-02 82nd Avenue
Site Plan
Figure 15



Source: Perkins Eastman

Queens Site - 126-02 82nd Avenue
Access/Circulation Plan
Figure 16

Source: Perkins Eastman



HT. 270'
 NOTE: Maximum Envelope and Illustrative Massing does not indicate rooftop mechanical penthouses

Maximum Envelope

Illustrative Massing
 Conceptual building shows one potential massing. Actual building may be located anywhere within the maximum envelope.

**Table 2
Preliminary Identification of Proposed Actions**

Site Name	Address	Actions
Overall Project		<u>Zoning Text Amendment establishing a special permit allowing use, bulk, parking and loading modifications for borough-based jails</u> <u>Site Selection for public facilities*</u>
Bronx	<u>320 Concord Avenue</u> <u>East 141st Street</u>	Site selection for public facilities Special permit to modify regulations pertaining to <u>use, bulk, and parking and loading (eastern portion of site)</u> Zoning Map Amendment to map an M1-4/R7-X District (western portion of site) Zoning Text Amendment <u>Amendments</u> to designate a Mandatory Inclusionary Housing (MIH) Area (western portion of site) <u>Site Disposition</u> and establish a Special Mixed Use District (MX) (western portion of site) <u>Designation of an Urban Development Action Area (UDAA), an Urban Development Action Area Project (UDAAP) for such area, and approval of future site disposition (western portion of site)**</u>
Brooklyn	275 Atlantic Avenue	Site selection for public facilities Special permit to modify regulations pertaining to <u>use, bulk, and parking and loading</u> <u>City map change to demap above- and below-grade volumes of State Street between Boerum Place and Smith Street</u>
Manhattan	<u>80 Centre</u> <u>Street</u>	Site selection for public facilities City map change to demap <u>Hogan Place</u> <u>change White Street</u> between Centre Street and Baxter Street <u>Special with a narrower right-of-way and a slightly different alignment and bounding street volume bounded by vertical planes</u> Special permit to modify regulations pertaining to use, bulk, and parking <u>loading</u> <u>Acquisition allowing the City to acquire the lessee's leasehold interest in the existing approximately 6,300-sf ground floor retail space in MDC North</u>
Queens	126-02 82nd Avenue	Site selection for public facilities City map change to demap 82nd Avenue between 126th Street and 132nd Street <u>and remove the Public Place designation from Blocks 9653 and 9657</u> Special permit to modify regulations pertaining to <u>use, bulk, and parking and loading</u>
<p>Note: *The New York City Department of Citywide Administrative Services (DCAS) is a co-applicant for this action. ** The New York City Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD) is the applicant for this action. *** DCAS is the applicant for this action. Source: DCP, Perkins Eastman, <u>PHA</u>.</p>		

Although not known at this time, the proposed project may also involve the use of public financing for the development of permanently affordable housing from the New York City Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD) or the New York City Housing Development Corporation (HDC).

E. PROJECT PURPOSE AND NEED

The purpose of the proposed project is to develop a network of four modern detention facilities distributed in the four boroughs with the goal of creating humane facilities that provide appropriate conditions for those who work and are detained there, provide community assets in the neighborhoods, foster connections to families and communities by improving visitor conditions, and allow the City to end close the use of jails on Rikers Island as a detention facility. As discussed

NYC Borough-Based Jails, Jail System

above, independent of the proposed project the City is implementing strategies to reduce the average daily jail population to 7,000 persons over the next ~~five~~three years, with the ultimate goal to reduce the total number of people in custody to 5,000. Since existing borough jail facilities ~~apart from~~not on Rikers Island can accommodate only about 2,500 people, the City needs to create sufficient detention capacity at new facilities to facilitate the ~~and~~closure of the ~~use of jails on~~ Rikers Island ~~as a detention facility~~.

In keeping with the City's ~~foundational~~fundamental principles to build a safe and humane system in line with modern approaches to correctional practices, the City's proposal is designed to accomplish a number of objectives:

- ~~Improving access to natural light and space for therapeutic programming, which results in calmer and more productive environments inside the facilities;~~
- ~~Offering quality recreational, health, education, visitation and housing facilities, which helps people rehabilitate and reengage once they return to their community;~~
- Strengthening connections to families and communities by enabling people to remain closer to their loved ones and other people, which allows better engagement of incarcerated individuals with attorneys, social service providers, increasing their chances of succeeding upon leaving jail ~~so that they will do better upon leaving and would be less likely to return;~~ ~~and~~
- Improving access to natural light and space with therapeutic programming, which results in calmer and more productive environments inside the facilities;
- Offering quality recreational, health, education, visitation and housing facilities, which support reengagement once they return to their community;
- Enhancing well-being of uniformed staff and civilian staff alike through improved safety conditions, which allows them to perform at the highest level; and
- Integrating the new facilities into the neighborhoods by offering community benefits and providing connections to courts and service providers.

~~Lastly, t~~The proposed project would complement existing justice facilities (i.e., courts) near each site, by reducing travel time delays and transportation costs that would ~~reduce unnecessary case delay~~ often result in delaying disposition of individual cases.

The proposed project seeks to create four detention facilities of sufficient size to efficiently achieve the goals and objectives described above. Multiple smaller detention facilities would not allow for the criminal justice reform measures that are inherent in the current facility programming. Programming such as access to in-unit spaces for service providers, natural sunlight, and access to outdoor recreation space help reduce recidivism and would increase safety for staff and persons in detention. Smaller detention centers that incorporate these programmatic elements would be more costly and would be operationally inefficient, as they would need to provide redundant facility programming to serve smaller populations in each location and would be farther from the court.

F. ANALYSIS FRAMEWORK

The analyses contained in ~~the DEIS will be the~~ Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) have been developed in conformance with CEQR regulations and the guidance of the *2014 City Environmental Quality Review Technical Manual (CEQR Technical Manual)*. The EIS ~~will evaluate~~evaluates potential impacts in the analysis year of 2027, the year by which the proposed

project is expected to be ~~complete~~completed. Although the proposed project could potentially be completed earlier than 2027, the analysis year of 2027 is appropriate for EIS purposes as it is generally conservative and accounts for more potential background growth.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

For each technical area to be assessed in the EIS, the existing (year of 2018) conditions at each of the project sites will be described. The analysis framework begins with an assessment of existing conditions, which serves as a starting point for the projection of future conditions both with and without the proposed project and the analysis of impacts. Certain technical analyses in the EIS rely on comparisons of existing project populations of workers and visitors. The existing worker and visitor population for each project site is provided in **Appendix D**.

THE FUTURE WITHOUT THE PROPOSED PROJECT (NO ACTION CONDITION)

In the future without the proposed project (i.e., the No Action condition), it is assumed that the proposed project is not implemented and that each of the proposed project sites would remain in their current condition. Therefore, under the No Action condition, the existing DOC borough facilities would not be rebuilt or closed and are assumed to remain at the total current capacity of approximately 2,500 people in detention. It is assumed that the City would continue to implement strategies to reduce the number of people in jail to 5,000, but would use the current facilities.

THE FUTURE WITH THE PROPOSED PROJECT (WITH ACTION CONDITION)

The EIS will evaluate the potential impacts of a new detention facility at each site for the 2027 analysis year. The proposed project would provide approximately ~~6,040~~5,748 beds to accommodate an average daily population of 5,000 people in detention, while providing sufficient space for fluctuations in this population. For each of the technical areas of analysis identified in the *CEQR Technical Manual*, conditions with the proposed project (the With Action condition), will be compared with the No Action condition at each project site in the 2027 analysis year.

The projected With Action population of workers and visitors at each project site is provided in **Appendix D**. This population is compared to the No Action population in relevant technical areas. The With Action population would include people in detention, facility staff and visitors, such as uniformed staff, court staff, clinical staff, authorized visitors, and visitors for people in detention.

With the completion of the proposed project, the City would close and decommission the jails on Rikers Island and the Vernon C. Bain Center; the City's population of people in detention would be housed at the four borough-based detention facilities. The EIS will not evaluate the potential reuse or redevelopment of Rikers Island or ~~the existing North Tower of the Manhattan Detention Complex or Vernon C. Bain Center~~ as part of the proposed project. Any future proposal for the redevelopment of Rikers Island ~~or, should it move forward, would be subject to future planning and public review processes, including a separate approval and environmental review process as necessary. Any future proposal for the reuse of the North Tower of the Manhattan Detention Complex or Vernon C. Bain Center, should it move forward, would be subject to future planning and public review processes, including a separate approval and environmental review process.~~ In the future with the proposed project, these existing facilities would be decommissioned as necessary.

In addition, the City intends to relocate the ~~tow pound~~NYPD Bronx Tow Pound prior to completion of the proposed detention facility on the Bronx Site ~~in the future with the proposed project~~. The relocation of the tow pound would be subject to a future planning and public review process, including separate approvals and environmental review as ~~necessary~~warranted.

ANALYSES NOT INCLUDED

As noted above, preliminary screening assessments of the proposed project were conducted in all technical areas utilizing the analysis thresholds defined by the CEQR Technical Manual. In some technical areas, the proposed project did not exceed the CEQR Technical Manual thresholds warranting a detailed analysis. These areas include natural resources, solid waste, and energy. The extent of these analyses is summarized below.

NATURAL RESOURCES

The proposed project would have no impact on natural resources as the project sites are not adjacent to any natural resources and are not located within the Jamaica Bay Watershed. Therefore, no significant impacts to natural resources would occur, and no further analysis is necessary.

SOLID WASTE AND SANITATION SERVICES

The proposed project is limited to the construction of new detention center facilities (along with a mixed-use building at the Bronx Site) and would result in a minimal increase in solid waste generation from people in detention, residents, and workers at these buildings. Any increase in solid waste generation would be below the 100,000 pounds per week requiring a detailed analysis. The solid waste generated by the proposed project would not significantly increase the demand for solid waste and sanitation services and, therefore, would not result in any significant impacts on solid waste and sanitation services, and no further analysis is necessary.

ENERGY

As described in the CEQR Technical Manual, all new structures requiring heating and cooling are subject to the New York City Energy Conservation Code. Therefore, the need for a detailed assessment of energy impacts would be limited to projects that may significantly affect the transmission or generation of energy. The proposed project would not significantly affect the transmission or generation of energy. Therefore, the proposed project would not be expected to result in any significant impacts to energy generation or transmission, and no further analysis is necessary.

G. COMMUNITY OUTREACH MEETINGS

Prior to the public scoping meeting, four community outreach meetings (one in each borough) were held regarding the environmental review process for the proposed project, as well as additional meetings with local elected officials. These community outreach meetings are not required under CEQR or ULURP and are separate from the meetings that will be conducted for the CEQR and ULURP processes. Nonetheless, the City has committed to providing additional opportunities during the environmental review process to gain insight and input from the community and to establish strategies for working with the community through the planning, design, and construction stages of the proposed project.

The City has established a number of forums for people to give input and participate in helping to shape the plan. These efforts include establishing the Justice Implementation Task Force, composed of multiple working groups with more than 75 members and continuing to meet regularly with stakeholders including tenants' associations, homeowners, criminal justice advocates, and service providers. Additionally, in response to public feedback, the City created a structure for conducting a formalized community engagement process, namely Neighborhood Advisory Committees ("NACs") for all four proposed sites. The NACs are comprised of

community leaders tasked with developing recommendations regarding the facilities and surrounding community needs.

H. SITE SELECTION

As noted above, the purpose of the proposed project is to develop a network of four modern detention facilities distributed in the four boroughs. The selection of the proposed sites for the borough-based jail system was based on the following primary factors:

1. Proximity to courthouses to reduce delays in cases and the time people stay in jail.
2. Accessibility to public transportation so family members, lawyers, and service providers can easily visit.
3. Sufficient size to fit an equitable distribution of the City's jail population across four boroughs, with space to provide a humane, safe, and supportive environment.
4. City-owned land that would allow for development of the new jail and could accommodate a new facility while enhancing and supporting the existing community.

Having a direct connection to the courthouse is important operationally to DOC. The City's starting point for identifying the proposed sites was looking at the three existing DOC borough facilities (Manhattan Detention Center, Brooklyn Detention Center, and Queens Detention Facility). Since direct court adjacency exists at all three existing DOC facilities and they have easy access to public transportation, are on city-owned property, and have sufficient size, these were selected as the proposed sites. Those three sites were the only viable sites adjacent to the courts.

The Bronx Site at 745 East 141st Street was selected due to the ample area available for new construction and because it is City-owned. The proposed site is closer to courthouses than both Rikers Island and the Vernon C. Bain Center (VCBC) and is accessible by public transportation. Current planning designates a portion of the site for future community development of affordable housing and retail/community facility use, separated by an access drive from the new detention center site. The remaining area is adequate for a detention facility. The City also sought to identify a viable site with direct adjacency to the Bronx Criminal Court. A site at 231 East 161st Street with direct adjacency to the Bronx Criminal Court was evaluated but rejected after extensive study determined it was too small and constrained to accommodate the proposed program.

The Brooklyn Site at 275 Atlantic Avenue was selected due to the presence of an existing City-owned detention facility on the site, its proximity to courthouses, and accessibility to public transportation. The existing facility is appropriate for redevelopment since the existing building does not comply with zoning, is out of compliance with cell size and organization, and is in poor condition. This site is also bordered on all sides by street faces, thereby eliminating the need to set back from the adjacent buildings, and facilitating access to the site for construction purposes.

The Manhattan Site at 124-125 White Street was selected due to the presence of an existing City-owned detention facility on the site and its proximity to courthouses, most notably its connection to the Manhattan Criminal Court at 100 Centre Street. Additionally, the site is well-served by public transportation. The site at 124-125 White Street was identified as the Manhattan Site early in the project planning process, but was subsequently moved to the Louis J. Lefkowitz State Office Building at 80 Centre Street as project planning advanced. The Manhattan Site at 80 Centre Street was identified in the Draft Scope of Work, but was subsequently removed from consideration after further evaluation and public review. The 80 Centre Street site was removed from consideration due to challenges associated with relocating various existing offices at 80 Centre Street that would make siting a jail there far more complicated and costly than had been originally anticipated and

NYC Borough-Based Jails Jail System

in response to community opposition expressed through the CEQR public scoping process and the City's community engagement effort.

The Queens Site at 126-02 82nd Avenue was selected due to the presence of an existing City-owned detention facility and parking lot on the site and its proximity to courthouses, and accessibility to public transportation. The existing Queens Detention Complex is similar in construction and organization to the Brooklyn Detention Complex and is not suitable for further use as a detention facility. The Queens Site is suitable for new construction as it is centrally situated among various highways and expressways, is able to connect directly to the exiting Queens Courthouse, and has sufficient adjacent lot area to allow for a detention facility, with staff parking and vehicular movement.

The proposed project does not include a new detention facility on Staten Island because a jail to accommodate approximately 200 people would not be operationally efficient or an efficient use of funds in terms of the construction cost per person in detention. At the end of 2018 there were approximately 350 people in detention from Staten Island, representing approximately four percent of the total jail population. At the time a total average daily jail population of 5,000 people is achieved, it is expected that only approximately 200 people in detention will be from Staten Island.

I. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW PROCESS

The New York City Department of Correction, the Lead Agency for this environmental review, determined that the proposed project and related actions have the potential to result in significant environmental impacts. Therefore, in accordance with CEQR procedures, DOC issued a positive declaration requiring that an EIS be prepared that meets all applicable laws and regulations, including the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA), the City's Executive Order No. 91, and CEQR regulations (August 24, 1977), and the applicable guidance of the *CEQR Technical Manual*. ~~This~~ A Draft Scope of Work ~~has been~~ was prepared in accordance with those laws and regulations and the 2014 *CEQR Technical Manual*.

In accordance with SEQRA/CEQR procedures, ~~this Draft~~ the Scope of Work ~~has been~~ was distributed for public review. Public meetings on this draft scope of work ~~will also be~~ were held, as follows:

Borough of Brooklyn, September 20, 2018, 6:00 PM
P.S. 133 William A. Butler School
610 Baltic Street, Brooklyn, NY 11217

Borough of Queens, September 26, 2018, 6:00 PM
Queens Borough Hall
120-55 Queens Boulevard, Kew Gardens, NY 11424

Borough of Manhattan, September 27, 2018, 6:00 PM
Manhattan Municipal Building
1 Centre Street, New York, NY 10007

Borough of Bronx, October 3, 2018, 6:00 PM
Bronx County Courthouse
851 Grand Concourse, Bronx, NY 10451

The period for submitting written comments on this Draft Scope of Work ~~will remain~~was extended to provide more opportunity for public comment and remained open until October 15²⁹, 2018. ~~At~~at which point the scope review process was closed. This Final Scope of Work ~~will~~was then be prepared ~~that will take~~taking into consideration comments received during the public comment period and will be used to direct the content and preparation of a DEIS. As the next step in the process, once the Lead Agency has determined that the DEIS is complete, it will be made available to the public and in accordance with the CEQR process, at least one public hearing and a period for public comment will be provided. An FEIS will then be prepared to respond to the comments made on the DEIS. The Lead Agency will then prepare CEQR findings based on the FEIS, before making a decision on the proposed project. For more details, please go to rikers.cityofnewyork.us.

As described in greater detail below, the EIS will contain:

- A description of the proposed project, the related actions, and the environmental settings;
- An analysis of the potential for adverse environmental impacts to result from the proposed project;
- A description of mitigation measures to eliminate or minimize any adverse environmental impacts disclosed in the EIS;
- An identification of any adverse environmental effects that cannot be avoided if the proposed project and the related mitigation is implemented;
- A discussion of alternatives to the proposed project; and
- A discussion of any irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources related to the proposed project.

J. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT SCOPE OF WORK

INTRODUCTION

Provided below is a proposed Scope of Work for the DEIS. As described and analyzed in the Environmental Assessment Statements (EASs) prepared for the proposed project, certain technical areas do not meet the CEQR threshold requirements for additional analysis and therefore will not be part of the ~~EIS~~DEIS, including natural resources, solid waste and sanitation services, and energy.

TASK 1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project description introduces the reader to the proposed project and proposed actions and provides the data from which impacts are assessed. The chapter will include the location of the proposed sites; the proposed development program for each site; a description of the design of the proposed buildings; figures depicting the proposed development; a discussion of the approvals required and procedures to be followed; and a description of the No Action condition. The project description will include appropriate data from the ULURP application and drawings showing the proposed project. The role of the lead agency for CEQR will also be described as well as the environmental review process to aid in decision-making. Any environmental requirements necessary as part of the proposed project will also be identified.

The chapter of the EIS will also describe the community outreach undertaken as part of the design and environmental review and ULURP processes and the site selection criteria for the proposed project.

TASK 2. LAND USE, ZONING, AND PUBLIC POLICY

A land use analysis characterizes the uses and development trends in the area that may be affected by a proposed project and determines whether a proposed project is compatible with those conditions or affects them. Similarly, the analysis considers the project's compliance with, and effect on, the area's zoning and other applicable public policies. The proposed project is identified above and would facilitate the development of new detention facilities on the project sites. Therefore, a land use analysis will be prepared that analyzes the potential impacts of the proposed project on land use, zoning, and public policy pursuant to the methodologies presented in the *CEQR Technical Manual*.

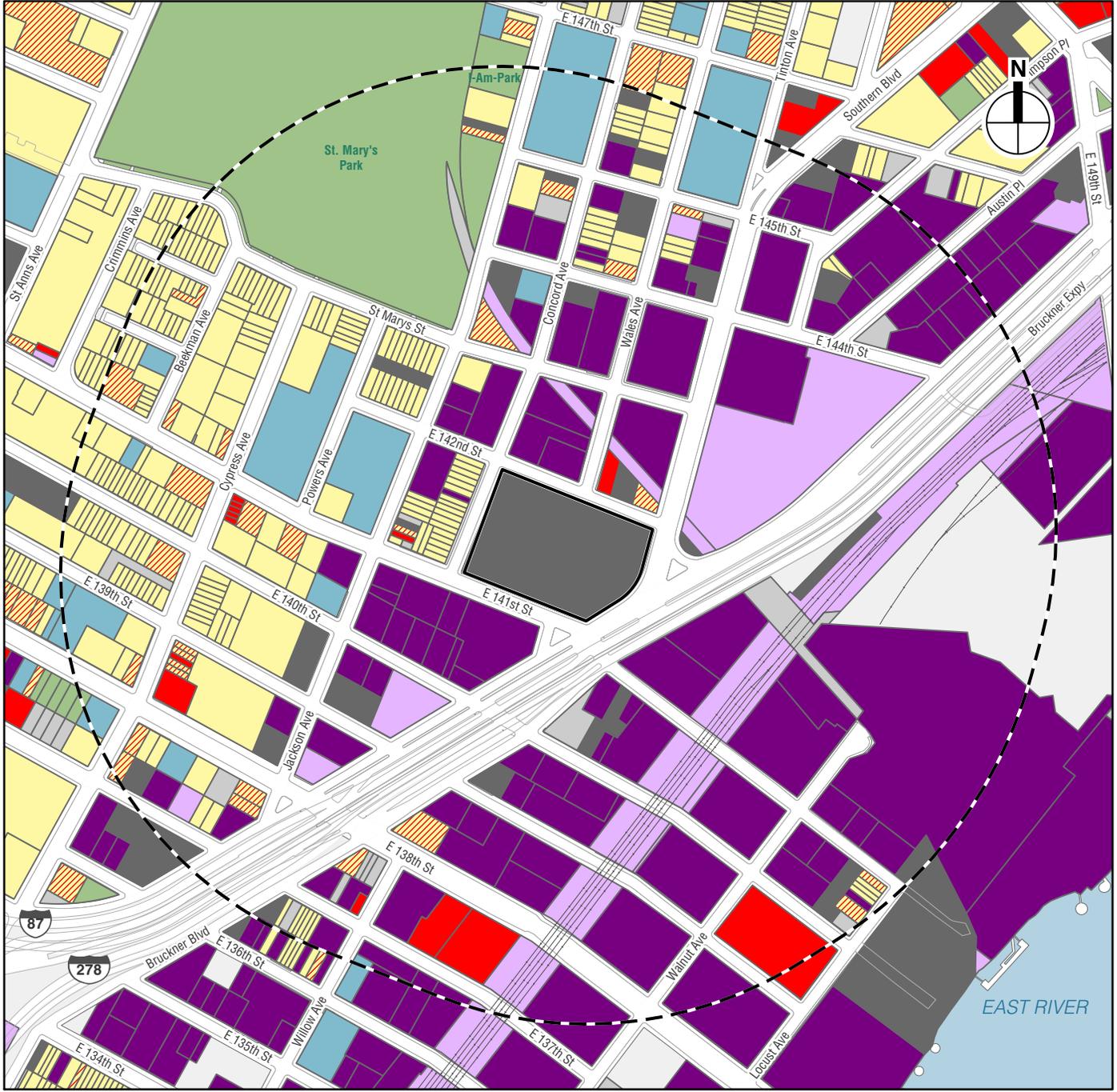
Specifically, this assessment will:

- Describe predominant land use patterns in a ¼-mile study area around each project site, including recent development trends (see **Figures 18 through 21**).
- Provide a zoning map and discuss existing zoning and recent zoning actions on each site and in the study area.
- Summarize other public policies that may apply to the site and study area, including any formal neighborhood or community plans.
- Describe conditions on the site absent the proposed project. Prepare a list of other projects that may be built in the study area that would be completed before or concurrent with the proposed project. Describe the effects of these projects on land use patterns and development trends. Also, describe any pending zoning actions or other public policy actions that could affect land use patterns and trends in the study area, including plans for public improvements.
- Describe the proposed project and assess the potential impacts of the proposed project and projected development on land use, zoning, and public policy. Consider the effects related to issues of compatibility with surrounding land use, consistency with zoning and other public policy initiatives, and the effect of the project on development trends and conditions in the area around each site.
- Since the Manhattan Site ~~may involve the relocation of existing uses to the Manhattan Detention Complex at 124 and 125 White Street, which is located~~ within the mapped Coastal Zone, an evaluation of the proposed project's consistency with the relevant policies of the City's Waterfront Revitalization Program will be provided for this site.
- If the results of the impact analysis identify a potential for significant adverse impacts, potential practicable mitigation measures to avoid or reduce those significant adverse impacts will be identified.

TASK 3. SOCIOECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The socioeconomic character of an area includes its population, housing, and economic activity. Socioeconomic changes may occur when a project directly or indirectly changes any of these elements. Although socioeconomic changes may not result in impacts under CEQR, they are disclosed if they would affect land use patterns, low-income populations, the availability of goods and services, or economic investment in a way that changes the socioeconomic character of the area. This chapter will assess the proposed project's potential effects on the socioeconomic character of the areas surrounding the project sites.

According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, the five principal issues of concern with respect to socioeconomic conditions are whether a proposed project would result in significant impacts due

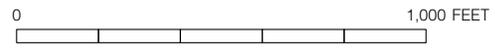
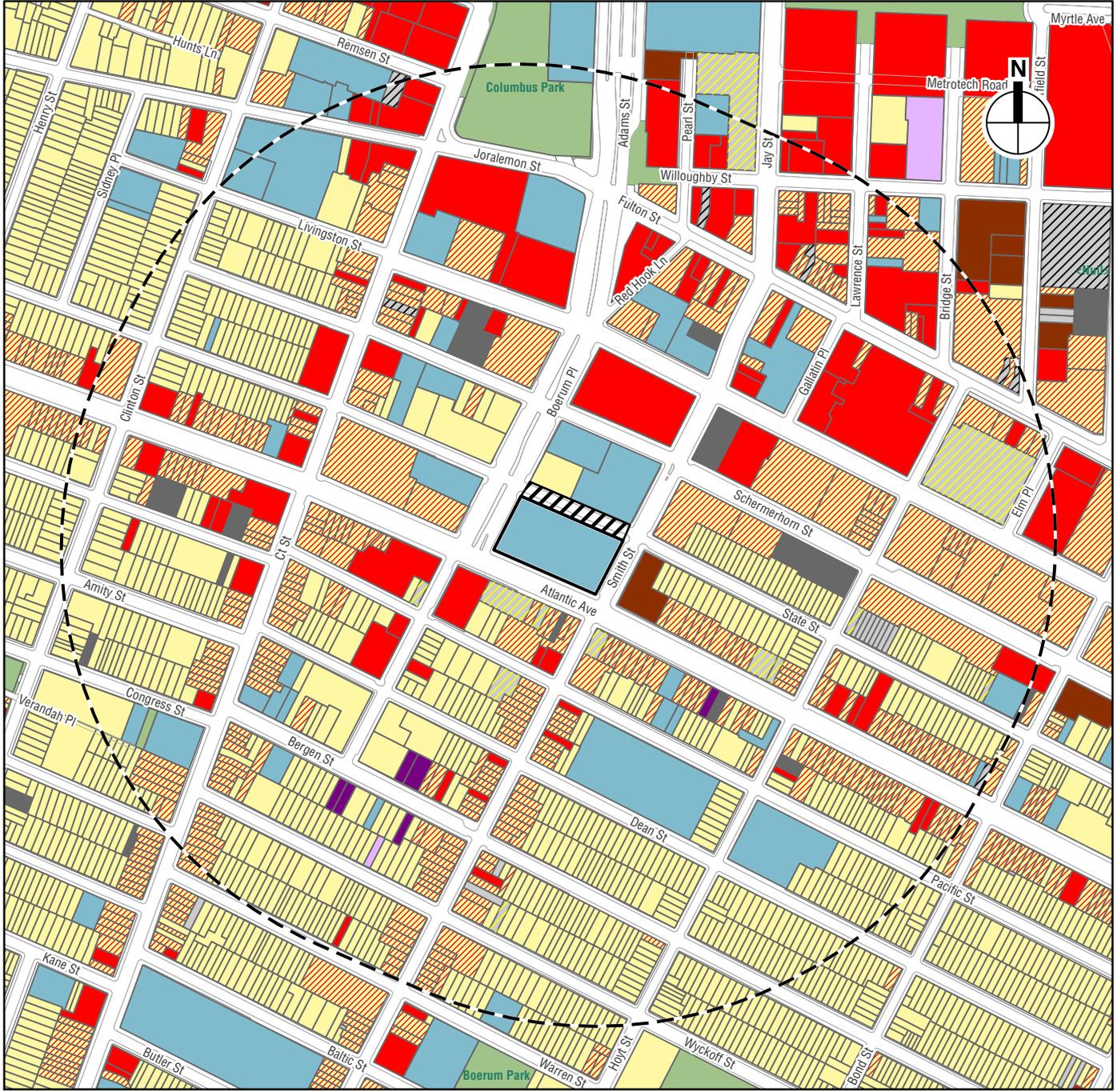


- Project Site Boundary
- Study Area Boundary (Quarter-mile perimeter)
- Commercial and Office Buildings
- Industrial and Manufacturing
- Open Space and Outdoor Recreation
- Parking Facilities
- Public Facilities and Institutions
- Residential
- Residential with Commercial Below
- Transportation and Utility
- Vacant Land

Existing Land Use
Bronx Site - 745 East 141st Street
Figure 18

1/22/2019

Data source: NYC Dept. of City Planning MapPLUTO 17v1, field verified by AKRE.

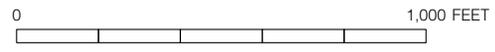
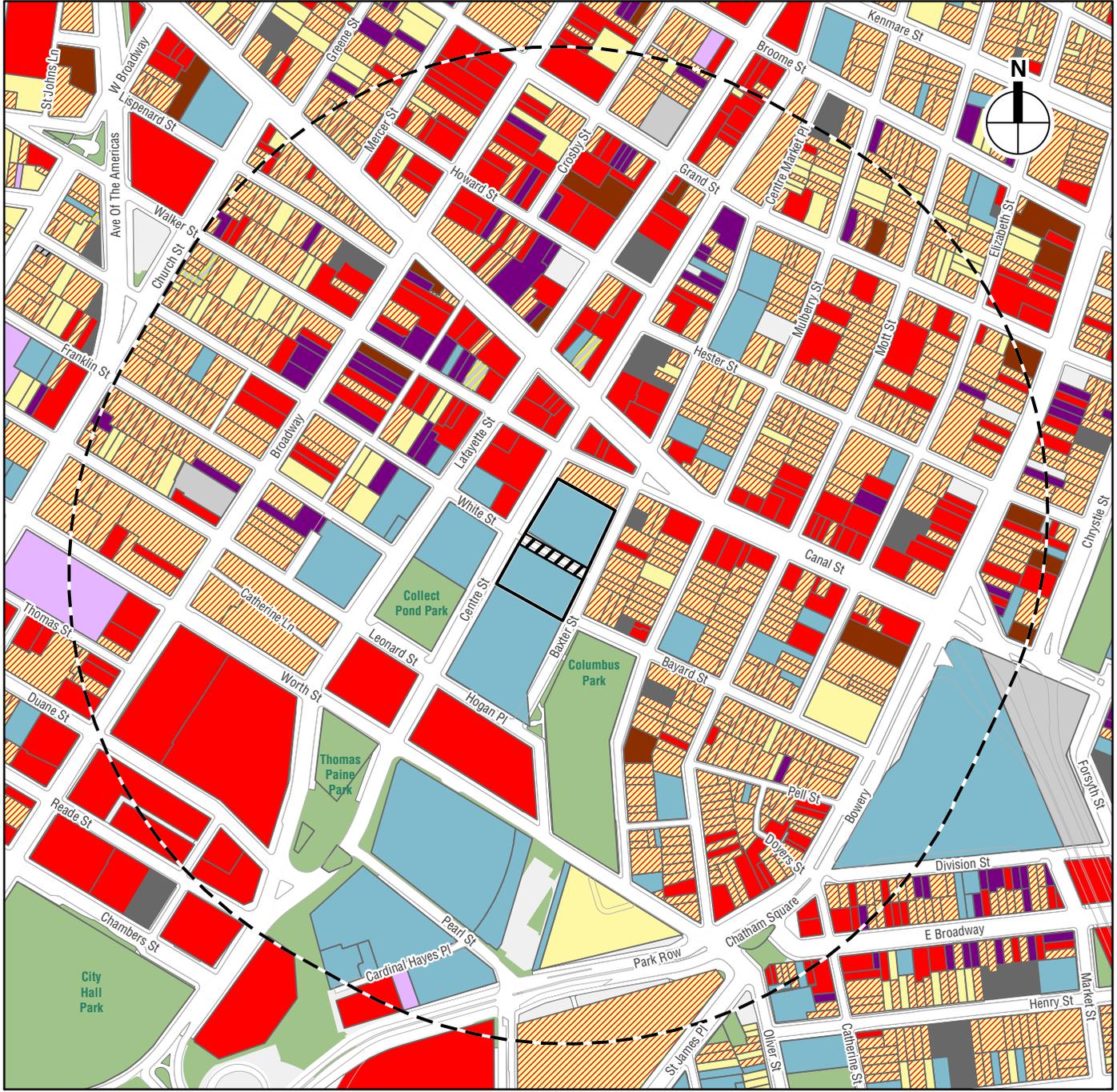


- | | | | |
|--|--|--|------------------------------------|
| | Project Site Boundary | | Public Facilities and Institutions |
| | Study Area Boundary (Quarter-mile perimeter) | | Residential |
| | Proposed Demapped Area | | Residential with Commercial Below |
| | Commercial and Office Buildings | | Transportation and Utility |
| | Hotels | | Vacant Land |
| | Industrial and Manufacturing | | Vacant Building |
| | Open Space and Outdoor Recreation | | Under Construction |
| | Parking Facilities | | |

Existing Land Use
 Brooklyn Site - 275 Atlantic Avenue
Figure 19

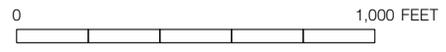
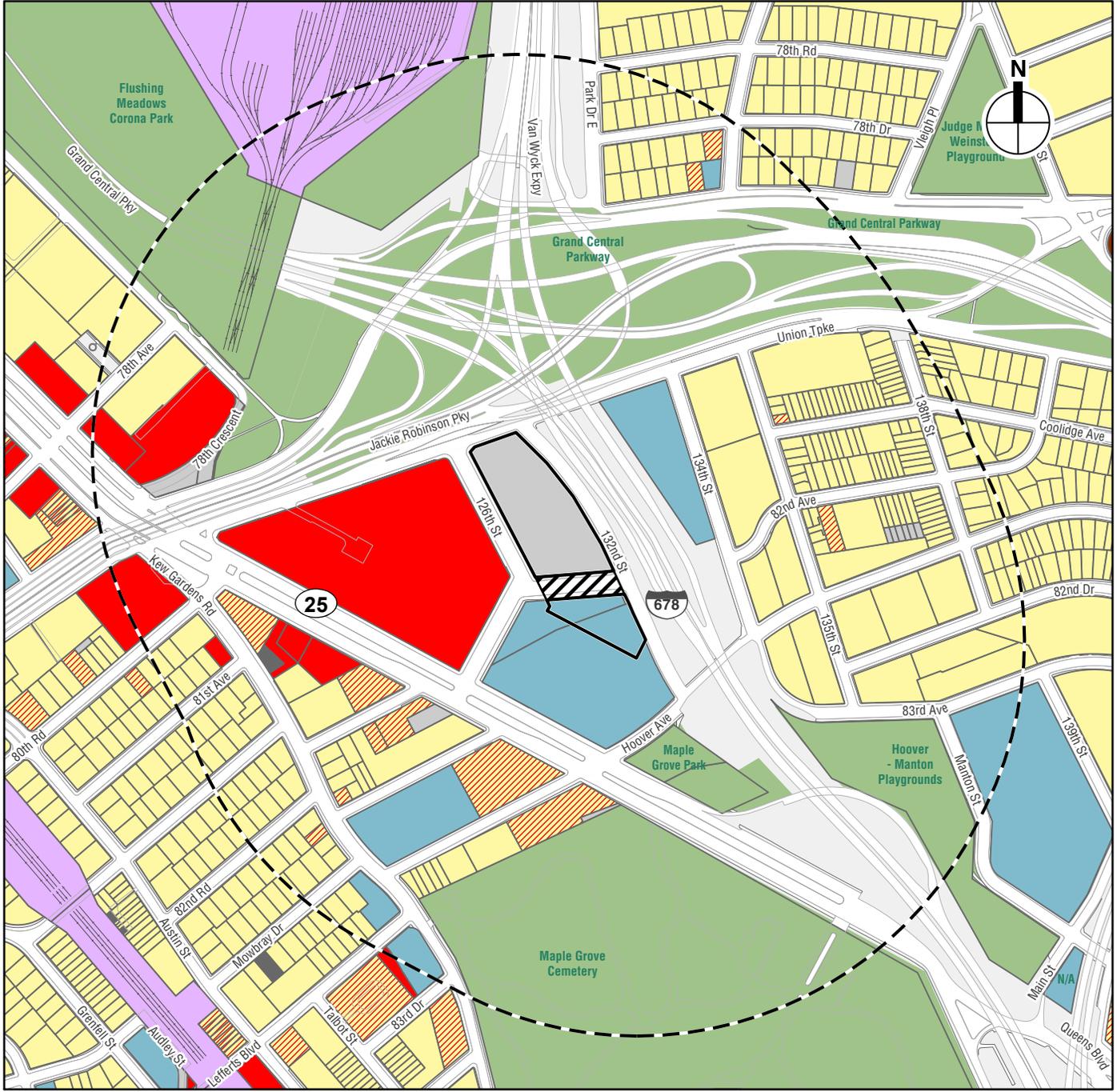
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Data source: NYC Dept. of City Planning MapPLUTO 17v1, field verified by AKRE.



- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| Project Site Boundary | Public Facilities and Institutions |
| Study Area Boundary (Quarter-mile perimeter) | Residential |
| Proposed Demapped Area | Residential with Commercial Below |
| Commercial and Office Buildings | Transportation and Utility |
| Hotels | Vacant Land |
| Industrial and Manufacturing | Vacant Building |
| Open Space and Outdoor Recreation | Under Construction |
| Parking Facilities | |

Existing Land Use
 Manhattan Site - 124-125 White Street
Figure 20



- | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| | <i>Project Site Boundary</i> | | <i>Parking Facilities</i> |
| | <i>Study Area Boundary (Quarter-mile perimeter)</i> | | <i>Public Facilities and Institutions</i> |
| | <i>Proposed Demapped Area</i> | | <i>Residential</i> |
| | <i>Commercial and Office Buildings</i> | | <i>Residential with Commercial Below</i> |
| | <i>Hotels</i> | | <i>Transportation and Utility</i> |
| | <i>Open Space and Outdoor Recreation</i> | | <i>Vacant Land</i> |

Existing Land Use
 Queens Site - 126-02 82nd Avenue
Figure 21

to: (1) direct residential displacement; (2) direct business displacement; (3) indirect residential displacement; (4) indirect business displacement; and (5) adverse effects on a specific industry. The following describes for each issue of concern the level of assessment warranted based on *CEQR Technical Manual* guidelines.

If the impact analysis for any of these issues of concern identifies a potential for significant adverse impacts, potential practicable mitigation measures to avoid or reduce those significant adverse impacts will be identified.

DIRECT RESIDENTIAL DISPLACEMENT

Direct residential displacement is the involuntary displacement of residents from a site directly affected by a project. None of the proposed sites contain any residential dwelling units; therefore, no assessment of direct residential displacement is required.

DIRECT BUSINESS DISPLACEMENT

Direct business displacement is the involuntary displacement of businesses from a site or sites directly affected by a proposed project or action. ~~None of the proposed sites have any existing businesses that would be displaced and therefore no assessment of direct business displacement is required.~~ The proposed Manhattan Site includes five ground-floor retail businesses that would be directly displaced; none of the remaining proposed sites have any existing private businesses that would be displaced. Screening-level assessments will be performed to understand whether the displacement of the private business and city facilities currently located on the project sites could adversely affect the socioeconomic conditions of the areas surrounding the project sites. If this possibility cannot be ruled out, further analysis of direct displacement will be conducted using *CEQR Technical Manual* methodology. The screening assessments will also describe relocation plans for potentially displaced private businesses and city facilities, if known.

INDIRECT RESIDENTIAL DISPLACEMENT

According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, residential development of 200 units or less would typically not result in significant socioeconomic impacts due to indirect residential displacement. The proposed project would introduce new residential development potentially exceeding 200 units at the Bronx Site, and therefore an assessment of indirect residential displacement is warranted for this site.

The assessment will use the most recent available U.S. Census data, New York City Department of Finance's Real Property Assessment Data (RPAD) database, as well as current real estate market data to present demographic and residential market trends and conditions for the study area. The presentation of study area characteristics will include population, housing value and rent, and average household income. Following *CEQR Technical Manual* guidelines, the analysis will start with a preliminary assessment, which entails the following step-by-step evaluation:

- **Step 1:** Determine if the proposed project would add substantial new population with different income as compared with the income of the study area population. If the expected average incomes of the new population would be similar to the average incomes of the study area populations, no further analysis is necessary. If the expected average incomes of the new population would exceed the average incomes of the study area population, then Step 2 of the analysis will be conducted.
- **Step 2:** Determine if the population that could result from the proposed project is large enough to affect real estate market conditions in the study area. If the population increase is greater

NYC Borough-Based Jails, Jail System

than 5 percent in the study area as a whole or within any identified subareas, then Step 3 will be conducted.

- **Step 3:** Consider whether the study area has already experienced a readily observable trend toward increasing rents and the likely effect of the action on such trends.

If the preliminary assessment cannot rule out the potential for significant adverse impacts due to indirect residential displacement, then a detailed analysis will be conducted. A detailed analysis would utilize more in-depth demographic analysis and field survey to characterize existing population and housing conditions; identify populations at risk for displacement; and assess potential impacts on any identified population at risk.

INDIRECT BUSINESS DISPLACEMENT

A preliminary assessment describing conditions and trends in employment and businesses within the study areas of the project sites will be conducted using the most recent available data from such sources as the New York State Department of Labor and the U.S. Census Bureau, as well as private sources such as ESRI Business Analyst and real estate brokerage firms. If the preliminary assessment reveals the potential for the proposed project to introduce trends that could make it difficult for businesses to remain in the study areas, a detailed analysis will be conducted in accordance with the methodologies of the 2014 *CEQR Technical Manual*.

ADVERSE EFFECTS ON SPECIFIC INDUSTRIES

Subject to screening-level assessment using the conclusions of the analyses above, a preliminary assessment of potential effects on specific industries, if determined to be necessary, will examine:

- Whether the proposed project would significantly affect business conditions in any industry or category of businesses within or outside the study area; and
- Whether the proposed project would indirectly substantially reduce employment or impair the economic viability in a specific industry or category of businesses.

The industries or categories of businesses that will be considered in this assessment are those specified in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) as promulgated by the U.S. Census Bureau.

TASK 4. COMMUNITY FACILITIES

As defined for CEQR analysis, community facilities are public or publicly funded schools, libraries, child care centers, health care facilities and fire and police protection. This chapter of the EIS will evaluate the effects on community services due to the proposed residential building at the Bronx Site. With respect to community facilities and services at the other project sites, the proposed project would reconstruct existing detention facilities at the Manhattan, Brooklyn and Queens sites, replacing these facilities with new, larger detention facilities at each site. ~~At the Manhattan Site, existing city agency offices, courtrooms, and court related offices would be relocated back to the completed facility at 80 Centre Street or to nearby office sites.~~ Therefore, no further analysis of the displacement of community facilities and services is warranted for these sites.

Based on the preliminary thresholds presented in the *CEQR Technical Manual*, the proposed project at the Bronx Site is not expected to trigger detailed analyses of public libraries, outpatient health care facilities or police and fire protection serving the project area. However, the proposed project will require analyses for public elementary and middle schools. To provide for a conservative analysis, it is also assumed that the Bronx Site could include affordable housing

exceeding the *CEQR Technical Manual* thresholds requiring an analysis of publicly funded child care. This chapter will therefore include analyses of public schools and publicly funded child care, following the guidance of the *CEQR Technical Manual*. These analyses would include the tasks described below.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The analysis of public elementary and middle schools will include the following tasks:

- Identify schools serving the project site and discuss the most current information on enrollment, capacity, and utilization from the Department of Education. The primary study area for the analysis of elementary and intermediate schools should be the school districts' "sub-district" in which the project is located. The Bronx Site is located within a school district with elementary school choice (CSD 7, sub-district 2, which is split into Northern and Southern Priority Areas). The analysis will ~~first~~ take into account schools in CSD 7, sub-district 2 for elementary and intermediate schools as well as the larger the Southern Priority Area (sub-districts 1 and 2) for elementary schools, and then the entire district if a significant adverse impact is found at either the sub-district or Southern Priority Area level.
- Based on the data provided from the Department of Education, the School Construction Authority, and DCP, future conditions in the area without the proposed project will be determined.
- Based on methodology presented in the *CEQR Technical Manual*, the potential impact of students generated by the proposed project on public elementary and middle schools will be assessed.

PUBLICLY FUNDED CHILD CARE

The analysis of child care will include the following tasks:

- Identify existing publicly funded group child care and Head Start facilities within approximately 1.5 miles of the project site.
- Describe each facility in terms of its location, number of slots (capacity), and existing enrollment. Care will be taken to avoid double-counting slots that receive both Administration for Children's Services (ACS) and Head Start funding. Information will be based on publicly available information and/or consultation with the ACS' Division of Early Care and Education (ECE).
- Any expected increases in the population of children within the eligibility income limitations (i.e., children in families that have incomes at or below 200 percent Federal Poverty Level), based on CEQR methodology, will be discussed as potential additional demand, and the potential effect of any population increases on demand for publicly funded group child care and Head Start services in the study area will be assessed. The potential effects of the additional eligible children resulting from the proposed actions will be assessed by comparing the estimated net demand (number of child care-eligible children generated by the proposed projects) over capacity (number of available child care "slots" in the study area) to the net demand over capacity estimated in the No Action condition.

TASK 5. OPEN SPACE

The *CEQR Technical Manual* recommends performing an open space assessment if a proposed project or action would have a direct effect on an open space (e.g., displacement of an existing open space resource) or an indirect effect through increased population size (i.e., new residents or

an increased worker and visitor population). The proposed project would introduce a new residential population to one of the project sites (the Bronx Site), and therefore a residential open space analysis is warranted. As the Bronx Site is located in neither an area underserved by open space nor an area well served by open space, a threshold of 200 new residents will be exceeded, warranting a residential open space analysis. With respect to workers and visitors, the *CEQR Technical Manual* identifies thresholds for an open space assessment that vary depending on whether a project site is in an area underserved by open space, well-served by open space, or neither. Based on a comparison of the projected worker and visitor population at each site in the With Action condition and No Action condition it is expected that each site, ~~except for the Brooklyn site,~~ would exceed the applicable CEQR threshold requiring a non-residential open space analysis. ~~At the Manhattan Site, existing employees on the site are conservatively assumed to be relocated nearby and therefore the worker and visitor population of the proposed project would represent the increment for analysis. (see Figures 22-26).~~

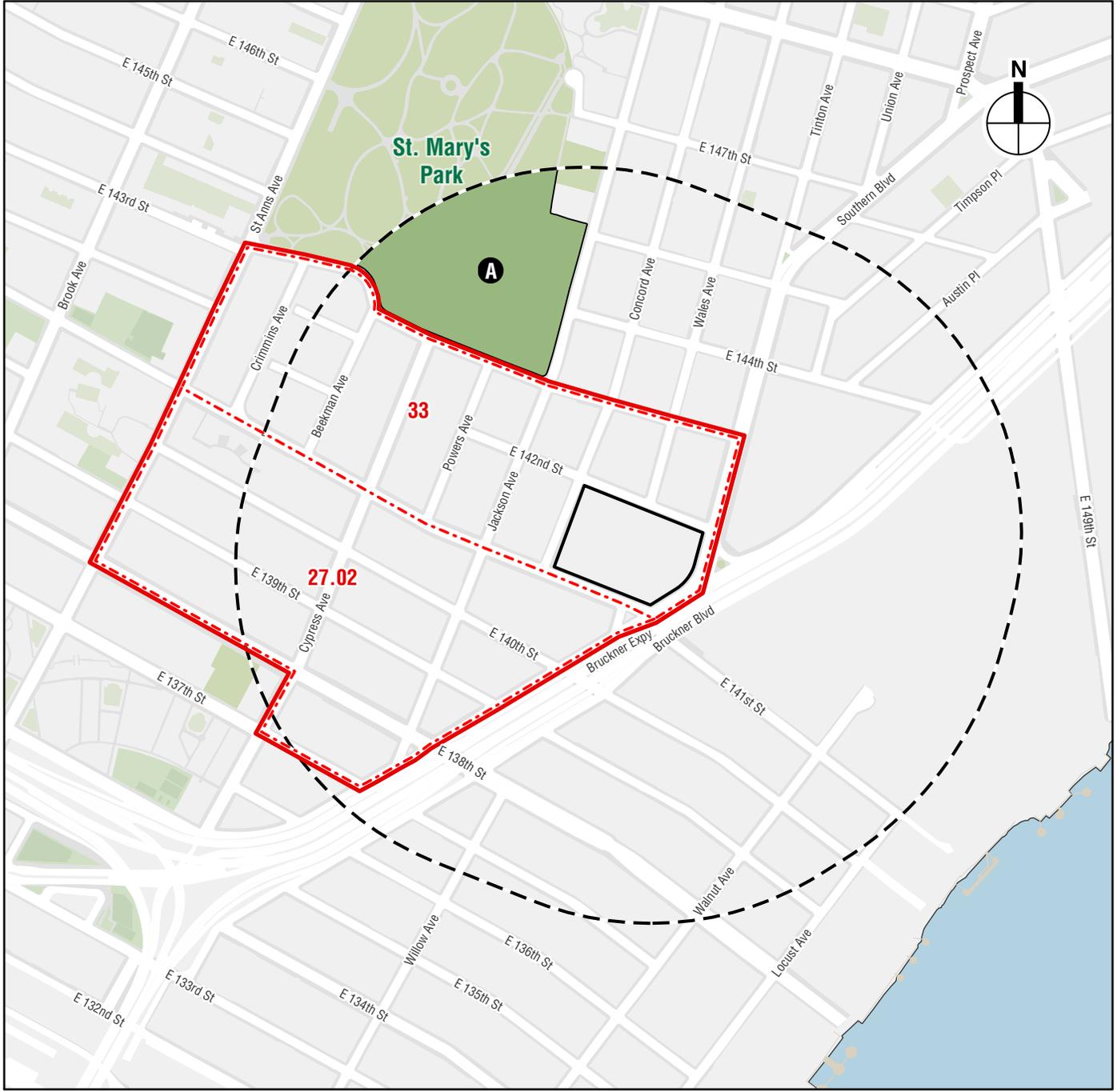
This open space analysis will begin with a preliminary assessment to determine the need for further analysis. As stated in the *CEQR Technical Manual*, the study area for residential open space is within a 1/2-mile of the project site while the study area for a non-residential open space analysis is within a 1/4-mile of a project site. For this study area, the analysis will calculate the total population and an inventory of publicly accessible open space. This inventory will include examining these spaces for their facilities (i.e., active vs. passive use), condition, and use (i.e., crowded or lightly used). Conditions will be projected through the No Action condition, and project impacts will be based on the projected residential, worker and visitor populations at each site using quantified ratios and qualitative factors. If based on the preliminary analysis a detailed assessment is necessary, it will be prepared following the guidelines of the *CEQR Technical Manual*. If the impact analysis identifies a potential for significant adverse impacts, mitigation measures to avoid or reduce those significant adverse impacts will be identified.

TASK 6. SHADOWS

The *CEQR Technical Manual* requires a preliminary shadows screening assessment for proposed project or actions that would result in new structures or additions to existing structures greater than 50 feet in incremental height. Because the proposed project would result in new structures ~~site~~ that would be greater than 50 feet in height, a three-tiered shadows assessment will be prepared to determine if shadow generated by the proposed project could be cast on sunlight-sensitive resources, including publicly accessible open spaces, sunlight-sensitive features of historic resources, and natural features. The Tier 1 screening assessment will determine whether any sunlight-sensitive resources are located within the longest shadow study area for each project site. For any sunlight-sensitive resources located within the longest shadow study area, the Tier 2 and Tier 3 screening assessments will be prepared to determine whether shadows generated by the proposed project at each site could reach those resources when accounting for the position of the sun and its seasonal path through the sky.

If the preliminary shadows screening assessment cannot eliminate the possibility of new shadows from the proposed project at a particular site falling on a sunlight-sensitive resource, a detailed shadow analysis will be performed to determine the extent, duration, and significance of shadows generated by the proposed project at that site. Following the methodology described in the *CEQR Technical Manual*, the detailed analysis will include the following tasks:

- Develop a three-dimensional computer model of the elements of the base map developed in the preliminary assessment, and determine the extent and duration of new shadows that would

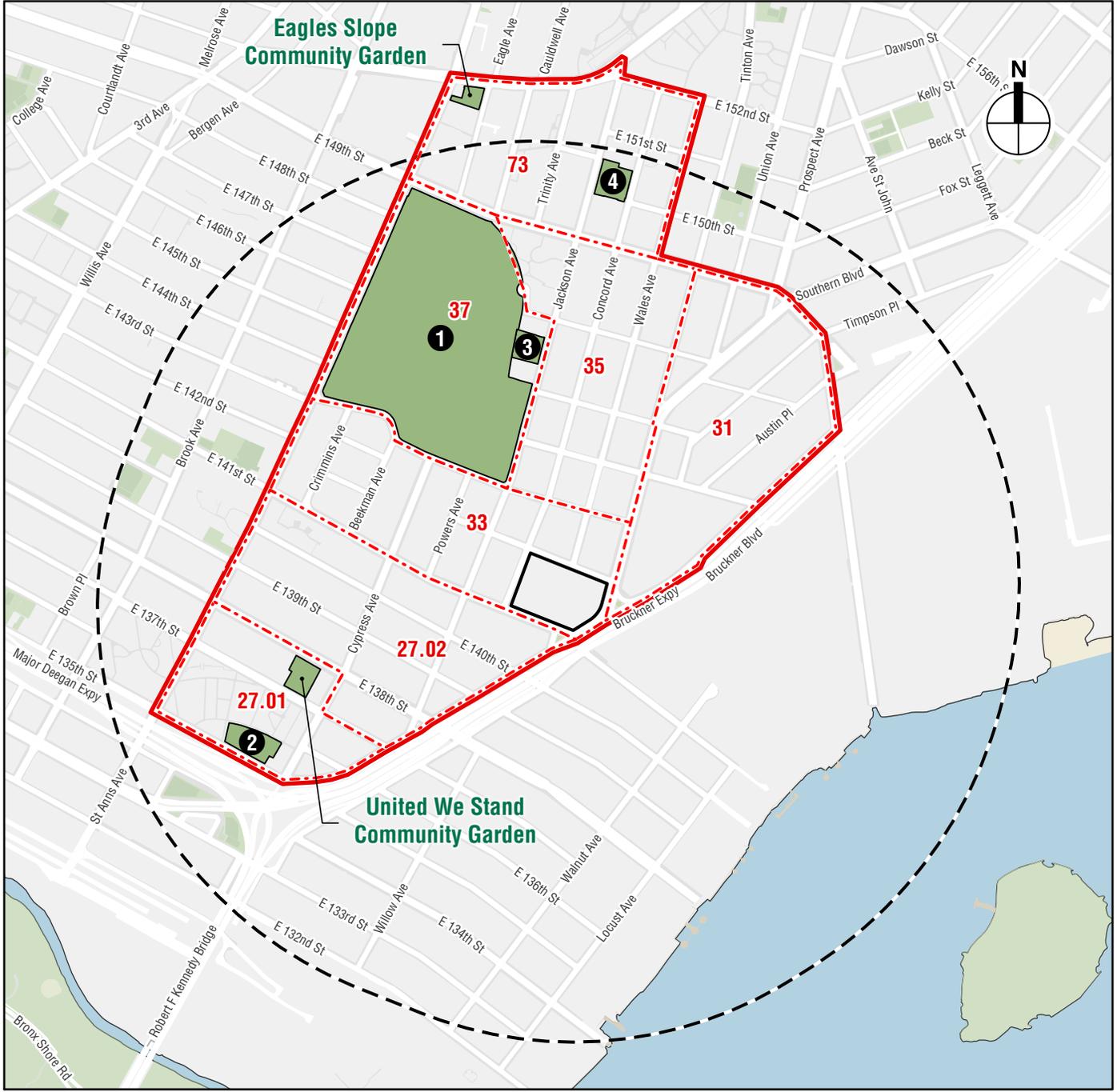


-  Project Site
-  1/4-mile Boundary
-  Open Space Study Area
-  Census Tracts
-  Open Space Resources

0 1,000 FEET

Open Space Non-Residential Study Area
 Bronx Site - 745 East 141st Street
Figure 22

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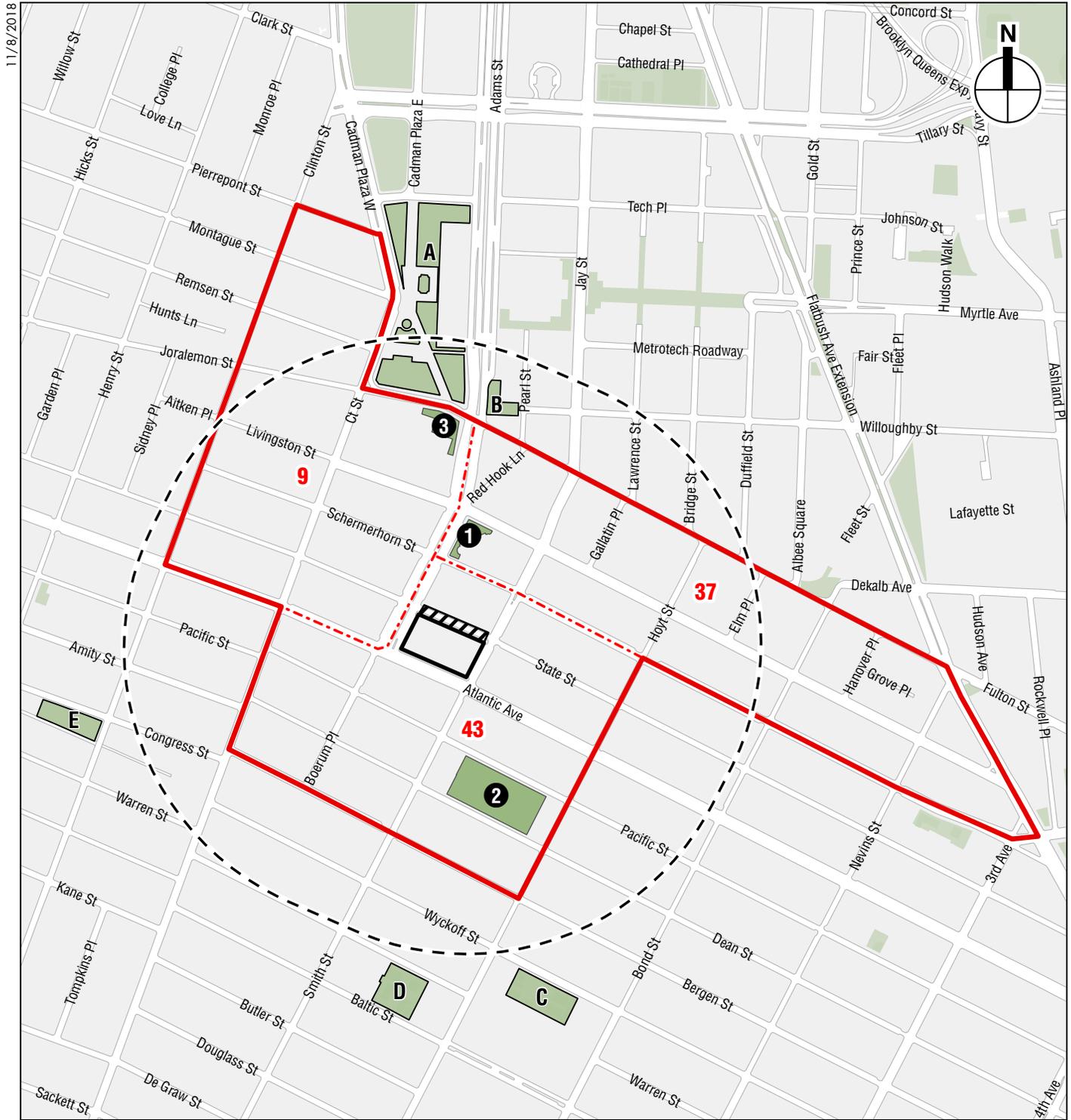


-  Project Site
-  Open Space Study Area
-  1/2-mile Boundary
-  Census Tracts
-  Open Space Resources

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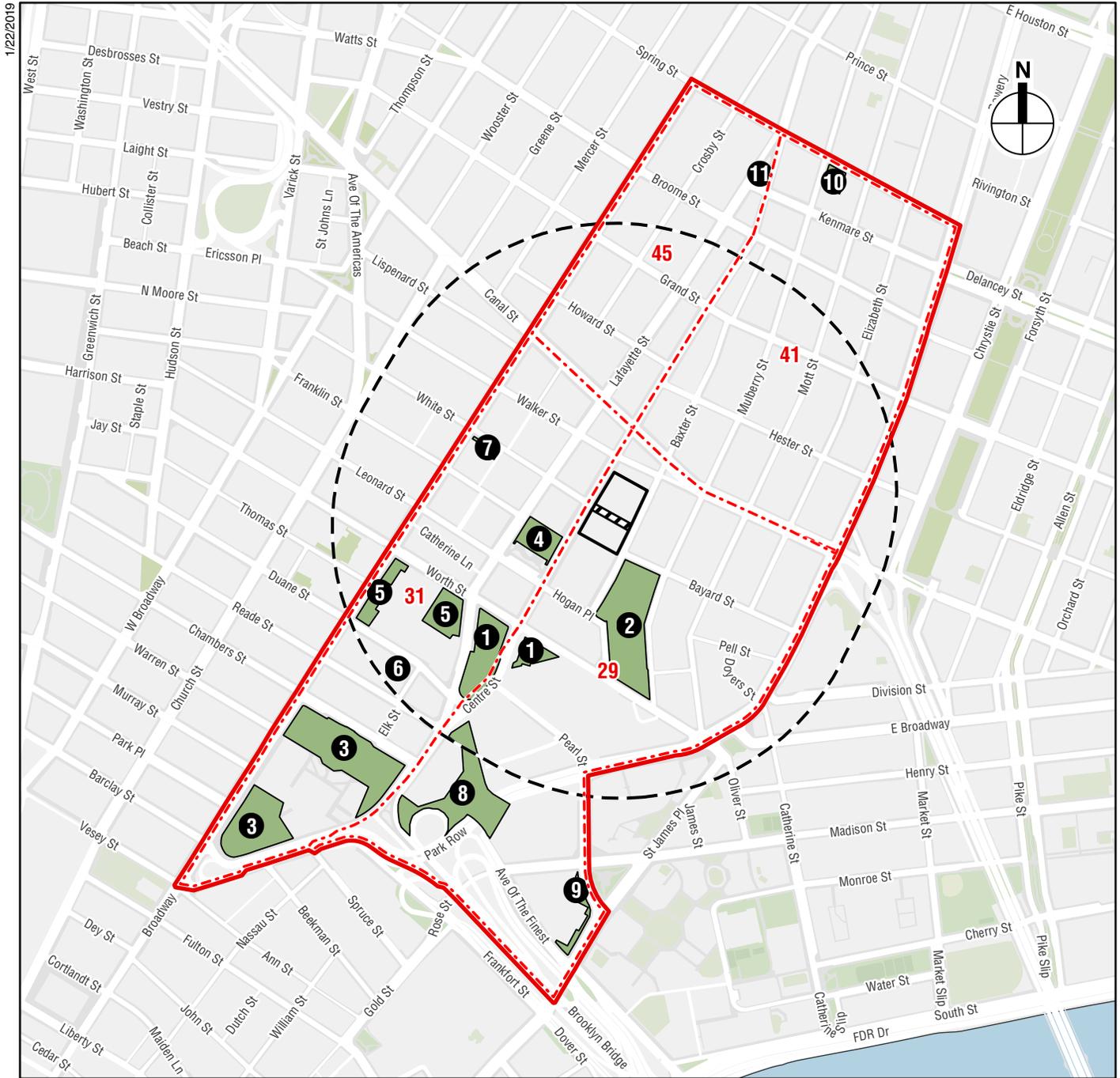
Open Space Residential Study Area
Bronx Site - 745 East 141st Street
Figure 23



-  Project Site
-  Open Space Study Area
-  Proposed Demapped Area
-  10 Census Tracts
-  1/4-mile Boundary
-  1 Open Space Resources
-  A Open Space Resources Outside Study Area

0 1,000 FEET

Open Space Study Area
 Brooklyn Site - 275 Atlantic Avenue
Figure 24

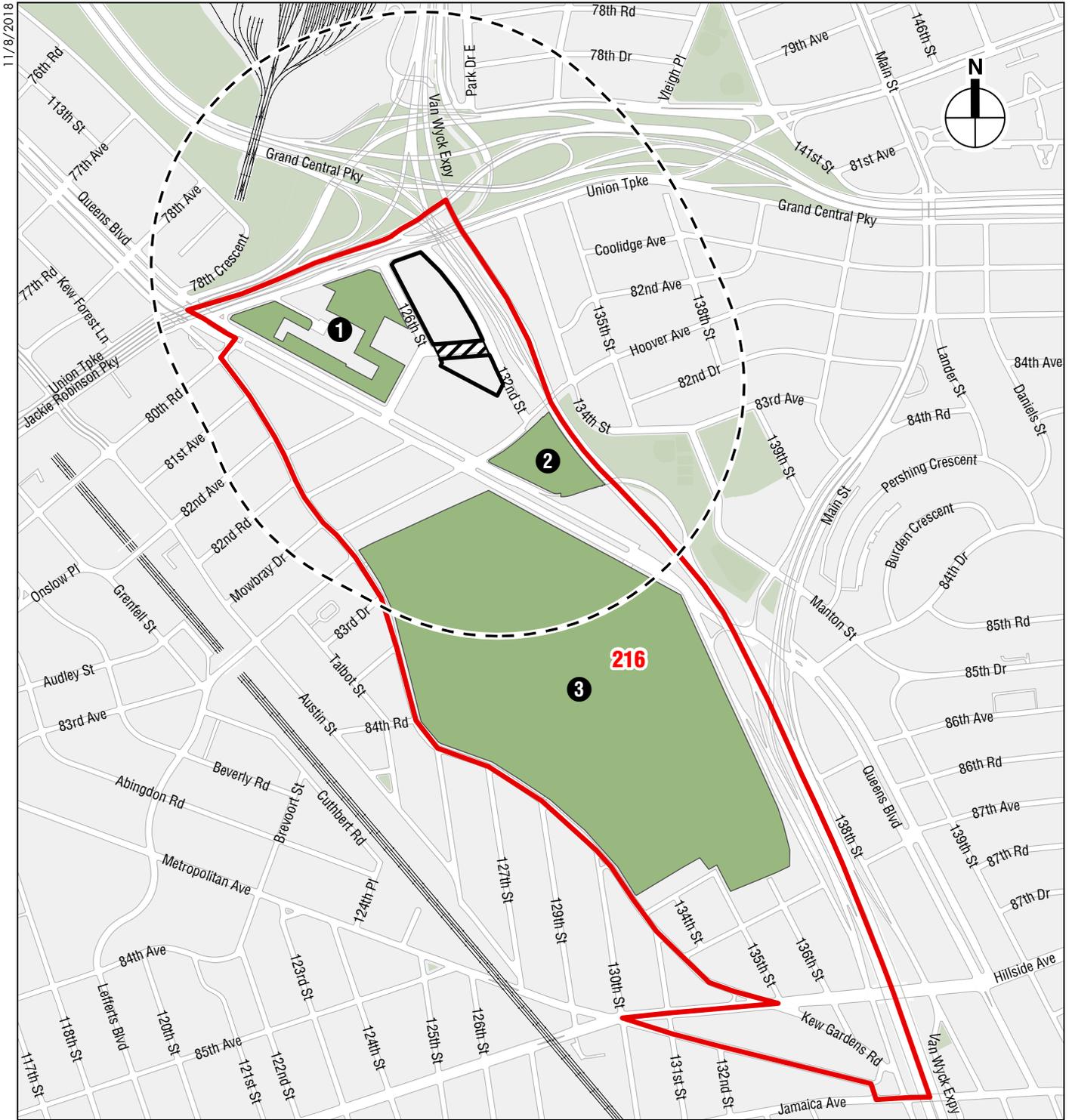


-  Project Site
-  Proposed Demapped Area
-  1/4-mile Boundary
-  Open Space Study Area
-  10 Census Tracts
-  Open Space Resources

0 1,000 FEET



Open Space Study Area
 Manhattan Site - 124-125 White Street
Figure 25



-  Project Site
-  10 Open Space Study Area
-  Proposed Demapped Area
-  1 Open Space Resources
-  1/4-mile Boundary

0 1,000 FEET

Open Space Study Area
Queens Site - 126-02 82nd Avenue
Figure 26

be cast on sunlight-sensitive resources as a result of the proposed project on four representative days of the year.

- Document the analysis with graphics comparing shadows resulting from the No Action condition with shadows resulting from the proposed project, with incremental shadow highlighted in a contrasting color. Include a summary table listing the entry and exit times and total duration of incremental shadow on each applicable representative day for each affected resource.
- Assess the significance of any shadow impacts on sunlight-sensitive resources.
- If the results of the impact analysis identify a potential for significant adverse impacts, identify potential practicable mitigation measures to avoid or reduce those significant adverse impacts.

To ensure a conservative shadow analysis and maintain design flexibility, the maximum building envelope and zoning height will be used for each of the project sites. The maximum building envelopes would be larger in terms of height, massing, tower locations, and floor area than what is envisioned under the proposed project, and the actual developments would cast smaller shadows than the maximum building envelopes used for analysis purposes. Further, an additional 40 feet of height will be added on top of the maximum building envelopes to account for rooftop bulkheads and mechanical equipment.

TASK 7. HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, a historic and cultural resources assessment is required if there is the potential for a proposed project to affect either archaeological or architectural resources. Historic and cultural resources include both archaeological and architectural resources. These include National Historic Landmarks (NHL); properties listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places (S/NR) or formally determined eligible for S/NR listing (S/NR-eligible), or properties contained within a S/NR listed or eligible historic district; properties recommended by the New York State Board for listing on the S/NR; designated New York City Landmarks (NYCL) and Historic Districts; properties calendared for consideration as NYCLs by the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) or determined eligible for NYCL designation (NYCL-eligible); and potential historic resources (i.e., properties not identified by one of the programs listed above, but that appear to meet their eligibility requirements).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

As the first step in the archaeology analysis, LPC ~~will be~~was consulted to request their preliminary determination of the potential archaeological sensitivity ~~at~~of each project location. As necessary, supporting information including historical maps and information from previous archaeological investigations ~~will be~~was submitted to LPC as necessary as part of the initial consultation. ~~If based on LPC determined that review LPC determines that at~~ the project location is locations in Brooklyn, Queens, and the Bronx are not potentially archaeologically sensitive, and therefore, no further analysis of archaeological resources is necessary. ~~If in those areas, LPC determines that a project location is potentially~~ determined that the Manhattan Site—including the sites of the north and south towers of the Manhattan Detention Complex and the streetbed of White Street within the Demapping Area—are potentially archaeologically sensitive and that additional archaeological study is warranted. A Phase 1A Archaeological Documentary Study ~~will be~~ and Supplemental Phase 1A Study were therefore prepared for that location, the locations comprising the Manhattan site. The Phase 1A investigation ~~will outline~~outlined the precontact and historic contexts, environmental setting, and development history and past disturbance of the Manhattan site in order to identify any/all potential resource types that may be present. The Phase 1A study ~~will also~~ make

NYC Borough-Based Jails/Jail System

~~a determination as to whether or not an~~ identified those locations where additional archaeological ~~investigation~~ investigations (e.g., Phase 1B testing) ~~is~~ are needed at any of the project locations. The conclusions of the Phase 1A Archaeological Documentary Study (or studies) will be summarized in the DEIS, and potential impacts on any archaeological resources will be assessed in the No Action and With Action condition.

ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

An analysis will be undertaken to examine the potential impacts of the proposed project on architectural resources at the project sites and in the surrounding area. The analysis will use a 400-foot study area around each site (see **Figures 2, 6, 10, and 14**). The following tasks will be undertaken as part of the architectural resources analyses:

- Information regarding buildings that are over 50 years of age on the project sites will be submitted to LPC for LPC to make a determination as to whether the buildings possess historic/architectural significance. The ~~Louis J. Lefkowitz State Office Building~~ South Tower of the Manhattan Detention Center (the Prison building) at ~~80 Centre~~ 125 White Street has been previously determined eligible for listing on the S/NR ~~as part of the Criminal Courts Building and Prison, also known as 100 Centre Street~~. This site is also across Baxter Street from the S/NR-listed Chinatown and Little Italy Historic District, and other architectural resources are in the vicinity.
- Identify known architectural resources within the study areas for each project site. These include NHLs, S/NR and S/NR-eligible properties, NYCLs and New York City Historic Districts (NYCHDs), and properties pending NYCL and NYCHD designation.
- Perform a field survey of the study area to determine whether there are any potential architectural resources that could be indirectly impacted by the proposed project. Potential architectural resources are defined as properties that may be eligible for listing on the S/NR and/or designation as an NYCL. Identification of potential architectural resources will be based on criteria for listing on the National Register as found in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 36, part 60, and LPC's criteria for NYCL/NYCHD designation. Map and describe any potential architectural resources.
- Based on proposed projects under the No Action condition, qualitatively discuss any impacts on architectural resources that are expected.
- Assess the proposed project's potential impacts on architectural resources, including visual and contextual impacts as well as any direct physical impacts. If significant adverse impacts are identified, develop mitigation measures in consultation with LPC.

TASK 8. URBAN DESIGN AND VISUAL RESOURCES

According to the methodologies of the *CEQR Technical Manual*, if a project would result in physical changes which could be observed by a pedestrian from street level and could potentially change or restrict significant views of visual resources, a preliminary assessment of urban design and visual resources should be prepared. Since the proposed project would result in physical alterations observable by pedestrians and would potentially result in substantial alterations to the streetscape at each site, a ~~preliminary~~ detailed assessment of urban design and visual resources will be prepared for each of the project sites, as follows:

- Prepare a concise narrative of the existing conditions of the project sites and the study areas. The study areas for the ~~preliminary~~ detailed assessment of urban design and visual resources

will be ¼ mile around each site, consistent with the study areas for the analysis of land use, zoning, and public policy. The analysis will draw on information from field visits to the project sites and study areas.

- Based on planned and proposed development projects and using the information gathered above for existing conditions, assess whether and how urban design conditions are expected to change in No Action condition.
- Assess qualitatively how the proposed project would affect the pedestrian experience of the built environment, and determine the significance of those changes. The ~~preliminary~~ assessment will present photographs, building heights, building massing diagrams, project drawings and site plans, ~~and~~ view corridor assessments, and three-dimensional representations of the future With Action streetscape, as appropriate.
- ~~If warranted based on the preliminary assessment, perform a detailed analysis of the project site that would focus on the changes in the pedestrian experience.~~

TASK 9. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, hazardous materials are defined as any substances that pose a threat to human health or the environment. A hazardous materials assessment determines whether a proposed action may increase exposure to people or the environment to hazardous materials, and, if so, whether this increased exposure would result in potential significant public health or environmental impacts. According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, significant impacts related to hazardous materials can occur when (1) elevated levels of hazardous materials exist on a site and the project would increase pathways to human or environmental exposures; (2) a project would introduce new activities or processes using hazardous materials and the risk of human or environmental exposure is increased; or (3) the project would introduce a population to potential human or environmental exposure from off-site sources.

The hazardous materials assessment in the EIS will determine which sites, if any, may have been adversely affected by present or historical uses at or adjacent to the sites. In accordance with the *CEQR Technical Manual*, Section 11-15 (Environmental Requirements) of the Zoning Resolution of the City of New York and Chapter 24 of Title 15 of the Rules of the City of New York, ~~a~~ Phase I Environmental Site Assessments (ESAs) will be conducted for each site, in accordance with the scope set out in American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) E1527-13. A Phase I ESA includes review of multiple information sources (such as historical Sanborn fire insurance maps and City directories, and federal and state regulatory databases) and a site inspection.

Where a Phase I ESA indicates the potential for Recognized Environmental Conditions (RECs), i.e., “the presence or likely presence of any hazardous substances or petroleum products in, on, or at a property: (1) due to release to the environment; (2) under conditions indicative of a release to the environment; or (3) under conditions that pose a material threat of a future release to the environment. *De minimis* conditions are not recognized environmental conditions,” a work plan for a Phase II Environmental Site ~~Investigation (ESI)~~ Assessment (Phase II ESA), to collect soil, groundwater and soil vapor samples for laboratory analysis, will be prepared for submission to and approval by the New York City Department of Environmental Protection (DEP).

The chapter, using the results of the ~~ESA Phase I and completed ESI Phase II ESAs~~ Phase I and completed Phase II ESAs for each site ~~and any additional available data (such as reports relating to asbestos and lead based paint)~~, will summarize the methodology, findings, and conclusions, to determine the potential for significant adverse impacts related to hazardous materials and/or measures to precede or be incorporated into

site demolition and/or development to avoid such impacts. These measures may include, for example, remedial actions implementation of Remedial Action Plans and Construction Health and Safety Plans during project implementation, including measures addressing items such as removal of petroleum storage tanks and contaminated soils, and installation of vapor controls beneath new buildings.

TASK 10. WATER AND SEWER INFRASTRUCTURE

According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, a water and sewer infrastructure assessment analyzes whether a proposed action may adversely affect New York City's water distribution or sewer system and, if so, assesses the effects of the action to determine whether the impact would be significant. For the proposed project, an analysis of water supply is not warranted because the proposed project is not expected to result in a water demand of more than one million gallons per day (gpd) compared with the No Action condition at any site. The proposed project would introduce an incremental increase above the No Action condition of more than 250,000 square feet of public facility space in Manhattan and more than 150,000 square feet of public facility space in Brooklyn, Queens, and the Bronx, and each site is located in a combined sewer area; therefore, an analysis of wastewater and stormwater infrastructure will be prepared, as follows.

WASTEWATER AND STORMWATER INFRASTRUCTURE

The appropriate study area for the assessment will be established in consultation with DEP. The project sites are located within the service areas of the Bowery Bay Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) (the Queens Site), Newtown Creek WWTP (the Manhattan Site), Red Hook WWTP (the Brooklyn Site), and Wards Island WWTP (the Bronx Site).

- The existing stormwater drainage system and surfaces (pervious or impervious) on the project sites will be described, and the amount of stormwater generated on the site will be estimated using DEP's volume calculation worksheet.
- The existing sewer system serving each site will be described based on records obtained from DEP. The existing flows to the applicable WWTP for each site will be obtained for the latest 12-month period, and the average dry weather monthly flow will be presented.
- Any changes to the stormwater drainage plan, sewer system, and surface area expected in the No Action condition will be described, as warranted.
- Future stormwater generation from the project sites will be assessed. Changes to the surface area of each site will be described, runoff coefficients and runoff for each surface type/area will be presented, and volume and peak discharge rates from the site will be determined based on DEP's volume calculation worksheet. Any proposed Best Management Practices will also be described.
- Sanitary sewage generation for the project sites will also be estimated. The effects of the incremental demand on the system will be assessed to determine if there will be any impact on operations of the WWTP serving each site.
- If the results of the impact analysis identify a potential for significant adverse impacts, potential practicable mitigation measures to avoid or reduce those significant adverse impacts will be identified.

A more detailed assessment may be required if increased sanitary or stormwater discharges from a project site are predicted to affect the capacity of portions of the existing sewer system, exacerbate combined sewer overflow (CSO) volumes/frequencies, or contribute greater pollutant loadings in stormwater discharged to receiving water bodies. A detailed analysis for one or more

project sites, if necessary, will be developed based on conclusions from the preliminary infrastructure assessment and coordinated with DEP.

TASK 11. TRANSPORTATION

This chapter will provide a transportation analysis for each site. The proposed project would generate new vehicular travel and parking demands, as well as generate additional pedestrian and transit trips. Based on ~~preliminary~~revised estimates and refinements to the RWCDs, the proposed project is expected to generate more than 50 additional vehicular trips at multiple intersections in the weekday AM and ~~midday~~ ~~mid-afternoon~~ peak hours, and the Saturday ~~mid-afternoon~~ peak hour at each of the ~~sites~~sites. These peak hours are associated with shift changes by uniformed DOC employees, which represents the periods with the highest temporal concentration of project-generated travel demand. The proposed project is also expected to generate more than 200 subway and pedestrian trips in all peak hours. Therefore, the transportation studies for the EIS will include detailed quantitative analysis for each of these technical areas. In addition to uniformed DOC employees, there also would be trips by non-uniformed employees and others during these peak hours that will be accounted for in the travel demand forecast.

TRAVEL DEMAND AND SCREENING ASSESSMENT

Detailed trip estimates will be prepared using standard sources, including the *CEQR Technical Manual*, U.S. Census data, approved studies, and other references. The trip estimates (Level-1 screening assessment) will be summarized by peak hour, mode of travel, and person and vehicle trips. The trip estimates will also identify the number of peak hour person trips made by transit and the number of pedestrian trips on the area's sidewalks, corner reservoirs, and crosswalks. The results of these estimates will be summarized in a Transportation Planning Factors and Travel Demand Forecast memorandum for review and concurrence by the Lead Agency. In addition to trip estimates, detailed vehicle, pedestrian and transit trip assignments (Level-2 screening assessment) will be prepared to identify the intersections and pedestrian/transit elements selected for undertaking quantified analysis.

TRAFFIC

Project Vehicle Trip Generation

Bronx

Based on ~~preliminary~~revised estimates, the reasonable worst-case development scenario (RWCDs) for the Bronx Site is expected to generate an increase of approximately 394, 479, 123, and 382 vehicle trips in the AM, midday, and PM peak hours and the Saturday peak hour, ~~346 vehicular trips in the weekday AM and 436 in the mid-afternoon peak hours, and 323 in the Saturday mid-afternoon peak hour~~, compared with the No Action condition. Because the forecasted levels of new vehicular travel demand generated by the RWCDs would exceed the 50-trip *CEQR Technical Manual* analysis threshold, the EIS will provide a detailed traffic analysis focusing on the weekday AM, weekday midday, and Saturday peak hours. While forecasted levels of new vehicular travel demand in the weekday PM peak hour would exceed the 50-trip CEQR Technical Manual Level 1 screening threshold, a detailed traffic analysis is not provided as no intersection is projected to exceed the 50-trip CEQR Technical Manual threshold at an intersection (Level 2 screening) in the weekday PM peak hour. It should be noted that the existing tow pound is to be relocated prior to completion. However, as a relocation site has not been identified, no credit for existing trips associated with this use is taken and the trip estimates conservatively assume no displacement of existing tow pound trips under the With Action condition.

NYC Borough-Based Jails Jail System

Brooklyn

Based on ~~revised preliminary~~ estimates, the RWCDS for the Brooklyn Site is expected to generate an increase of approximately 217, 278, 45, and 217 vehicle trips in the weekday AM, midday and PM peak hours, and the Saturday peak hour, respectively~~149 vehicular trips in the weekday AM and 178 in the midafternoon peak hours, and 159 in the Saturday midafternoon peak hour,~~ compared with the No Action condition. Because the forecasted levels of new vehicular travel demand generated by the RWCDS would exceed the 50-trip *CEQR Technical Manual* analysis threshold in the weekday AM, weekday midday, and Saturday periods, the EIS will provide a detailed traffic analysis focusing on these peak hours.

Manhattan

Based on ~~revised preliminary~~ estimates, the RWCDS for the Manhattan Site is expected to generate an increase of approximately 120, 145, 24, and 123 vehicle trips in the weekday AM, midday and PM, and Saturday peak hours, respectively~~116 vehicular trips in the weekday AM and 123 in the midafternoon peak hours, and 92 in the Saturday midafternoon peak hour,~~ compared with the No Action condition. Because the forecasted levels of new vehicular travel demand generated by the RWCDS would exceed the 50-trip *CEQR Technical Manual* analysis threshold in the weekday AM, weekday midday and Saturday periods, the EIS will provide a detailed traffic analysis focusing on these peak hours.

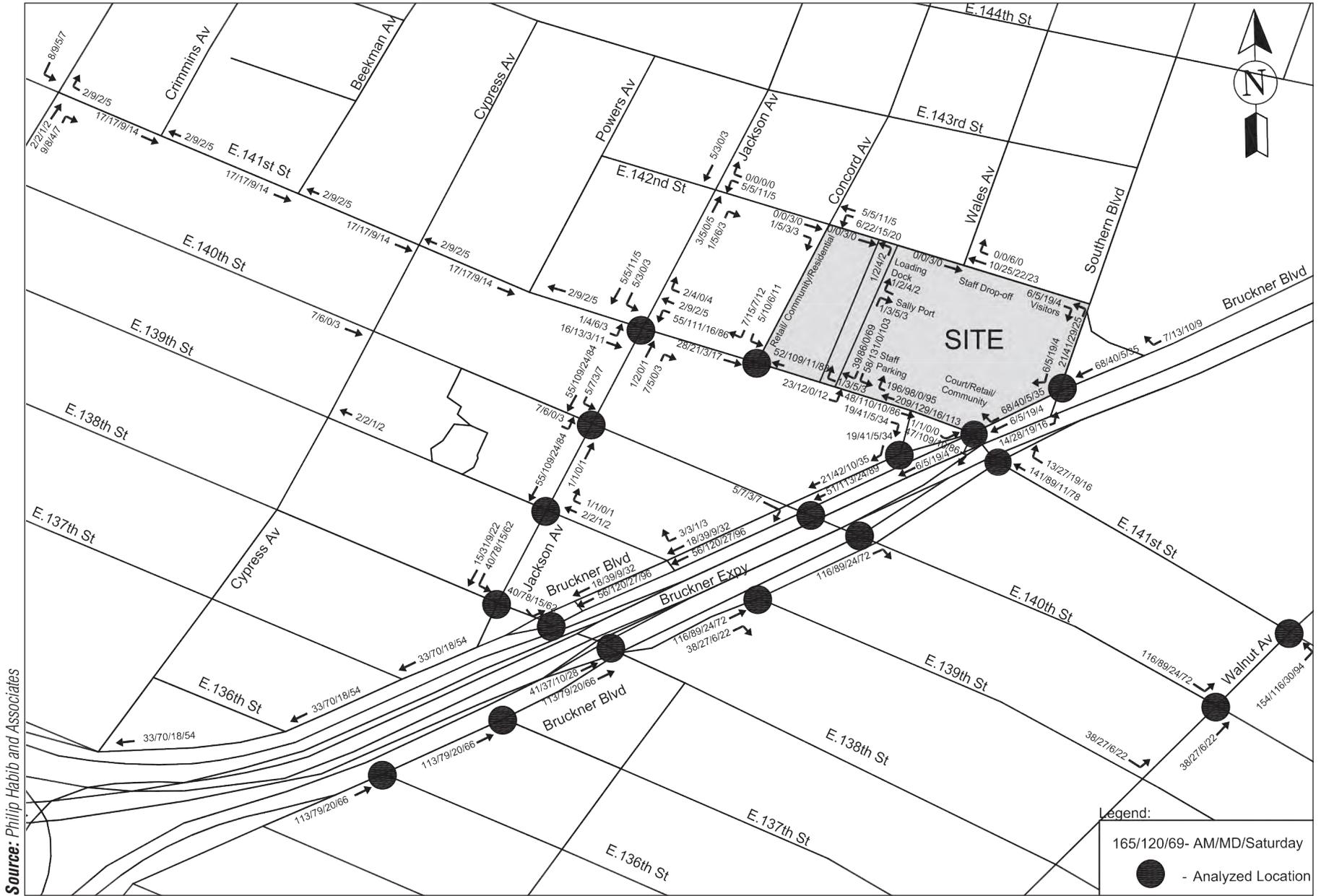
Queens

Based on ~~revised preliminary~~ estimates, the RWCDS for the Queens Site is expected to generate an increase of approximately 385, 410, 66, and 336 vehicle trips in the weekday AM, midday and PM, and Saturday peak hours, respectively~~342 vehicular trips in the weekday AM and 325 in the midafternoon peak hours, and 274 in the Saturday midafternoon peak hour,~~ compared with the No Action condition. Because the forecasted levels of new vehicular travel demand generated by the RWCDS would exceed the 50-trip *CEQR Technical Manual* analysis threshold, the EIS will provide a detailed traffic analysis focusing on the weekday AM, weekday midday and Saturday peak hours. While forecasted levels of new vehicular travel demand in the weekday PM peak hour would exceed the 50-trip CEQR Technical Manual Level 1 screening threshold, a detailed traffic analysis is not provided as no intersection is projected to exceed the 50-trip CEQR Technical Manual threshold at an intersection (Level 2 screening) in the weekday PM peak hour. these peak hours.

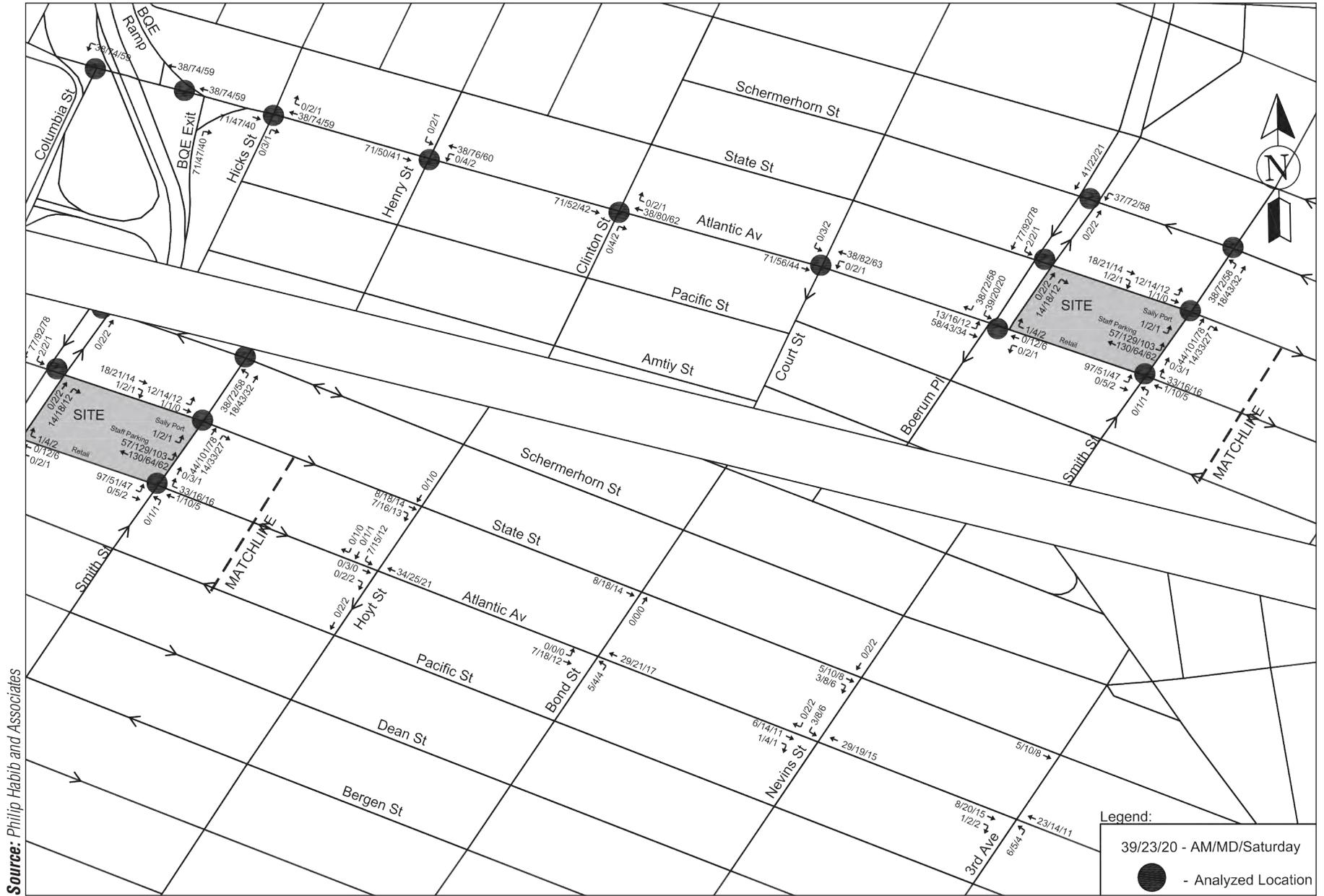
Traffic Analysis Methodology

The EIS traffic analysis will include the following (see **Figures 2227 through 2530**):

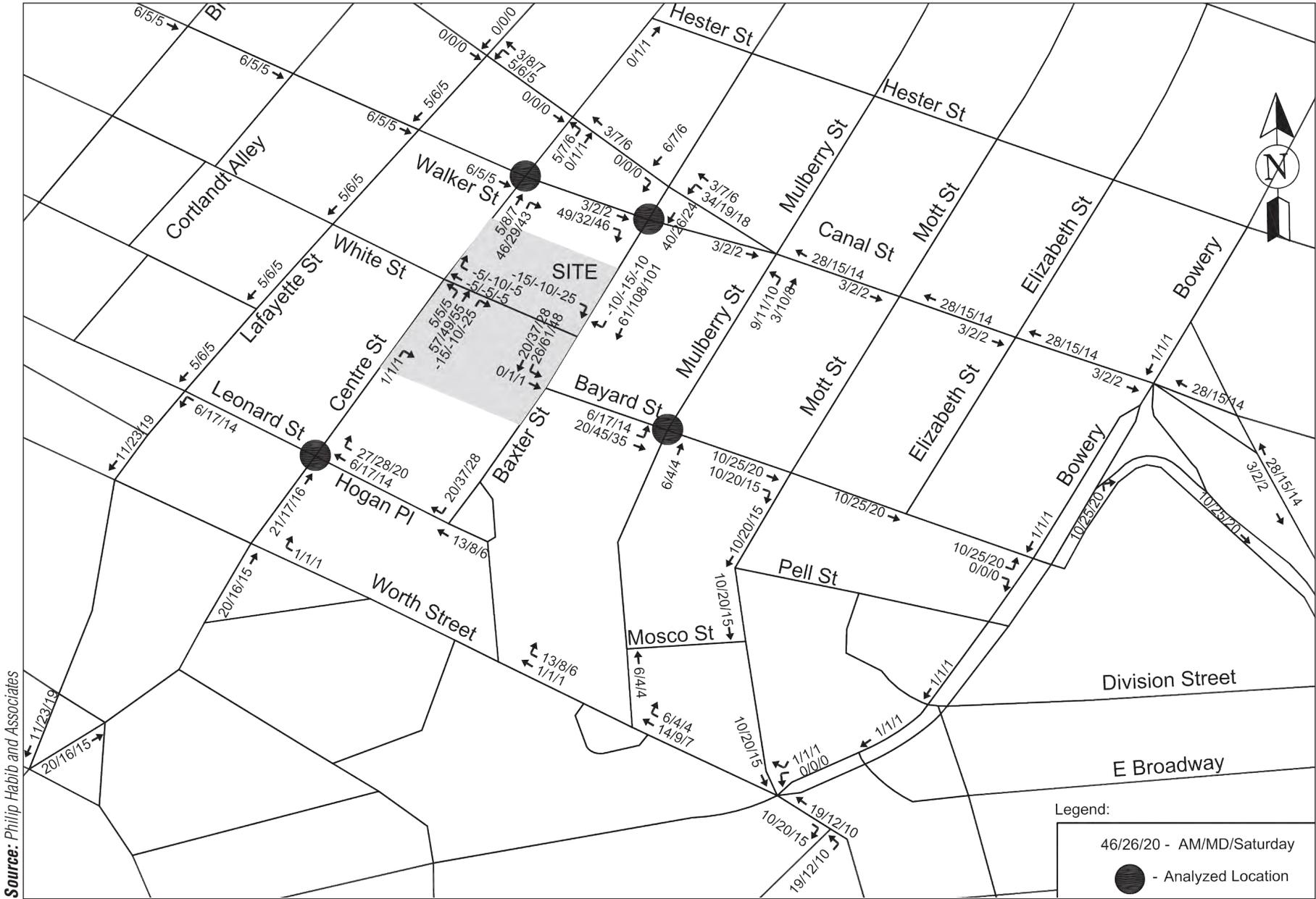
- Define traffic study areas to account for the principal travel corridors to/from the four jail locations. Based on a preliminary travel demand forecast and vehicle trip assignments, it is anticipated that for the analyzed study areas, the study areas will include detailed analysis of 1846 intersections in the Bronx, 1312 intersections in Brooklyn, 4 intersections in Manhattan, and 7 intersections in Queens.
- Conduct traffic counts at traffic analysis locations via a mix of automatic traffic recorder (ATR) machine counts and manual intersection turning movement counts. ATRs will provide continuous 24-hour traffic volumes for a minimum of nine days (including two weekends) along the principal corridors serving the project area. Manual turning movement counts will be conducted during the weekday AM and midafternoon and Saturday midafternoon peak periods. Where applicable, available information from recent studies in the vicinity of the study area will be compiled, including data from such agencies as the New York City



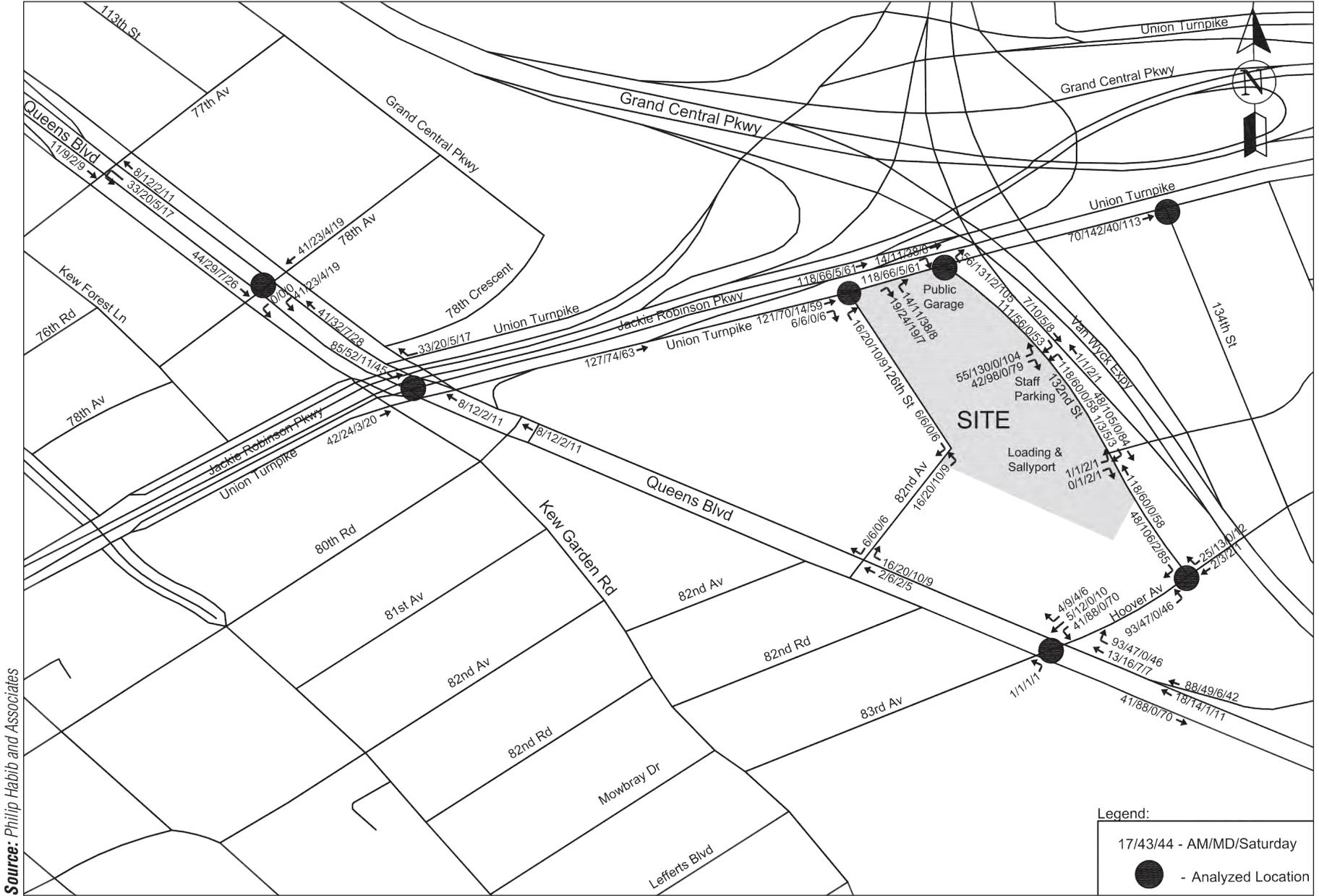
Bronx Site - 745 East 141st Street
 Traffic Data Collection
Figure 27



Brooklyn Site - 275 Atlantic Avenue
 Traffic Data Collection
Figure 28



Manhattan Site - 124-125 White Street
 Traffic Data Collection
Figure 29



Queens Site - 126-02 82nd Avenue
 Traffic Data Collection
Figure 30

- Department of Transportation (NYCDOT) and the New York City Department of City Planning (DCP).
- Conduct any required travel speed and delay studies and vehicle classification counts along principal corridors in the study area to provide supporting data for any air quality and noise analyses. These speed-and-delay studies and vehicle classification counts will be conducted in conjunction with the traffic volume counts.
 - Inventory physical and operational data as needed for capacity analysis purposes at each of the analyzed intersections. The data collected will be consistent with current *CEQR Technical Manual* guidance and will include such information as street widths, number of traffic lanes and lane widths, pavement markings, turn prohibitions, parking regulations, and signal phasing and timing data as provided by NYCDOT.
 - Using *Highway Capacity Software (HCS) + Version 5.5* methodologies, determine existing traffic conditions at each analyzed intersection including capacities, volume-to-capacity (v/c) ratios, average control delays per vehicle and levels of service (LOS) for each lane group and intersection approach, and for the intersection overall.
 - Identify planned projects that would be developed in the area in the No Action condition and determine the associated No Action travel demand generated by these projects. The future traffic volumes from No Action projects will be estimated using published environmental assessments or forecasted based on current *CEQR Technical Manual* guidelines, Census data, and/or data from other secondary sources. An annual growth rate of 0.5 percent per year for the first five years and 0.25 percent per year thereafter will also be applied to existing traffic volumes to account for general background growth through 2027 as per *CEQR Technical Manual* guidelines. Mitigation measures accepted for No Action projects will also be reflected in the No Action traffic network as will any relevant initiatives planned by NYCDOT and other agencies. No Action traffic volumes will be determined, v/c ratios and levels of service will be calculated, and congested intersections will be identified.
 - Based on available sources, U.S. Census data, standard references, and other EIS documents, forecast the travel demand generated by the RWCDs's ~~residential and local retail~~ land uses, and the modes of transportation to be used for these trips.
 - Determine the volume of vehicle traffic expected to be generated by the RWCDs, assign that volume of traffic in each analysis period to the approach and departure routes likely to be used, and prepare balanced traffic volume networks for the With Action condition for each analysis period.
 - Determine the resulting v/c ratios, delays and levels of service for the future With Action condition, and identify significant traffic impacts in accordance with current *CEQR Technical Manual* criteria.
 - Identify and evaluate potential traffic mitigation measures, as appropriate, for all significantly impacted locations in the study area in consultation with the lead agency and NYCDOT. Potential traffic mitigation could include both operational and physical measures such as changes to lane striping, curbside parking regulations and traffic signal timing and phasing, roadway widening, and new traffic signal installations. Where impacts cannot be mitigated, they will be described as unavoidable adverse impacts.

PARKING

Based on data developed for the RWCDs, parking demand at the existing detention facilities typically peaks in the AM and ~~midday~~mid-afternoon periods. This analysis will determine if the

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proposed accessory parking at each project site (and public facility in Queens) is sufficient to accommodate overall incremental demand. For any facility found not to provide dedicated/accessory parking sufficient that meets the site-generated demand, detailed existing on-street parking and off-street parking inventories will be conducted within a ¼-mile radius for the weekday AM and ~~midday/afternoon~~ periods (when parking in the detention facilities' jails area is at peak occupancy due to shift changes) to document existing supply and demand for each period. The parking analyses will document changes in the parking utilization in proximity to the project sites under both the No Action and With Action conditions based on accepted background growth rates and the project-generated demand. Should a parking shortfall be identified, parking within a ½-mile radius of the project site may also be considered, in accordance with the guidance of the *CEQR Technical Manual*. The forecast of new parking supply under the RWCDs will be based on the net change in parking spaces on and adjoining the four project/jail sites.

TRANSIT

Transit analyses typically focus on the weekday AM and PM commuter peak hours, as it is during these periods that overall demand on the subway and bus systems is usually highest. The subway stations selected for analysis are determined based upon projected subway trip assignment patterns and the *CEQR Technical Manual* analysis threshold of 200 incremental trips per hour at any one station. An analysis of Metropolitan Transportation Authority New York City Transit (NYCT) bus routes is similarly considered warranted based on *CEQR Technical Manual* analysis thresholds of 200 total local bus trips in any one peak hour, and 50 incremental trips per direction per hour on any one bus route.

Based on preliminary travel demand forecasts, the RWCDs is expected to generate an increase (as compared with No Action conditions) of 200 or more subway trips during the weekday ~~midday/afternoon~~ and Saturday peak hours at the Bronx Site (the Brooklyn, Manhattan, and Queens sites are not expected to generate 200 or more peak hour trips during the analysis peak hours). ~~The Brooklyn Site is not expected to generate 200 or more peak hour trips at any subway station or subway line, due to the multiple station options and or/station elements, and the lines serving those locations. The Bronx Site is expected to exceed Level 2 trip assignment screening thresholds on the No. 6 subway line and station elements at the East 143rd Street station on the No. 6 subway line.~~ However, as ~~these~~ analysis period is outside the typically analyzed peak commuter periods, detailed quantitative analysis is not warranted as sufficient capacity that can accommodate future increases in demand is likely available in the No Action condition.

Based on preliminary travel demand forecasts, bus trips associated with the RWCDs are expected to be below the *CEQR Technical Manual* thresholds to warrant the need for any detailed bus analysis (i.e., the RWCDs is expected to generate fewer than 200 local bus trips in any peak hour).

PEDESTRIANS

Based on a preliminary travel demand, the RWCDs would result in a net increase of more than the 200-trip *CEQR Technical Manual* analysis threshold to sidewalks, and corner areas and crosswalks in the immediate vicinity of the Brooklyn and Bronx sites during one or more analysis ~~the weekday AM and mid-afternoon and Saturday mid-afternoon~~ peak hours. These pedestrian trips would include walk-only trips as well as pedestrian trips en route to and from area transit facilities (subway stations and bus stops). For the Brooklyn Site, the RWCDs is expected to generate a total of approximately ~~133446, 935648, 462, and 547670~~ pedestrian trips during the weekday AM, midday, and PM ~~mid-afternoon, and Saturday mid-afternoon~~ peak hours, and Saturday peak hour, respectively. For the Bronx Site, the RWCDs is expected to generate a total of approximately 270,

~~1,260, 707, and 841~~ ~~192, 1,181, and 845~~ pedestrian trips during the weekday AM, midday, and PM peak hours~~midafternoon~~, and Saturday ~~midafternoon~~-peak hours, respectively. ~~These trips would include walk only trips as well as pedestrian trips en route to and from area transit facilities (subway stations and bus stops).~~ For the Manhattan Site, the RWCDS is expected to generate a total of approximately 169, 598, 264, and 417 pedestrian trips during the weekday AM, midday and PM peak hours, and the Saturday peak hours, respectively. For the Queens Site, the RWCDS is expected to generate a total of approximately 176, 265, 137, and 204 pedestrian trips during the weekday AM, midday and PM peak hours, and the Saturday peak hours, respectively. The Manhattan Site is expected to generate 274 pedestrian trips during the weekday midafternoon peak hour. However, for the Manhattan Site and the Queens Site, as there would be separate entrances for the proposed uses on ~~the~~each site ~~would be located on three frontages~~, trips would be well dispersed and it is unlikely a sidewalk, corner, or crosswalk element would be used by 200 or more project-generated trips.

A quantitative analysis of pedestrian conditions will therefore be prepared focusing on those sidewalks, corner areas and crosswalks in the vicinity of the Brooklyn and Bronx sites that are expected to be used by 200 or more project-generated pedestrian trips during one or more peak hours. In addition, if the Manhattan and Queens Site ~~is~~ sites subsequently are also found to generate 200 or more incremental project-generated pedestrian trip in one or more peak hours through a pedestrian facility, then a quantitative analysis likely would be warranted.

The pedestrian analysis will evaluate existing and No Action conditions during the analysis weekday AM and midafternoon and Saturday midday peak hours, and the potential for incremental demand from the RWCDS to result in significant adverse impacts based on current *CEQR Technical Manual* criteria. Potential measures to mitigate any significant adverse pedestrian impacts will be identified and evaluated, as warranted, in consultation with the Lead Agency and NYCDOT.

VEHICULAR AND PEDESTRIAN SAFETY

Vehicular and pedestrian safety issues in the study areas will also be examined. Accident data for the study area intersections from the most recent three-year period will be obtained from NYCDOT. These data will be analyzed to determine if any of the studied locations may be classified (using CEQR criteria) as high vehicle crash or high pedestrian/bike accident locations and whether trips and changes resulting from the proposed action would adversely affect vehicular and pedestrian safety in the area. If any high crash locations are identified, feasible improvement measures will be explored to alleviate potential safety issues.

TASK 12. AIR QUALITY

~~If the projected~~ An air quality assessment is required for actions that could have potential to result in significant air quality impacts. Projected vehicle trips generated by the proposed project ~~exceed~~ will be compared with the *CEQR Technical Manual's* carbon monoxide (CO) screening threshold of 170 vehicles in a peak hour at intersections in the traffic study areas and/or the particulate matter (PM) emission screening threshold discussed in Chapter 17, Sections 210 and 311 of the *CEQR Technical Manual* ~~a screening analysis of CO and PM mobile source emissions will be performed at affected intersections to~~ determine whether a microscale analysis at one or more intersections is necessary.

A stationary source air quality impact analysis will be undertaken to determine if emissions from the proposed project's fossil-fuel fired heating and hot water systems significantly impact air quality at existing land uses, or on the proposed project itself (i.e., project-on-project impacts). In

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addition, since the Bronx ~~Site is~~ and Manhattan sites are within 400 feet of a manufacturing zoned district, an analysis of emissions from industrial sources must be prepared, and large and major sources of emissions within 1,000 feet of the study area will also be examined.

MOBILE SOURCES

A screening analysis of CO and PM mobile source emissions at affected intersections will be performed for each proposed site to determine whether a microscale analysis at one or more intersections is necessary. ~~If required, an assessment of the potential CO and/or PM impacts associated due to mobile sources will be performed.~~ Based on preliminary transportation data, it is expected that the Bronx site will require an analysis of CO and PM and the Queens site will require an analysis of PM.

~~If required, an~~ An assessment of the potential CO and PM impacts associated with proposed parking facilities will be prepared. Cumulative impacts from on-street sources and emissions from parking facilities will be calculated, where appropriate.

STATIONARY SOURCES

Heating and Hot Water Systems Analysis

A screening analysis will be prepared to determine whether emissions from any on-site fuel-fired equipment (e.g., boilers/hot water heaters) could cause significant adverse air quality impacts. The screening analysis will use the procedures outlined in the *CEQR Technical Manual*. The procedure involves determining the distance from the exhaust point within which potential significant impacts may occur, on elevated receptors (such as open windows, air intake vents, etc.) that are of similar or greater height when compared with the height of the proposed project's heating and hot water equipment exhaust stack(s). The distance within which a significant impact may occur is dependent on a number of factors, including the height of the discharge, type(s) of fuel combusted, and development size or estimated emissions. A screening analysis will also be prepared using the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA) AERSCREEN screening dispersion model to determine whether the proposed project could potentially cause any significant adverse impacts with respect to the 1-hour average nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) ~~ambient air quality standard~~ National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) and fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) *de minimis* criteria, ~~and, if fuel oil is proposed to be used, the 1-hour sulfur dioxide (SO₂) ambient air quality standard.~~ Project-on-project and project-on-existing and No Action impacts will be determined.

For proposed sites that fail the screening analysis, a refined modeling analysis will be prepared using the AERMOD model. For this analysis, five recent years of meteorological data from the nearest representative National Weather Service station and concurrent upper air data will be utilized for the simulation program. Concentrations of nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), ~~sulfur dioxide (SO₂) (if assuming fuel oil),~~ and particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) will be determined at off-site and on-site (project) receptor locations. Predicted concentrations will be compared with NAAQS and other relevant standards. In the event that exceedances of standards and/or criteria are predicted, examine design measures to reduce pollutant levels to within standards.

Industrial Source Analysis

A field survey will be prepared to identify processing or manufacturing facilities within 400 feet of the project area. A copy of the air permits for each of these facilities will be requested from DEP's Bureau of Environmental Compliance. A review of New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Title V permits and USEPA Envirofacts database will

also be prepared to identify any federal or state-permitted facilities within 1,000 feet of the project area.

If manufacturing or processing facilities are identified within 400 feet of the ~~project~~Bronx and Manhattan sites, an industrial source air quality analysis will be prepared. Predicted worst-case impacts on the project will be compared with the short-term guideline concentrations (SGC) and annual guideline concentrations (AGC) reported in NYSDEC's DAR-1 AGC/SGC Tables guidance document to determine the potential for significant impacts. In the event that exceedances of guideline concentrations are predicted, more refined dispersion modeling may be employed or measures to reduce pollutant levels to within guideline levels will be examined.

Large and Major Source Analysis

Large and major sources of emissions (as defined in the *CEQR Technical Manual*) within 1,000 feet of the project sites will be evaluated. If required, a detailed stationary source analysis using the USEPA AERMOD dispersion model to estimate the potential impacts on the proposed project from nearby existing or proposed stationary sources, per the *CEQR Technical Manual*.

TASK 13. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS AND CLIMATE CHANGE

In accordance with the *CEQR Technical Manual*, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions generated by the proposed project will be quantified, and an assessment of consistency with the City's established GHG reduction goal will be prepared. Emissions will be estimated for the analysis year and reported as carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) metric tons per year. GHG emissions other than carbon dioxide (CO₂) will be included if they would account for a substantial portion of overall emissions, adjusted to account for the global warming potential. In addition, the analysis will also adhere to the guidance given by NYSDEC for its review or preparation of analyses for EISs under SEQRA, *Guide for Assessing Energy Use and Greenhouse Gas Emissions in an Environmental Impact Statement*, published July 15, 2009.

Relevant measures to reduce energy consumption and GHG emissions that could be incorporated into the proposed project will be discussed, and the potential for those measures to reduce GHG emissions from the proposed project will be assessed to the extent practicable.

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS EVALUATION

- Direct Emissions—GHG emissions from on-site boilers used for heat and hot water, natural gas used for cooking, and fuel used for on-site electricity generation, if any, will be quantified. Emissions will be based on available project-specific information regarding the project's expected fuel use.
- Indirect Emissions—GHG emissions from purchased electricity and/or steam generated off-site and consumed on-site during the project's operation will be estimated.
- Indirect Mobile Source Emissions—GHG emissions from vehicle trips to and from the project site will be quantified using trip distances and vehicle emission factors provided in the *CEQR Technical Manual*.
- Emissions from project construction and emissions associated with the extraction or production of construction materials will be qualitatively discussed. Opportunities for reducing GHG emissions associated with construction will be considered.
- Design features and operational measures to reduce the proposed project's energy use and GHG emissions will be discussed and quantified to the extent that information is available.

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- Consistency with the City's GHG reduction goal will be assessed. While the City's overall goal is to reduce GHG emissions by 30 percent below 2005 level by 2025, individual project consistency is evaluated based on building energy efficiency, proximity to transit, on-site renewable power and distributed generation, efforts to reduce on-road vehicle trips and/or to reduce the carbon fuel intensity or improve vehicle efficiency for project-generated vehicle trips, and other efforts to reduce the project's carbon footprint. This assessment will also consider compliance with Local Law 86 of 2005 (Green Building Standards for City capital projects) where applicable.

TASK 14. NOISE

The *CEQR Technical Manual* requires that the noise chapter address whether the proposed project would result in a significant increase in noise levels (particularly at sensitive land uses such as residences) and what level of building attenuation is necessary to provide acceptable interior noise levels.

The scope of work contains all the standard elements included in a CEQR noise study: selection of receptor sites; measurement of existing noise levels; prediction of future noise levels both with and without the proposed project; impact evaluation; specifying building attenuation needed to satisfy CEQR building attenuation requirements for newly introduced noise-sensitive uses; and the examination of noise abatement measures (where necessary). No detailed analysis of potential noise impacts due to mechanical equipment will be performed, since it is assumed that mechanical equipment would be designed to meet applicable regulations, such as the New York City Noise Control Code and New York City Department of Buildings Code.

Consequently, the noise analysis will examine the potential increases in noise level at nearby noise receptors resulting from traffic associated with the proposed project and/or activity in the outdoor recreation areas included in the proposed project, as well as the level of building attenuation necessary to meet CEQR interior noise level requirements.

Specifically, the noise analysis will include the following:

- Select noise receptor locations for the proposed project sites. Receptor locations will be selected for each potential site and will include locations representative of noise exposure at the site.
- Determine existing noise levels at the receptor locations. Existing noise levels shall be measured at each of the proposed project site receptor locations over a 20-minute time period during each of the typical weekday AM, midday, and PM peak periods. Measurements shall be made using Type I instrumentation and measured quantities shall include A-weighted and 1/3-octave band L_{eq} , L_1 , L_{10} , L_{90} , L_{min} , and L_{max} noise levels. These measurements shall provide baseline levels. Measurements at locations adjacent to elevated noise sources (e.g., elevated highway) will be elevated to a height comparable to the height of the adjacent noise source.
- Determine future noise levels without and with the proposed project. At each of the receptor locations identified above, determine noise levels without and with the proposed project using existing noise levels, acoustical fundamentals, projected levels of traffic on adjacent roadways, and mathematical models, projected noise emissions from operations of outdoor recreation areas (based on playground noise levels as measured in a study for the New York City School Construction Authority, given the expected similar uses including sports/exercise and socialization), and mathematical models.

- Compare noise levels with standards, guidelines, and other impact evaluation criteria. Compare existing noise levels and future noise levels, both with and without the proposed project, with various noise standards, guidelines, and other appropriate noise criteria.
- Determine amount of building attenuation required. The level of building attenuation necessary to satisfy CEQR requirements is a function of exterior noise levels. Measured values will be compared to appropriate standards and guideline levels. Recommendations regarding general noise attenuation measures needed for the proposed project to achieve compliance with standards and guideline levels will be presented.

TASK 15. PUBLIC HEALTH

If unmitigated significant adverse impacts are identified with respect to hazardous materials, air quality, or noise at a project site and the Lead Agency determines that a public health assessment is warranted, this analysis will be provided in the EIS for the specific technical area or areas.

TASK 16. NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER

This section will assess and summarize the proposed project's effects on neighborhood character at each site using the analysis of impacts as presented in other pertinent analyses (particularly urban design and visual resources, historic resources, socioeconomic conditions, traffic, and noise). This assessment will be coordinated with the analysis of socioeconomic conditions and the Fair Share analysis.

The character of a neighborhood is established by numerous factors, including land use patterns, the scale of its development, the design of its buildings, the presence of notable landmarks, and a variety of other physical features that include traffic and pedestrian patterns, noise, etc. Most of these elements will already be covered in other EIS sections but salient points from those analyses will be summarized. Tasks will include:

- Drawing on other EIS sections, describe the predominant factors that contribute to defining the character of the neighborhood for each project site.
- Based on planned development projects, public policy initiatives, and planned public improvements, summarize changes that can be expected in the character of the neighborhood for each project site in the No Action condition.
- The proposed project's potential impacts on neighborhood character will be assessed and summarized.

If the results of the impact analysis identify a potential for significant adverse impacts, potential practicable mitigation measures to avoid or reduce those significant adverse impacts will be identified.

TASK 17. CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS

This chapter will provide a discussion of the conceptual construction schedule for each site, activities likely to occur during construction, the types of equipment that are likely to be used, construction logistics (e.g., site access points and potential staging area locations), construction workers and truck delivery estimates, and safety measures that will be implemented to protect the public during construction. Based on this information, an assessment of relevant technical areas where construction activities may pose specific environmental problems will be provided. Measures to avoid, minimize and/or mitigate potential significant adverse construction-related effects will also be identified where appropriate.

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TRANSPORTATION

Based on the trip projections of activities associated with peak construction for the proposed project, an assessment of potential impacts during construction ~~and how they are compare to the trip projections under the operational condition~~ will be provided. If this effort identifies an exceedance of the *CEQR Technical Manual* quantified transportation analyses thresholds (50 or more vehicle-trips and/or 200 or more transit/pedestrian trips during a given peak hour), a detailed traffic analysis and assessment of potential impacts for the applicable mode(s) would be undertaken for the intersections/locations exceeding the screening thresholds.

Where appropriate, the analysis will also assess the potential cumulative effects of the proposed project's construction activities in combination with the construction activities of nearby background development projects on the area's transportation systems.

AIR QUALITY

The construction air quality section will assess the potential for significant adverse impacts from these sources of air emissions generated during construction of the proposed project. by reviewing the projected construction activity and equipment in the context of intensity, duration, and location of emissions relative to nearby sensitive locations (i.e., residences, open space users etc.), and identify any project-specific control measures (i.e., diesel equipment reduction; clean fuel; best available tailpipe reduction technologies; utilization of equipment that meets specified emission standards; and fugitive dust control measures, etc.) required to further reduce the effects of construction and to ensure that significant impacts on air quality do not occur. A screening analysis of CO and PM mobile source emissions will be performed for each proposed site to determine whether a microscale analysis is necessary. Based on preliminary transportation data, it is expected that the Brooklyn, Bronx, and Queens sites will require an analysis of CO and PM during the construction period.

NOISE

The construction noise section will contain an assessment of the magnitude and duration of noise from the proposed project's construction activity based on the conceptual construction schedule for proposed project and noise emission level estimates for individual construction stages taken from detailed noise modeling analyses that have previously undergone environmental review and approval process. The analysis will compare the construction noise levels estimated for the construction of the proposed project to existing noise levels at nearby receptors as determined by noise level measurements conducted for the operational noise analysis. The analysis will also review the projected activity and equipment in the context of intensity, duration, and location of emissions relative to nearby sensitive locations, and identify any project-specific control measures required to further reduce construction noise. Appropriate recommendations will be made to comply with state and local rules.

OTHER TECHNICAL AREAS

As appropriate, discuss other areas of environmental assessment for potential construction-related impacts. Where appropriate, this assessment will also draw on the analysis of historic and cultural resources and hazardous materials.

TASK 18. ALTERNATIVES

CEQR requires an analysis of a No Action Alternative (without the proposed project), which in this case assumes that the proposed detention facilities would not be constructed and the project sites would remain unchanged, but that the City would continue to implement strategies to reduce

the jail population. Other alternatives to be analyzed will include an alternative or alternatives that would reduce or avoid any identified unmitigated significant adverse impacts of the proposed project. ~~Additional project alternatives may include design alternatives or a different mix of uses at certain sites depending on any significant adverse impacts identified in the EIS. The analysis of each alternative will be qualitative, except where impacts of the project have been identified.~~

TASK 19. MITIGATION

Where significant adverse impacts have been identified in the analyses discussed above, measures will be described to mitigate those impacts. Where impacts cannot be mitigated, they will be identified as unavoidable adverse impacts.

TASK 20. SUMMARY CHAPTERS

Several summary chapters will be prepared, focusing on various aspects of the EIS, as set forth in the regulations and the *CEQR Technical Manual*. They are as follows:

1. *Executive Summary*. Once the EIS technical sections have been prepared, a concise executive summary will be drafted. The executive summary will utilize relevant material from the body of the EIS to describe the proposed project and actions, their environmental impacts, measures to mitigate those impacts, and alternatives to the proposed development and actions.
2. *Unavoidable Adverse Impacts*. Those impacts, if any, that could not be avoided and could not be practicably mitigated, will be listed in this chapter.
3. *Growth-Inducing Aspects of the Proposed Project*. This chapter will focus on whether the proposed project has the potential to induce new development within the surrounding area.
4. *Irreversible and Irretrievable Commitments of Resources*. This chapter will focus on those resources, such as energy and construction materials, that would be irretrievably committed if the project is built.

*

Appendix A: Response to Comments on the Draft Scope of Work

A. INTRODUCTION

This appendix to the Final Scope of Work (FSOW) summarizes and responds to substantive comments received during the public comment period for the Draft Scope of Work (DSOW), issued on August 15, 2018, for the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the proposed NYC Borough-Based Jail System.

City Environmental Quality Review (CEQR) requires a public scoping meeting as part of the environmental review process. Public scoping meetings were held as follows:

Borough of Brooklyn, September 20, 2018, 6:00 PM
P.S. 133 William A. Butler School
610 Baltic Street, Brooklyn, NY 11217

Borough of Queens, September 26, 2018, 6:00 PM
Queens Borough Hall
120-55 Queens Boulevard, Kew Gardens, NY 11424

Borough of Manhattan, September 27, 2018, 6:00 PM
Manhattan Municipal Building
1 Centre Street, New York, NY 10007

Borough of Bronx, October 3, 2018, 6:00 PM
Bronx County Courthouse
851 Grand Concourse, Bronx, NY 10451

The comment period remained open until the close of business on October 29, 2018.

Section B lists the organizations and individuals that provided comments relevant to the DSOW. Section C contains a summary of these relevant comments and a response to each. These summaries convey the substance of the comments made, but do not necessarily quote the comments verbatim. Comments are organized by subject matter and generally parallel the chapter structure of the DSOW. Where more than one commenter expressed similar views, those comments have been grouped and addressed together. Commenters who expressed general support or general opposition but did not provide substantive comments on the DSOW are listed at the end of Section B. All written comments are included in Appendix B, “Written Comments Received on the Draft Scope of Work.”

Where relevant, in response to comments on the DSOW, changes have been made and are shown with double underlines in the FSOW.

A list of organizations and individuals who commented on the DSOW can be found in Section C.

B. COMMENTS AND RESPONSES

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Comment 1: My concern is that the public engagement has been lacking. (Simon_098)

I'm committed to working with the administration, advocates, and all of you in the community at every stop of this process to ensure that we create facilities that serve the well-being and safety of all neighborhoods. But this process cannot happen without the expertise of the community. We need significant changes to be made to the community engagement process going forward. (Levin_099)

Our local non-profits are inadequately engaged in this process, and it will serve our communities so much better to allow them to weigh in on the needs of the community. (Niou_182)

We ask for a more transparent and fair process to reach a better outcome for all of us involved and to respect our community in Chinatown. When more viewpoints are at the table, better decisions are made. The process we have had thus far largely lacks what true community-based decision-making should look like. (Niou_084, Niou_094)

The proposed review process is insufficient and does not allow for real community input. (Brewer_077, Brewer_183, Brewer_272)

There needs to be more communication and community involvement in planning for a new jail facility. You are forcing the community to choose between justice reform and their desire for genuine community engagement in the planning process. (Brewer_077)

The fact that there hasn't been any real true community outreach demonstrates to me a disregard for the community. (Carter_CB9_159)

We are extremely concerned with the lack of community engagement, and we need a commitment to ongoing, meaningful engagement. And the way the process has been run so far gives us very little confidence that's going to happen. (Chung_CB3_197)

At the presentation that you and Liz Glazer made to the commissioners of CPC, you make the statement, "We have been engaged in a significant amount of community meetings." Well, this isn't true. I don't know what you mean by "community," because you've not been in the communities that this proposal will affect. (Hack_CB9_145)

The process has lacked transparency. In contrast to the Commission's recommendations, conversations with the community have not occurred prior to the development of the City's plans. As a result, our community lacks trust in this process. (Breedlove_CHA_104)

As many people have said before, it went to us blindly. There was no community involvement. It's not democratic. (Lefkarites_152)

First of all, there's been no community engagement until last Friday when you met with a small group of community members, so please do not pretend that you've discussed this project with the communities affected. (Crawford_KGIA_153)

Our community are the folks who are best equipped to form what safety looks like here, and the City is steamrolling this process and ignoring our voice. (Dougherty_167)

The City has to do a much better job of working with those who live nearby beginning now, extending through the ULURP process, and continuing throughout the development. (Syldor_CJIR_169)

Members of the community have voiced concerns over the lack of engagement. (Piniero_BD_235)

Why was the community not included? (Eng_186)

Our communities were presented with a community jail plan that did not have any community input. (Torres_212)

The plan to build new jails have been rushed through without real input from the communities they will impact. Notably nowhere on the City's outreach website is there a way to really contact with feedback! <https://rikers.cityofnewyork.us/> (Hon_294)

What are the Mayor's current plans to remedy the lack of community input and engagement? (Hon_294)

The siting process has not been transparent. Our repeated requests to be included in the siting and planning process has been ignored, resulting in key decisions made without the affected communities' participation. (Balboza_AABA_042)

There must be a platform for local residents and organizations to voice our concerns, provide feedback, and make recommendations. (Balboza_AABA_042)

The fast-track time schedule to approve the closure of Rikers was developed with little or no community involvement. (Forrestal_QCC_299)

The lack of transparency and the failure to include the impacted homeowners directly across from the proposed project site and the surrounding community prior to making the decision where to site the prison. The lack of community engagement by Mayor DeBlasio regarding a project of this scale and magnitude is tantamount to gross disrespect and negligence. (Nash_298)

We are concerned by the lack of community engagement in this project. Much has already been said about input and engagement regarding the proposed location of a jail 80 Center St and the impacts of a jail at that location so we will

not discuss that here. However, we will speak to the proposed community facility at 80 Centre Street, the same building where the proposed jail is to be located. We have seen little community engagement regarding this part of the project. (Lee_CPA_292)

There should also be a robust community engagement process related to the plans for the Manhattan Detention Complex. (Lee_CPA_292)

Considering the sensitive nature of the proposal and the physical scale of the individual facilities, MAS finds the information made available and public engagement efforts by the City to be woefully inadequate. (MAS_295)

We share some sewer lines with the North Tower, we also provide heat and water to the stores in the building. Therefore, even though we support the Criminal Justice Reform and the closure of Rikers Island, we were also very concerned when we learned about the jail expansion. However, despite our unique relationship with the detention center, we had been kept in the dark during the entire site selection and planning process from the City. (Wong_CPLDC_291)

Since the city's plan was sprung on the Chinatown community and neighborhoods in Queens, the Bronx and Brooklyn two months ago, there has been an uproar in each community, a predictable outcome given the meager to non-existent outreach that occurred beforehand. (AAFE_290)

Throughout the scoping process, the City has disregarded the impact to the community, failed to engage the Lower Manhattan community on fundamental questions, and failed to adequately address the environmental impact for this project. (Stabile_PRA_289)

We object to the scoping process being conducted by the City of New York through the NYC Department of Correction (DoC) on the borough-based jail plan because of the utter lack of engagement by the City with the communities that would be affected by the new jail facilities. (Kong_NUBC_311, Lee_CCBA_288)

Our chief concern is that the site selection and scoping process were rush, non-transparent, and lack community input - There is no sensible reason for an aggressive timeline except for a perceived attempt to "pull a fast one" over the communities affected. The lack of proper process causes strong emotional reaction from the community, generates distrust, speculations, and misinformation, and deprives the community and the City opportunities to engage in rational dialogues. We urge the City to reset the clock, properly engage the community, dispel rumors and half-truths, and address all reasonable concerns expressed by the community (Lee_CMP_281)

This hearing should not be the only one on such an important subject. And it should be in the affected community, not miles away from the site in question, so that regular people with jobs and families that live in the impacted location can

more easily attend on a Wednesday evening. Having the site at this location is disrespectful and continues to disenfranchise the impacted community. (Parks_DBMHA_280)

The lack of community engagement concerning the proposed 80 Centre Street jail is deeply unfair to the residents, businesses, schoolchildren and workers in the surrounding area. Chinatown was formed as a neighborhood because Chinese immigrants and Chinese-Americans were historically excluded, ignored, abused and maligned by racist laws like the Chinese Exclusion Act. And in the present day, to propose a major correctional facility in our neighborhood without properly consulting or involving us, is yet again another affront. (Chin_398)

Why aren't we, the people being affected, not being involved in the discussion or the decisions? (45_Kew_313, 45_Kew_949, Bardsley_843, Baxter_792, Cappuccio_840, Daly_782, Dolega_944, Doocey_833, Faraldo_716, Gupte_986, Hansen_817, Hansen_988, Jacobs_834, Kim_767, KP_980, Lee_916, Lief_892, Lola_844, Miller_835, Minal_832, Newcomb_724, Nocella_793, Reckman_955, Resident_392, Rios_760, Sherman_744, Sherren_741, Sung_942, Ugurlayan_779, Welins_750, Weston_937, Whiteman_938, Winkelstein_895, Winkelstein-Duveneck_956)

This process has been blatantly nontransparent. Where is the community input? Not until the scoping meeting on Sept. 26, when the proposal was presented as a fait accompli, (minus the funding), were the residents asked for their input. (Fletcher_375)

There was a notable absence of real engagement with the affected surrounding community and, largely due to that lack of proper process, the proposed action is fundamentally flawed in that it violates the stated purpose of seeking to best integrate the new facilities into the surrounding neighborhoods affected. (Kucha_379)

I oppose the lack of community engagement concerning jail facility planned for 80 Centre Street. (Ip_443)

In the absence of real engagement with the communities in which the new jails would be situated, and a proposed action based on a one-size-fits-all approach, the proposed action is fundamentally flawed and violates the basic tenet of seeking to best integrate with the neighborhoods in which the new jails would be located. (Kim_371)

I object to the failure of the City to seek input from the public and communities through-out the city. (Kelly_367)

We were never consulted on any part of the decisions that will have a devastating impact on our community. (Levine_327)

Despite the Lippman Commission's statements about community involvement, that Commission never contacted Queens Community Board 9 nor, as far as we

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know, any Community Board, to determine what community leaders and activists had to say about the proposal for borough-based jails. (Brand_307, CB9_271)

We also believe the process is being driven by political expediency, not by the imperative to create the very best criminal justice system and to change the culture of that system. (Bray_BHA_109)

We are told by the de Blasio administration that they are fast-tracking the process for political expediency. This should be of concern to the entire city because, on the grounds of functionality, the criminal justice system stands as proof of gigantic, and enduring errors. Yet this administration is rushing this untested experiment. (Balboza_AABA_042)

The City is cherry-picking the Lippman Commission report and we have not had a voice, the community. (Balboza_AABA_110)

Is it fairer? Why haven't they involved the community? There's a rush to put this plan in place that will last for many years. (Scruton_129)

We were told at a meeting on Friday that they want to get this certified by January. How is that consistent with getting as much input from the community as possible? (Pistone_KGCA_143)

The City can do a better job of working with the community, extending through the ULURP process, and continuing afterwards as the design is developed and finalized. This kind of engagement is vital and it should go beyond the formalities of the ULURP process. (Egan_071)

The community most impacted by jails are the people on the inside and their families. How has the community engagement process made sure that these voices are at the table? (Minsky_063)

Why was the neighborhood association not allowed to give their input during the design process? (Warner_032)

The City's proposal essentially sets up Justice Reform (and its physical structures) for the next 50-100 years. How can this be rushed and not fully vetted? (Velazquez_041)

Community-based organizations have not been sufficiently engaged to advise on neighborhood needs. Simultaneously, key recommendations from criminal justice advocates are missing from the scope. (Ho_CPC_303)

There should be a robust community engagement process using multiple methods with multiple stakeholders to determine what such a community facility would look like. Another question would be, since this would be in the same building as the jail, what entity or agency would have authority over or own this community facility. (Lee_CPA_292)

Since a true plan would take into account the sentiment and needs of the communities to be impacted by borough-based jails, how could this be called a

plan and not a proposal when the public hearings have been sited at unreasonable distances from, and therefore to the exclusion of the by-and-large immediate residents and merchants of the communities most impacted: Little Italy and Chinatown; this further exacerbated by the haste imposed by which public comments are sought on the EIS. (TBNC_314)

The process has lacked transparency. I feel that the mayor's administration is rushing fulfill a campaign promise before this term is up. The city needs to be more active on seeking feedback from local residents as well as opening up proposals to move this out of the city. (Chu_755, Cregan_1633, Dunphy_1626, Hecht_1624, J._1621, Kiernan_1630, Lee_1632, McCall_1627, Newcomb_1625, Newcomb_1631, Smith_1623, Thiebault_1628, Zaprianov_1629)

All meetings have not been organized to meaningfully engage the community for impactful feedback. No analysis has been shared to explain why the sites in Chinatown have been chosen. Drawings provided have not been sufficient for us to understand full impact of these development plans on the community. The radius of the study area must include more/all of Chinatown because this project will impact the entire community. By not selecting a venue large enough to include all the community members who want to learn about and voice concerns at the scoping meeting shows a lack of either intention or capability to actually engage us. What has been demonstrated by the City thus far is not sufficient to move forward with the ULURP process. This is not true community engagement. (Kong_061)

Community engagement and transparency are both important and necessary in the process yet neither has happened. A transparent process cannot occur without engaging our community adequately first. The mayor has failed to engage the Chinatown community in a productive, transparent manner and erased the community from the conversation. The de Blasio administration has shown a blatant disregard for community-based decision-making and transparency with decisions like lifting two historic deed restrictions at Rivington House, and decisions regarding Elizabeth Street Garden, the Extell Towers, the Two Bridges developments, and now the Manhattan Detention Center. The site change has left the community scrambling to understand the draft scoping materials because they are not language accessible. Providing information regarding the mayor's plans is his administration's responsibility. Throughout this entire process, he has failed to inform our community with critical information, much less with language accessible information. We requested extra time so we can address his failure and provide our community the respect we deserve but again, the Mayor's office refused to even give our community that. (Niou_084, Niou_094)

Response: The City has complied with all SEQRA/CEQR procedures in providing for public review during the environmental review process for the proposed project. In particular, the City held four public meetings to receive comments on the Draft Scope of Work and extended the public comment period.

Separate and apart from the CEQR process, the City has actively engaged the potentially affected communities in several ways. First, the Neighborhood Advisory Committees (NACs) were formed as a community-driven process to provide community members with concrete opportunities to voice concerns, receive updates, provide feedback and to help shape the new facilities. The NACs are comprised of community leaders and are making a list of recommendations (“Guidelines and Principles”) regarding community investments/needs; ways to improve how these facilities will be integrated into the surrounding neighborhood, including a memorialization of top community concerns; and how to use the community-related facility space within each borough jail. The NAC’s list of recommendations (“Guidelines and Principles”) will be a public document available on the Close Rikers project webpage and shared with all parties involved in the ULURP review process—Community Boards, Borough Presidents, City Planning Commission, and City Council—as an advisory document and incorporated as a chapter in the master plan. Second, the City is continuing to meet with community-based organizations, elected officials, and Community Boards to discuss criminal justice reform and conduct robust public engagement for all proposed sites so that potentially affected communities can weigh in and have their voices heard.

Comment 2: We were all shocked and enraged when the administration changed the site from 125 White Street to 80 Centre Street with no notice or transparency, not even ten days before dropping the draft scoping documents. (Niou_182)

The relocation to 80 Centre Street was a very last-minute decision made without the community’s engagement. We need to understand why 125 White Street was no longer include in the redesign plan. (Lewis-Coleman_CB3_196)

Why was the re-purposing of the Manhattan Detention Center located at 125 White Street changed to 80 Centre Street? (Ip_443)

Response: While the City originally considered 80 Centre to be a suitable site, the complexity and cost of moving 80 Centre’s multiple occupants and disruption to court operations ultimately made this site not viable. Additionally in response to public comments provided on the Draft Scope of Work and through the City’s community engagement process, the City is now proposing to site the Manhattan borough-based jail facility at 124-125 White Street. As described in the Final Scope of Work, 124-125 White Street meets the site selection criteria for the proposed project: it is proximate to the courthouse, accessible to transit, of sufficient size, and is City-owned property.

Comment 3: We had been told by the Office of Criminal Justice that there would be public meetings, public meetings in April and June of 2018 to hear community input, but those meetings never took place. (Brewer_183, Brewer_272)

Unfortunately, between March and August, the City made little to no effort to engage the community. In fact, my requests to the City for community engagement were ignored or put off. (Simon_276)

Response: The City complied with the public notification requirements as established in the CEQR Rules with the August 14, 2018 publication of the notice of lead agency, environmental assessment statement, and determination of significance, the August 15 2018 publication of the Draft Scope of Work, and publication of the scoping notices in the City Record, Environmental Notice Bulletin, and newspapers of general circulation. These comments address engagement prior to issuance of the Draft Scope of Work on August 15, 2018. Separate from what is required by CEQR, four community outreach meetings (one in each borough) were held prior to the public scoping meeting, regarding the environmental review process for the proposed project, as well as additional meetings with local elected officials.

Comment 4: Lastly, the proposal includes a uniform block-wide mass that is 430' tall, without any architectural renderings or design for the public to be able to substantively comment on, making meaningful feedback challenging. (Levin_275)

ULURP process starts from CB. Normally CB members will be presented with visual illustration of the project, and information such as exact size and height, use of each story to decide whether they support the project or not. Correct me if I am wrong, I believe this is the first-time city introduces a “design build” approach which only give us a building envelope and no details at all. My question is why City wants to try out this new urban planning approach on such a massive project that involve 4 sites in 4 boroughs? Can we go back to the traditional ULURP approach? (Wong_CPLDC_291)

Response: As discussed in the Draft Scope of Work, the proposed project requires a number of discretionary actions that are subject to the City’s Uniform Land Use Review Procedure (ULURP). The proposed project will undergo ULURP review as required by the New York City Charter. The project’s proposed actions would define a maximum zoning envelope within which the proposed detention facilities could be constructed. The proposed actions would not define a specific building massing or design because specific plans for the detention facilities have not been created. However, to provide for a conservative analysis, the DEIS analyses will be based on the maximum zoning envelope for each site. Where appropriate, illustrative building massings that would fit within the maximum zoning envelope will be provided. Consistent with legislation approved by the New York State Legislature, designs for the individual detention facilities will be drafted and the facilities constructed after a design/build team is selected at the completion of a competitive process.

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Comment 5: Civic engagement is the backbone of our democracy. It is unfortunate and a direct insult to my constituents that there was not a Brooklyn Town Hall meeting held to gather feedback and present the plan to the community in its entirety. I reject the universal ULURP process, which does not take each community's concerns into account. (Montgomery_040)

Response: The proposed project is being evaluated in one EIS because the four proposed detention facilities are interrelated components of the overall plan for the NYC Borough-Based Jail System, as required by 6 NYCRR 617.3(g). Please refer to the response to Comment 1 regarding the public engagement process and the City's commitment to ongoing community engagement. A single consolidated ULURP process for the proposed borough-based jail system with facilities in Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, and the Bronx allows for a more efficient and consolidated review, including assessment of the project's potential environmental impacts consistent with requirements under CEQR/SEQRA, while also ensuring a rigorous and comprehensive process for public input.

Comment 6: CB1 opposes that the required ULURP action cover all four boroughs involved in the proposed facilities. To be effective and serve the established process, all ULURPs should be specific to the location and not be packaged together, which may lead to a rushed and sloppy process that results in poor decision making. CB1 rejects the administration's opaque site selection and lack of community input. We call for a renewed process to look at a variety of sites that serve both the local community impacted and satisfy the goals of an improved justice system. (Switaj_CB1_086)

CB1 emphatically opposes the suggestion that the required ULURP action for the issue covering all four boroughs and the facilities be effective and to serve the established process. All ULURPs should be specific to the location and not packaged together, which would lead to a rushed and sloppy process. (Napolo_CB1_195)

The particular needs of each community are discounted by grouping plans for facilities in four distinct neighborhoods into a single review process. (KVN_083, Lee_916, Reckman_955)

One ULURP action is being applied to four very different activities in four very different communities. Not only do these communities have different contextual zoning landscapes and building stocks, but the communities themselves are very different. If a private developer or a City agency were to propose similar actions, it would not move forward. This action has raised red flags in Manhattan, The Bronx, and will soon raise red flags in Brooklyn. At the very least this action should be separated by borough for siting and consideration. (Brady_TAID_091)

Currently, all four borough-based jail proposals are considered under one ULURP that will evaluate and assess the placement of these detention centers. Each of the

four sites are completely different in environmental and neighborhood characters, and will have significantly different impact. Will the City unbundle the single ULURP to have four individual ULURPs? (Dolega_944, Hon_294, Sung_942, Yoo_AAF_297)

The proposal to have the borough based jail plan go through 4 simultaneous ULURPs. We think this is extremely ambitious. The issues, communities, and impacts of each location is unique and one size does not fit all. The attention required for location will not be given. There should be a separate ULURP for each location. (Lee_CPA_292)

Why one EIS? There should be at least two DEIS' and as many as four. The Bronx facility, especially, should be analyzed separately. (GJA_283)

If I remember correctly, this is the first time the city has introduced a design build approach which only gives an anecdote and no details at all. My question is why the city wants to try out this new urban planning approach when such a massive project wants four sites in four boroughs. (Wong_CPLDC_230)

Response: Several ULURP applications will be prepared for the proposed project, some of which apply to all four sites and some of which are site specific. These applications will complete the ULURP process concurrently but will be reviewed by the applicable community board and borough president based on their location. The proposed project is being evaluated in one EIS because the four proposed detention facilities are interrelated components of the overall plan for the NYC Borough-Based Jail System, as required by 6 NYCRR 617.3(g). Specifically, the SEQRA regulations require that when a project consists of a set of activities or steps (such as the development of four detention facilities as part of a borough-based jail system), the entire set of activities or steps must be considered as the project for environmental review purposes to avoid segmentation. Nonetheless, the DEIS will evaluate the potential site-specific impacts at each location and will provide separate technical analyses for each borough.

Comment 7: Why has DDC, a city agency, already issued an RFP for project managers and is planning to award contracts in March, as well as having issued a statement in the RFP that the ULURP process was under way - when that process only begins after CPC certification? (Carter_348, CB9_271)

Response: DDC has issued an RFP for a program management consultant. Neither the RFP nor the RFQ has been issued for the design-build teams for the detention facilities.

Comment 8: Is the Queens City Planning Department already in possession of all the materials needed to certify this project? (CB9_271)

Response: In order to certify the proposed project into ULURP, the Department of City Planning (DCP) must have a complete ULURP application and a notice of completion for the DEIS. These items are being prepared.

Comment 9: The plan needs to be withdrawn and the affected communities brought to the table in order to meaningfully engage in the plans of the borough-based jail system. (O’Heaven_125, Pollock_103, Rosa_114, Viralam_753)

The residential communities that will be most affected by the Proposed New Facility have not been sufficiently involved in the planning process that led up to the decision to build the Proposed New Facility in our neighborhood. We strongly urge that the Environmental Impact Study not be conducted until the planning process be restarted to adequately consider the concerns of the residential communities surrounding the Proposed New Facility. (Levine_BCO_300)

Our coalition is united in our demand that the approval process be stopped until the affected communities are brought into that planning process. (Bray_BHA_109)

We call upon the Administration and our elected representatives to delay the ULURP process until the affected communities immediately surrounding the jail have meaningful engagement with the City policymakers and design team. (Balboza_AABA_042)

This legal process must pause. Limiting participation by the community does not impart a sense of trust, and will not assure longevity, and accountability for the next Mayor and new City Council. (Balboza_AABA_042)

We demand an immediate halt to all decisions, ULURPS, and attempts to further close Rikers Island before a study of costs to renovate Rikers into a safe, modern facility is completed. (Forrestal_QCC_299)

On September 27, 2018, this coalition sent a letter to Mayor Bill de Blasio requesting that the clock on this process be stopped in order to engage the Chinatown community in a more transparent manner. The public notice for the proposed detention site and the comprehensive plan was inadequate at best, and the announcement lacked thoughtful plans to engage the community in discussion, which has drawn significant ire of Chinatown residents and small businesses. In fact, Chinatown residents, criminal justice reform advocates, community leaders, and allies have been left out of the planning conversations. All of us attended the public sessions held on September 6, 12, 27, but our myriad concerns, ranging from site selection, construction and environmental impact, construction traffic and neighborhood affordability, have yet to be addressed. What are the Mayor’s current plans to remedy the lack of community input and engagement? (Yoo_AAF_297)

Response: Comment noted. Please see the response to Comment 1 regarding the City’s commitment to ongoing community engagement.

Comment 10: In selecting the current site, issuing the Draft Scope of Work and beginning the DEIS process, all within a six-week period, the Mayor’s made the two most

fundamental decisions without community input, whether to build the new jail and where to build it. (Stabile_PRA_188)

The City has profoundly narrowed the range of options that the public is being asked to consider in order to achieve the goals of criminal justice and incarceration reform. The public comments the City is soliciting regarding the Scope of Work are limited to questions regarding the impacts the City should study and potentially mitigate as the project proceeds; the process does not provide a forum for considering the soundness of the underlying proposal or more desirable alternatives that may be available. Thus, the City's public engagement on this proposal has begun in earnest only after virtually all of the major decisions have been made about the location, number, and scale of the facilities. (KVN_083)

Response: As stated in the Draft Scope of Work, the City of New York, through the New York City Department of Correction (DOC), is proposing to implement a borough-based jail system. The proposed project identifies sites for each facility and a DEIS is being prepared to evaluate the potential impacts of each facility as well as reasonable alternatives to the proposed project. No decisions will be made until the completion of the required ULURP process for the proposed project. Please see the response to Comment 1 regarding the City's commitment to ongoing community engagement regarding the proposed project.

Comment 11: To date there has been no adequate presentation to the community showing the proposed massing or size of the building. Renderings that were shown at the two presentations made by the Mayor's Office on September 12, 2018 at PS 124 and the scoping meeting on September 27, 2018 at One Centre Street intentionally only showed the base of the existing building with only the slightest hint of a tower above. This was frankly insulting as there was a planned effort to obfuscate the actual proposal to avoid community outrage. It is only through detailed reading of the Draft EIS where height and bulk information is found. (Freid_277)

Response: Please see the response to Comment 4. The height of the maximum zoning envelope for each site was described and illustrated in the Draft Scope of Work. The DEIS will provide further illustration of the proposed project's maximum zoning envelopes and illustrative massings as conceptual plans are developed.

Comment 12: The process thus far has been arbitrary, unilateral, and accelerated which has resulted in a rushed public engagement process leading into an expedited environmental review and ULURP expected to begin by the end of 2018. Certification of ULURP should be delayed until meaningful environmental review has concluded and sufficient community engagement has been achieved, including discussion regarding the site selection. (Switaj_CB1_086)

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Response: The ULURP process cannot begin until a notice of completion is issued for the DEIS. Please see the response to Comment 1 regarding the City's commitment to ongoing community engagement.

Comment 13: The impact on residential neighborhoods must be considered. The proposal has been rushed, and City representatives have not engaged the communities in meaningful ways, as can be seen by the petition in Chinatown and the coalition "Justice for the Bronx." The Boerum Hill Stakeholders tried to get a meeting for over a year to have input in the planning process, but the group was ignored. The mayor himself has said, "The message to everyone is move as quickly as humanly possible...acting as quickly as we can to make a major change and get off Rikers. That's what the mandate is here "This is the way to do it." De Blasio's own words, as well as City representatives shutting out residents from the planning process, make it clear to me that the administration is trying to ram this plan through. The Mayor's office feels pressure to close Rikers, and because of that, he is rushing plans and not considering alternatives. (Campbell_E_008)

Mayor de Blasio is trying to rush through this jail before his last term is up without the proper process and community engagement. It leaves one to believe there must be some alternative motive or some backroom deal where only a handful stands to benefit. (Leong_081)

Response: Comment noted. Please see the response to Comment 1 regarding the City's commitment to ongoing community engagement.

Comment 14: Community engagement should be extended for the Community section planned for the Manhattan Detention Site after a location is determined. What is the timeline of community engagement for the proposed community portion of the building? What is the process for community engagement for the proposed community portion of the Manhattan Detention Center? What community programs have been considered? (LESPP_070)

Response: Please see the response to Comment 1 regarding the City's commitment to community engagement and, separate and apart from the environmental review, the City's process for determining the future use of the community facility portion of the proposed borough-based jail facilities.

Comment 15: It is a travesty that the City is trying to force a 40-story jail into Chinatown without any input from or any consideration of how this will negatively affect this community and its surrounding areas. (Leong_081)

Response: The potential impacts of the proposed project, including the Manhattan site, will be evaluated in an Environmental Impact Statement, which will assess the potential for the proposed project to affect the environment of the community and the surrounding area in accordance with the guidance of the *2014 CEQR*

Technical Manual. Please see the response to Comment 1 regarding the City's commitment to ongoing community engagement.

Comment 16: Community members in Chinatown are upset that senior housing has not been proposed for the Manhattan site when the Bronx proposal does include senior housing. A public planning process could allow for community members to discuss the uses that would be most appropriate for the site and the various tradeoffs involved. (Brewer_077)

Response: Please refer to the response to Comment 1 regarding the City's commitment to ongoing community engagement. The City is committed to working with the local communities to identify community needs at each proposed site.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Comment 17: This application for high-density vertical jails is unique. Therefore, the City must be prudent and err on the side of caution, conducting an environmental review analysis that truly represents the reasonable worst-case development scenario. For example, the analysis related to pedestrian and vehicular traffic should be conservative to account for uncertainty about the future number of visitors and their transit patterns. (Chin_057, Chin_079)

Response: As discussed in the Draft Scope of Work, a DEIS will be prepared for the proposed project. The DEIS will include assessments of the various technical areas identified in the Draft Scope of Work, including pedestrian and vehicular traffic, in accordance with the guidance of the 2014 *CEQR Technical Manual*.

Comment 18: This is a design/build process. Can changes to the design be made after the EIS process? What if that affects the impact on the community? Is there a new EIS? (Velazquez_041)

Response: The project's proposed actions would define a maximum zoning envelope within which the proposed detention facilities could be constructed. The proposed actions would not define a specific building massing or design because specific plans for the detention facilities have not been created. However, to provide for a conservative analysis, the DEIS analyses will be based on the maximum zoning envelope for each site. The proposed zoning envelope for each site is intended to be large enough to provide flexibility for the future design/build team that would design and build each detention facility. The future design/build team are expected to design the proposed detention facilities within the approved zoning envelope. Consistent with the requirements under CEQR, if changes to the proposed project are sought after the completion of the DEIS or FEIS, the lead agency, in consultation with MOEC, would evaluate the potential for such changes to result in significant adverse impacts not anticipated in the original EIS.

If there is the potential for significant adverse impact, a supplemental EIS would be prepared in accordance with CEQR.

Comment 19: There is currently a height restriction on this building. How is that being addressed? (Velazquez_041)

Response: The commenter is referring to a height restriction on 80 Centre Street. As noted above, the proposed Manhattan Site has been changed from 80 Centre Street to 124-125 White Street. Please refer to the response to Comment 2 regarding why the site was changed from 80 Centre Street to 124-125 White Street. As noted in the Draft Scope of Work, the proposed project is seeking zoning approvals to modify requirements for bulk including floor area and height and setback.

Comment 20: The Study fails to account for a second stage of the project: renovating 125 White Street to provide a new court and new district attorney facilities. The failure to account for this second stage means that the EIS over projects the benefits of this project. For example, the Environmental Assessment Statement (PDF page 61, EAS Full Form page 5) projects minus 1,900 court workers, but those court workers are actually just moving to the 125 White Street location, and their transit trips and parking (among other things) should be accounted for, and not removed. (Velazquez_041)

Response: As noted above, the proposed Manhattan Site has been changed from 80 Centre Street to 124-125 White Street. Please refer to the response to Comment 2 regarding why the site was changed from 80 Centre Street to 124-125 White Street. As currently proposed, 80 Centre Street is not part of the proposed project. The existing uses in 80 Centre Street, including the Manhattan District Attorney's office, would remain in place with the proposed project.

Comment 21: Why did the Mayor's office fail to provide plans for the impacts of changing the site to 80 Centre Street? (Niou_084, Niou_094)

Response: As noted above, the proposed Manhattan Site has been changed from 80 Centre Street to 124-125 White Street. Please refer to the response to Comment 2 regarding why the site was changed from 80 Centre Street to 124-125 White Street. As currently proposed, 80 Centre Street is not part of the proposed project. The DEIS will evaluate the potential environmental impacts resulting from the development of the proposed detention facility at 124 and 125 White Street.

Comment 22: HPD needs to be named as an interested or involved agency in the Bronx Site. (GJA_283)

Response: For the ULURP application, HPD is a co-applicant and is participating in the review process because of its specific expertise with affordable housing as it relates to the Bronx site. As noted in the Final Scope of Work, the proposed

project may also involve the use of public financing for the development of permanently affordable housing from the New York City Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD) or the New York City Housing Development Corporation (HDC).

Comment 23: To expand the facility in order to accommodate a larger number of pre-trial inmates makes no sense unless there is simultaneously established a corresponding plan to enhance the related judicial facilities. Without increasing the current pace of legal dockets, the inmate expansion can only lead to longer detention and one inevitable result of overcrowding is a greater risk of contagious disease for the detainees. As we know, this is what has already happened at the House and why it has been kept dormant. So logic alone would dictate that action on this plan should be postponed at least until the City has considered and deliberated on the possibility of enhancing the County Court on the whole. (Bakaitis_003)

According to the Lippman Commission, the jail population was 9,110 in Feb 2018. The Commission projects that this population could be reduced to less than 5,000 through a number of policy reforms, including state level bail reform which has not occurred. The Mayor's plan is to reduce the population to 7,000 in 5 years, and then to less than 5,000 after. What specific steps will be taken to reduce population to less than 5,000? (Ho_CPC_303, Hon_294)

While I believe in criminal justice reform, where is the study done by the City outlining the costs necessary to achieve the goal of reducing the prison population, a condition precedent to this project, such as programming and legal changes, and whether such changes are effective in the long term to maintain the prison population at such levels, even during times of economic downturn? (Hon_294)

Response: As discussed in the Draft Scope of Work, *Smaller, Safer, Fairer*, the City's roadmap to closing Rikers Island, was released in June 2017 and includes 18 strategies to ultimately reduce the jail population to 5,000, allowing for the closure of the jails on Rikers Island and transition to the proposed borough-based jail system. Progress on these strategies is underway with the partnership of New Yorkers, the courts, district attorneys, defenders, mayoral agencies, service providers, City Council, and others within the justice system. These strategies are expected to reduce the average daily jail population by 25 percent, from approximately 9,400 to approximately 7,000 people over the next five years, with the goal of achieving a total average population of 5,000 by 2027.

Comment 24: The ground floor of the jail facility in the Bronx should include community-facing uses, such as retail or community facility space. Such uses should not interfere with the design and operations of the jail facility. These retail and community facility uses should be studied and impacts assessed. (Ayala_092)

NYC Borough-Based Jail System

Response: As noted in the Draft Scope of Work, the Bronx site would include ground-floor community facility space and/or retail space. These uses will be accounted for in the DEIS analyses.

Comment 25: How many beds will there be for the male and female populations of the jail? (Lyga_089)

Response: Most of the City's population in detention is male. Therefore, most of the beds in each facility will be for the male population, with approximately 250 beds allocated for the female population.

Comment 26: The 320 Concord site is a strategic development site as designated by New York State Department of State and as such should be given "priority placement and preference" for funding and planning that coincides with the New York State Brownfield Opportunity Area designation that the 320 Concord site received in 2015. (Brady_TAID_091)

Response: Comment noted. As noted in the Final Scope of Work, the selection of the proposed sites for the borough-based jail system was based on the following primary factors:

1. Proximity to courthouses to reduce delays in cases and the time people stay in jail.
2. Accessibility to public transportation so family members, lawyers, and service providers can easily visit.
3. Sufficient size to fit an equitable distribution of the City's jail population across four boroughs, with space to provide a humane, safe, and supportive environment.
4. City-owned land that would allow for swift development of the new jail and could accommodate a new facility while enhancing and supporting the existing community.

In addition, the City is engaging with local community members and organizations to identify investments in the local community that could be made to complement the proposed facility at 745 East 141st Street (NYPD tow pound).

Comment 27: What is the City's scenario planning where the jail population does not decrease as projected or the next administration redefines incarceration and the opposite occurs? The Draft Scope of Work contains very little about the future of 125 White Street. How do we ensure 125 White Street will not stay as a detention center if 80 Centre Street alone does not meet the need for beds in the future? (Hon_294, Yoo_AAF_297)

What happens if a reduction to 5,000 people in jail is not achieved? What is the back-up plan? Use of the Tombs? (Velazquez_041)

The applicant needs to explain why they need a system with 6,040 beds when they only expect 5,000 people to be served (page 3). (GJA_283)

Response: The City is committed to reducing the average daily jail population to 5,000 people. The proposed project would provide approximately 5,748 beds to accommodate an average daily population of 5,000 people in a system of four borough-based jails, while allowing space for population-specific housing requirements, such as those related to safety, security, health, and mental health, among other factors, and fluctuations in the jail population. As noted above, the proposed Manhattan Site has been changed from 80 Centre Street to 124 and 125 White Street. Please refer to the response to Comment 2.

Comment 28: What kind of facility does the City have in mind for Kew Gardens? (CB9_271)

Response: As noted in the Final Scope of Work, the proposed project would redevelop the existing Queens Detention Complex and adjacent parking lot with a new detention facility containing approximately 1,258,000 gsf, including approximately 1,437 beds for people in detention; support space; community facility space; 605 accessory parking spaces within the detention facility, and an adjacent above-ground parking garage structure providing approximately 676 public spaces in approximately 202,800 gsf.

Comment 29: What retailers have shown interest in this plan? There are already several empty storefronts in the area. How will more retail space affect businesses in the neighborhood? (Campbell_E_007, Campbell_906)

Response: Specific retail tenants have not been identified. The socioeconomic conditions assessment will consider, among other things, whether the introduction of proposed retail space could affect businesses in the neighborhood.

Comment 30: Why is there a plan for retail space in the new facility? There are already many empty retail spaces along both Smith St. and Atlantic Ave. Why would the city add more? (Campbell_E_008)

Response: As discussed in the Draft Scope of Work, the proposed community amenities at each site, including the potential street-level retail space at the Brooklyn site, are intended to integrate the proposed facilities into the surrounding neighborhoods. The community amenities at each site are conservative assumptions based on the surrounding neighborhood context, allowing a range of other uses, and are subject to change depending on input of the community.

Comment 31: What is the precedent in terms of building jails in other cities that are that high? What unusual challenges in jail management and emergency management does this bring? What solutions have other cities come up with? This needs to be addressed. (Feibusch_013)

The DOC should evaluate whether the construction of jails of 1,510 beds is based on a thorough analysis of jail operations, within the United States and elsewhere, and whether jails of this magnitude can be safely and humanely operated. The EIS should provide reference to the specific studies that were made to reach this assessment, and explain how the proposed action is similar and different to the other examples cited in these studies. (Kong_NUBC_311, Lee_CCBA_288, Pollock_SC_310)

Response: The master planning team for the Borough-Based NYC Jail System reviewed other correctional facility precedents in the United States, Canada, and Europe. These precedents included high capacity jails of 1,000 or more persons in detention as well as other tall facilities such as the Metropolitan House of Detention in Chicago, IL (290 feet tall). Furthermore, tall detention facilities already exist in New York City and include the Manhattan Detention Complex North Tower (164 feet tall) and South Tower (229 feet tall) and the Brooklyn Detention Complex (216 feet tall). The master plan recognizes that a high-rise detention facility calls for special consideration for routine operations and emergency management.

Comment 32: The Draft EIS must provide public disclosure of the following:

1. What is the current and historical distribution of detainees for the past 10 years in the 5 boroughs (both at Rikers Island and other facility), broken down by (a) type of detainee (e.g., pre-trial misdemeanor, pre-trial felony, convicted serving a misdemeanor sentence, state parole hold), (b) length of stay, (c) facility, (d), detainees with special needs and/or mental illnesses (with a definition of special needs), (e) location of crime, (f) location of principal residence, and (g) any other metric or defining characteristic used by the City in its prior analyses?
2. What is the distribution of the projected 5,000 citywide detainees, broken down by (a) type of detainee (e.g., pre-trial misdemeanor, pre-trial felony, convicted serving a misdemeanor sentence, state parole hold), (b) length of stay, (c) facility, (d), detainees with special needs and/or mental illnesses (with a definition of special needs), (e) location of crime, and (f) location of principal residence and (g) any other metric or defining characteristic used by the City in its prior analyses?
3. What is the distribution of the projected 1,500 (or other proposed number) detainees specifically at 80 Centre Street, broken down by (a) type of detainee (e.g., pre-trial misdemeanor, pre-trial felony, convicted serving a misdemeanor sentence, state parole hold), (b) length of stay, (c) facility, (d), detainees with special needs and/or mental illnesses (with a definition of special needs), (e) location of crime, and (f) location of principal residence and (g) any other metric or defining characteristic used by the City in its prior analyses? (Stabile_PRA_289)

Response: The requested data is outside of the scope of work of this environmental review.

Comment 33: How did the City select 5,000 individuals as the target number of detainees? Why did the City reject 4,000? Or 6,000? Provide all analysis employed to select the 5,000 target and reject of all other targets. Documents created or edited after the date of the 5,000 was selected are not responsive to his request. (Stabile_PRA_289)

Response: Please refer to Section B, “Background,” of the Draft Scope of Work for a discussion of how the City, through a series of reforms, will divert many people from entering jail and shorten the length of stay for those in custody, making 5,000 an achievable goal. Please also refer to Appendix C of the Final Scope of Work, which contains *Smaller, Safer, Fairer*, the 2017 report that provides the City’s roadmap for creating a smaller, safer, and fairer criminal justice system and provides further detail on the target of 5,000 persons in detention.

Comment 34: The EIS should clearly identify the expected number of detainees that must remain close to the court system and compare that number to those who have already been tried and convicted; the number of detainees with special needs and/or mental illnesses; and the number of detainees whose principal residence is on Staten Island. (Bray_BHA_306, Kong_NUBC_311, Lee_CCBA_288)

Response: The requested data is outside of the scope of work of this environmental review. The Final Scope of Work has been revised to discuss why no jail is proposed for Staten Island.

Comment 35: In response to questions asked at a meeting with Congressmember Nydia Velasquez, the City stated “by building jails near court houses, we believe that we can vastly reduce the number of case delays associated with travel time to courts.”

- a. Has the Office of Court Administration (or other entities associated with the court system) provide any commentary, feedback, analysis, or other information concerning the siting of jails near courthouses, including whether any effect of “case delays.”
- b. In 2018 (or earlier years if no data for 2018), how many cases per month are “delayed” because of “travel time to the court,” broken down by court house and month? Define “delay” in this response. (Stabile_PRA_289)

Response: The information requested by the commenter is outside the scope of the EIS studies.

Comment 36: If the entire Chinatown area inclusive of 80 Center Street loses electricity, as was the case after hurricane Sandy hit, for several days or even hours, what is the step

by step procedure that will happen inside and outside of the jail at 80 Center St.?
(Kong_NUBC_311, Lee_CCBA_288)

Response: The proposed detention facilities would be equipped with emergency electrical generators and fuel storage to provide power for several days of power outage, as well as food supplies for 7 days of operation. In the event of a power loss, the proposed facilities are intended to remain fully operational. Please refer to the response to Comment 2 regarding the change in the Manhattan Site from 80 Centre Street to 124-125 White Street.

Comment 37: Because the Draft Scope is based on obsolete transportation studies, it is critical that the City withdraw its scope and start its research all over again, including the excellent transportation access that the NYC Ferry System can provide to Rikers Island, as the basis for its new study. Timing the trip in the afternoons of Friday, October 19, and Saturday, October 20, 2018, I found the following critical information:

- (1) The section of the ferry trip from the 90th Street stop to Rikers Island takes less than 10 minutes.
- (2) The section of the ferry trip from the Soundview stop to Rikers Island takes only five minutes.

The astounding progress in water-based transportation provided by the New York City Ferry system that is described above by NYCEDC President and CEO James Patchett must be the basis for an accurate transportation access study for the future of Rikers Island. (Linday_918)

Response: Comment noted. Because there is no existing ferry service to Rikers Island the transportation model identified by the commenter is not feasible. As discussed in the Final Scope of Work, the selection of the sites for the proposed project was based on several factors including proximity to courthouses and accessibility to public transportation. Ferry service would improve accessibility to Rikers Island but would not rise to the level of public transportation accessibility that exists at the four selected sites, which are each served by a variety of subway and bus connections, and would not allow for Rikers Island to meet other site selection criteria. Moreover, it would require addressing certain safety and security issues that are outside the scope of the existing ferry program and would not obviate the need for secure transportation between landing points and courthouses.

LAND USE, ZONING, AND PUBLIC POLICY

Comment 38: I am against the increase in the floor area ratio that has been proposed from 3.5 to 20 FAR. That means that it's a huge increase in the bulk of the building, and a height that extends from 20 stories, that it is now, to 40 stories tall. That will override most of those building in the downtown area immediately adjacent to it.

(Baxter_792, Campbell_906, Daly_782, HHT_324, Horn_778, Karabotsos_759, Lief_892, Montgomery_097, Riaz_899, Stack_945, Walters_756, Zoric_939)

The proposed Brooklyn jail would be almost nine times larger at 1.4 million square feet (MSF) than the current jail, and at over 430 feet tall, would tower over the adjacent historic districts of Cobble Hill, Brooklyn Heights, Boerum Hill, and their fifty-foot height limit. (Breedlove_CHA_104, Jacobs_834)

At eight times more than the size, twice the height, and an unprecedented density, the building will be bigger than any other building in Brooklyn. (Marker_2377, O’Heaven_125)

The proposed Brooklyn jail site is currently the Brooklyn House of Detention, a 14-story, 165,000-sf facility. At 1.4 million sf, the proposed jail would be eight times the size of the existing building. At 430 feet in height, the jail would be out of scale with the buildings in the surrounding area (Figure 2). Although there are buildings of a similar height in Downtown Brooklyn, the proposed jail is on the periphery of the commercial core and adjacent to lower scale residential areas of Boerum Hill. To better fit in the residential context of Boerum Hill, MAS recommends appropriate bulk restrictions and setbacks for this building. (MAS_295)

The project involves a 1.4 million SF building with an FAR of 20 or more. The 2004 Downtown Brooklyn Special District Plan capped FAR at 12 and the current jail facility has an FAR of 3.5 on a site that would presently allow an FAR of 6.5 Given the tremendous density of the proposed facility, the EIS should evaluate such a dramatic change to the City’s existing zoning policy and its lack of transitional zoning alongside the adjacent low-rise residential communities, and the alternatives that could be considered to reduce that density to the established zoning. (Kim_371)

Given the tremendous density of the proposed new 80 Center St. jail facility, the EIS should evaluate the dramatic change to the City’s existing zoning policy, and specifically, explain why no provision is made in the proposed action for transitional zoning alongside the adjacent low-rise residential communities. (Kong_NUBC_311, Lee_CCBA_288, Pollock_SC_310)

Look at the buildings around the building that’s been proposed here. We’ve got the MTA building, 171 feet tall; Brooklyn Law School, 242 feet tall; the NYPD Central Booking office, 150 feet tall. This building is 430 feet tall proposed, is that small enough? (Scruton_129)

You will be pushing dangerous levels of increased density onto a community that’s already breaking apart at the seams. (Crawford_KGIA_153)

I’m sure it’s a much larger commercially zoned area versus what this area is. So I think it’s kind of a false analysis. (Biglin_162)

Response: As discussed in the Draft Scope of Work, the proposed project is seeking zoning approvals to modify regulations related to bulk and parking at each site. These actions will be evaluated in the analysis of land use, zoning, and public policy in the DEIS. This assessment will consider the effects related to issues of compatibility with surrounding land use, consistency with zoning and other public policy initiatives, and the effect of the project on development trends and conditions in the area around each site. In addition, the DEIS will include an analysis of urban design and visual resources, which will assess how the proposed project would affect, among other things, the pedestrian experience of the built environment.

Comment 39: The proposed study area boundary of 400 feet around the perimeter of the project site is far too small and does not allow for a legitimate and contextual understanding of the effects of such a massive project in a very dense and heavily trafficked area. The study area should be expanded in order to have a legitimate understanding of the construction and environmental effects on Downtown Brooklyn and the surrounding neighborhoods, especially in the light of multiple other large scale changes to development and transportation that will be happening at the same time. These include several skyscrapers along Flatbush Avenue (even those have lower FARs!) and the reconstruction of the triple cantilevered portion of the Brooklyn Queens Expressway (BQE) which itself will have extensive impacts given its role in the Interstate highway system and the complexity of its engineering. (Simon_276)

The Draft Scope proposed to study a 400-foot area. That is too small, and appears not to account for the following areas: The second tower at Chatham Towers (it only accounts for one)

- Residents affected on Mulberry Street, Park Row, and Canal Street.
- All Chinatown businesses, including the parking spaces associated with those businesses.
- Any schools, including P.S. 124 on Division Street, Transfiguration School on Mott Street, and schools in Tribeca. (Velazquez_041)

The EAS does not look beyond 400 feet of the proposed jail for impacts, but beyond those 400 feet are the most significant community impacts. (Bell_369, Lee_916, Ngok_978)

The study area should be expanded to a 1,200-foot radius. The current study area does not take Chinatown into account, which would be the community affected the most by the proposed project. Expanding the study area will give a more accurate assessment of this project's impact on the surrounding community. (Brewer_272)

The 400-foot study area outlined in the DSOW is inadequate and leads to minimizing and overlooking impacts on the surrounding neighborhoods. The study area should be increased to at least a 1,200-foot buffer. (Switaj_CB1_086)

We believe that the ¼-mile radius is wholly inadequate and is intentionally set to treat this project in isolation from other nearby developments, and the historic core of Chinatown which is comprised primarily of low rise tenement buildings which contain rent stabilized housing for thousands of low income predominantly Chinese residents. The study area that measures a mere 400 feet from each corner of the building woefully misrepresents the impact of the demolition, construction and existence of this out-of-scale skyscraper jail will have on the community. We object to the current study area, and demand instead a study area that extends a minimum of ½ mile in each direction surrounding the 80 Center St. building. (Kong_NUBC_311, Lee_CCBA_288)

The 400-foot study area boundary is woefully inadequate to analyze the effects on the entire Chinatown community. Major commercial and residential uses are excluded as well as the spirit of a community perpetually struggling to maintain its character and identity. This arbitrary study area does not even include Mott Street or Bayard Street as if they are not contiguous with the study site. The study zone does not even include the entirety of the Chatham Towers Residential Cooperative which is composed of two buildings. The study area bifurcates this property, excluding one of the two buildings housing 240 families. (Freid_277)

The study radius must be increased to take into account the true actual impact. The 400 feet is barely half a block. The building is very tall and will impact the only park in this area. (Chung_CB3_197)

Response: A 400 foot radius was provided in accordance with the instructions provided on the CEQR EAS forms, which request a 400 foot radius for context on figures. The 400 foot radius does not represent the study areas for all of the technical analyses. As discussed throughout the Draft Scope of Work, study areas vary depending on the technical area. The study areas were developed based on the guidance of the 2014 *CEQR Technical Manual* and in consultation with the lead agency and MOEC, and generally range from 400 feet for some analyses up to a ½-mile radius for other analyses.

Comment 40: The Draft Scope and the Environmental Assessment Statement appear not to acknowledge that this building lies in a residential area in Manhattan. Is that proper? (Velazquez_041)

The idea that the land use in the area is predominantly manufacturing and commercial does not lend to the accuracy that this particular area is also a residential area in the Bronx. (Piniero_BD_235)

You're going to affect that entire community in the Bronx. The area that you say is industrial is not. There are private homes on that block. There's pictures from the 1940s. They're the exact same homes. All that changed was that siding was put on in the '50s and '60s. (unknown_254)

Response: The EAS form indicated that surrounding land uses within 400 feet of the project site include residential and commercial uses along with open space. As discussed in the Draft Scope of Work, the Draft EIS will include an analysis of the proposed project's consistency with land uses within an expanded ¼ mile study area.

Comment 41: Although the new Manhattan Detention Center will be located within Manhattan Community Board No. 1, because of its close proximity to Community Board 2, we believe the study area boundary in the current Draft Scope of Work for a Draft EIS should extend beyond both the current 400-foot perimeter (Figure 10) and the Existing Land Use study area (Figure 20). (Cude_CB2_043)

Because of the land use patterns around the Bruckner Expressway, a custom study area should be developed. This custom study area would increase the study area to the north and west to include areas with more direct connections to the site. The areas to the south and east could remain the same, or possibly shrink, if necessary, to match the size the study area increases to the north and west. (GJA_283, Nocella_793)

The EIS should evaluate the proposed project in terms of its cumulative impact on traffic congestion, municipal infrastructure (water, sewer, police, fire, sanitation, etc.) with the newly built residential towers in the community proposed 1 mile study area. (Kong_NUBC_311, Lee_CCBA_288)

The EIS should also evaluate the proposed project in terms of its cumulative impact with the redevelopment of the former Long Island College Hospital site that is one block outside the ¼-mile study area. We believe that the ¼-mile radius is inadequate and is intentionally set to treat this project in isolation from other developments. (Kim_371)

Response: Please refer to the response to Comment 39 regarding the study areas for the EIS analyses. A ¼-mile study area was developed for the land use analysis based on the guidance of the 2014 CEQR Technical Manual and in consultation with the lead agency and MOEC. The analyses in the DEIS will account for planned, proposed, and under construction background development projects within the relevant study areas for each analysis. Where appropriate, this would include the redevelopment of the former Long Island College Hospital site. Specifically, analyses that assess a study area larger than ¼-mile, such as transportation, will account for the redevelopment of the former Long Island College Hospital site.

Comment 42: The "River Park" development being constructed on the site of the former Long Island College hospital by the Fortis Property Group and City Point, a full-block, mixed-use development being built by a team of developers, are just outside of the one-quarter mile study area. Please include these developments in the list of projects that may be completed before or concurrently with the proposed project. (CB2_274)

In conducting the study, it is essential that not just the current conditions in the neighborhood be taken into account, but also the impact of other new projects under development or the plans for which are being reviewed by city agencies—including the enormous new high-rises currently under construction or to begin being constructed shortly. They are all near the Proposed New Building—we strongly urge that the geographic scope of the EIS be sufficient to consider the impact of those other developments as it considers the impact of the Proposed New Building. (Levine_BCO_300)

Response: In accordance with the guidance of the 2014 *CEQR Technical Manual*, the analyses in the DEIS will account for planned, proposed, and under construction background development projects within the relevant study areas for each analysis. Where appropriate, this would include the redevelopment of the former Long Island College Hospital site and other projects that are seeking approvals from other city agencies.

Comment 43: The project description should include information on the uses that will be displaced from the site and how the need for those uses will be met. It should also discuss the decommissioning of the Vernon C. Bain Correctional Center, which is directly related to the commissioning of this site. (GJA_283)

Response: The DEIS will discuss the potential displacement of existing uses from the proposed project site. As stated in the Final Scope of Work, with the completion of the proposed project, the City would close and decommission the jails in the Vernon C. Bain Center; the City's population of people in detention would be housed at the four borough-based detention facilities. The EIS will not evaluate the potential reuse of the Vernon C. Bain Center as part of the proposed project. Any future proposal for the reuse of the Vernon C. Bain Center, should it move forward, would be subject to future planning and public review processes, including a separate approval and environmental review process as warranted. In the future with the proposed project, this existing facility would be decommissioned.

Comment 44: To build this giant facility in a community of mostly one family homes is unconscionable. Zoning restrictions would not permit a residential building of that size to be erected. Why would an exception be made for a jail? (Addario_515)

The proposed structure is too large. Kew Gardens mostly consists of low-rise residential buildings built in the 1930s and 40s, as well as single family houses. A looming 29-story structure detaining up to 1,500 people would not only be the tallest building in the area, but as a resident, you would never be able to ignore the jail as you went about your daily activities – it is too large to blend into the community. (45_Kew_313, 45_Kew_949)

NYC Borough-Based Jail System

The Mayor should not be allowed to effectively rezone at will by issuing a special permit to build such a massive structure in our small cohesive residential community. Current zoning laws were hard won in order to protect residential communities. (Gerken_354)

A 1.9 million square foot, 29-story high jail complex does not belong in primarily residential communities (CB 9 is 90.54 residential). (Barkin_1746, Berger_574, Berger_581, Chauvel_1742, Foehner_1743, Foehner-Speed_1744, Hack_483, Ivon_1745, Jean-Louis_356, Joe_357, Kakefu_364, Khafizova_370, Krakoff_459, Martell_1747, Mathes_1748, Moreno_1749, Peter_361, Sklar_611, Wollner_551, Woods_1751)

The planned Brooklyn jail is grossly oversized for this local community of BOCOCA, which is a traditional brownstone neighborhood. (Chu_755, Cregan_1633, Dunphy_1626, Hecht_1624, J._1621, Kiernan_1630, Lee_1632, McCall_1627, Newcomb_1625, Newcomb_1631, Smith_1623, Thiebault_1628, Zaprianov_1629)

The C6-2A zoning district in which the current Brooklyn Detention Complex is located was mapped in 2001, 44 years after the jail was constructed in 1957. Please explain why 18 years later this contextual zoning designation, which allows a height-limited FAR of 6.0, is not the appropriate district for a block located across the street from an R6A district. (CB2_274)

If a 29-story building is built, what will it do to the zoning already in place? If a developer in the future want to build a 25-story building on Queens Boulevard, what's to stop him from looking at his 29-story building and saying, Hey, there's this 29-story building there, why can't I build 25 stories? (Sobelsohn_149)

Why did the city ignore the actual land-use and zoning of this area? (CB9_271)

My concern in this matter has to do with the proposed change in the FAR. (Sze_739)

In the EIS, it is clear that this building violates the New York City zoning ordinance. (Fried_216)

The enormous scale and extreme density of FAR 20 proposed for the Brooklyn site is excessive, and would contrast with the existing zoning in the area. (Balboza_AABA_042)

The proposed scheme clearly violates the zoning ordinance. As indicated in the EAS on page 4, this project would over - build the site by 920,000 gross square feet. The legal zoning FAR for this site is 10. The maximum as of right that can be built is 711,040 gsf. The existing building is 640,000 gsf. This proposal will violate the zoning ordinance by a factor of 220 %. (Freid_277)

Response: The City is actively looking at a number of ways to reduce the heights and densities of the proposed jails at all four sites. As described in the Draft Scope of

Work, the EIS will include an evaluation of the proposed project's consistency with surrounding zoning and potential impacts related to the height and density, including urban design and shadows.

SOCIOECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Comment 45: The Draft Scope (page 15) states that “a preliminary analysis” will be conducted to determine whether the “proposed project will introduce trends that could make it difficult for businesses to remain in the study areas.” What are those “study areas”? Is that limited to the 400-foot radius? When will that preliminary analysis be conducted and made available to the public? But the Environmental Assessment Statement (PDF page 62, EAS Full form page 6) appears not to plan for study of “Indirect Business Displacement.” (Velazquez_041)

Response: The socioeconomic analyses will apply *CEQR Technical Manual* guidelines in delineating a study area appropriate for each project site. A socioeconomic study area typically encompasses a project site and adjacent areas within approximately 400 feet, ¼-mile, or ½-mile radius, depending upon the project size and area characteristics. For the proposed project, the socioeconomic study areas will be the area within approximately a ½-mile of the Bronx and Queens sites and within a ¼-mile of the Brooklyn and Manhattan sites.

With respect to the Environmental Assessment Statement (EAS) Form's page 6 responses, the page 6 checklist responses are based on *CEQR Technical Manual* threshold criteria—for socioeconomic conditions, projects resulting in less than 200,000 square feet of commercial uses would typically not result in significant adverse impacts warranting assessment. While the proposed project would not introduce 200,000 square feet of commercial uses, given the size and scale of the proposed public detention facility uses, a preliminary assessment of indirect business displacement was determined to be warranted.

Comment 46: There is great concern around indirect business displacement because of the uncertainty about the future location of the Marriage Bureau and the other offices currently house at 80 Centre Street. Moving these offices and displacing their workers and clients, including newlyweds and their families and friends, could harm those businesses. (Brewer_077, Brewer_183, Brewer_272)

In Chinatown, assessment of indirect business displacement pressures should take into account any findings from the sections on shadows, transportation, and construction, particularly considering the level of foot traffic and street-level commercial activity near the 80 Centre Street location. (Yoo_AAF_297)

The construction process' potential impact on indirect business displacement must be examined. (Levin_275, Wallace_971)

In considering the impact of the proposed project on indirect business and residential displacement, DOC should evaluate how the proposed density of the Brooklyn jail and its operations, including impacts on traffic congestion, will affect neighborhood residents and the ability of local businesses to remain within the study area. (Brennan_733, Kohli_305, Kim_371)

The loss of parking, closure of Park Row and limited economic circulation has impacted Chinatown's economy. The jails have no contracts with businesses within the Chinatown business community or hire from the community labor pool. In fact, Chinatown has an increased vacancy of commercial properties that reflects the limited economic participation by the law enforcement community working in the area. (Lee_916)

In Chinatown, assessment of indirect business displacement pressures should take into account any findings from the sections on shadows, transportation, and construction, particularly considering the level of foot traffic and street-level commercial activity near the 80 Centre Street location. There is a strong possibility that negative environmental impacts will adversely impact businesses and the unique commercial character of Chinatown. (Hon_294, Sung_942)

Response: As noted above in Comment 2, the proposed Manhattan Site has been changed from 80 Centre Street to 124 and 125 White Street. The socioeconomic conditions assessments will evaluate the potential for direct and indirect business displacement in accordance with the guidance of the 2014 *CEQR Technical Manual*.

Comment 47: The extended construction period until 2027 would cause significant business interruption to local businesses, including the 85 Smith Street hotel. (Walsh_095)

Our counselors hear first-hand from retail business owners about their struggles to survive. There is no question that their real life experiences cannot be captured through publicly available government data. Construction of the proposed project will undoubtedly have a direct and negative impact on the businesses bordering the site. Chinatown's unique retail businesses have not only served the community, in many cases, for decades, but they are relied upon by many Chinese Americans who come to Chinatown from elsewhere in the city and worldwide.

For these reasons, a detailed analysis, including direct interviews with business owners, must be conducted. An in-depth study of employment and business trends will reveal the special and fragile nature of the small business ecosystem in this, one of New York's most endangered shopping districts. (AAFE_290)

Response: Consistent with guidance in the *CEQR Technical Manual*, the construction analysis in the DEIS will consider potential effects of construction on local business conditions as appropriate. The City intends to work with affected businesses on future relocation plans.

Comment 48: The proposed adjacent housing should be studied as a 100 percent affordable project, assessing the impact of all 234 affordable units. (Ayala_092)

Response: Comment noted.

Comment 49: The City claims that property values will be unaffected. What is their evidence? And how is this fair to those who have invested in this community? (Gaon_789, Velazquez_041)

The siting of this prison will have an adverse financial impact on the Concord Avenue Homeowners and the surrounding community for decades to come. Our property values is an issue that our residents are already struggling with given the current oversaturation of shelters and drug rehab programs in the immediate surroundings. (Nash_298)

In response to questions asked at a meeting with Congressmember Nydia Velasquez, the City stated “Property value near the current Brooklyn and Manhattan facilities have continued to increase after the construction of their respective facilities.” Provide all analysis of property values that support this statement. (Stabile_PRA_289)

There is also the issue of our investments. I am a co-op owner and plan on living in Kew Gardens for many more years. However it has been very reassuring that in my time living here my investment in my co-op has increased year over year. That when I am ready to move, I can regain value from this. But once this jail is built, due to public opinion and the strains it will add on the community, our property value will plummet. No one will want to move into the area once the jail is built, and that will lead to the area going down in value overall which will cause a loss of local businesses and a rise in derelict properties and crime. (Gierl_521)

What will the city do to prevent private property values from being lowered and therefore affecting the socioeconomic conditions for this community? (CB9_271, Macri_920)

Where you say that there’s a 14 percent increase in the value of homes around the area. It’s been a rising market as it is, so unless you make a comparison against other areas, the case is really fake to say that a jail is going to bring increased property value. I think everyone here would agree that a jail is going to decrease property values. (Biglin_162, Maragoudakis_329)

Property values. They provide this number about since Brooklyn Detention Center increased by 14 percent since 2012. That number is not contextualized around what is going on about increased prices, in terms of real estate throughout the rest of the city. I would suggest to you that that 14 percent number is probably severely depressed in relationship to what’s going on around the rest of the city. (Einstein_176)

We need property values in detail to explain how they got to these random figures. (Davidson_177)

Response: A project's effects on an individual's property values is outside the scope of the EIS technical analyses. Rather, CEQR considers potential effects on the socioeconomic conditions of an area, i.e., whether a project could result in changes in market conditions that could lead to indirect residential displacement either through increases in rent or through disinvestment in a neighborhood. The DEIS socioeconomic conditions assessment will consider whether the project could have such effects.

In most cases, the studies show that a new jail, if properly designed, does not adversely affect local property values. One review of a large body of research indicated that there is "no evidence that correctional facilities decrease public safety, negatively affect land values, or harm the local economy; available evidence is to the contrary."¹ A literature review by the U.S. Department of Justice in the early 1990s on the effects of detention facilities on surrounding communities found that property values were generally unaffected by the prisons in all the sites studied.² In New York City, recent experience with the reopening of the Brooklyn Detention Complex in 2012 supports the view that jails do not adversely affect property values. Despite the reopening of the Brooklyn Detention complex, property values have continued to rise in the surrounding area and substantial new development is under construction or planned, indicating the continued desirability of the area.³

Comment 50: What are you planning to tell homeowners when they find out their home values depreciated? (Hoyte-Miguel_017)

Response: This is not a comment on the scope of work. Please see the response to Comment 49.

Comment 51: Both the communities of Kew Gardens and Forest Hills will suffer tremendous economic loss. A lot of parents and local business will move out the communities, resulting in a crash of nearby housing markets. (Huang_018, Lai_957, Lin_023, Mathes_922, Torres_972, Wei_033, Xie_036, Zhou_039)

The declined property price will further decrease your property tax collections. (Huang_018, Mulak_924)

¹ Dale K. Sechrest, "Locating Prisons: Open Versus Closed Approaches to Siting." *Crime & Delinquency* 38, no.1 (1992): 88-104.

² <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/Digitization/120517NCJRS.pdf>

³ <https://citylimits.org/2018/07/17/the-jail-next-door-a-look-at-the-14-correctional-facilities-in-new-yorks-neighborhoods/>

Response: The DEIS will follow CEQR Technical Manual guidelines in assessing the potential for significant adverse socioeconomic impacts. Please see the response to Comment 49.

Comment 52: New York City's proposed aim to enlarge even more the now towering structure of its Kings County House of Detention is a preposterously reckless scheme that defies all logic. We rightly focus on opposing it for the immediate outside disadvantages to the prospering downtown community that surrounds it, where a continuing, growing demand for marketable commercial and residential space is clearly in evidence. But the basic flaw to the City's plan cries out for emphasis and needs to be addressed. (Bakaitis_003)

Response: Comment noted. The socioeconomic conditions assessments in the DEIS will follow *CEQR Technical Manual* methodology in considering the projects' effects on market conditions in areas surrounding the project sites. As noted in the Draft Scope of Work, the proposed project is intended to complement existing justice facilities near each site, by reducing travel time delays that cause unnecessary case delay and transportation costs. The Brooklyn site was selected in part because it is an existing detention facility in close proximity to justice facilities.

Comment 53: The new jail will ruin our safety, the local economy, and bring the whole community down with it. (Yang_037)

Response: The DEIS will consider the potential socioeconomic and neighborhood conditions effects of the proposed projects.

Comment 54: What study has been done that outlines how and when the City will fund the construction of such project, including the effect on real estate taxes in the City for the entire period the funding is necessary, and whether any potential negative impact such project has on the property values in the neighborhoods surrounding the project would act as a double taxation on neighborhood properties? (Chan_RC_293, Jiang_RC_296)

Response: The proposed project's funding, and its effects on real estate taxes and property values are outside the scope of the EIS studies. CEQR considers potential effects on the socioeconomic conditions of an area, i.e., whether a project could result in changes in market conditions that could lead to indirect displacement either through increases in rent or through disinvestment in a neighborhood. The DEIS socioeconomic conditions assessment will consider whether the project could have such effects.

Comment 55: It's going to have a very negative effect on bringing in investment for the beautiful buildings down here. (George_185, Sze_739)

Response: The DEIS will consider whether the proposed projects could result in changes in market conditions that could lead to indirect displacement either through increases in rent or through disinvestment in a neighborhood.

Comment 56: According to the Draft Scope, a preliminary assessment "using the most recent available data" will determine whether a detailed analysis will be conducted of business and employment trends in the area. A routine review of publicly available data will be insufficient. Chinatown's economy is unique and fragile. Any analysis must include specific outreach to small business owners in Chinatown, and study how construction will impact businesses serving Chinatown's low-income, immigrant community. Have you considered these impacts? (Hon_294, Sung_942, Yoo_AAF_297)

Response: The DEIS socioeconomic conditions assessments will follow *CEQR Technical Manual* guidelines in determining specific methodologies and levels of assessment necessary to assess whether the proposed projects could have significant adverse environmental impacts. With respect to an assessment of socioeconomic conditions during construction, please see the response to Comment 47.

Comment 57: The Scope should be amended to study the impact of the direct displacement of the Tow Pound. CEQR requires that direct displacement of residents and businesses be studied, and as a government function the displacement of the Tow Pound might not be studied. It does provide an essential City service, however, and its relocation will likely have its own impacts. Therefore the Scope should be amended to disclose the impacts of the relocation of the Tow Pound. (GJA_283)

Response: The Tow Pound is a City facility that does not directly support businesses in the area, and given its nature and purpose, it does not bring people to the area that form a customer base for local businesses. Therefore, its displacement from its current location would not have significant adverse socioeconomic effects within the local area. The City intends to relocate the tow pound to another site prior to the completion of the proposed project. While the location of the new tow pound has not yet been determined, its relocation would be subject to a future planning and public review process, including separate approvals and environmental review as warranted.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Comment 58: The Draft EIS (pages 15-16) appears to only plan for analysis of schools at the Bronx site, but not the Manhattan site. (Velazquez_041)

The Draft Scope of Work states that there are no plans to analyze impact to community facilities for the Manhattan site as everything will be relocated into the new 80 Centre Street site or to nearby offices and sites such as the Manhattan

Detention Complex. Has the Department of Corrections and all responsible parties confirmed that all the offices can be relocated to adequate sites nearby? Potential impacts to all uses on site should be thoroughly analyzed. (Brewer_272)

Response: An analysis of public elementary and intermediate schools in Manhattan is warranted if a proposed project would introduce more than 310 residential units, as outlined in Table 6-1 of the *CEQR Technical Manual*. The proposed project at the Manhattan site would not introduce any residential units and therefore an analysis of public elementary and intermediate schools is not warranted. Please refer to the response to Comment 2 regarding why the site was changed from 80 Centre Street to 124-125 White Street.

Comment 59: The community facilities and services study area should be changed to better reflect the Bruckner Expressway and its impact on the neighborhood. (GJA_283)

Response: The study areas for the analysis of impacts to community facilities and services of the proposed project are based on guidance outlined in the *CEQR Technical Manual*. For the analysis of elementary and intermediate schools, the study area follows the boundaries of the school district's "sub-district" in which the project is located. However, as discussed in the Final Scope of Work, the Bronx Site is located within a school district with elementary school choice (CDS 7, sub-district 2, which is split into Northern and Southern Priority Area). Therefore, the analysis will take into account schools in CSD 7, sub-district 2 as well as the larger Southern Priority Area (sub-districts 1 and 2). For the analysis of child care centers, the *CEQR Technical Manual* states that all publicly funded child care and Head Start centers within approximately 1.5 miles of the project site should be shown. The effect of the Bruckner Expressway on the surrounding neighborhood is outside the scope of work of the EIS studies..

Comment 60: The proposed action includes an increase in the number of dwelling units but also the addition of mental health services, health care, job training and other new added community facilities. The scope does not currently take into account these added services and needs to be included in the EIS. (Pollock_SC_310)

The proposed plan's success is anchored in changing the culture of detention in NYC. The EIS must address the city's lack of current planning for providing proper training/re-training for DOC uniformed and non-uniformed staff. It should detail what steps the city has taken to work with the uniformed officers and their collective representatives to bring about culture change and re-training. (Pollock_SC_310)

Response: The proposed detention facilities would provide housing and services for people in detention, but would not provide dwelling units for the public such that it would have the potential to result in indirect impacts to community facilities and services. As noted in the Draft Scope of Work, the Bronx site could include new

dwelling units on the western portion of the site; the potential impacts of these units on community facilities and services will be assessed in the EIS in accordance with the guidance of the 2014 *CEQR Technical Manual*. Training procedures for DOC staff are outside the scope of the CEQR EIS studies.

Comment 61: How will the release of detainees from the proposed arraignment parts directly into the neighborhood after offenders complete their sentences be handled without adverse impacts on neighborhood character and public safety? For example, those released from the Bronx Courthouse are near several trains and buses that allow them access to the region. Similarly, Rikers releases are transported to Queens Plaza early in the morning and are not allowed to linger. Diego Beekman is a residential community that houses 4,500 residents and there are 300 homeowners within one block of the jail site that would be impacted by this activity. (Reichman_DBMHA_282)

The plan also proposes to release prisoners, including persons with mental health issues and sex offender issues into the community 24 hours daily. This plan in its present form is dangerous and places our families at risk. The City must provide a plan to ensure our safety. The plan must also include how the City of New York is going to protect our financial interest in our homes. (Nash_298)

Given the number of people detained in Rikers who are dealing with substance use disorders, mental health concerns, housing instability and other public health concerns, why would the City not consider appointing or creating an agency better designed to address public health concerns, or at minimum, an interagency approach with a public health agency at the helm? (Daftary-Steel_CR_349)

Response: Comment noted. Recent experience demonstrates that existing jails sites do not result in higher crime rates. For example, in the year the Brooklyn Detention Complex reopened in 2012, the area experienced a steeper reduction in crime than any other precinct in Brooklyn North. Since then, the precinct has seen a 20 percent decrease in crime, compared to 14 percent citywide. Similarly, index crime in the precinct of the existing Manhattan Detention Complex declined by 79 percent since the facility was completed in 1990.

The City's reentry strategy aims to drive New York City's crime rate even lower by reliably assessing who poses a risk of recidivism, appropriately addressing the issues that have led many into contact with the criminal justice system, and connecting people with stabilizing services that can help ensure they do not commit new crimes. By addressing vocational, educational, therapeutic and other needs in an individualized way, time inside jail can be used productively to lay a foundation that can prevent future interaction with the criminal justice system. Therefore, given the City's experience that existing jails do not increase crime rates and the focus on strategies to address recidivism, it is reasonable to conclude that release of people in detention does not foster crime in an area.

OPEN SPACE

Comment 62: A map showing the open space study area needs to be included. (GJA_283)

Response: The Final Scope of Work (FSOW) has been revised to include **Figures 22 to 26**, which show the open space study areas for each of the proposed sites.

Comment 63: I ask that a detailed analysis of open space take place and to take into consideration the current open green space available to the community and how the proposed development will impact this open space, especially considering the shadows impact the development may have on this scarce resource. While CEQR typically examines the incremental impact of an action, this does not absolve policy makers of the responsibility to include existing inequities in their analysis. (Brewer_272)

Response: As stated in the Draft Scope of Work, the open space analysis will include an inventory of publicly accessible open spaces within the defined study areas. In accordance with the 2014 *CEQR Technical Manual* the analysis will focus on the potential impacts of the proposed project, including indirect effects from the increased population introduced by the proposed project and direct effects resulting from shadows, noise, construction, or other factors. To the extent that the study area is over- or under-served by open space, this would also be reflected in the analysis.

Comment 64: How and who will care for and replace greenery that is sure to be damaged, not only in construction but from the physical towering presence of the jail? (CB9_271)

Open space analysis should also take into account indirect effects not only of increased population size, but also of shadows, transportation, construction noise, etc. (Hon_294)

What studies were completed to measure the impact of pollution from the construction to Columbus Park and surrounding neighborhoods? What is the mitigation plan, if any? (Hon_294)

Diagonally across from 80 Centre Street on the Centre-facing side is Foley Square, the site of massive protests and demonstrations, including recently this summer's march against the immigrant detentions and family separations in which thousands of New Yorkers took part (it began at Foley Square which was filled to the brim and spilled over to every single side street for many streets and made its way over the Brooklyn Bridge). I am very concerned that the traffic and other requisite elements of a jail would not allow for or create barriers to the use of Foley Square as a protest site. How does the site plan to accommodate the space needs/requirements of open assemblies and gatherings as have historically and currently been the case with Foley Square? (Sze_739)

Response: Please refer to the response to Comment 2 regarding why the site was changed from 80 Centre Street to 124-125 White Street. In accordance with the 2014 *CEQR Technical Manual*, the open space analysis will consider direct impacts to public open spaces from the proposed project, including both those anticipated to occur during construction and during the project's operation as a result of shadows, noise, construction, or other factors. If significant adverse direct impacts to open space are identified, potential measures to mitigate these impact will be discussed in the DEIS.

Comment 65: Columbus Park is one of the very few green spaces in the area, and is constantly used by children, youth, seniors and families. The proposed plan will impact usage during construction and beyond. What detailed analysis was done on the impact of the site on Columbus Park? What were the results of the full shadowing analysis on the park and the surrounding blocks? Was a historic analysis of Columbus Park completed? (Hon_294, Sung_942, Yoo_AAF_297)

Columbus Park is a vitally important green space for not only the Chinatown seniors, parents and their children, but also local schools like Transfiguration School, many interleague sporting events such as weekly Downtown Soccer League games, CPC's annual Co-Ed Basketball Tournament, as well as daily gatherings of tai chi and kung fu groups. Additionally, community cultural events such as movie screenings by the Museum of Chinese in Americas take place at the Park. Has the City considered these particular groups and activities and the impact of both the construction of the new jail and the jail itself on them? (Chan_RC_293, Hon_294, Jiang_RC_296)

Response: The open space chapter will include an analysis of both indirect and direct impacts on nearby public open spaces. This analysis will examine any direct impacts resulting from shadows, and will consider the effects of the proposed project's incremental shadow on nearby public open space resources. The historic character of Columbus Park as a part of the Little Italy/Chinatown Historic District will be discussed in the EIS historic and cultural resources assessment. In response to public comments provided on the Draft Scope of Work and through the City's community engagement process, the proposed Manhattan Site has been changed from 80 Centre Street to 124-125 White Street. Locating the Manhattan Site at 124-125 White Street is expected to result in fewer shadow impacts than at 80 Centre Street, particularly on Columbus Park. The potential open space impacts on Columbus Park will be analyzed in the DEIS.

Comment 66: Study area for non-residential open space analysis for the Manhattan location should be expanded from 1/4 to 1/2 mile because of the heavy use and importance of parks in the Chinatown neighborhood. (Hon_294, Sung_942, Yoo_AAF_297)

Response: According to the 2014 *CEQR Technical Manual*, workers typically use passive open spaces and are assumed to walk approximately 10 minutes, or 1/4 mile from

their place of work to an open space. Therefore the non-residential open space study area comprises all census tracts with at least 50 percent of their area within a ¼-mile of the each site.

SHADOWS

Comment 67: Assuming the 400-foot study area applies to shadows, this appears to not account for the full length of the shadow to be cast by the 40-story building. (Velazquez_041)

Response: The 400-foot study area does not apply to shadows. Following standard *CEQR Technical Manual* methodology, the study area for the shadows analysis will be determined by calculating the longest shadow that could be cast by the proposed project, and delineating a perimeter around the project site using that distance as a radius. The longest shadow that a structure could cast in the northern hemisphere occurs on December 21, the winter solstice, and at the latitude of New York City is equal to 4.3 times the maximum height of the structure (including rooftop mechanical space and bulkheads). For example, the longest shadow of a 400-foot structure would be $4.3 \times 400 = 1,720$ feet. The longest shadow study area for such a structure would then encompass an area around the project site with a radius equal to 1,720 feet.

Comment 68: The proposed project will likely exceed the height of the current building, which would result in significant shadow impacts to the surrounding areas, including open space such as Columbus Park, which serves as playground and sports field space for local schools, as well as used extensively by seniors who live in the area. These potential shadows impacts should be thoroughly studied. Additionally, expanding the study area in order to adequately assess the impact of the shadows cast by the proposed project is important in order to understand the full impact of the proposed project's shadows on the neighborhood. (Brewer_272, Culhane_308, Sze_739, Leong_917, TBNC_314, Zoric_939)

The proposed project would be located next to Columbus Park, one of the very few public spaces in Chinatown and a treasured community gathering place. It is heavily used by seniors and children, and is integral to the social and cultural life of the neighborhood. This is a resource that must be protected, both during construction and afterward. A full shadow study should be conducted, and an analysis of Columbus Park as a historical resource must be completed. (AAFE_290)

Given the scale and size of the proposed jail, it would create a huge shadow overlooking Columbus Park. This in itself should nullify the site for the jail. (Lee_916)

Although many renderings of the new building were presented none were of the buildings height or the shadow it would cast on Columbus Park. The 40 story jail

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will block afternoon sun and during the winter there would be no afternoon sun at all. There would be detrimental effects on the trees and plantings. (Mirabella_025)

Ensure environmental friendliness in the structural design of the new jail facility to allow unobstructed sunlight to Columbus Park. (Lee_CMP_281)

The proposed facility at 80 Centre Street will eliminate sunlight on parks. (Kontnier_096)

Response: The EIS will include a comprehensive shadow study that follows the guidelines of the *CEQR Technical Manual*. The study will model and quantify the extent and duration of the project-generated shadows that fall on sunlight-sensitive resources in the neighborhood, including Columbus Park and any other publicly accessible playgrounds, parks, plazas and other open spaces, and sunlight-dependent architectural features of historic resources. Columbus Park currently has no status as either a City, State or Federal historic resource, but it will be included in the shadows analysis as a public open space. The shadow study will assess shadows on all sunlight-sensitive resources, including Columbus Park, on representative days in each season, including winter as well as throughout the growing season. The shadow study will assess the quantitative and qualitative data and derive conclusions regarding the nature of the shadow impacts using *CEQR Technical Manual* guidelines. Shadow impacts to vegetation will be assessed in addition to shadow impacts to passive and active open space use. If significant adverse impacts are identified, mitigation measures will be explored per *CEQR Technical Manual* guidelines.

Comment 69: Shadow Studies are easily manipulated. We demand an independent architect firm conduct the study and disclose the results for all three parks affected. If you do not provide an independent architect, explain why not. (Stabile_PRA_289)

Response: The EIS shadow study will be conducted according to the methodology and standards set forth in the *CEQR Technical Manual*. The underlying assumptions, approach and data will be presented in the study along with the analysis results. It will be reviewed by the lead agency, the Mayor's Office of Environmental Coordination, NYC Parks, and other jurisdictional agencies and will also be subject to public review.

Comment 70: To assess the significance of any shadow impacts on sunlight-sensitive resources, the analysis should assume that State Street, between Boerum Place and Smith Street would be deemed as an open space. (Adams_273)

Response: The block comprising State Street between Boerum Place and Smith Street would remain a roadbed and sidewalk and would not be enhanced with any landscaping or amenities associated with passive or active open space use.

Comment 71: The shadows of a 40-story structure at 80 Centre St will cast the adjacent Columbus park in shadow much of the day. How is this fair to the community that already has one of the lowest amount of park space per capita in the City? (Chin_398)

Columbus Park is the only green space in the neighborhood with multiple constituent groups using the park. Local residents as well as organized community sports leagues and local elementary and middle schools use the fields and basketball courts. The park is a gathering place for the community. The proposed tower will cast the park in extreme shadow in all seasons with a looming presence in the sky. The shadow will have a deleterious effect on park usage and kill trees. For your reference I am attaching photos of the park in use on a pleasant recent fall day. The setting sun in the fall seen in the photos will be obliterated. (Freid_277)

At 432 feet, the building will cast significant shadows on the adjacent Columbus Park during afternoons in the summer. This is particularly important because there are few open space resources in the area for the nearby Two Bridges and Chinatown communities. Therefore, the DEIS must include a robust evaluation of shadow and open space impacts. (MAS_295)

Response: As noted in the response to Comment 68, the EIS will include a comprehensive shadow study conducted according to *CEQR Technical Manual* guidelines that will include Columbus Park as well as any other sunlight-sensitive resources that could potentially be reached by project-generated shadow. The facilities will be analyzed at their maximum zoning envelope height plus up to an additional 40 feet to account for rooftop mechanical space. For all parks and other sun-sensitive resources receiving additional shadow from the proposed facility, the extent and duration of the additional shadows will be quantified in a table and illustrated in diagrams. The potential effects of the additional shadows on park use users and vegetation will be assessed for each resource. If significant adverse impacts are identified, mitigation measures will be explored per *CEQR Technical Manual* guidelines. Please refer to the response to Comment 2 regarding why the site was changed from 80 Centre Street to 124-125 White Street.

Comment 72: Negative impact on green spaces surrounding Borough Hall. The proposed Jail would be 29 stories tall and would significantly reduce if not completely cut off the amount of sunlight reaching the Borough Hall Lawn (behind Borough Hall) as well as the gardens that surround the building. (Weston_937)

Response: The EIS will include a shadow study conducted according to *CEQR Technical Manual* methodology. The study area for the shadow analysis will be determined by calculating the longest shadow that could be cast by the proposed facility at any time of year. All publicly-accessible parks, plazas, gardens, and other open spaces that are located within the longest shadow study area will be assessed for potential shadow impacts to their use and vegetation. The lawn, gardens, and

other open spaces surrounding Borough Hall will be included in the shadow study.

Comment 73: Proposed height will shadow over our 5-story building. (Riaz_029)

The proposed building would likely cast a substantial shadow and obstruct open sky views characteristic of this area of Queens. (Carter_348)

You build a 40-story tower that's going to take away sunlight, not just physical sunlight, but sunlight from young memories. (Tse_204)

Response: The shadow study in the EIS will model shadows that the proposed project would cast in the neighborhood and will follow the guidelines in the *CEQR Technical Manual*. The shadow study will quantify the extent and duration of new incremental shadows from the project that would fall on Sun-sensitive resources as defined by the *CEQR Technical Manual*. These include the active and passive uses as well as the vegetation in publicly accessible parks, plazas, and other open spaces; Greenstreets planted medians; schoolyards (if open to the public outside school hours); sunlight-dependent features of historic resources (such as stained-glass windows); and natural resources that depend on sunlight. Anything outside these categories does not fall under the purview of the *CEQR Technical Manual* methodologies used for an EIS shadow study, including City streets and sidewalks; yards and other open spaces that are not publicly accessible; and building facades and roofs that have not been identified as sunlight-sensitive features of City, State or Federal historic resources.

Comment 74: Who will compensate residents for the damage done by shadows and the loss of the quality of their property? (CB9_271, Kohli_305)

Response: The shadow analysis in the EIS will quantify and assess the significance of any adverse shadow impacts to vegetation in publicly accessible parks, plazas and other open spaces, impacts to the passive and active uses in those open spaces, and impacts to sunlight-sensitive architectural features of historic resources. If significant impacts are identified, following the criteria set forth in the *CEQR Technical Manual*, measures to fully or partially mitigate the impacts will be explored. As noted in the response to Comment 148, under *CEQR Technical Manual* methodology, the following are not considered public sunlight-sensitive resources and their assessment is not required: open spaces that are not accessible or intended for the public, including private front or back yards or court yards, City streets and sidewalks (other than improved Greenstreets medians), and buildings or structures (other than features of historic architectural resources that have been identified as sunlight-dependent for their appreciation by the public). A project's effects on individual property values are not within the purview of environmental review under CEQR. Please refer to response to Comment 49

regarding how correctional facilities do not have an effect on individual property values.

Comment 75: The area being studied is too small. It is essential to expand the study area to 1 mile especially re traffic, parking and transportation, as well as shadows. (Feibusch_013)

Response: The study areas for each technical area of analysis have been determined based on the guidance of the 2014 *CEQR Technical Manual* and consultation with City agencies, such as NYCDOT. With respect to shadows, the study area will include all sunlight-sensitive open space and historic resources that would be within the longest shadows cast by the proposed facilities. With respect to transportation, the study area is based on a preliminary travel demand forecast and vehicle trip assignments and accounts for the principal travel corridors to and from each jail locations. The transportation study areas for each site are shown in Figures 27 through 30 of the Final Scope of Work.

Comment 76: A building of this size will cause a substantial shadow perhaps even over nearby roadways. May we see renderings of the shadow that will be cast? (Carter_348)

Response: As stated in the Draft Scope of Work, the DEIS will include an analysis of shadows from the proposed project. The analysis will include graphics comparing shadows resulting from the No Action condition with shadows resulting from the proposed project, with incremental shadow highlighted in a contrasting color, as well as a summary table listing the entry and exit times and total duration of incremental shadow on each applicable representative day for each affected resource.

HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

Comment 77: Is the EIS taking into consideration the historic architectural value of 80 Center Street? If so, how? (Velazquez_041)

The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) should examine the building at 80 Centre Street, particularly its façade, closely for historical and architectural significance and explore options to preserve the exterior façade as part of any redevelopment efforts. I believe the building has historical merit, both on its architectural aesthetic and its relationship the Civic Center District. (Chin_057, Chin_079)

The LPC should consider the merits of 80 Centre Street as an individual landmark, both in terms of its historic nature and the cultural significance specifically pertaining to the Wedding Bureau. (Switaj_CB1_086)

The history of this area is over 400 years old, with specific sites associated with the early history of our country. The official Chinatown-Little Italy Historic

District's southwest boundary lies directly across the street (Hogan Place) from the Lefkowitz building (80 Centre Street). Aren't there buildings eligible for Landmarks Preservation Commission in this area, specifically the Lefkowitz Building? (Hon_294, TBNC_314, Yoo_AAF_297)

Currently there are no official landmarks in Chinatown or Little Italy that tell the story of these two immigrant groups that have made an outsized impact on American culture. By keeping Chinatown & Little Italy largely unlandmarked, the city keeps the door open to the possibility of repurposing it, for example building whatever they want, wherever they want (real estate owners have a role in this, too, of course). While the neighborhood is not landmarked, since 2009 it has been listed as a nationally-significant historic district in the National Register of Historic Places. This designation should carry a lot of weight—national significance means that this place is of highest importance to our nation's history and culture. The boundary line for this nationally-significant district is Baxter Street, just on the other side of, and including, Columbus Park, and abutting the proposed jail property. However, the city does not even mention or map this fact in their scoping statement. A similar omission in the scoping statement: The Lefkowitz Building was determined eligible for listing in the National Register for its architectural significance by the New York State Historic Preservation Office back in 1995. (Culhane_308, Sze_739, TBNC_314)

Note that on October 11, 2018 Community Board 1 voted to recommend the landmarking of 80 Center Street to the Landmarks Preservation Commission. (Freid_277)

Response: As set forth in the DSOW, information regarding buildings that are over 50 years of age on the project sites will be submitted to the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) for LPC to make a determination as to whether the buildings possess historic/architectural significance. The Louis J. Leftkowitz State Office Building at 80 Centre Street has been previously determined eligible for listing on the State and National Registers of Historic Places (S/NR) by the New York State Historic Preservation Office. As noted above, the proposed Manhattan Site has been changed from 80 Centre Street to 124-125 White Street.. Adverse impacts to architectural resources in the study area around 124-125 White Street that are identified in the EIS will require that mitigation measures be developed and implemented to the maximum extent practicable and in consultation with LPC as set forth in DSOW. Please refer to the response to Comment 2 regarding why the site was changed from 80 Centre Street to 124-125 White Street.

Comment 78: The Cobble Hill Tunnel of the Long Island Rail Road, popularly known as the Atlantic Avenue Tunnel, is an abandoned railroad tunnel beneath Atlantic Avenue originally between Boerum Place, at the southwest corner of the project site, and Columbia Street. Constructed in 1844, the tunnel has been listed on the National

Register of Historic Places since 1989. The DEIS should study the potential for impact on the tunnel, reportedly the oldest tunnel fully devoted to rail beneath a North American city street. (CB2_274)

There is a railroad tunnel below Atlantic Avenue that is approximately 184 years old. It is the oldest urban railroad tunnel in North America. The Scope of Work must consider the impact of the demolition, excavation and construction of the new facility directly adjacent to this fragile engineering artifact. (Jacobs_834, Kucha_379)

The scope should consider the impact of the demolition of the existing Brooklyn Detention Center and the excavation and construction of the new jail facility on the approximately 184 year old railroad tunnel below Atlantic Avenue, the oldest urban railroad tunnel in North America, and the steps that will be undertaken to protect this fragile engineering artifact. (Kohli_305, Kim_371)

Response: As set forth in the DSOW, information regarding buildings that are over 50 years of age on the project sites will be submitted to the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) for LPC to make a determination as to whether the buildings possess historic/architectural significance. The Historic and Cultural Resources analysis will assess the project's potential impacts on any designated and potential architectural resources. The portion of the S/NR-listed Atlantic Avenue Tunnel located within the study area, which begins west of Boerum Place according to its National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, will be one of the designated architectural resources assessed. The proposed project's potential impacts on architectural resources, including visual and contextual impacts as well as any direct physical impacts will be assessed. If significant adverse impacts are identified, mitigation measures will be developed in consultation with LPC as set forth in DSOW.

Comment 79: The 320 Concord site is in close proximity to two historic districts and poses a threat to the character of the neighborhood and the community culture that City Hall has already attempted to white wash for decades. (Brady_TAID_091)

Response: As set forth in the DSOW, the Historic and Cultural Resources analysis will assess the project's potential impacts on any designated and potential architectural resources on the project sites and within the study area, identified as the area within 400 feet of the project sites. As set forth in the DSOW, previously identified architectural resources on the project sites and in the study area will be identified and a field survey of the project sites and study area will be undertaken by a qualified architectural historian to identify any potential architectural resources that could be affected by the proposed project. Impacts on any architectural resources that are identified will be assessed, including potential direct and indirect impacts consistent with the *CEQR Technical Manual* methodology.

Comment 80: The City does not understand the impact to the architectural integrity of Foley Square. (Kontnier_095)

80 Centre Street has a remarkable grade of integrity due to the high quality of its materials, and appears much the same as it did nearly 90 years ago. The Historic Districts Council urges the City to slow down this process and engage with all impacted parties of this site, including the State Historic Preservation Office, which has determined that this building is eligible for the State and National Registers of Historic Places. Destroying this building is unacceptable, and the City can and should find a creative solution that would preserve it. (HDC_085)

What study has been done that outlines how the new jail will preserve the landmark requirements for not only 80 Centre Street, but also the skyline of the neighborhood? (Chan_RC_293, Jiang_RC_296)

80 Centre Street is a building rich in both historical and architectural values. Not to mention it had just gone through extensive renovations not too long ago. (Ip_443)

Response: The potential impacts to historic and cultural resources and nearby historic districts will be evaluated in the DEIS. As noted above, the proposed Manhattan Site has been changed from 80 Centre Street to 124-125 White Street.

Comment 81: Due to the historical significance of the site, I have concerns regarding locating the jail at 80 Centre Street. 80 Centre Street is National Register-eligible and its demolition should not happen unless we have thoroughly examined all the alternatives and unless a Chinatown community has said so. The building was completed in 1930 and is an important building for local government, housing the office of the Manhattan District Attorney and other court offices and crime labs. 80 Centre Street also contains the borough's Marriage Bureau. This office was renovated extensively under the previous administration using millions of dollars in City capital, solidifying its place as the most popular wedding venue in the city if not the world. (Brewer_183, Brewer_272)

The site for the proposed, 40-story, 1.6-million-sf Manhattan jail is currently the Louis J. Lefkowitz State Office Building, which houses the Manhattan District Attorney's Office and the New York City Marriage Bureau. Built in the 1930s in an Art Deco style, the Lefkowitz Building is eligible for listing on the State and National Register of Historic Places. According to the DSOW, the project would "redevelop the existing office building with a new detention facility." However, there are no specific construction details, or information on how the Lefkowitz Building would be affected (e.g., demolished, repurposed, or otherwise). As such, the DEIS historic resources evaluation needs to include specific details of how the new development will affect the Lefkowitz Building, including all correspondence and coordination with the State Historic Preservation Office and New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. (MAS_295)

This proposal will destroy the character of the historic neighborhood. There is no way to mitigate the effect of the proposed structure on the Historic District. (Freid_277)

Response: As noted above, the proposed Manhattan Site has been changed from 80 Centre Street to 124-125 White Street. As set forth in the DSOW, the Historic and Cultural Resources analysis will assess the project's potential impacts on any designated and potential architectural resources. The proposed project's potential impacts on architectural resources, including visual and contextual impacts as well as any direct physical impacts will be assessed. If significant adverse impacts are identified, mitigation measures will be developed in consultation with LPC.

Comment 82: In addition, shouldn't archaeological surveys be conducted since 80 Centre Street was built BEFORE and prior to the discovery of the African American Burial Ground (which is now part of the National Monument after its late discovery when the Federal Building was excavated that required a special team to conduct its own independent report)? Shouldn't an in-depth analysis of historical records must be reviewed along with field surveys to ensure that historical and archeological sites in the area are protected? (Hon_294, Yoo_AAF_297)

Response: As set forth in the DSOW, the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) was consulted to request a preliminary determination of the potential archaeological sensitivity at each project location. LPC determined that the Bronx, Queens, and Brooklyn Sites were not archaeologically sensitive and therefore no further analysis of archaeological resources is necessary for those locations. LPC determined that the Manhattan Site is potentially archaeologically sensitive and that additional archaeological study is warranted. Accordingly, a Phase 1A Archaeological Documentary Study and any necessary supplemental studies are being prepared for that location in consultation with LPC. Pursuant to the terms in the DSOW, the Phase 1A study will make a determination as to whether or not an additional archaeological investigation (e.g., Phase 1B testing) is needed at that location. The conclusions of the Phase 1A Archaeological Documentary Study (or studies) will be summarized in the DEIS and all archaeological analyses will be completed in consultation with LPC.

Comment 83: Historical record shows that a cemetery was located on the site of 111 Centre Street where the detention facility was located for many years connected with a Bridge of Sigh. Shouldn't a study also be conducted to see what lessons we can all learn for that prior history of that twin building facility? (Hon_294, Yoo_AAF_297)

Response: See response to Comment 82. The Phase 1A Archaeological Documentary Study being prepared for the Manhattan Site includes a comprehensive analysis of the development of the Manhattan Site.

Comment 84: How will the city prevent damage occurring to this historic residential community? (CB9_271)

Response: As stated in the Draft Scope of Work, the DEIS will include an assessment of the potential impacts of the proposed project on historic architectural resources around each site, including the Queens site. This study will identify known architectural resources within the study areas for each project site, which include NHLs, S/NR and S/NR-eligible properties, NYCLs and New York City Historic Districts (NYCHDs), and properties pending NYCL and NYCHD designation, and potential architectural resources, which include properties that may be eligible for listing on the S/NR and/or designation as an NYCL.

URBAN DESIGN AND VISUAL RESOURCES

Comment 85: Proposing a tall building at 80 Centre Street goes against the original and surviving urban design of Chinatown. William Haugaard, the architect who designed 80 Centre Street, did so under a height restriction so that it would not overshadow Foley Square and the courthouses in the area. 80 Centre Street is National Register-eligible and its demolition should not happen unless we have thoroughly examined all the alternatives. (Brewer_077, Brewer_183, Brewer_272, Sze_739)

Response: The EIS will assess the project's potential impacts on urban design and visual resources consistent with the 2014 *CEQR Technical Manual*. While the proposed Manhattan Site has been changed from 80 Centre Street to 124-125 White Street, the project's potential impacts on historic resources, including the National-Register eligible 80 Centre Street, will also be assessed in the EIS. Please refer to the response to Comment 2 regarding why the site was changed from 80 Centre Street to 124-125 White Street.

Comment 86: For the Queens Site where the zoning would analyze a maximum building height of 310 feet, the City should analyze at least two different design alternatives for the location of the proposed tower. These alternative arrangements of the Site will allow for flexibility in design that is responsive to operational needs for the project and aesthetic considerations that are important to the community. (Koslowitz_093)

Response: As discussed in the Draft Scope of Work, the EIS will evaluate the potential impacts of the proposed project's maximum zoning envelope. The proposed detention facility could be constructed anywhere within the proposed zoning envelope. Building massings shown within the maximum zoning envelope are for illustrative purposes only.

Comment 87: The proposed Queens jail site is currently a parking lot for Queens Borough Hall and the Queens Department of Correction building. The surrounding area is

characterized by highways, parks, and low- to mid-rise residential development. The 1.9-million-sf jail would be nearly the equivalent density of two Chrysler Buildings. Moreover, at 310 feet, the building would be one of the tallest in the area. There are only three buildings of comparable height within a quarter-mile radius (Figure 4). Based on these conditions, the DEIS must include detailed evaluations of the proposed facility's impacts on urban design, visual resources, and neighborhood character. (MAS_295)

I want to talk about this design for this monstrosity of a building. We are very concerned about its height and density. (Levine_123)

The size of the Proposed New Building is grossly disproportionate to the neighborhood from a number of perspectives—Floor Area Ratio, density, height, etc. (Levine_BCO_300)

I am deeply concerned about the height and capacity of the building. In the past, there has been a prison at Kew Gardens. However, it was only around 8-10 floors. The new building is supposed to be 29 floors. The average residential building is around 6 floors for an apartment and 2 floors for a house. The new proposed building is too big, taking up over 1 Million square feet. It is disturbing how all the propaganda pamphlets and town halls fail to accurately depict how tall and large the building is, especially since most sketch artist drawings show it only 2 stories tall. (Chung_372)

On an aesthetic level, the proposed structure is so tremendous in scale as to be a blight on the landscape, blocking vistas of Flushing Meadow Park and lowering our quality of life. (Stein_718)

The proposed Bronx jail site is currently the New York Police Department's Bronx Tow Pound located at 320 Concord Avenue. In the absence of design details, Figure 1 is a 3D rendering of the proposed facility using available information. As shown, the proposed 1.5-million-square-foot facility would be grossly out of scale with the surrounding area, which is characterized primarily by low-density industrial and residential buildings. At 275 feet tall, the Bronx jail facility would be more than 150 feet taller than all other buildings in the immediate vicinity. (MAS_295)

The project description describes neighborhood integration as an urban design principle, which will help in "promoting safety and security, designing dignified environments, leveraging community assets, and providing added value and benefits to the surrounding neighborhoods." The Final Scope should require that the EIS include a discussion of how urban design principles will be used to achieve these goals or the unsupported statements of how urban design will achieve these goals should be removed from the project description in the Final Scope. (GJA_283)

Response: The proposed project's potential impacts on the urban design and visual resources of the surrounding area within ¼-mile will be assessed consistent with the 2014

CEQR Technical Manual, and will consider if the proposed project would affect the experience of the pedestrian. As part of the analysis, changes to elements that contribute to the built environment and the pedestrian's experience of the urban design of the area, including streets, buildings (including size, shape, footprint, active uses), visual resources, open space, natural resources, and wind, will be evaluated.

Comment 88: Photographs referenced in bullet three to assist in determining the pedestrian experience should be taken from the level of a person being on the sidewalk and from sidewalk locations as opposed to the street. (Adams_273)

Response: Consistent with the 2014 *CEQR Technical Manual*, photographs of existing conditions will be taken from the sidewalk or other publicly accessible open spaces at pedestrian height, and three-dimensional representations of the future With-Action condition streetscape will also be provided at pedestrian level.

Comment 89: Given their size, it is expected that these facilities will have significant effects on urban design and neighborhood character. Accordingly, the DEIS urban design and visual impacts evaluations must include detailed design schematics for each facility to show how each would fit into the surrounding built environment and visual simulations showing how they would appear from various surrounding neighborhood vantage points. (MAS_295)

The EIS should evaluate the impact of the proposed action's unprecedented increase in FAR adjacent to Boerum Hill, Downtown Brooklyn and the transitional zone between low-rise Cobble Hill/Boerum Hill and Downtown Brooklyn on the urban design features of these communities. (Kohli_305, Kim_371)

Please provide detailed renderings of the proposed design from all sides including an aerial. (Zoric_939)

Please provide a section in both EW and NS directions showing the building in context. (Zoric_939)

Response: The proposed project's potential impacts on the urban design and visual resources of the surrounding area within ¼-mile will be assessed consistent with the *CEQR Technical Manual*, and will consider if the proposed project would affect the experience of the pedestrian. Three-dimensional representations of the future With-Action condition streetscape will be provided from several different viewpoints in the study area.

Comment 90: We want to see the future renovation of 275 Atlantic Avenue, address not necessarily a jail, but contribute positively to the corridor to Boerum Hill and Brooklyn. (Nordman_AABID_132)

The proposed FAR, height and bulk far exceed anything found in the adjacent area, a mix of low-rise commercial and residential buildings. “Neighborhood character” will be negatively altered in ways that cannot be mitigated. (Kolins_BHA_301)

The draft scope of work states, "A guiding urban design principle for the proposed project is neighborhood integration." The project described above fails to fulfill this principle, the proposed retail space on Atlantic Avenue notwithstanding. The proposed facility roughly doubles the number of beds in BKDC but the enriched building program results in a replacement facility that is more than six times the size of the House of Detention. At a 1,200,000 net square feet of floor area on a 59,900-square-foot lot, the proposed facility has an FAR (floor area ratio) of approximately 20. Further, the jail is at the southern edge of the civic center, distant from the early-20th century skyscrapers built to comparable heights on Court Street prior to modern zoning. (CB2_274)

Response: The EIS will describe how the proposed facility in Brooklyn, which would also include publicly accessible community space/street-level retail space, would have the potential to affect the urban design and visual character of the study area including those areas of Boerum Hill included within it, and how any potential changes would affect the experience of the pedestrian.

Comment 91: The EIS should evaluate the visual impact of unprecedented increase in FAR of the new jail at 80 Center Street. The EIS should identify the specific measures that will be incorporated into the contract with the selected Design Build team to ensure that the design of the new jail facility is architecturally and aesthetically compatible with the adjacent communities in terms of design, materiality, light reflection, and other aspects. (Kong_NUBC_311, Lee_CCBA_288)

The proposed site is zoned an FAR 6.5 for community use. The surrounding large buildings are all built between FAR 7 and 12. The much larger majority of buildings in the area are built at FAR 3 or lower. There is no way to mitigate out a building of such density and size and the impact study must address this. (Pollock_SC_310)

Response: The project’s potential impacts on the urban design and visual resources of the surrounding area within ¼-mile will be assessed consistent with *CEQR Technical Manual* guidance, and will consider if the proposed project would have the potential to affect the experience of the pedestrian. If the potential for significant adverse impacts to urban design or visual resources are identified, the DEIS would identify measures to mitigate those impacts.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Comment 92: Pearl River runs through and the City cannot hit bedrock. How is that being addressed? Is the EIS going to study the effects of building a skyscraper over the subterranean river? (Velazquez_041)

80 Centre Street and all Municipal Buildings sit atop of Collect Pond. Years ago this was the water source for Manhattan. It was 48 acres and at some points 60 feet deep. In time it was filled in but the springs that fed the pond still exist and are still active. A New York Times article states that 60 Centre Street has basement pumps as what is called the Pearl River is flowing. In fact when the Federal Courthouse was built a bridge was spanned across the river that flows beneath. Unfortunately Collect Pond and Little Connect Pond and a canal are directly beneath 80 Centre. The soil is called black sand and is a mixture of sand and muck. New construction would have to go very deep into the bedrock as the soil cannot support the building. Unfortunately pile driving which was forbidden at the 500 Pearl Street is the only way to anchor the new building. I believe there is legal precedent as Chatham Towers prevailed in the courts. Pile driving might undoubtedly have detriment effects on surrounding building foundations. I don't believe the City would build an unsafe building but it's the unknown and future effects that concern me. If the flowing Pearl River is disturbed what new route will it take. Chatham Towers has seen ground movement that has changed the level of the newly constructed Courthouse guard shelter. You might remember that Gold and Spruce Streets had ground water issues soon after the Federal Courthouse was completed. There were also sinking ground issues when James Madison Park was built. Water seeks its own level and flow-where will the river flow next if the new building disrupts its current path. (Mirabella_025)

Response: Almost all buildings in Manhattan are built on historical fill material, due to historical regrading and the presence of remnants of prior structures. Although many buildings, especially those in Downtown, have their foundations on rock, others do not. Similarly many buildings extend below the water table. The foundation designs for a new structure at this location are in the planning stage and will include review by state-licensed (geotechnical) engineers who will determine the details of the foundation design, e.g., whether caissons drilled into rock are required and how many/large to properly support the superstructure. It is anticipated that the foundation will need to be waterproofed, whether or not structural materials extend below the water table; such waterproofing is readily accomplished in new construction throughout the City. Finally, NYC Department of Buildings (DOB) approval of the foundation design would be required prior to construction and whether the building is ultimately built on piles (drilled or driven) or not, the foundations would be constructed so as not to affect neighboring buildings, with monitoring as required by appropriate oversight bodies (DOB, the Landmarks Commission, etc.).

Comment 93: The City should study the proposed site for hazardous building materials, especially the risk of asbestos in the building on 80 Centre Street; the risk needs to be fully understood and mitigated. (Chin_057, Chin_079, Sze_739)

Demolition of the existing 80 Centre Street Complex would release asbestos, lead and other pollutants into the atmosphere blanketing Columbus Park and the many residential building in Chinatown. (Mirabella_025)

There is a large concentration of senior centers, schools, and daycares within a short distance of the proposed Manhattan Detention Center site at 80 Centre Street. Columbus Park is heavily used year round by both seniors and young people, including organized school and after-school play. The demolition of 80 Centre Street will undoubtedly establish an elevated risk of exposure to asbestos, lead, and other dangerous materials or compounds that are currently captive in older building materials and could be made airborne. (Switaj_CB1_086)

The impact of demolition of the existing building also needs to be carefully examined for hazardous materials. (Levin_275)

The demolition of 80 Centre Street will undoubtedly establish an elevated risk of exposure to asbestos, lead, and other dangerous materials that are currently captive in that building. (Napolo_CB1_195)

Given the age of the building at 80 Center St. aka the Lefkowitz Building describe in detail the procedures involved in testing every square foot of the building from the very bottom of the basement floor to the roof top for toxic materials such as but not limited to asbestos and lead. Include the period of time required to test the entire building. (Kong_NUBC_311, Lee_CCBA_288)

Describe in detail the procedures this demolition process will utilize the eliminate the danger of ANY toxic materials becoming an airborne threat to construction workers on the site, residents, park goers, athletes and most of all children using the neighboring Columbus Park, and residing in the buildings in a one mile radius from the project site in all directions. (Kong_NUBC_311, Lee_CCBA_288)

The EIS should evaluate the impact of the potentially hazardous materials that are released into the air during the demolition phase of the project. All details of these materials should be provided to the public along with measures that will be adopted to make sure that these materials are properly disposed-off from the site without affecting the neighboring community. (Kohli_305)

Response: Any demolition of a structure in New York City requires compliance with a multitude of applicable regulatory requirements. For asbestos, these include *Title 15, Chapter 1 of the Rules of the City of New York* and New York State Department of Labor *Industrial Code Rule 56*. These regulations require investigation, laboratory testing and secure removal of asbestos-containing materials prior to demolition by appropriately licensed individuals with third-party oversight and monitoring. A variety of other materials including older lead-

based paint (LBP) and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) are also frequently present in older buildings. As with asbestos, there are applicable regulatory programs requiring they be properly managed prior to and during demolition so as to not create unacceptable releases to the community or unsafe conditions for workers. There are also NYC Department of Environmental Protection requirements set out in Section 24-146(c) of the New York City Administrative Code requiring construction sites to prevent particulate matter from becoming airborne.

Comment 94: Who or what is ensuring that hazardous materials will not be used? (Carter_348, CB9_271)

I am writing to oppose the draft scope of work for its environmental impacts. Hazardous contaminants will be present at each proposed jail site. (Alford_2334, Armillas_2363, Atkinson_2308, Bachtold_2343, Banov_2306, Banta_472, Bellomo_2315, Berkow_2324, Bjornholm_2358, Bond_2311, Brown_2347, Butler_2352, Carlson_2330, Caspe_2366, Catarraso_2354, Cento_2303, Cohen_2367, Cornelius_2361, Cruz_2329, Curran_2356, Dalton_2339, DeGroot_2353, Endrom_2338, Euler_537, malloy_3757, Sucich_3757, Vitacco, Jr._3757, Yarrobino_3757, Stroke_3757, Benmosch_3757, Max Moerman_3757, Fiorino_2310, Frank_2364, Friedland_2369, Gary_2348, Germain_2312, Godmilow_2341, Goldman_2362, Goodman_662, Gould_2350, Gruber_2333, Haimowitz_2365, Herscher_417, Hudacko_2336, Hughes_2319, Johnson_2349, Jones_560, Kanin_2327, Kaplab_2328, Kendy_2316, Krepp_2335, Leung_517, Liu_2313, Lopreto_523, Loreque_697, Mahoney_2344, Markowitz_2359, Matar_2355, Mendoza_2317, Mirabella_2304, Muentes_508, Nicholson_555, O'Hare_2342, Quinn_2360, Reid_2351, Robbins_2318, Safian_2314, Scheiber_2357, Schultz_2346, Sengsatheuane_676, Serkhane_604, Sheeran_2321, Siegel_2307, Slawinski_598, Smart_2340, SOLOMON_2305, Stern_2331, Sun_609, Tse_2320, Victor_641, Welins_670, Wilson_2332, Wohl_2345, Wolf_2368, Wriddle_656)

Response: Although the hazardous materials assessment in the EIS will focus on existing structures and subsurface conditions at the project sites, CEQR also requires evaluation of any processes or hazardous materials introduced by the proposed project that would present a concern for public health or environment. While this generally relates to new industrial facilities or facilities that handle (e.g., store, manage or dispose of) hazardous materials, to the extent that the new facilities would use hazardous materials it would be evaluated. However, existing regulatory requirements, e.g., of the US Environmental Protection Agency prevent or greatly limit the use of hazardous materials such as asbestos, lead-based paint, polychlorinated biphenyls, etc.

WATER AND SEWER INFRASTRUCTURE

Comment 95: The site is located in a historic wetland, with the springs below Collect Pond and the drainages beneath Canal Street creating tremendous potential for flooding and stormwater damage. These infrastructure concerns need to be fully analyzed and documented. (Chin_057, Chin_079)

Response: The DEIS will include an analysis of water and sewer infrastructure in accordance with the guidance of the *CEQR Technical Manual*. The project site's history will be researched and addressed in a Phase 1A Archaeological Documentary Study.

Comment 96: We already have water backing up into our basement because the sewer system in this neighborhood cannot support all of the waste and all of the water coming in from the current buildings, let alone the new buildings that are going to be built nearby. (Levine_123, Levine_BCO_300)

What has additional water/sewer load on the system? Please provide DEP and/or Dept of Sanitation estimates of additional resource flows. (Jacobs_834, Zimmer_534)

A building of this size would create a burden on the ancient and insufficient infrastructure. (Bowstead_377, Carter_348, Harris_363, Sze_739, Zoric_939)

Wastewater spills most obviously effect people incarcerated in the jails, but also create devastating ecological effects and seriously affect the daily lives of people living near the jail wastewater spills. The wastewater assessment needs to be carried out thoroughly, and all documents need to be publicly available so that not just the consultants and DOC can consider the risks posed by this jail expansion project. (Aiyer_342, Alexander_343, Al-rahim_344, Buller_347, Cunniff_353, D'Orazio_351, Handy_355, Lawson_381, Lynn_991, Mandal_992, Myers_993, Oh_994, Reads_995, Schmidt_996, Worawongwasu_997, Zack_998)

Response: As set forth in the DSOW and the *CEQR Technical Manual*, the purpose of the water and sewer infrastructure assessment is to analyze whether projects undergoing review may adversely affect the City's water distribution or sewer system and, if so, assess the effects of such projects to determine whether their impact is significant. If a potential significant adverse impact is identified, mitigation strategies and alternatives will be assessed to reduce or eliminate, to the greatest extent practicable, the effects caused by the proposed project.

Comment 97: A detailed assessment might be required in regards to increased sanitary and/or stormwater discharges from the project should it be predicted to affect the capacity of portions of the sewer system, exacerbate combined sewer overflow (CSO) volumes/frequencies, or contribute greater pollutant loadings in stormwater discharged to receiving water bodies. If such assessment would be

required, there should give consideration to the incorporation of blue and/or green roof features, New York City Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) rain gardens, and expanded tree pits. (Adams_273)

Response: Stormwater Best Management Practices (BMPs) will be required as part of the DEP site connection approval process in order to bring the proposed building on the project site into compliance with the required stormwater release rate. Specific BMP methods would be determined with the design of the proposed building and in consultation with DEP.

Comment 98: The impact on the water and sewage systems must be considered within a larger radius than is currently proposed because of existing and planned developments within a radius of only slightly more than ¼ mile. Examples are the planned 1,000 units of housing on the former Long Island College Hospital site and 166 units on Pier 6 in Brooklyn Bridge Park. (Kucha_379)

The proposed addition of 1,510 jail detainees to the Brooklyn site and hundreds of uniformed and civilian workers will add significantly to the burden of the existing water and sewer system. This impact should be considered as part of the much larger increase due to existing and planned developments within a larger radius than 1/4 mile, given the addition of approximately 1,000 units of housing on the former Long Island College Hospital site and 166 units on Pier 6 in Brooklyn Bridge Park. (Kim_371)

The proposed addition of 1,510 jail detainees to the Manhattan site and hundreds of uniformed and civilian workers will affect the capacity of the existing water and sewer system serving the site and nearby communities. This impact should be considered as part of the much larger increase due to existing and planned developments within a larger radius than ¼ mile. The EIS should evaluate the current capacity of this infrastructure and the additional impact provided by the new jail and new developments nearby, and explain what, if any, investments will be required to upgrade their capacity. (Kohli_305, Kong_NUBC_311, Lee_CCBA_288, Weston_937)

Since sewers and water facilities must be increased as well as connected to existing facilities, what areas of the community will be affected. What streets and sections will be dug up? (CB9_271)

Response: As set forth in the DSOW, the appropriate study area for the assessment will be established in consultation with DEP. As stated in the *CEQR Technical Manual*, the study area for the analysis of the water supply effects is the project site itself as well as the extent of the system it may affect, which is usually the area supplied by water pressure regulators that serve the project site. In addition, the analysis includes analysis of sewage, which typically focuses on the effects of increased sanitary and stormwater flows on the City's infrastructure serving the site. Therefore, the study area includes the wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) and

the conveyance system comprising the plant's drainage basin and affected sewer system.

AIR QUALITY

Comment 99: The South Bronx already has extremely poor baseline air quality, with local hospitalization rates for asthma among the highest in the City. The approach to estimating vehicular trips should be conservative to avoid under-estimating impacts and the environmental review should include a full study of the possible impacts of vehicle trips on air quality, as well as the expected emissions from the new building. (Ayala_092)

Response: As discussed in the Draft Scope of Work, a screening analysis of carbon monoxide (CO) and particulate matter (PM) mobile source emissions will be performed at affected intersections to determine whether a microscale analysis at any intersections in the traffic study area is necessary. The screening analysis will use traffic estimates developed for the Transportation analysis reasonable worst-case development scenario (RWCDS), which are based on conservative assumptions of trip generation and assignments. If any thresholds referenced in the *CEQR Technical Manual* are exceeded, a microscale analysis would be performed. An air quality analysis will be performed to evaluate potential air quality effects due to the proposed on-site accessory parking facility. As discussed in the Draft Scope of Work, the proposed project will be analyzed to determine whether emissions from any on-site fuel-fired equipment (e.g., boilers/hot water heaters) could cause significant adverse air quality impacts.

Comment 100: The assessment must consider the impact on air quality of all employees and visitors to the Manhattan jail site at 80 Center St., as well as residents in close proximity to the site, and all the visitors to Columbus Park only a few feet away from the Lefkowitz Building, including those undertaken by non-uniformed employees providing services within the facility. It should also identify specific measures that will be undertaken to reduce particulate emissions from DoC vehicles while present at the site. (Kohli_305, Kong_NUBC_311, Lee_CCBA_288, Sze_739)

Response: Please refer to the response to Comment 2 regarding why the site was changed from 80 Centre Street to 124-125 White Street. As described in the Draft Scope of Work, the stationary source air quality analysis will evaluate pollutant emissions from the proposed project's heating and hot water equipment exhaust stack(s). The analysis will evaluate air quality impacts at both on-site and off-site sensitive receptor locations. In addition, as discussed in the Draft Scope of Work, a screening analysis of CO and PM mobile source emissions will be performed at affected intersections to determine whether a microscale analysis at one or more intersections is necessary. An air quality analysis will be performed to evaluate

potential air quality effects due to the proposed on-site accessory parking facilities (and public parking facility in Queens).

Comment 101: On page 88 of the Environmental Assessment Statement, question 14.b asks if the proposed project would result in conditions outlined in Section 220 in Chapter 17 with regard to stationary sources. The yes box is checked. Directly beneath that the sub-question: If “yes,” would the proposed project exceed the thresholds in Figures 17-3, Stationary Source Screen Graph in Chapter 17? (Attach graph as needed). Both the yes and no boxes were left unchecked. Additionally, a note was added: See Draft Scope. I read the Draft Scope of Work from 8/15/2018, the same date as the Environmental Assessment Statement. There is no graph or mention of any air quality conditions resulting from the Queens facility. (Pinto_335)

Response: The Draft Scope of Work describes the stationary source air quality analyses that will be conducted and included in the DEIS for the proposed project. As noted, the stationary source air quality analysis will assess the potential for impacts as a result of the proposed buildings' heat and hot water systems as well as nearby industrial sources and large and major sources.

NOISE

Comment 102: How will noise issues be addressed and who is responsible for doing so? (Carter_348, CB9_271, Macri_920, Sze_739)

Ensure environmental friendliness in the structural design of the new jail facility to mitigate noise from a densely populated new tower with 1,500 detainees. (Lee_CMP_281, Pollock_SC_310)

Response: The EIS will include an analysis of noise according to the guidance provided in the 2014 *CEQR Technical Manual*. The noise analysis will examine the proposed project for its potential effects on noise levels at receptors (e.g., residential, open space, school uses, etc.), and the effects of noise exposure on newly introduced sensitive uses. The analyzed potential noise effects will include both mobile sources (e.g., traffic) and stationary sources (e.g., outdoor recreation areas) of noise. If any potential significant adverse noise impacts are identified, mitigation measures for the potential impacts would be developed to the extent practicable. To the extent that any potential noise impacts remain unmitigable, that too would be disclosed in the EIS.

Comment 103: The assessment must address the specific level of noise caused by outdoor recreation areas on floors of the Manhattan jail housing detainees and the specific mitigation measures that will be taken to reduce or eliminate that noise. Provide the methodology and testing that will be used to establish a baseline reading of the current condition at 80 Center Street and the study area extended to ½ mile to

1 mile surrounding the site. Include the engineer's report of this baseline finding. (Kong_NUBC_311, Lee_CCBA_288)

The analysis must address noise caused by multiple outdoor areas on every floor and the mitigation measures that will be taken to reduce or eliminate that noise. (Kohli_305, Kim_371)

Response: The noise analysis will include a quantitative assessment of noise from the proposed outdoor recreation areas and potential effects on sensitive receptors. The assessment will include projections of noise level increases compared to the existing condition. Existing noise levels will be determined by noise level measurements that represent receptors proximate to each Site. If the analysis finds potential for exceedances of *CEQR Technical Manual* noise impact criteria, noise mitigation measures would be considered. All receptors that would potentially experience significant increases in noise level would be addressed in the analysis.

Comment 104: It is unclear that any consideration is given to the detrimental effects on prisoners' health and mental well-being as a result of being located so close to the Bruckner Expressway. How will noise and pollution from the highway affect health of inmates being kept 24 hours a day within the interior of the jail? The Diego Beekman proposal set all dwelling units away from the highway and placed manufacturing/ commercial uses adjacent to the Bruckner to mitigate those effects. (Reichman_DBMHA_282)

Response: The noise analysis will examine the proposed project for its potential effects of noise exposure on newly introduced sensitive uses, including the Bronx Site. Existing noise levels at the Site, including noise contribution from the Bruckner Expressway, will be determined by noise level measurements at the Site. Noise exposure at the Site will be compared to *CEQR Technical Manual* building attenuation guidelines to ensure that the design for the proposed building would result in acceptable interior noise levels.

TRANSPORTATION

TRAFFIC

Comment 105: The limited scope appears to fail to sufficiently study the effect of traffic, including questions such as whether there are sufficient traffic signals around the area. (Velazquez_041)

All of the facilities are expected to generate additional traffic. This is of particular importance for the Manhattan and Brooklyn sites that are in heavily congested areas. Accordingly, we expect the DEIS to evaluate traffic impacts in these areas and include specific mitigation measures if adverse impacts are identified. (MAS_295, Sze_739)

Hundreds of cars and trucks destined for the jail, e.g. deliveries, services, day & night time staff, guards, administrators, medics, legal aids etc. will exacerbate the problems. (Balle_330, Barkin_1746, Berger_574, Berger_581, Bogdan_969, Carter_348, Chauvel_1742, Dervisevic_975, Foehner_1743, Foehner-Speed_1744, Gerken_354, Hack_483, Ivon_1745, Jean-Louis_356, Joe_357, Kakefu_364, Kantro_486, Khafizova_370, Krakoff_459, Martell_1747, Mathes_1748, Morales_599, Moreno_1749, Mulak_924, Peter_361, Rigazzi_968, Sherman_595, Wollner_551, Woods_1751)

The traffic study must analyze the proposed plan for deliveries to ground floor retail uses and their impact on traffic conditions within an expanded study area. (Kohli_305, Kim_371, Pollock_SC_310)

Motorist traffic, destined for the jail, whether for deliveries and services or day-time staff employment, would further overload Queens Boulevard at its busiest intersection: the crossings of Union Turnpike, Jackie Robinson Parkway, Grand Central Parkway and Van Wyck Expressway. (Godick_360, Hatem_2375, Mathes_922)

Our neighborhoods are already burdened with tremendous motor traffic at the bottle-neck created by four adjacent highways: Grand Central Parkway, Long Island Expressway, Van Wyck Expressway and Jackie Robinson Parkway. (Barkin_1746, Berger_574, Berger_581, Bogdan_969, Chauvel_1742, Foehner_1743, Foehner-Speed_1744, Hack_483, Ivon_1745, Jean-Louis_356, Joe_357, Kakefu_364, Khafizova_370, Krakoff_459, Martell_1747, Mathes_1748, Moreno_1749, Peter_361, Scheiman_960, Wollner_551, Woods_1751)

The assessment should consider how DoC buses and vans will be accommodated at the Manhattan jail site. (Kong_NUBC_311, Lee_CCBA_288)

Park Row was closed to traffic after 9/11 to protect one Police Plaza. Worth Street is used as the only crosstown thoroughfare south of Canal Street. The proposal to use Hogan Place as the access point will stop all traffic heading both west across Worth and south on Baxter Street. The additional traffic to serve this proposed jail will have adverse effects on vehicular congestion, pedestrian safety accessing residential and public buildings, the public park and degrade quality of life in the neighborhood. (Freid_277)

How will the effects of choking off traffic and access points to the neighborhood and the increase of cars and pedestrians both during and after construction be mitigated? (Chin_398)

It would impact all roadways with construction issues and closures, then once open it would constantly have people in and out of the area. This would lead to more traffic on all major highways in this area (which there is a huge interchange of three highways), it would congest all forms of public transportation and impact parking which is already on the more difficult side due to 82nd Avenue being

used by court officers Mon-Fri, and the Court house which leads to spots being used by people going to court and jury duty. (Gierl_521)

The streets within the proposed campus are already congested by traffic and parked vehicles. Removing a section of the street will only exacerbate congestion. (Weston_937)

The Kew Gardens interchange is constantly burdened with heavy traffic and there is constant lack of street parking. Hundreds of cars and trucks destined for the jail, e.g. deliveries, services, day & night time staff, guards, administrators, medics, legal aids etc. will exacerbate the problems. (Lee_532, Scheiman_960)

All nearby roads, Queens Boulevard / Hoover Ave / Union Tpke are absolutely jammed on a good day. The limitation of the surrounding street grid will choke traffic. Please provide NYCDOT traffic studies of the surrounding streets and realistic traffic increase estimates (e.g. of Rikers staff, increased visitors). (Kennedy_773, Levy_977, Macri_920, Salamina_785, Sborea_932, Zimmer_534)

Our neighborhood is very likely to increased traffic and demand for parking in an already overcrowded area where street parking is scarce. (Zlotnik_546)

What mode of transportation will people use to visit the facility? I expect that workers will come by mass transit, but that law enforcement will use automobiles, and inmate family and lawyers will use car services. In other words, more cars. (Bowstead_377)

This proposal is for a 29-story prison to be erected in the middle of an already overly dense neighborhood, where the transportation system is already stressed. Despite your proposal to include some public parking, the increase in traffic from all the personnel to be associated with the new facility, in addition to family members and others visiting inmates, will inundate our community in innumerable and as yet to be determined ways. (Fletcher_375)

We learned that no one has stood on Queens Boulevard at rush hour and evaluated the traffic patterns. (Crawford_KGIA_153)

The jail would further overload Queens Boulevard at its busiest intersection: the crossings of the four already noted highways. (Barkin_1746, Berger_574, Berger_581, Chauvel_1742, Foehner_1743, Foehner-Speed_1744, Hack_483, Ivon_1745, Jean-Louis_356, Joe_357, Kakefu_364, Kantro_486, Khafizova_370, Krakoff_459, Martell_1747, Mathes_1748, Moreno_1749, Peter_361, Scheiman_960, Velilla_592, Wollner_551, Woods_1751)

Road infrastructure nearby will not be able to handle the dramatic increase in traffic that will occur after the proposed expansion. The nearby Queens Boulevard is already one of the deadliest streets in the city. (Lai_957, Lin_023, Panchame_600, Wei_033, Xie_036, Zhou_039)

The additional density of detainees and services will bring a subsequent increase in density of visitors and workers to the area as well as the impacts of their means of travel on public rights-of-way, public transportation capacity, legal on-street parking, traffic congestion, and air quality. The overall increase or decrease of detainee transport buses should be included as well. (Switaj_CB1_086)

The EIS should specifically identify the number of both uniformed DoC employees and non-uniformed staff of all types that are expected to work in the proposed Brooklyn jail, the transportation modes by which they are expected to reach this facility, the impact on the capacity of the transportation system, and on other environmental factors. (Kong_NUBC_311, Lee_CCBA_288)

You also indicated that you want to make a cut through so that people turn right into this area. In doing so that little space that's actually there, fits about three car lengths or a tractor trailer. You will be backing up the Bruckner for exits 47 through 50, You will be backing up people trying to get on to the on ramp of the Bruckner as well It's a flawed plan. (Rodriguez_253)

Why put a giant jail at the crossroad of a major Lower Manhattan crosstown street in an area already surrounded by street lockdowns? The congestion on the Centre Street corridor already requires an army of traffic agents during rush hours. This is mindless. (Chin_072)

The proposed facility at 80 Centre Street will incapacitate an already compromised transportation corridor. (Kontnier_096)

Traffic outside of 80 Centre Street is already congested. Emergency vehicles must use Worth Street instead, which is also congested. (Johnston_075)

Worth Street is the southern boundary of the proposed jail, which is half a block away from the largest federal courthouse in the U.S. Almost every high profile Supreme Court case in Manhattan is tried here requiring extra traffic agents. Reporters, satellite trucks, and other media vehicles camped on Worth Street for weeks during trials will slow traffic. (Chin_072)

Worth Street traffic congestion impacts traffic traveling on Bowery and Wall Street along the Water/Pearl/St. James Place corridor. Traffic en route to the Holland Tunnel during rush hours is already congested. (Chin_072)

Has the City studied the impact on traffic patterns, parking, and pedestrian safety, especially on the streets by Columbus Park? (Hon_294, Sung_942, Yoo_AAF_297)

How will the increased traffic be handled? Has anyone studied the traffic patterns on Smith Street? The street is heavily congested already. (Campbell_E_007, Campbell_906, Leong_917, Marker_2377)

As a long-time resident of Kew Gardens, I am deeply concerned with the lack of safety, amount of traffic trouble the construction would cause, and the shift in beautification of this area. (Abreu_368)

Response: The proposed scope of the transportation analysis, including identifying multiple locations for analysis has been prepared pursuant to the screening criteria specified in the *CEQR Technical Manual* and in consultation with the New York City Department of Transportation (DOT) in order to determine the potential for the proposed project to result in significant adverse impacts due to project-generated travel demand, requiring consideration of mitigation measures. The traffic study includes a forecast of all applicable project-generated vehicle types (personal, for-hire, and fleet vehicles such as buses.) and trip purposes, as well as parking demand and trips via transit and walking. As warranted, both signal-controlled and non-signal-controlled intersections are subject to analysis. Also, if consideration of mitigation is warranted at non-signal-controlled intersections, installation of signal-control may be considered, in consultation with DOT. Please also refer to response to Comment 106 below.

Comment 106: The Draft Scope (page 23) states the “the EIS will provide a detailed traffic analysis focusing on these peak hours.” What is the scope of that analysis? What blocks will it include? Is it limited to the 400-square-foot radius? (Velazquez_041)

Heavy vehicular and pedestrian traffic on main thoroughfares, as well as narrow side streets, require a study of each intersection within at least a half-mile of the project site. (AAFE_290)

The Draft Scope (figure 24, between pages 23 and 24) appears to only plan to study traffic on limited intersections. This does not include traffic on Worth Street, including at the intersections of Bowery and Worth, Mulberry and Worth, and Centre Street and Canal. Why are these excluded? They should be included. (Velazquez_041)

The Draft EIS identifies only three as intersections to be studied. The full EIS should evaluate traffic impacts at additional intersections Worth on Street, including at the intersections of Bowery and Worth, Mulberry and Worth, and Centre Street and Canal. If these additional intersections are rejected, provide the reason for their exclusion. (Stabile_PRA_289)

According to bullet one, traffic study areas were defined based on the principal travel corridors to/from the individual jail sites. Based on a preliminary travel demand forecast and vehicle trip assignments, it was anticipated that detailed analysis of 13 intersections in Brooklyn would be required. These 13 intersections are depicted in Figure 23 and depict a scenario were traffic to and from the facility be primarily forecasted from the Brooklyn-Queens Expressway (BQE). Given that these forecasts include AM and PM rush hours, it can be questioned whether

trips originated to the north and northeast of the facility would stay typically congested beyond Tillary Street or travel the BQE from Atlantic Avenue to beyond Tillary Street as opposed to driving directly to or from Tillary Street during these hours. In addition, it can also be questioned to what extent trips utilizing the Prospect Expressway would continue to the BQE or to what extent BQE trips from the south and west would not exit before Atlantic Avenue. In addition, there is no obvious accounting for trips that would originate or pass through Central Brooklyn, including trips that would utilize Atlantic Avenue (including via the Conduit and Jackie Robinson Parkway) and Flatbush Avenue. Therefore, speed runs should confirm the assumptions depicted in Figure 23. If speed runs do not support such assumptions additional intersections might be warranted for analysis purposes. (Adams_273)

Please discuss the routes by which detainees with court dates on Staten Island will travel to and from the proposed Brooklyn detention center. (CB2_274)

The traffic study must clearly discuss the number of trips that will be required with respect to the detainees housed from Staten Island who will be transported to court facilities on Staten Island. (Kong_NUBC_311, Lee_CCBA_288)

The traffic study must include an analysis of the transportation of corrections officers and detainees between all courts, precincts, other borough jails, and medical facilities. In addition, it must clearly discuss the number of trips that will be required with respect to the detainees housed from Staten Island who will be transported to court facilities on Staten Island. (Kohli_305, Kim_371, Pollock_SC_310)

Based on the 13 intersections identified in Figure 23 of the draft scope of work as Analyzed Locations, it appears that an assumption is being made that Atlantic Avenue, between the proposed jail and the Brooklyn-Queens Expressway (BQE), will be the principal travel corridor. That may or may not be the case or may be an incomplete assumption. Please also analyze intersections on:

- Atlantic Avenue, between the proposed jail and Flatbush Avenue,
- Smith Street, between Bergen Street and the proposed jail, and
- Boerum Place/Adams Street, between the proposed jail and Tillary Street. (CB2_274)

The analysis related to pedestrian and regular traffic should be conservative to account for uncertainty of a future number of visitors and their transit patterns. (Chin_184)

There should be additional traffic analysis locations beyond the current designated five intersections (Figure 24) as well, to address anticipated congestion, vehicular conflicts and pedestrian safety issues that will affect a more extensive area of CB2 than is included in the scope now (Cude_CB2_043)

What study has been done regarding the effect such project will have on motor vehicle traffic routes in the surrounding radius? This would include traffic patterns not just in the immediate area such as Worth, Centre, Duane and Chamber Streets, but also already congested trafficked areas such as Canal, Bowery, Pearl, Park Row Streets (particularly with the closing -off of Park Row after 9-11). Along the same lines, has the City done any studies which show the impact of the project on traffic flow to and from the following major inter-borough roadways downtown—FDR, Brooklyn Bridge, Manhattan Bridge and Westside Highway? If no, why not? (Chan_RC_293, Jiang_RC_296)

The traffic study must analyze the proposed plan for deliveries to ground floor retail uses and their impact on traffic conditions within an expanded study area both during and after the construction of the Manhattan jail. (Kong_NUBC_311, Lee_CCBA_288)

Canal Street, which borders Manhattan Community Boards 1, 2 and 3, already handles a large volume of vehicular traffic to and from the Manhattan Bridge and the Holland Tunnel. Per the Draft Scope of Work, “Based on preliminary estimates, the RWCDS for the Manhattan Site is expected to generate an increase of approximately 116 vehicular trips in the weekday AM and 123 in the mid-afternoon peak hours, and 92 in the Saturday mid-afternoon peak hour, compared with the No Action condition.”CB2 believes that this increased vehicular traffic will further congest Canal Street and its connecting streets, and that data collection for the Draft EIS should take place along Canal Street from Bowery to Varick Streets, not just from Bowery to Mott Street, and that problematic intersections such as Canal at Centre Street, at Lafayette Avenue, at Broadway, and at Avenue of the Americas also should be analyzed. In consideration of these far-reaching impacts, CB2 urges that the scope for the proposed MDC site Draft EIS study be extended as far north as Broome Street, and as far west as Varick Street, both major routes to the Holland Tunnel and ones that present vehicular access challenges that call for study in this situation. (Cude_CB2_043)

The traffic data study area needs to include intersections on Smith Street south of Atlantic to, at minimum, the intersection at Bergen St, and on Atlantic Avenue east of Smith Street to, at minimum, the intersection at 4th Avenue. (Kohli_305, Kim_371, Pollock_SC_310)

Traffic analysis of 1.5 miles to include Atlantic Avenue traffic from Barclays Center, up to the Tillary Street entrance to the BQE, to Brooklyn Heights and Brooklyn Bridget Park traffic as well as the Atlantic Avenue entrances to the BQE. Also if the BQE cantilever construction overlaps with BDC construction, what will those effects be at this location? How will construction at the 80 Flatbush site also impact traffic here? (Kolins_BHA_301)

Response: The DSOW identifies the scope of the traffic analysis in the section titled “Traffic Analysis Methodology.” This involves a travel demand forecast and trip assignments for all project-generated trips that are prepared by applying

reasonably conservative transportation planning factors pursuant to CEQR guidance and in consultation with NYCDOT. This includes identifying likely general origin and destination points and travels paths that would be used by project-generated vehicles based on street network conditions and professional judgement. Based on the two-step analysis screening threshold process outlined in the *CEQR Technical Manual*, consisting of trip generation and trip assignment, the preliminary resulting travel patterns were used to identify the preliminary traffic study area locations that are presented in the DSOW in Figures 27 through 30. These figures have been revised for the FSOW and the EIS will present traffic assignment diagrams identifying study area locations and the pattern of project-generated trips within the limits of the identified study areas. Study area locations are not limited to certain radius, but are based on intersections with the potential to result in significant adverse impacts, which is generally defined as intersections processing 50 or more project-generated vehicle trips in an hour during With-Action operational conditions or during peak construction periods for projects involving more than two years of construction. Intersections not included for analysis are those that, per CEQR guidance, are unlikely to result in significant adverse impacts as a result of the proposed project. This methodology does not include the use of speed runs for determining traffic assignment patterns. Consistent with CEQR guidance, identification of the specific origins and destinations and travel paths of each project-generated vehicle trip is not provided in the EIS, although a general discussion is provided. Similarly, as noted in the DSOW, the EIS will provide analyses of parking, transit, and pedestrian based on methodologies and screening thresholds pursuant to CEQR guidance and in consultation with NYCDOT.

Comment 107: In response to questions asked at a meeting with Congressmember Nydia Velasquez (attached) concerning the conclusion in the Draft Scope that there will not be 200 or more peak hour trips reached (page 25), the City stated “We looked at the number of visitors and employees expected and the means by which they are expected to travel. Surveys of existing employees and visitors were conducted to support this assessment.” Provide copies of all surveys referenced in this statement. (Stabile_PRA_289)

Response: The EIS will provide a transportation appendix, including the travel demand forecast memorandum and relevant back-up materials.

Comment 108: The EIS should assess how many employees, visitors, and officers will be coming to the facility daily and the impact that would have on traffic and transportation. (Carter_348, Kohli_305, Levin_275)

The total number of employees and others working full or part-time in the Proposed New Facility, plus anticipated visitors should be considered. This will

have an enormous impact on public transportation, parking, subway crowding, sidewalk crowding, etc. (Levine_BCO_300)

The assessment must clearly enumerate and consider the number of persons coming to the new Manhattan jail on a daily basis. (Kong_NUBC_311, Lee_CCBA_288)

Response: As discussed in the DSOW, the EIS will provide an analysis of the effects of the proposed jails on transportation conditions, including traffic, parking, transit, pedestrians, and safety. The scope of these analyses is based on the incremental project-generated travel demand, including uniformed and non-uniformed staff, attorneys, service providers, and visitors to people who are detained, among others. The EIS will include information on the various user populations associated with the proposed jails.

Comment 109: For years the traffic patterns have already been greatly disrupted and impacted by the ongoing sewer and water main construction on Worth Street, spanning from West Broadway to Centre.(Chu_CB3_198)

Response: Comment noted. As detailed in the Draft Scope of Work, the EIS will include an analysis of the potential for transportation impacts on the surrounding communities during the construction of the proposed project. DDC's Worth Street Reconstruction Project, a separate project from the proposed project, is anticipated to be completed in 2019, well before the start of construction at the Manhattan Site.

Comment 110: Although the peak hours for travel demand may well occur at the shift changes for uniformed Department of Correction (DOC) employees, this task should take into account all individuals who may contribute to demand including non-uniformed DOC and other support staff, visitors to the jail, attorneys, retail or community facility staff and the patrons of any commercial or community facility space. (CB2_274)

The assessment must enumerate and take into account the number of staff in addition to uniformed officers, including employees providing the medical, mental health, job training, reentry and other social services to the detainees, retail workers, visitors to the jail, such as retail consumers, attorneys, and family members. The assessment must project the number of trips they generate, the modal split, and the impact of each of those types of trips on the capacity of the various transportation modes. (Kohli_305, Kim_371, Pollock_SC_310, STCB_322)

Response: The forecast of peak travel demand will include all project-generated trips occurring in the analyzed peak hours, including trips generated by uniformed and non-uniformed staff, attorneys, service providers, and visitors to people who are

detained, among others. The FSOW has been revised to address this more explicitly.

Comment 111: Please also analyze streets already used as alternatives to Atlantic Avenue when it is congested, for example State and Pacific streets. If other projects such as the reconstruction of the BQE between Atlantic Avenue and Sands Street or construction of the BQX streetcar-light rail line will overlap with construction of a new jail at 275 Atlantic Avenue, the analyzed locations may need to be adjusted to reflect drivers seeking alternate routes. (CB2_274, Jacobs_834)

The new jail would bring thousands of new workers and visitors to our already traffic-choked area. During roughly the same time frame which you're building this new jail, we have a rehabilitation happening on the BQE, which is a mere four blocks west. (Breedlove_CHA_104)

The BQE triple cantilever project which will bring huge amount of diverted highway traffic to neighborhood streets, including Atlantic Avenue around the HOD site. Plan must consider ways to address both simultaneously. (Feibusch_013)

There is planned BQE work that is going to negatively impact the area already. (Riaz_029)

The traffic study area needs to be comprehensive enough to include the impact of other City projects proposed in the vicinity, including the rebuilding of the BQE and the construction of the BQX streetcar. (Kucha_379)

The traffic study needs to take into account the impact of other city projects proposed in the area including, but not limited to, the rebuilding of the BQE and the construction of the BQX streetcar. (Kohli_305, Kim_371, Pollock_SC_310)

Response: Please refer to the response to Comment 106. Regarding the BQE, DOC is consulting on an ongoing basis with NYCDOT regarding the BQE Atlantic to Sands Project, which will rehabilitate a 1.5-mile section of the highway, including the triple cantilever section. The BQE project is currently expected to enter the environmental review process sometime in 2019 and will announce a proposed construction phasing schedule as part of that process at that time. It is not anticipated that such information will be available to the applicant when the DEIS for the borough-based jail system is prepared. Although it is beyond the jurisdiction of the applicant, as part of the environmental review for the BQE project, an assessment of traffic conditions during that project's construction should consider the effects of the proposed Brooklyn borough-based jail construction on traffic conditions. Regarding the BQX project, DOC is also consulting with NYCDOT, however at this time detailed construction information is not yet available.

Comment 112: The traffic study must analyze the current NYPD intake process and how it might change under the proposed plan, particularly with respect to the police stopping on State Street and walking suspects down the ramp into the courthouse to be arraigned. The traffic study must also assess the proposed plan in terms of traffic and parking by DoC and NYPD official vehicles. (Kohli_305, Kim_371, Pollock_SC_310)

Response: An analysis of NYPD intake processes is outside the scope of the EIS studies except as it would affect traffic or parking operating conditions, in terms of intersection operating conditions for traffic and the supply and demand for parking in the study area. While incorporating the NYPD intake process into the proposed facility is being considered, the transportation analysis of the EIS will conservatively take no credit for the potential shifting of existing NYPD sidewalk transfers to an intake area inside the proposed building.

Comment 113: Inasmuch as the curbside lane on Atlantic Avenue is a right-turn only travel lane, please indicate where a loading berth or loading zone could be created for the retail or community space planned for the ground floor on the southern side of the proposed building. (CB2_274)

Response: The EIS will provide information on the proposed site plan, including the general locations of curb cuts. It is anticipated that no curb cuts will be proposed for Atlantic Avenue.

Comment 114: What is the city's plan to accommodate all the extra vehicular traffic, when the jail opens? (CB9_271)

What is the City's plan to mitigate, minimize and control street closures, traffic congestion, parking issues, and pedestrian safety? (Daly_782, Yoo_AAF_297)

Aggressive commuter and commercial automobile traffic from all five major thoroughfares already traverse through this interchange – as well as through the narrow, single-lane residential side streets of Kew Gardens, Forest Hills and Briarwood used as alternatives to bypassing highway traffic – thus making the crossings and side-streets unsafe for neighborhood pedestrian traffic. (Barkin_1746, Berger_574, Berger_581, Bogdan_969, Chauvel_1742, Faraldo_716, Foehner_1743, Foehner-Speed_1744, Hack_483, Ivon_1745, Jean-Louis_356, Joe_357, Kakefu_364, Khafizova_370, Krakoff_459, Martell_1747, Mathes_1748, Moreno_1749, Peter_361, Scheiman_960, Stein_718, Wollner_551, Woods_1751)

Response: Please refer to the response to Comment 113 regarding the project's plans and response to Comment 108 regarding the scope of the analysis to be provided in the EIS.

NYC Borough-Based Jail System

Comment 115: The Final Scope should require the DEIS to discuss how the impacts for the relocated Tow Pound are being disclosed. The Scope shows 16 intersections will be studied for the Bronx site, mostly in the industrial areas around the Bruckner. The Final Scope should include some nearby residential intersections to the north and west to disclose the neighborhood impact on the residents. (GJA_283)

Response: Regarding the NYPD Bronx Tow Pound, a potential new location for this facility has not been identified. Regarding the selection of analysis locations, please refer to the response to Comment 106.

Comment 116: The New York City Department of Transportation (DOT) should analyze five intersections plus the intersections of Bowery, Worth, and Mott Streets and St. James, Worth, and Oliver Streets for high-crash pedestrian and vehicular locations. NYCDOT should also study the Pearl Street and St. James Place corridor from the Brooklyn Bridge off-ramp to Chatham Square. (AAFE_209, Chin_057, Chin_079)

Response: Traffic safety studies undertaken by NYCDOT are outside the project scope of the Borough-Based Jail System project and the applicant's jurisdiction. As discussed in the DSOW, accident data for the traffic study area intersections will be reviewed to determine if any of these are high vehicle-crash locations. If any high crash locations are identified, in accordance with CEQR guidance, feasible improvement measures will be explored to alleviate potential safety issues.

Comment 117: Given the height of the building at 80 Centre Street, the current and planned street work projects, and the ability of pedestrians to navigate the neighborhood due to street closures post-9/11, a detailed analysis of the changes of the pedestrian experience of this project should be done as part of the analysis. The traffic analysis should also look at the potential to reopen streets such as Park Row to allow for better traffic flow to and from the area. (Brewer_007, Brewer_272)

Response: As discussed in the DSOW and consistent with CEQR guidance, analysis of pedestrian conditions will be conducted for any sidewalks, corner areas, or crosswalks that would process 200 or more project-generated trips in an hour. As noted in both the DSOW and FSOW, no pedestrian locations in Manhattan would meet this screening threshold and therefore detailed pedestrian analysis of the proposed action is not warranted there. Pedestrian analyses not warranted for the proposed action under CEQR are outside the project scope of the Borough-Based Jail System project and the DOC's jurisdiction. Please refer to the response to Comment 2 regarding why the site was changed from 80 Centre Street to 124-125 White Street.

Comment 118: The City should evaluate ways to alleviate congestion, including by providing parking and encouraging correctional staff and visitors to use public transportation. (Egan_071)

We already have so much traffic from the court and borough buildings, city agencies...our residential neighborhood cannot take more traffic without it very negatively affecting our neighbors. (Wamster_470)

The potential for substantial impacted related to community facilities and services; Charles B. Wang Center is a 5 minute walk north, the senior center/residence on Baxter Street, the day care provided by Charles B. Wang, the array of community services (job training, workforce development, children's art/dance, English language learning) at 70 Mulberry Street (diagonally across Columbus Park and diagonally facing Hogan Place) would all be directly impacted primarily through the construction and ongoing traffic (see below), not to mention the three local public elementary schools all within a 10 minute walk of the site (PS 124, PS 130, PS 1) as well as the Transfiguration School, a local church/school that is on Mott with an entrance on Mosco. How to mitigate the impact of the building of this tower on the services, many of them to elderly, families, and young children who rely on access-a-ride vehicles or public school buses within the range of this site? (Sze_739)

Response: The proposed jails in the Bronx and Queens would provide sufficient on-site accessory parking to meet the projected peak demand generated by DOC and Correctional Health Services (CHS) staff. At the proposed Brooklyn and Manhattan jails, 292 and 125 (staff-only) accessory spaces would be provided, respectively. For those facilities, the accessory spaces provided would partially meet the projected peak demand generated by staff (DOC and CHS combined). Due to security policies and site constraints, visitor parking cannot be accommodated in the proposed accessory parking garages. However, for Queens, a new public parking garage will be provided adjacent to the new Queens facility to accommodate non-staff vehicles and others. Please note that all sites are accessible by public transit services, including subway and bus. Frequent service is provided to these areas during the periods when trips by visitors would occur.

Comment 119: The proposed action in Queens would house approximately 1,510 incarcerated persons, would include 439 accessory parking spaces, and 676 public parking spaces. I expect the City of New York, through its Department of Correction, to utilize all available data related to employee residency and their current mode of transit to work. The City should also utilize residency data for the current inmate population to understand where visitors will journey from in order to visit the inmate population in the proposed facility. Current data related to the number of trucks that currently service Rikers Island Correctional Facility should be incorporated into assumptions when developing all preliminary assessments for environmental impacts. This information should be used for the Travel Demand Factor Memorandum conducted for the Level 1 Preliminary Screening Assessment for impacts to the transportation infrastructure. Further, the trip generation and modal split analyses will require careful thought, and may warrant original trip generation and modal split surveys. A detailed discussion of how

assumptions related to trip generation and modal split are developed for a “prison” use should be published in the DEIS. The Environmental Impact Statement expects 250 daily visitors to the proposed Queens Site. Since one of the goals for the Borough Based Jail system is to facilitate visitations by enabling incarcerated individuals to reside closer to their families and communities, the DEIS should reflect a higher number of visitors compared to the number of visitors that journey to the existing Rikers facility. (Koslowitz_093)

Response: Comment noted. Please refer to the response to Comment 107. The forecasted number of visitors is based both on available data, including from the existing Brooklyn and Manhattan Detention Complexes and consultation with expert personnel from DOC and MOCJ regarding anticipated changes with the proposed facilities.

Comment 120: What study has been done to assess whether it is convenient for prisoners’ families to visit their loved ones in the proposed site? Has any study been done to determine what are the dominant geographies where such families live and whether there is adequate and appropriate transportation for them to travel to the proposed site within a reasonable time period? (Chan_RC_293, Jiang_RC_296)

Response: The City is conducting a master planning process that identified the proposed sites, based on various criteria, including accessibility to public transportation. One of the key objectives of the borough-based jail system is to place persons held in detention at locations that are easier to access for families, attorneys, and other visitors than Rikers Island and VCBC in the The Bronx.

Comment 121: Since the Rikers facility is located in an area isolated from significant public transit, the City should conduct an environmental review that captures the potential impacts from unforeseen changes in how visitors and employees arrive to the site of the proposed detention facility. The environmental review process should consider two alternatives: (1) a scenario where more employees and visitors use personal automobiles and (2) a scenario where more employees and visitors utilize public transit to arrive to the proposed Queens Site.

If the second scenario triggers a detailed analysis for impacts to the public transit, several bus routes should be included in that study. Borough Hall is a transit hub, and the buses that serve as a connection to outlying parts of Queens from the subway are already overcrowded. In particular, the Q10, Q46, and Q60 bus routes experience the most acute overcrowding, especially during peak hours. (Koslowitz_093)

Trip estimates to the Bronx jail site must be conservative (both for transit and vehicular modes), recognizing that this is a very new use to the area, and good information to base our predictions is limited. Given the uncertainty, we must not

underestimate the number of vehicles that will visit the site each day, leaving impacts unmitigated. (Ayala_092)

Response: The travel demand forecasts for all sites are being prepared pursuant to CEQR guidelines to provide a reasonably conservative estimate of the project-generated vehicular, transit, and pedestrian trips in order to make impact determinations. Consistent with CEQR guidance, this entails identifying one set of modal choice assumptions based on the best available data. For any transportation facilities where potential impacts are identified, the EIS will identify possible mitigation measures.

Comment 122: Does the Draft Scope account for the closing of Hogan Place (as planned) and the rerouting of traffic? (Velazquez_041)

The de-mapping of Hogan Place is also unclear and should also be studied as part of the reasonable worst case development scenario for traffic impacts. The de-mapping of Hogan Place would further contribute traffic to one of the most heavily congested areas and streets in the city regardless of the eventual re-opening of Worth Street to full traffic. Hogan Place is a viable east-west traffic route in Lower Manhattan and alleviates traffic from other nearby streets including Canal Street. (Switaj_CB1_086)

We have concerns about the de-mapping of Hogan Place “to facilitate the construction of pedestrian bridges,” overall traffic gridlock in the area public safety on blocks that, even under existing conditions, are unsafe for pedestrians. According to the Draft Scope, only 5 intersections in Chinatown would be potentially be studied. This is clearly insufficient. We want to see a larger study area for both vehicular traffic and pedestrian safety. (AAFE_290, Hon_294, Sung_942, Yoo_AAF_297)

Response: As noted above, the proposed Manhattan Site has been changed from 80 Centre Street to 124-125 White Street. As such, Hogan Place would not be demapped as part of the proposed project. As discussed in the Final Scope of Work, based on the two-step analysis screening threshold process outlined in the *CEQR Technical Manual*, consisting of trip generation and trip assignment, the preliminary resulting travel patterns were used to identify the preliminary traffic study area locations that are presented in the DSOW in Figures 27 through 30. These figures have been revised for the FSOW and the EIS will present traffic assignment diagrams identifying study area locations and the pattern of project-generated trips within the limits of the identified study areas. Study area locations are not limited to certain radius, but are based on intersections with the potential to result in significant adverse impacts, which is generally defined as intersections processing 50 or more project-generated vehicle trips in an hour during With-Action operational conditions or during peak construction periods for projects involving more than two years of construction. Intersections not included for analysis are those that, per CEQR guidance, are unlikely to result in significant

adverse impacts as a result of the proposed project. The study area intersections were developed in consultation with the lead agency and DOT.

Comment 123: The traffic study must analyze the impact of the proposed loading dock and sally port on Hogan Place and Worth Street in terms of trip generation. (Kong_NUBC_311, Lee_CCBA_288)

The traffic study must analyze the impact of the volume of use of the proposed loading dock and sally port on Smith Street. (Kohli_305, Kim_371, Pollock_SC_310)

Response: Per CEQR guidance, traffic analyses do not provide a discrete analysis of loading facilities, which are subject to zoning and Building Code requirements. The location of loading (including sallyport) curb cuts affects patterns of project-generated travel demand, which will be accounted for in the traffic analysis provided in the EIS.

Comment 124: 80 Centre Street is where motor vehicles, bicyclists and tourists exit the Brooklyn Bridge and head uptown. It is located at the intersection of Worth Street where Park Row traffic was rerouted after permanent barricades were erected because of high security concerns at the Federal Detention Center. Worth is currently the east side's crosstown route to the Holland Tunnel and downtown. (Chin_072)

Response: Comment noted.

Comment 125: What measures will the DOC take to discourage the use of cars and encourage correction staff, service providers, and retail employees to use mass transit. Building accessory parking under the jail will one increase traffic impacts in and around the study area. (Balboza_AABA_042)

Response: DOC agrees that employees and visitors traveling to the site should use transit whenever possible. One of the key criteria for selecting sites for the proposed jails is transit accessibility; all of the location are served by at least one subway line and multiple bus lines. These sites are far more accessible than DOC's existing, auto-oriented facilities on Rikers Island and VCBC in the Bronx. However, as noted in the response to Comment 7, most employee travel to and from the sites would include travel in one or both directions during a time period when transit service is limited, i.e., early morning and late evening hours. The proposed accessory parking facilities are intended to provide sufficient parking to accommodate demand from employees in The Bronx, Brooklyn, and Queens in order to avoid parking demand on existing resources. In addition, in Queens a separate public parking garage is proposed to replace existing spaces that would be displaced by the project including a 302-space public parking lot on a portion of the site. In Manhattan, accessory parking would be provided to address a

portion (over 50 percent) of the employee demand though a full provision of parking is infeasible due to site constraints.

Comment 126: The congestion here on Worth Street is a real piece of work. (Jones_225)

Response: Comment noted.

Comment 127: Chinatown, because of its proximity to City Hall and 1 Police Plaza, have been burdened beyond its share after 9/11 with the closure of key streets in the neighborhood. What is the City's plan to mitigate, minimize and control street closures, traffic congestion, parking issues, and pedestrian safety? (Hon_294, Sung_942)

Response: Please refer to the response to Comment 105. The transportation analysis in the EIS will include an impact determination and identify potential mitigation due to the proposed project and will account for any City plans to in the study area. However, more general City's plans and studies relating to transportation conditions, such as street closure policies in Chinatown, are outside the jurisdiction of DOC.

Comment 128: The proposed entrance of 80 Centre Street will be narrowly situated on Hogan Place. City should evaluate how the transportation of detainees with DOC buses may congest the adjacent streets such as Worth, Baxter and Mulberry and its impact on the emergency vehicles passing thru this neighborhood where residents are mainly senior citizens. Worth Street is a narrow major East/West artery. Why is the proposal placing a major driveway which appears to slope down and created hazardous driving conditions and key pedestrian walkway, given our current priority for Vision Zero? (Hon_294, Sung_942, Yoo_AAF_297)

Response: As noted above, the proposed Manhattan Site has been changed from 80 Centre Street to 124-125 White Street. As shown in Figure 12 in the Final Scope of Work, pedestrian and vehicular access points would be distributed across two of the Manhattan site's three street frontages. The sallyport entry and loading entry would be accessed from a curb cut on Centre Street. Baxter Street would include two curb cuts, one for the two-way ramp for the accessory parking garage, and one for sallyport and loading exit. The EIS traffic analysis will analyze the effects of the circulation pattern of the project-generated traffic on area conditions.

Comment 129: Please explain what steps will be taken to ensure pedestrian safety at the entrances to the planned parking garage and sally port. (CB2_274)

Response: It is anticipated that all curb cuts will be located at least 50 feet from intersecting street lines. As a result, pedestrians and vehicles traveling on the adjoining sidewalks and roadways would have ample visual awareness of vehicles making turns into the building's vehicle entries. When a vehicle is prepared to exit the

building, it is anticipated that each facility will include two flashing LED warning lights located on the exterior of the building on either sides of the exit portal, together with an audible warning, will be initiated and alert pedestrians of an exiting vehicle.

Comment 130: What study has been done to assess the effect such project has on pedestrian traffic in the surrounding radius – including Worth, Centre, Lafayette and Broadway, Bowery and Canal Streets? Similarly, what impact will this project pose on bike paths in such area? (Chan_RC_293, Jiang_RC_296)

Response: Please refer to the response to Comment 105. Regarding bike paths, such analysis is not within the scope of CEQR. The vehicle traffic analysis will account for conflicting bike movements in the traffic level-of-service analysis.

Comment 131: The traffic study must analyze the Citibike station located at Foley Square and the impact of its removal or relocation or expansion. (Kong_NUBC_311, Lee_CCBA_288)

The traffic study must analyze the Citibike station located on site and the impact of its removal or relocation. (Kohli_305, Kim_371, Pollock_SC_310)

Response: Analysis of Citibike stations are outside the scope of CEQR transportation analysis. In addition, unlike subway station and bus stops (in most instance), which are at fixed locations, Citibike’s operator on an ongoing basis monitors the suitability and capacity of its stations and if warranted makes adjustments to address changing circumstances.

Comment 132: The jail proposal does not consider the re-opening/re-extension of Wales Ave. effectively keeping this site as a Super-block, and not facilitating the increased circulation and increased opportunity for storefronts. (Reichman_DBMHA_282)

Response: Comment noted. Due to the programmatic and design criteria and site conditions, reopening Wales Avenue would not provide an optimal site plan for the proposed jail. The proposed project incorporates ground-level community facility and/or retail space, the use of which is to be identified by the community, which would increase opportunity for storefronts.

Comment 133: This plan is greatly flawed, as there is no firm date to close Rikers. As the locations cause many issues, in particular the proposed location in Mott Haven.

This location has only one mode of public transportation, the local 6. This train is often overcrowded, the temperature controls have issues year round. The stations near the location, only have one entrance and exit, no wheelchair access, toll booth clerk s only on the Manhattan bound side. There are no buses that go to that area.

The space intended as a turn in lane will cause, traffic to back up for exists 48-50. As well as traffic heading for the Bruckner on ramp. (Mari_395)

Response: Comment noted. The proposed borough-based jail system is projected to be completed by 2027. In combination with other initiatives, the City seeks to close the jails on Rikers Island by 2027 when the new jails are in operation. Regarding public transportation and traffic conditions in the vicinity of the Bronx site, please refer to the responses to Comments 105, 106, and 108. As discussed in the DSOW, the EIS will provide analysis of the effects the proposed jails on traffic and transit conditions in accordance with CEQR guidance.

Comment 134: Increases in congestion and noise associated with the construction and operation of the facility are incomprehensible compared with utilizing the existing prison location. (Sholtis_522)

Building a prison in our neighborhood would only increase congestion and crime in the area. This proposed jail will destroy our community. (Dillman_518)

Response: Comment noted. Regarding congestion, please refer to the responses to Comments 105 and 106.

Comment 135: This monstrosity will disrupt the natural patterns of the area. Traffic is already at overcapacity and adding thousands of extra people in that congested area will overwhelm the residents. The highways, buses, and subways are already overcrowded and delayed. (Chung_372)

Response: Comment noted. Regarding congestion, please refer to the responses to Comments 105 and 106.

PARKING

Comment 136: The Draft Scope (page 24) states if facility parking is insufficient, “existing on-street parking and off-street parking inventories will be conducted for the weekday AM and midafternoon periods (when parking in the fails area is at peak occupancy due to shift changes) to document existing supply and demand for each period.” Why is this limited to weekday AM and midafternoon? Shift changes are not a sufficient reason. What blocks will be inventoried and studied? (Velazquez_041)

The environmental review should conduct an inventory of on/off street parking, in the event the proposed accessory parking is insufficient. (Ayala_092, Jacobs_834, Sze_739)

An “on-street parking” inventory should be conducted as a part of the DEIS for this project. On street parking near the proposed site for the detention facility is often difficult to find during peak hours. (Koslowitz_093)

The lack of parking in the area has always been a major problem. When construction starts, the parking problem will be exacerbated. What is the mitigation plan? (Herrera_973, Hon_294, Sung_942, Yoo_AAF_297)

What study has been done to assess the amount of parking required to operate the site, and what are the back-up facilities in the event such parking needs increase beyond the facilities provided? (Chan_RC_293, Jiang_RC_296)

Response: The methodology for the parking analysis identified in the DSOW is consistent with CEQR guidance, whereby the assessment of the potential for a project to result in significant adverse impacts is associated with a reasonably conservative forecast of its peak project-generated parking demand. Consistent with CEQR guidance, if it is determined that a project cannot accommodate all of its parking demand on-site, the area to be inventoried and analyzed will be parking located within a quarter-mile radius of the project sites. As further noted in the document, if a parking shortfall is identified, parking within a half-mile radius of the project site may also be considered, in accordance with CEQR guidance. The text of the FSOW has been revised to specifically identify this distance. If the analysis determines that potential significant adverse impacts are likely, then potential mitigation measures will be identified.

Comment 137: Please provide the historic and current modal split for uniformed personnel assigned to the Brooklyn Detention Complex and for DOC facilities with employee parking. Please provide an estimate of the mode share for non-uniformed and support staff for the proposed jail. Please state who would have access to the proposed 277-car parking garage planned for construction as part of the new facility. If it is determined that demand for parking in the planned garage is greater than 277 cars, please provide an estimate of the number of vehicles that may seek on-street parking. Please explain what enforcement strategies will be developed to address placard and pseudo-placard (i.e.: uniform shoulder patch) abuse. Please state where DOC vehicles, for example buses and vans, will be parked. (CB2_274)

Response: It is anticipated that new staff demand would be fully accommodated on-site. In addition, as some capacity would still be available after accounting for new demand, it is anticipated that existing on-street/off-street parking capacity would be freed up as many existing staffers relocate their vehicles to the proposed garage space in the new facility. The EIS will provide forecasted modal split for each of the proposed jails and identify sources for these and other transportation planning assumptions for all building populations. To the extent that historic data is used as a basis for these, it will be identified. For security purposes, it is anticipated that only DOC employees and other authorized vehicles would be allowed to use the garage, i.e., visitors would not be permitted. As noted in the DSOW, for any site that would not fully accommodate its parking demand on-site, an analysis of

the effects of action-generated parking will be provided. Regarding placard parking, enforcement issues are outside the scope of this analysis.

Comment 138: The proposed net increase in 374 public parking spaces proposed on the site are an important consideration, but the analysis must consider that not all visitors and employees to the site will utilize the proposed public parking facility due to costs. The parking fees for the existing public parking facility at Queens Borough Hall is cost prohibitive for many residents. (Koslowitz_093)

Response: Parking fees at the existing public parking lot on the site are outside DOC's jurisdiction; nevertheless, DOC understands that in October 2018 the rates were lowered and the maximum period was increased to be more favorable to commuters. In addition, the project sites, including the Queens Site, have been selected in part because of their accessibility to public transit. The Queens Site is accessible via the Union Turnpike – Kew Gardens subway station on Queens Boulevard, which is served by E and F express trains at all times. Bus routes serving the area include the Q44 select bus service, QM1, QM5, QM6, QM7, QM8, QM18, QM21, QM31, QM35, QM36, X63, and X64 express bus routes, and the Q46 and Q60 local bus routes.

Comment 139: The Environmental Assessment Statement (PDF page 60, EAS Full Form page 4) projects a net increase of 125 parking spaces. Does it account for the loss of street spots by closing off Hogan Street? Does this account for the potential loss of parking at the to-be-closed 125 White Street facility?(Velazquez_041)

In addition, further expand planned parking facility to accommodate a public access municipal parking that the community has been desperately seeking since the close down of the Police Plaza Municipal Parking after 9/11. (Lee_CMP_281)

Expand the planned parking facility to accommodate DOC vehicles that are no longer allowed to park on Centre Street. (Lee_CMP_281)

The assessment must discuss the basis on which the number of parking spaces to be provided for the Manhattan jail site was determined, particularly with respect to the number of civilian employees that will be using the jail in addition to uniformed officers. (Kong_NUBC_311, Lee_CCBA_288)

Response: For the Manhattan jail, the proposed 125 accessory parking spaces is the approximate maximum that the applicant believes the site can provide based on site conditions. Demapping of Hogan Place is no longer included in the project. However, the project would include the demapping of above- and below-grade volumes in the segment of White Street that bisects the site at 124-125 White Street. As White Street would remain pedestrians only, the existing 48 spaces utilized by the Manhattan Detention Complex would be removed. Hogan Place would not be closed under the proposed project. Based on the preliminary travel demand forecast, the 125 spaces would not fully accommodate the projected peak

demand for parking spaces from DOC staff. As noted in the DSOW, the EIS will provide an analysis of parking conditions in the vicinity of the site to determine if there would be sufficient parking available to accommodate peak project-generated demand that cannot be accommodated on-site. If the analysis determines that there is not sufficient parking supply available in the surrounding area, then the EIS will disclose a parking shortfall, consistent with CEQR guidance.

Comment 140: Where are the 277 parking spaces going to be located? (Campbell_E_007)

Response: The accessory parking spaces in the proposed Brooklyn jail would be located below-grade in two cellar levels.

Comment 141: Will there be adequate parking for correction officers, visitors, and other personnel without adding to the parking problems of Kew Gardens? (Harris_363, Sobelsohn_149, Wallace_971, Witschger_964)

There was a small jail facility here before in Kew Gardens so I'm not against one, per se, but the scope of it has me worried because it will bring family visitors to the prisoners and that might increase the problems we have in Kew Gardens when it comes to parking. (Sobelsohn_149)

Guess where the workers park? Our block, us homeowners we can't even have parking on our block. Can you imagine when they put that monstrosity there, they get preference on parking. (Nash_261)

Response: The Queens jail would include two separate parking facilities. An approximately 605-space accessory parking garage would provide sufficient capacity to accommodate parking demand from DOC staff and others authorized vehicles permitted to use the facility. An approximately 676-space public parking garage would provide sufficient capacity to accommodate project-generated demand by others who would not be permitted to use the accessory parking facility due to security rules. These facilities, with a combined capacity of approximately 1,281 spaces, would replace an existing 302-space City-owned public parking facility that occupies a portion of the development site.

Comment 142: The Scope of Work must address the number of parking spaces that will need to be provided for the hundreds of additional civilian and uniformed employees. (Kucha_379, Marker_2377)

Response: The DSOW identifies the proposed number of parking spaces to be provided for each of the jail sites. As discussed in the DSOW, the EIS will provide traffic and parking analyses as warranted by CEQR guidance. This will include identifying the project-generated peak parking demand.

Comment 143: As a resident of the area I am familiar with the already existing problems and cannot see in any way, shape or form putting a jail of that size (not to mention the hefty financial price tag!) would benefit the area in any way regardless of what we're being told. Currently, the area is already congested with parking from the Criminal Court as it is - not to mention the streets/parts of Maple Grove Park that they have taken over and commandeered for their own personal use (parking) with no regards to the rights of the actual inhabitants of the neighborhood. There is also an apartment building going up shortly on 134th Street and Grand Central Parkway that will add more congestion. This is BEFORE any construction of this "Community Based Jail". That amount of traffic would be impossible to accommodate in the area of this size. (Isern_019)

Response: Please refer to the response to Comment 141. As discussed in the DSOW, the EIS will include a detailed traffic analysis pursuant to CEQR guidance.

Comment 144: The new building will have a 125 car garage built beneath it. But is this sufficient to park all the employees working in the jail. So where will the overflow park-on our streets with placard in their windshields. The community is already inundated by illegal parking we don't need more. (Mirabella_025)

Response: Please refer to the response to Comment 139 regarding the parking analysis for the Manhattan jail. Please refer to the response to Comment 137 regarding placard parking.

Comment 145: The traffic study must also assess the proposed plan in terms of traffic and parking by DOC and NYPD official vehicles, and must include the number of free parking placards that will be issued to all uniformed employees related to this jail. (Kong_NUBC_311, Lee_CCBA_288)

The assessment must include the number of free parking placards it will be issuing for all employees related to the jail at 80 Center St. (Lee_CCBA_288)

Response: Please refer to the response to Comment 136 regarding the methodology for the parking analysis. The traffic and parking analyses in the EIS will include a forecast of project-generated fleet vehicles. As all facilities except the proposed Manhattan jail would include sufficient on-site, secure accessory parking it is expected that placard parking use by DOC employees would decline. DOC does not have jurisdiction over placard parking policies for NYPD vehicles.

Comment 146: Will employee and visitor parking be able to be accommodated on site along with the activity of the arraignment court part that is suggested will operate on site? What impact will this project have on the overall environment, air quality, traffic and congestion in the area, and on parking availability for this residential neighborhood? (Reichman_DBMHA_282)

Response: The on-site accessory parking will be restricted to DOC employees and other authorized vehicles; as such site visitors and parole court employees would not be permitted to park there. As discussed in the DSOW, the EIS will provide analyses of the effects of the proposed project, including parking related effects. As this relates specifically to parking, please refer to the response to Comment 136.

Comment 147: The assessment must discuss the cost and need for providing free employee parking in a transit rich location. (Kolins_BHA_301, Kong_NUBC_311, Lee_CCBA_288, Pollock_SC_310)

Response: Project cost and cost-benefit analyses are not within the scope of CEQR analyses. The purpose of this environmental review is to identify and disclose the potential for environmental impacts as a result of the proposed project. The city is providing parking in anticipation of employees driving to work based on current employee practice.

Comment 148: Convert the section of Centre Street between Worth Street and Canal Street to no-parking, no-standing zone and keep the area clear of parked, double parked, and idling DOC vehicles to ease traffic flow. (Lee_CMP_281)

Response: Curbside parking regulations are outside the jurisdiction of DOC, as they are administered by NYCDOT. If changes to parking regulations are identified as a potential mitigation measure to address traffic impacts identified in the EIS, then the applicant would consult with NYCDOT regarding the appropriateness of such measures.

Comment 149: I caution the City to make sure there is adequate access for family, lawyers, and DOC employees at each site, particularly where construction will eliminate parking, as at the Queens site. Parking in each of these neighborhoods is difficult and/or expensive to begin with, so the City must determine a good way to ensure parking and transit access for all family members and attorneys of those housed in the facilities. Consider adding bus lines and parking facilities into the plans. (Dumbach_511)

Response: Comment noted. Regarding parking please refer to the response to Comment 118 in general and to the response to Comment 141 regarding Queens specifically. In addition to parking, all of the proposed jail sites are accessible by transit, including one or more subway lines, unlike the current facilities on Rikers Island and VCBC in The Bronx.

Comment 150: The scale of the project would alter our neighborhood greatly, and doubtlessly come with many burdens for us and I have not heard any way that the planned

project will take this into account. Parking is just the tip of the iceberg. (Kessler_450)

Response: Comment noted. Please refer to the response to Comment 136 regarding parking analysis.

Comment 151: The EAS describes impact on Kew Garden's residential parking, as moderated by "1,115 parking spaces, including 676 public spaces (within 205,000 gsf) as replacement for the existing public parking on the project site."

- a. The current parking structure is largely unused.
- b. People who drive to visit, or work, at Borough Hall and the Criminal Court, currently park in Kew Gardens' residential community for free, rather than pay for parking in the parking structure provided.
- c. Visitors and residents currently can't find places to park, near the homes they live in, or wish to visit.
- d. Some community members currently find it difficult to enter or exit their driveways because some people who don't live in the community encroach driveways when they park. (Bell_369)

Response: Comments noted. The accessory parking garages for the proposed jails would be secure and limited to DOC employees and other authorized vehicles and DOC expects that all such vehicles would utilize that facility. Furthermore, it is anticipated that the proposed public parking garage in Queens is expected to provide sufficient capacity to accommodate project-generated demand, which will be documented in the EIS. Consistent with CEQR guidance, parking analyses quantitatively analyze future supply relative to demand and do not account for the effects of parking fees on parking behavior. Regarding parking regulation enforcement and rates charged at the existing public parking lot on the development site, those concerns are not within DOC's jurisdiction.

Comment 152: Kew Gardens is a neighborhood that already suffers from crowding due to its easy commute to Manhattan. Even with a parking garage, how many jail visitors will look to park for free on our streets? (Hippeli_317)

Response: Comment noted. Please refer to the response to Comment 137 regarding the methodology for the parking analysis.

TRANSIT

Comment 153: The Draft Scope (page 25) states "The Manhattan and Queens sites are not expected to generate 200 or more peak hour trips during the analysis peak hours," so they will not study the effect on transit hubs. How was the conclusion that there

will not be more 200 or more peak hour trips reached? Is it valid? (Velazquez_041)

Response: The preliminary estimates cited in the DSOW were prepared using standard CEQR methodologies, including standard sources, including the *CEQR Technical Manual*, U.S. Census data, approved studies, and other references. The trip estimates (Level-1 screening assessment) are summarized by peak hour, mode of travel, and person and vehicle trips. The trip estimates also identify the number of peak hour person trips made by transit and the number of pedestrian trips on the area's sidewalks, corner reservoirs, and crosswalks. Final estimates will be summarized in a Transportation Planning Factors and Travel Demand Forecast (TDF) memorandum. The TDF memo, which is attached to this FSOW, is subject to review and approval by the Lead Agency in consultation with NYCDOT.

Comment 154: Subway station improvements at Borough Hall and Hoyt Schermerhorn, including ADA accessibility, must be studied to support the project's transit access goals. (Levin_275)

Response: DOC agrees that ADA accessibility for its facilities is a critical concern and the proposed jails would comply with city, state, and federal laws regarding accessibility. However, ADA accessibility for transit facilities is not addressed within the framework of CEQR. Such concerns are outside the jurisdiction of DOC and should be addressed to NYC Transit.

Comment 155: Public transportation is already at full capacity. How will it accommodate the increases in visitors to the jail. We live with the worst bus line in NYC. The 103 Bus is never on time. There is a 45 minute wait in the afternoon and the electronic arrival sign on the Park Row never worked. (Carter_348, Kennedy_2386, Maragoudakis_329, Mathes_922, Mirabella_025, Pollock_SC_310, STCB_322)

Our subways, buses, and busy streets cannot handle the extreme increase in traffic and ridership that would be caused by this ill-thought plan. (Wamster_470, Weston_937, Zoric_939)

We learned that no one has attempted to use the E and F trains at rush hour, nor had they attempted to take one of the three bus lines that are overcrowded and have no space to operate. By the way, the Q10 is one of the busiest in the city, so you should note that. (Balsamo_326, Crawford_KGIA_153, Pinto_335, 45_Kew_313, 45_Kew_949, Lanthier_711, Mulak_924)

Heavily over-crowded E, F, M & R trains and the Q60 bus, each with consistently very poor performance records, will become additionally crowded, dysfunctional, unreliable and unpleasant with the addition of the proposed jail-related commuters. (Bogdan_969, Godick_360)

Our so-called "rich" public transportation consists of the heavily over-crowded E, F, M & R trains and the Q60 bus. Only a stranger would blithely exaggerate

our ability to absorb more increases. (Barkin_1746, Berger_574, Berger_581, Carper_970, Chauvel_1742, Foehner_1743, Foehner-Speed_1744, Hack_483, Hess_818, Ivon_1745, Jean-Louis_356, Joe_357, Kakefu_364, Khafizova_370, Krakoff_459, Martell_1747, Mathes_1748, Milson_725, Moreno_1749, Peter_361, Rodriguez_749, Scheiman_960, Stein_718, Whiteman_938, Wollner_551, Woods_1751)

How many more people does the Mayor think can be jammed onto the E and F lines? (Hippeli_317)

Response: As noted in the DSOW, the proposed developments will generate their peak travel demand during analysis periods outside the typically analyzed peak commuter periods. Accordingly, detailed quantitative analysis is not warranted as sufficient capacity that can accommodate future increases in demand is likely available in the No Action condition.

Comment 156: Please state what measures can be taken to discourage driving and encourage the use of public transportation. (CB2_274)

Response: Please refer to the response to Comment 118. As noted therein, all of the proposed jail sites are served by subway and bus lines. As such, they are significantly better served by transit than the existing jails on Rikers Island and VCBC in the Bronx. DOC believes that using more transit-accessible sites will encourage more staff and visitor use of public transportation.

Comment 157: Has the City calculated how much it will cost and has it planned for the expenditure of funds required to accommodate extra public transportation for the many hundreds of staff and visitors who will not be driving to the site? (CB9_271)

Response: As noted in the DSOW, based on preliminary forecasts, detailed transit analysis is not expected to be warranted for the proposed project. For example, in Queens, the proposed jail is not expected to exceed the screening thresholds, which are an increase of 200 or more subway passenger trips at one station in an hour or an increase to 50 or more bus passenger trips in an hour on a single bus route in one direction. Therefore, increased transit service would not be warranted, per CEQR guidance, to accommodate increased travel demand generated by the proposed project. However, should analysis be required and any potential for significant adverse impacts identified, then mitigation measures would be considered.

Comment 158: How many staff are required for the jail and in what categories—since that will determine the size of demand on public transportation? We note that in 2012 document issued by the Department of Correction, the ratio of uniformed staff to inmates was 1 to 1.5. This would be 1,000 officers not including ancillary staff. (CB9_271)

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Response: The DEIS will provide information on staffing levels per shift and shift timing, as well as information on expected mode choice and vehicle occupancy for employees, visitors, and others traveling to and from the jails. This information will provide the basis for the forecast of trips per hour by public transportation and other modes.

Comment 159: The EIS process must take into account the already strained mass transit system. The addition of the Manhattan facility will increase the volume of an already increasing ridership on the MTA. The EIS currently does not address the increased usage of the subway system and the existing congestion at the nearby subway stations. (Hon_294, Sung_942, Yoo_AAF_297)

Our neighborhood is very likely to increased use of the subway lines leading to the Union Turnpike-Kew Gardens-station and further overcrowding of trains. (Zlotnik_546)

Response: Please refer to the responses to Comments 153 and 155. As noted therein, based on a preliminary analysis the proposed project does not warrant detailed transit analysis per CEQR guidelines. In such a case, a detailed assessment of transit conditions for area transit facilities and services is outside the scope of analysis for the proposed action.

Comment 160: The traffic study must identify specific mitigation measures that will be undertaken to lessen the traffic impacts of the trips generated by the jail facility, including measures to discourage the use of cars and encourage the use of transit. The study should also address the additional traffic resources that the City will provide to ensure that the necessary enforcement actions will be taken. (Kohli_305, Kim_371, Pollock_SC_310)

Response: Pursuant to CEQR guidance, the proposed project will identify feasible mitigation measures for any potential traffic impacts. As a general procedure, such mitigation measures could include a requirement for enforcement actions, such as traffic enforcement agents. However, the implementation of traffic enforcement measures by the City to address congestion not specifically associated with mitigation of project impacts is outside the scope of analysis for the EIS and outside of DOC's jurisdiction. Please refer to the response to Comment 125 regarding encouragement of transit use.

OTHER

Comment 161: Prisoners will now be coming from upstate prisons to the new jail. (Mirabella_025)

Response: The City has no plans to transfer prisoners from upstate prisons to the new borough-based jail system. State prisons generally have custody of sentenced

persons serving a term of over a year. The City's jail system has custody primarily of pre-trial persons in detention; other populations include those sentenced to terms of 1 year or less, those held on parole violations, or for outstanding warrants.

NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER

Comment 162: Many of the buildings on Atlantic Avenue were constructed in the late-19th and early-20th centuries and are four-stories in height. The construction of a 430-foot tall jail, a more than 200-foot increase over the existing facility, will in my opinion have a profound impact on the character of this commercial corridor. (CB2_274)

This 29 story massive eyesore would loom over us from above, visible wherever we were in the area and ruin the character of the residential neighborhood. (LeRay_828, Wamster_470)

The proposed site is zoned FAR 6.5 for community use. The surrounding large buildings are all built between FAR 7 and 12. The much larger majority of buildings in the area are built at FAR 3 or lower. The combined size, density, bulk and height of the proposed Brooklyn jail are unprecedented for all of Brooklyn. The analysis must look at the effects of the increase in FAR, the proposed lack of required setbacks and the overall height discrepancies on the character of the adjacent neighborhoods. (Kohli_305, Kim_371, Pollock_SC_310)

My first concern would be really the size of this facility. It's completely out of keeping with the neighborhood. (Biglin_162)

We need to know how it affects the character of neighborhood. (Davidson_177, Jasiak-Kim_766, Johnson-Cooper_764)

The assessment must look at the effects of the increase in FAR for the proposed building at 80 Centre Street and the lack of proposed setbacks and the overall height discrepancies on the visual character of the adjacent neighborhoods. The EIS should clearly indicate what specific requirements will be imposed upon the Design Build team to ensure visual compatibility with the adjacent historic neighborhoods. (Kong_NUBC_311, Lee_CCBA_288)

A jail complex does not belong in primarily residential communities. It would totally overwhelm and alter for the worse the social and economic character of this 100-year-old historic Kew Gardens community, a community in which we know our neighbors and meet them daily on the streets. (Carter_348, Lee_532)

Imagine what a concrete monster of 29 stories would do to our neighborhood. Its menacing tower would loom over our heads, seen from every single apartment in Kew Gardens, always present, always reminding us that now we live next to a jail. It would destroy the magic of our unique architecture. (Lansford_380)

Kew Gardens is a residential area with many private homes. Building a jail in our neighborhood will create lots of unwanted vehicular and pedestrian traffic, disturbing the very essence of all quaint neighborhood. (Agurto_1824, Alvarez_1858, BC_1864, Bogdan_1853, Bonnette_440, Burns_461, Capek_475, Carrasco_557, Cendroski_1833, Charming_1838, Cole_636, Covell_544, Cristina_1847, Danser_585, Davoudi_1854, Diaz_564, DiPeri_1870, Edmonds_594, Erspamer_1845, Fisher_1823, Fitzpatrick_1826, Forman_1859, Furth_1851, Gittens_1866, GODICK_1869, Hafeez_588, Hatem_1822, Hazarian_1821, Helene_1846, Holzman_1831, Hudon_569, Ihrig_1860, Jails_1835, Jails_1836, Jails_1837, Jails_1839, Jails_1840, Jails_1841, Jails_1863, Jails_1865, Jails_1867, jartogolde_571, Kerns_550, Khafizova_613, Kimball_488, Kivel_575, Kivel_622, Kremer_621, Kumar_1829, Kurz_1855, Lagnado_654, Laurance_1852, Liang_438, Ma_535, Mandis_1857, Martinez_529, Mavilia_614, Mayer_502, Mendoza_501, Mitchell_441, Morales_563, Morris_528, Nadelson_474, Nusscaneda_568, Ober_591, Persaud_619, Pfifferling_605, Pfifferling_1850, Poretzkaya_538, Rich_439, Schikman_1849, Shajnfeld_1828, Shamansky_494, Sherman_500, Shwide_616, Sillman_545, Silva_570, Silversmith_554, Smoke_617, Sokoloff_1872, Sperber_1820, Statter_1843, Sudham_485, Taubman_1862, Thomas_1844, Thornhill_1861, Tracchia_503, Ulrich_553, Ulrich_562, Ulrich_589, Varney_661, Vollkommer_1834, Vollkommer_1842, Wallace_638, Welch_547, Winter_467, Wojtusiak_1856, Wolfson_1868, Zern_1825, Zyskowska_1832)

The BDC project is within ¼ mile of Boerum Hill and Cobble Hill, two communities whose scale is protected by historic district designation and, in the case of Cobble Hill, by a 50-foot height restriction. I question how any reasonable decision-maker in this process could consider that a hulking, 430-foot structure would make any sense at all in these historic, low-rise neighborhoods. (Anderson_345, Junek_334, Kucha_379, Pollock_SC_310)

Response: As discussed in the Draft Scope of Work, the DEIS will include an analysis of the proposed project's potential impacts to neighborhood character. This section will assess and summarize the proposed project's effects on neighborhood character at each site using the analysis of potential impacts as presented in other pertinent analyses (particularly urban design and visual resources, historic resources, socioeconomic conditions, traffic, and noise). According to the guidance of the 2014 *CEQR Technical Manual*, the character of a neighborhood is established by numerous factors, including land use patterns, the scale of its development, the design of its buildings, the presence of notable landmarks, and a variety of other physical features that include traffic and pedestrian patterns, noise, etc. Most of these elements will already be covered in other EIS sections but salient points from those analyses will be summarized and assessed for potential impacts to neighborhood character. If the results of the impact analysis identify a potential

for significant adverse impacts, potential practicable mitigation measures to avoid or reduce those significant adverse impacts will be identified.

Comment 163: What is the plan for addressing the major neighborhood character impacts of this project and who is responsible for doing so? (CB9_271)

Response: Per the DSOW, if potential significant adverse neighborhood character impacts have been identified, they would be disclosed under the Mitigation chapter. Further direction on how to address a potential significant adverse impact would then be provided based on discussions with the lead agency.

CONSTRUCTION

Comment 164: This impact of demolition of the existing building also needs to be carefully examined for hazardous material as well as construction process impacts on the neighborhood displacement. (Levin_099, Zoric_939)

What study has been done which determines the length of the construction period and whether the construction will cause long-term health issues for the residents and businesses in the area, including air (asbestos, dust, concrete) and noise pollution? (Carter_348, Chan_RC_293, Jiang_RC_296, Sze_739, Weston_937, Yuldasheva_783, Zoric_939)

In addition, the demolition of the current detention center and rebuilding would be a years-long project. How would health of residents be ensured during the demolition process? What would be the impact on traffic - especially along a main access point to the Brooklyn Bridge - during construction? What would be the impact to local businesses during construction? (Campbell_E_008)

Response: As detailed in the Draft Scope of Work, the EIS will include an analysis of the potential for hazardous materials, air quality, noise, and socioeconomic conditions impacts on the surrounding communities during the construction of the proposed project. The EIS will also identify practicable measures that would avoid, minimize, and/or mitigate any identified potential significant adverse construction-related impacts.

Comment 165: The EIS should evaluate the impact of the demolition of the existing Lefkowitz Building and the excavation and construction of the new jail facility on the site. (Kong_NUBC_311, Lee_CCBA_288)

Response: The EIS will provide details on the proposed project's anticipated construction schedule, activities likely to occur during construction including demolition, excavation and superstructure work, the type of equipment that is likely to be used, and preliminary construction logistics (e.g., site access points and potential staging area locations). Based on this information, the potential for the proposed project to result in significant adverse impacts during construction will be

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assessed. Please refer to the response to Comment 2 regarding why the site was changed from 80 Centre Street to 124-125 White Street.

Comment 166: Please include in the project description a phasing plan for the construction of all structures to be built as part of the Borough-Based Jail System. (CB2_274)

Response: The EIS will provide details on the proposed project's anticipated construction schedule and phasing of activities likely to occur during construction at each of the project sites.

Comment 167: What is the plan and organization for preventing the major impacts of the substantial construction? (CB9_271, Pollock_SC_310, STCB_322)

In addition to impeding the aesthetic of the neighborhood, the extended construction period, targeted to wrap in 2027, would cause significant business interruption to local businesses, including the 85 Smith Street hotel. The construction of the 1.4 MSF building would bring several years of scaffolding, road closures, and reduced pedestrian traffic to Downtown Brooklyn. Additionally, challenges to execute construction effectively are likely to arise as the nearby BQE (Brooklyn Queens Expressway) expansion is planned to overlap with the Brooklyn prison project. (HHT_324)

Response: The EIS will provide details on the proposed project's anticipated construction schedule, activities likely to occur during construction including demolition, excavation and superstructure work, the type of equipment that is likely to be used, and preliminary construction logistics (e.g., site access points and potential staging area locations). Based on this information, the potential for the proposed project to result in significant adverse impacts during construction will be assessed.

Comment 168: The DEIS should include information on where the detainees currently at the Brooklyn House of Detention will be placed during construction of the new jail. (MAS_295)

The EIS must analyze the proposed plan with respect to how the use of the Brooklyn Courts by detainees, including pre- and post-arraignment, and DoC vehicle needs will be handled during the demolition of the existing Brooklyn jail and the construction of the new jail. (Kohli_305)

Response: The DEIS will identify the location(s) where persons in detention at the existing Brooklyn Detention Complex are anticipated to be relocated to during construction of the proposed project at the Brooklyn Site.

Comment 169: When would construction take place and how long would it last? (Campbell_E_007, Campbell_906)

Response: The EIS will provide details on the proposed project’s anticipated construction schedule and phasing of activities likely to occur during construction at each of the project sites. As detailed in the Draft Scope of Work, the EIS will also evaluate the potential impacts of a new detention facility at each site for the 2027 analysis year, when the construction of the proposed project is anticipated to be completed.

Comment 170: The construction of the 1.4 MSF-building would bring several years of scaffolding, road closures, and reduced pedestrian traffic to Downtown Brooklyn. Challenges to execute construction effectively are likely to arise as the nearby BQE expansion is planned to overlap with the Brooklyn prison project. (Walsh_095)

Response: The EIS will include a discussion of the preliminary construction logistics (e.g., site access points and potential staging area locations) at the Brooklyn site. A detailed Maintenance and Protection of Traffic (MPT) plan will be developed as the project design and construction planning efforts advance. These plans are subject to stringent review, stipulation, and enforcement by NYCDOT’s Office of Construction Mitigation and Coordination (OCMC). Similarly, the BQE rehabilitation project is expected to include a detailed MPT plan, which will identify any necessary diversion routes and measures to mitigate any resultant traffic impacts during construction, as practicable. As noted in the Draft Scope of Work, the construction transportation analysis will also assess the potential cumulative effects of the proposed project’s construction activities in combination with the construction activities of nearby background development projects, such as the proposed BQE expansion project, on the area’s transportation systems where appropriate.

Comment 171: The DEIS must include details on the timeline for jail construction and the closure of Rikers Island. (MAS_295)

Response: The proposed project would facilitate the end of the use of jails on Rikers Island. The EIS will provide details on the proposed project’s anticipated construction schedule and phasing of activities likely to occur during construction at each of the project sites.

Comment 172: The site in the Bronx is contaminated. How will you protect the air quality during construction and from rats, which will continue to spread the contamination during construction? (Lyga_089)

Response: The EIS will assess the proposed project’s construction-related activities and their potential for air quality and hazardous materials impacts. The construction assessment will also identify strategies and best management practices to minimize the construction effects of the proposed project on the nearby communities, including measures to reduce project related air pollutant

emissions, as well as a pest management program to reduce the presence of rodents.

Comment 173: What study has been done to determine the length of the construction period and whether the construction will cause long-term or short-term health issues for the residents and businesses in the area, including air (asbestos, dust, concrete) and noise pollution? (Hon_294, Sung_942)

Response: The EIS will provide details on the proposed project's anticipated construction schedule which would be based on a number of factors including the sizes of the proposed facilities and the anticipated approval process timelines. The EIS will include an analysis of the potential impacts from construction of the proposed project on the surrounding communities, including in the areas of air quality, noise, and socioeconomic conditions. The construction assessment will also identify strategies and best management practices to minimize the construction effects of the proposed project on the nearby communities.

Comment 174: The EIS should show what methods of monitoring it will employ to ensure ground water remains safe from contaminants, nearby buildings will not be compromised by vibration, and / or the air quality will not diminish during the demolition and construction periods of this massive, years-long project. (Kong_NUBC_311, Lee_CCBA_288)

How will this project from the beginning until the end of the construction comply with State AND federal level mandated Clean Air Act, and Clean Water Act laws? Describe in detail the possible emissions released into the air that you have considered and how you will address each of these emissions, include parts per million of particulates and describe them. Provide an analysis of the emissions released into the air by heavy machinery, construction cranes and any large diesel engines used on the site. (Carter_348, Kong_NUBC_311, Lee_CCBA_288)

Response: Stormwater pollution prevention measures will be implemented, per applicable regulatory requirements, during construction, such as covering any contaminated soil stockpiles and protecting catch basins and other storm water inlets. Groundwater recovered during any dewatering activities will be treated in accordance with DEP or DEC requirements, as appropriate, prior to discharge. The EIS will assess the proposed project's construction-related activities and their potential for air quality and hazardous materials impacts on surrounding communities. The EIS will identify strategies and best management practices to minimize the construction effects of the proposed project on the nearby communities.

Comment 175: Provide the staging area to set up heavy equipment, materials and construction trailers for engineer/architect use during the project. (Kong_NUBC_311, Lee_CCBA_288)

Response: The construction assessment presented in the EIS will describe the preliminary construction logistics for each project site and identify measures that would be employed to ensure public safety during the construction.

Comment 176: What study has been done that assesses the effect of such project on the water quality (including lead and other metal pollutants) for the residents and businesses in the area, particularly during the period of construction? (Chan_RC_293, Jiang_RC_296)

Response: In accordance with the 2014 *CEQR Technical Manual*, the DEIS will include an assessment of potential effects related to hazardous materials during construction activities for the proposed project. Upon completion, the proposed project would not have the potential to impact water quality.

TRAFFIC

Comment 177: I'm concerned about the increased traffic during construction since it will be close to Queens Boulevard, Borough Hall, and the courts, an area that's already crowded, how will that affect the area? It's going to be nine years of construction, look at the current facility. (Baxter_792, Sobelsohn_149, STCB_322)

What are the implications for traffic during construction? (Campbell_E_007, Weston_937)

Response: As detailed in the Draft Scope of Work, the EIS will include an analysis to assess the potential for transportation impacts on the surrounding communities during the construction of the proposed project. The EIS will also identify practicable measures that would avoid, minimize, and/or mitigate any identified potential significant adverse construction-related impacts. Construction of the proposed project is anticipated to take approximately five and a half years to complete.

Comment 178: There would be increased traffic from construction vehicles on Worth Street already suffering from the much delayed water pipe fiasco. (Mirabella_025)

Worth Street, a normally two way street is shut down one way because of the Water Tunnel project that is detouring traffic up Centre Street. It will not be completed for years. (Chin_072)

Response: As detailed in the Draft Scope of Work, the EIS will include an analysis of the potential for transportation impacts on the surrounding communities during the construction of the proposed project. DDC's Worth Street Reconstruction Project, a separate project from the proposed project, is anticipated to be completed in 2019, well before the start of construction at the Manhattan Site.

Comment 179: Please provide any analysis of a traffic plan that includes ALL demolition related vehicles such as the transportation of heavy equipment such as bulldozers, cranes

and construction trailers, as well as flatbed trucks used to bring that equipment. If none exists, please indicate that none exists. (Kong_NUBC_311, Lee_CCBA_288)

Response: As detailed in the Draft Scope of Work, the EIS will include an analysis of the potential for transportation impacts on the surrounding communities during the construction of the proposed project. An overview of anticipated construction logistics will also be provided in the EIS. A detailed MPT plan will be developed as the project design and construction planning efforts advance. These plans are subject to stringent review, stipulation, and enforcement by NYCDOT's OCMC.

ALTERNATIVES

Comment 180: The City has yet to disclose the criteria for how the sites were selected or the alternatives, if any, that were considered. The sites were not disclosed until just before the release of the Draft Scope of Work (DSOW) in August, leaving little time for effective review. Therefore, the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) must include detailed information about the selection process including, but not limited to, the assessment criteria used in identifying sites, alternative sites that were considered, and the rationale for why alternative sites were not advanced. (MAS_295)

Bringing jails to residential areas cannot possibly be the only solution. Why not create jails in more secluded parts of the boroughs? (Anderson_345, Bray_BHA_306, Hatem_807, Le_987, Marker_2377, Nocella_793, Pascuzzi_776, Resident_392, Velilla_592)

Overall there are plenty of industrial areas of Queens that would be better suited for a jail. It does not belong in our residential community. (Gierl_521, Katz_366, Mathes_922, Steingart_967)

We respectfully ask for considering choosing another site for the jail. (Huang_018)

Queens has many industrial zoned neighborhoods for the explicit purpose of housing industrial complexes like this, and they should be used for this purpose! (Rigazzi_968, Sholtis_522)

Why wouldn't there be consideration to have the facilities built at Willets Point or JFK airport area. (Byron_583, Lee_532, Levi_800)

I suggest that the city could refurbish the already existing building in Kew Gardens, next to the court, which had served as a jail until it was closed in 2002. This would fulfill the mandate from the Mayor that inmates be housed in communities where they have relatives, and at the same time minimize the negative impact on our community that a much larger complex would incur. (Fletcher_375)

We request that DoC revise its scoping approach to consider other alternatives to the proposed action than simply the No Action condition. (Bray_BHA_306, Kim_371, Pollock_SC_310)

First, as an urban planner, I find that the Department of Correction has failed to conduct sufficient environmental review by neglecting to publicly disclose and evaluate alternative scenarios, including non-construction alternatives. The public has not been provided adequate information about the potential impacts of a scenario, for instance, in which Rikers is closed and no new beds are added to the jail system. The public does not know how the city arrived at its 10-year timeframe for the plan nor to what extent it considered and evaluated the potential impacts over a different time period. It is not possible to conduct a meaningful public environmental review process without an adequate assessment of alternatives. The minimum City Environmental Quality Review requirements are not a sufficient standard for effective policy-making and city planning. (Morse_320)

We ask that the scope be expanded to consider multiple jail sites within each of the boroughs slated by the proposed action for a new jail and a new jail on Staten Island. (Kim_371, Sung_738)

The city's proposal fails to include a jail for Staten Island. (Chu_755, Cregan_1633, Dunphy_1626, Hecht_1624, J_1621, Kiernan_1630, Lee_1632, McCall_1627, Newcomb_1625, Newcomb_1631, Nuzzi_812, Smith_1623, Thiebault_1628, Vos-Wein_827, Zaprianov_1629)

Why can't the prison be put in Manhattan on the Upper East Side around York Avenue, near Grace Mansion. There's a big park area over there, use that. Why over populate our communities. Or even better, build the prison near Riverside Blvd., where there is vast property available near the West Side Highway. Why try to squeeze these accommodations, which is what they are, into our small communities. (Dimmler_337)

In 2008, the City proposed an expansion to the Brooklyn Detention Complex to hold roughly 1,500 detainees. This facility was only to be approximately 400,000 sq. ft. and not be higher than 200 feet with an FAR under 7. Why is the City now proposing a facility that is more than 3 times the size of this proposal to house a similar number of detainees? (Pollock_SC_310)

Why isn't a different site being considered? How can the existing plot of land support such an increase in size? (Campbell_E_007)

Plum Island is the perfect location for Riker criminals. (metre212_001)

There is poorly used extensive property owned by NYC on Pike Street running from Henry to Madison Streets- a whole city block. This NYC Department of Water one story building just parks cars and trucks. There is little or no traffic. The M-15 and Select Bus stop there. It requires no zoning changes and already

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has the monstrous Path Mark tower nearby. The Bronx Jail proposal is 2 miles from the courts. A new building here can house new courts. (Mirabella_025)

Repurposing the Manhattan Detention Center at 125 White Street could meet the goals of the closure plan as well as potentially provide additional community benefit in the form of community space and/or affordable housing. Why isn't this being considered as a viable alternative? There are many community members who believe that the proposed 80 Centre Street site will be an additional jail in the community, instead of replacing what is present. (Brewer_077)

I hope the environmental impact consultant's scope is considering alternative locations, not just for jails, but truly reform correction institutes. I know that's not part of the scope, but I think it ought to because, clearly, this spot doesn't work for a lot of reasons, not just geographic. (Rettig_133)

Park Slope doesn't have highways, shelters or jails nearby. Why not build something there. Maybe our esteemed Mayor wants to donate his house to the cause. (Balsamo_326)

What studies of potential sites were conducted? By whom? When? Can you provide those studies? What sites were considered? (Velazquez_041)

Has traffic congestion on Worth Street, particularly from Worth Street onto Centre Street and from Centre Street to Leonard Street, been reviewed when considering this site? Have other sites been considered? (LESPP_070)

Response:

The locations for the proposed project were selected based on

- Proximity to courthouses to reduce delays in cases and the time people stay in jail.
- Accessibility to public transportation so family members, lawyers, and service providers can easily visit.
- Sufficient size to fit an equitable distribution of the City's jail population across four boroughs, with space to provide a humane, safe, and supportive environment.
- City-owned land that would allow for swift development of the new jail and could accommodate a new facility while enhancing and supporting the existing community.
- The alternative locations identified by the commenters generally do not meet these criteria as well as the proposed locations. In particular, alternative locations are not close to existing courthouses, are not convenient to public transit, and/or are not City-owned.

The Final Scope of Work has been revised to include a discussion of the criteria the City used for selecting sites for the proposed jail facilities. The City will be looking at an appropriate range of alternatives consistent with requirements under CEQR.

Comment 181: What other sites were considered in Manhattan? If no other sites were considered, why? (Niou_182)

Provide a list of all sites considered for the Manhattan borough-based jail. Provide all studies, analyses and other documentation utilized by the City (or any other entity or individual) to select the 80 Centre Street site and reject all other sites. (Stabile_PRA_289)

Prior to selecting this site, what other sites were considered in Manhattan? (Hon_294, Sung_942)

Why is 125 White Street no longer even considered as a viable alternative? Are there no other possible alternatives at all? What about on the west side or further south of Manhattan? (Ip_443)

I understand that one of the reasons for the location is to be close to the courts. However, why place it in Chinatown rather than on the ‘other side of the tracks’ in the more affluent neighborhood of Tribeca. It smacks of economic discrimination? Why in Chinatown and not in Tribeca? (Chin_398)

We need an evaluation of an alternative scenario where the detention facility is located within a renovated and reconstructed 125 White Street complex. (Lewis-Coleman_CB3_196)

Initial conversations surrounding the closure of Riker’s Island included options to repurpose or rebuild the Manhattan Detention Center at 125 White Street to meet the goals of the closure plan as well as potentially providing an additional community benefit in the form of community space and/or affordable housing. Why aren’t these options being considered as viable alternatives? Excluding this site in planning is contributing to the confusion within the community. There are many community members who believe that the proposed 80 Centre Street site will be an additional jail in the community, instead of replacing what is present. (Brewer_272)

The environmental analysis should include 125 White Street as an alternative site so that this potential site is in scope for ULURP. All appropriate environmental analyses should be undertaken for this site in addition to 80 Centre Street. (Brewer_272)

The City has decided to build the new jail at 80 Centre Street with no meaningful community input, without a public explanation of why the White Street site is insufficient, and without public discussion of potential alternative sites. (KVN_083)

How did the administration reach the decision to designate 125 White Street infeasible? What was the process to select 80 Centre Street as the new site? (Chan_RC_293, Jiang_RC_296, Niou_084, Niou_094, Yoo_AAF_297)

NYC Borough-Based Jail System

When was the decision to close 80 Centre made? Who made it? What were the considerations? Why was renovating Rikers rejected? Why was renovating the Tombs rejected? (Velazquez_041)

Manhattan is a large borough, what other sites were considered in Manhattan? If no other sites were considered, why? (Niou_084, Niou_094)

Response: Please see the response to Comment 180 regarding the City's criteria for selecting the four proposed sites. In Manhattan, 80 Centre Street was also considered as a potential site for the proposed borough-based jail system facility. Please refer to the response to Comment 2 regarding why the site was changed from 80 Centre Street to 124-125 White Street.

Sites of existing detention centers in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Queens meet all of site selection criteria described in the Final Scope of Work and are/were used for similar uses as the proposed project resulting in the minimal change to land use.

Comment 182: The EIS should give specific consideration to an alternative that would locate a second jail within the four boroughs slated by the proposed action for a new jail housing detainees that have already been convicted and the addition of a single new jail on Staten Island. It should further take into consideration the number of detainees that must remain close to the court system vs. those who have already been tried and convicted; the number of detainees with special needs and/or mental illness that should be diverted from the jail system before they are arraigned so that they can be placed in more appropriate therapeutic facilities; and the number of detainees whose principal residence is on Staten Island and should be housed in a new jail facility adjacent to that borough's courthouse. (Bray_BHA_306, Kim_371, Pollock_SC_310)

The Lippman Commission also recommends 5 borough based jails. The draft scope of work includes 4 borough based jails. How was the number of borough based jails decided, and why 4 (since there are 5 boroughs)? (Lee_CPA_292)

We ask that the assessment scope be expanded to consider multiple jail sites within each of the boroughs slated by the proposed action for a new jail and a new jail on Staten Island. (Kong_NUBC_311, Lee_CCBA_288)

I call upon Mayor de Blasio's administration to elaborate on why there is not equitable consideration for the opening of facilities in all five boroughs. This recommendation was emphasized throughout Judge Lippman's report in conjunction with the Independent Commission on New York City Criminal Justice Reform, as it ensures that these facilities are located closer to the courts in the civic centers of each borough. Why has a facility not been proposed for Staten Island? Accordingly, why were these the sites that were selected in the boroughs? Why did Mayor de Blasio's administration select to place a jail in a residential neighborhood of The Bronx rather than near the courthouse? (Blake_287)

The exclusion of Staten Island results in a proposal for 1,500 beds in the other four boroughs, each of which will take on the burden of Staten Island's fair share of its obligations to house incarcerated people closer to home in a humane setting. The location selected for the Brooklyn borough-based jail has the smallest footprint of the four locations that make up those proposed in the scope. The necessity of housing potentially 1500 people translates to an estimated 1,400,000 square foot, 430 foot tall tower with an FAR of 20. This would be a spectacular quadruple increase of FAR for this building. This would both be out of context for the area, and indeed even the entire borough, which has no building with a FAR of 20. Not only would this be an unprecedented density, it also violates one of the key recommendations of the Lippman report that the new jails be integrated into their surrounding neighborhoods. The proposed BHOD would stick out like a giant sore thumb, overwhelming the brownstone communities in which it sits, and would be more than twice the height of the tallest building in the area, which is approximately 220 feet. Alternative locations could be found to house Staten Island's incarcerated population closer to home, or to provide needed services for marginalized populations. The refusal to even look at an additional location is particularly egregious when Councilman Stephen Levin has offered to support locations within his district. (Simon_276)

Our Commission would recommend re-evaluating instituting a small facility on Staten Island both out of fairness and to potentially offset the capacity and size of the other borough facilities. Further limiting the total number of beds could reduce the sizes of the proposed facilities. The City should study the impact on the size of the proposed system if the target capacity was reduced to 5,500, as our Commission recommended. (Egan_071)

Should there be four borough prisons? Should there be on in Staten Island? Should there be a particular facility for our transgendered incarcerated people so they have a safe place? That's not being presented. (Manoff_136)

The Lippman Commission recommends 5 (not 4) borough based jails located in civic centers near courthouses. Why was the fifth site eliminated? (Ho_CPC_303, Hon_294, Yoo_AAF_297)

The EIS should explain why the proposed plan does not provide for housing detainees that originate in Staten Island in a new jail facility adjacent to that borough's courthouse, and how that failure does not undermine the stated goals of the proposed plan. (Kong_NUBC_311, Lee_CCBA_288)

Response: The Final Scope of Work has been revised to discuss why no jail is proposed for Staten Island.

Comment 183: The Scope includes no meaningful alternatives to the proposed site that would meet the Sponsor's needs, and there appears to have been no meaningful engagement on the site selection process or clear understanding why this site was

selected over as the best site for this facility in the Bronx. The Final Scope should include a discussion of the site selection process and the other sites that were considered and why this site is preferential. (GJA_283)

The Final Scope should describe alternative sites in proximity to the Bronx courthouses. The locations selected in the other boroughs are justified because of their location near the courthouses. Locations near the Bronx courthouses need to be closely examined for their potential to house this facility. If any are potentially feasible, they should be studied in the EIS as alternatives. At minimum, the following sites should be examined either singularly or in combination, and the size of the facility should be right-sized.

Ideal sites adjacent to or across the street from the courthouses include:

- Site 1: Rear of Bronx County Hall of Justice, part of Block 2444, Lot 1.
- Site 2: Rear of Bronx Criminal Court, part of Block 2454, Lot 1.
- Site 3: Concourse Plaza, Block 2443, Lot 90.
- Site 4: St. Angela Merici Church & School, Block 2445, Lot 28 and 46.
- Site 5: 925 Cortlandt Ave, Block 2409, Lots 98 and 1.
- Site 6: American Pen outdoor storage, Block 2409, Lot 50.
- Site 7: Park sites. (GJA_283)

The Lippman Commission and criminal justice reform advocates agree that the borough-based jail facilities should be placed as close to the borough's courthouse as possible, to facilitate court procedures and create a "Justice Hub." The tow-pound site in Mott Haven, in addition to presenting logistical and environmental challenges, does not fulfill that central recommendation of the Commission. A second recommendation of the Lippman Commission is that jail facilities should not be placed in residential neighborhoods. The proposed site, with the surrounding residential complexes and the homeowners directly adjacent to the site along Concord Avenue, once again fails to meet that recommendation. (Reichman_DBMHA_282)

There are perfectly good sites for this jail right next to the courthouse that has been identified by experts and endorsed by the Borough President, the chair of the City Council's Land Use Committee and other elected officials. (Parks_DBMHA_280)

Although proximity to court is part of the City's rationale for the proposal, the Bronx Jail site is approximately 1.5 miles from the Bronx Criminal Court and the Bronx House of Detention on 161st Street. This contradicts the stated goals of decreasing transportation costs and streamlining transfers between jail and courthouses. As such, it is imperative that the DEIS include an evaluation of alternative Bronx sites that are closer to the courts and the rationale for why they were not chosen. (MAS_295)

The Lippman Commission report clearly cites the necessity of the new jails to be located in very close proximity to the existing court houses. In all but the Bronx the sites chosen are consistent with this mandate. Explain in detail the budget related to the building of ONLY the new court related portion of the jail complex in the Bronx location. Explain the analysis that allows this location to be nearly two miles away from the nearest court. (GJA_283, Kong_NUBC_311, Lee_CCBA_288)

In accordance with the Lippman report, why is this prison not being sited near the courthouse? (Nash_298)

The site on 161st Street that has been suggested is more suitable. The Lippman Commission's Report *A More Just NYC* has stated with evidenced-based research that this jail should be in close proximity to the courthouses—a plan backed by the Bronx District Attorney and all elected except the sitting Council Member, whose term is near expiration. (Brady_TAID_091)

Response: Please see the response to Comment 180 regarding the City's process for selecting the four proposed sites.

During the preliminary planning process, no alternative sites identified were of sufficient size to accommodate the population and programming required for a rehabilitative system. The 745 East 141st Street site (NYPD tow pound), while not directly adjacent to the courthouse, meets all other site selection criteria.

The City will consider an appropriate range of alternatives consistent with the requirements of CEQR. The alternative locations identified by the commenters generally do not meet these criteria as well as the proposed location. In particular, they do not provide the size necessary to fit an equitable distribution of the City's jail population with space to provide a humane, safe, and supportive environment.

Comment 184: Given the massive benefits for the Mott Haven community, which represents one of the largest concentrations of households living in poverty in New York City, the Diego Beekman Plan for the 320 Concord Avenue site should be analyzed as an alternative in the EIS. (Reichman_DBMHA_282)

If the applicant insists on continuing forward with the proposed site, the no action alternative should describe the community development scenario put forward by Diego Beekman. (GJA_283)

Response: Under CEQR, the EIS should consider a range of reasonable alternatives to the proposed project that have the potential to reduce or eliminate a proposed project's impacts and that are feasible, considering the objectives and capabilities of the project sponsor. The community development scenario proposed by the commenters would not provide modern detention facilities in support of a borough-based jail system and would not meet the objectives of the proposed project.

Comment 185: Community members in Chinatown are upset that senior housing has not been proposed for the site when the Bronx proposal does include senior housing. (Brewer_272)

The alternative is to remodel Rikers Island and establish a new court. Chinatown is overcrowded and doesn't need more jails, but needs more senior housing. (Ma_076)

We believe the future of the North Tower is dependent and interconnected with the plan for 80 Center Street plan. The entire Manhattan Detention Complex should be part of this review. (Lee_CPA_292)

Designate 125 White Street for affordable housing, performing art and exhibition center, as well as commercial space to improve community quality of life and further attract tourism. (Lee_CMP_281)

Were there considerations for 125 White Street? (Hon_294)

What are the proposed plans for 125 White Street? (Hon_294)

If the City intends to return the North Tower of 125 White Street to the community, why not do it as part of this process? A new Administration could reverse this plan (as has happened in the past), leaving the community with almost nothing. (Velazquez_041)

Mayor's office also indicated that the plan includes the return of 125 White Street for the use the community. However, there are so few languages related to it in the Scope of Work and my concern is that the political trade wind changes direction all the time and Mayor De Blasio only has two years left in the office. What if the next Mayor or NYPD commissioner see incarceration so different from this administration and decide to keep 125 White continue as a jail. Will we be stuck with two jails in the future? How do you ensure the future use of 125 White could be determined by the community? (Wong_CPLDC_291)

In response to questions asked at a meeting with Congressmember Nydia Velasquez asking "If the City intends to return the North Tower of 125 White Street to the community, why not do it as part of this process? A new Administration could reverse this plan (as has happened in the past), leaving the community with almost nothing," the City stated "the City is currently reviewing all of its legal options." What legal options is the City reviewing? (Stabile_PRA_289)

The City's proposal calls for "giving" 125 White Street Detention Centre back to the Community. Explain how the City will do this, without any existing legislature, policy or plan in place. How will the City guarantee to Council Member Margaret Chin and the community be guaranteed that we will get this building back for community use? (Kong_NUBC_311, Lee_CCBA_288)

Response: As noted above, the proposed Manhattan Site has been changed from 80 Centre Street to 124-125 White Street.

Comment 186: The proposal of a 1.4 million square foot facility raises significant concerns around added density to an already crowded neighborhood. Simply put, it is too big. The administration should provide a thorough explanation of how it came to its proposal for 275 Atlantic Avenue; including an assessment of other sites in the borough, why other locations were found to be nonviable, and why four sites were decided upon rather than five. While the Lippman Commission report recommends an additional facility be constructed, the Mayor's proposal is limited to four sites of 1510 beds. In order to move forward with a clear understanding of what is in the best interest of the proposed Brooklyn facility and detainees, I strongly encourage the administration to provide clarity on its siting process and the benefits and considerations of the current proposed location and large facility size. (Levin_275)

Response: Please see the response to Comment 180 regarding the site selection process and the response to Comment 182 regarding why no detention facility is proposed in Staten Island.

Comment 187: It should be noted that the 275 Atlantic Avenue Brooklyn site is 59,900 square feet (sq. ft.), is the smallest of all the proposed jail sites with the 80 Centre Street Manhattan Site being 71,104 sq. ft., which is almost 20 percent larger than the Brooklyn site and is buffered by Columbus Park from mid-rise residential density. The 320 Concord Avenue Bronx site containing 183,400 sq. ft. and the 126-02 82nd Avenue Queens site having 220,260 sq. ft. are substantially larger and thus would not need to accommodate such significant height to have a capacity of 1,510 detainees. Therefore, alternatives should include construction of one or more levels under the State Street roadbed between Boerum Place and Smith Street, to allow as much programming as feasible to be placed below grade. (Adams_273)

The Brooklyn site should be modified to include the surface and subsurface of State Street between Boerum Place and Smith Street. (Adams_273)

In order to optimize the aspect of integration into the neighborhood and as a community benefit offering, actions should include the possibility of excavation below State Street between Boerum Place and Smith Street with below street construction to optimize placement of the intended accessory parking garage and to establish a pedestrian plaza in the right of way with restrictions on limited vehicular use. Figures 7 and 8 and Table 2 should be modified accordingly. (Adams_273)

Response: The Final Scope of Work has been revised to include the demapping of volumes above and below State Street as a proposed action for the Brooklyn site. This

action would facilitate future potential development beneath the State Street roadbed, which could provide for more efficient operations for persons in detention and more seamless and secure connections with adjacent justice services including the Brooklyn Central Courts building. Additional subsurface information would need to be obtained to verify subsurface conditions under State Street. Development under State Street would also need to consider existing utilities, infrastructure, and critically NYCT subway structures.

Comment 188: An additional alternative should assume the extent that height would be reduced if the jail did not accommodate detainees based on not accommodating detainees with significant mental health deficiencies, who might be best supported by a detention facility in direct proximity to a hospital with Brooklyn psychiatric support facility, that function as crisis respite centers, and both short and long-term residential treatment facilities, as alternatives to traditional incarceration, run by mental health professionals whose first duty is to treat mental health problems as a means to treat those with untreated serious mental illness in a therapeutic residential setting. (Adams_273)

It is not too late for the administration to modify the physical design of the borough-based jail system without compromising the goal of creating facilities that reflect a contemporary progressive understanding of incarceration. The fact that the jail proposed for the Bronx is not adjacent to a courthouse proves that physical proximity is not an absolute imperative. I encourage the administration to take the time necessary to develop a plan comprised of multiple buildings in each borough, including Staten Island, that includes as needed facilities for detainees who are violent, potentially vulnerable, drug addicted, have mental/behavioral health issues or have been tried and convicted. If the project description cannot be modified as requested above, please describe as an alternative a borough-based jail system comprised of multiple buildings in each borough, including Staten Island, that includes as appropriate facilities for detainees who are violent, potentially vulnerable, drug addicted, have mental/behavioral health issues or have been tried and convicted. (CB2_274)

Identify and assess opportunities for diversion of New Yorkers with severe mental health needs. Jails are not an appropriate setting for individuals with mental health needs, and the City should commit to doing more to divert this population into community programs and comprehensive treatment facilities. The EIS should include an assessment of other facilities and placement opportunities and the subsequent impact on population numbers. (Levin_275)

The EIS should explain what steps, if any, will be taken under the proposed action to identify and divert persons with mental illnesses from the jail system before they are arraigned and address how the City plans to place these persons in more appropriate therapeutic facilities. The EIS should identify the location and capacity of these therapeutic facilities. (Kong_NUBC_311, Lee_CCBA_288)

Response: The Final Scope of Work has been revised to provide a discussion of the criteria the City used for selecting sites for the proposed jail facilities and why no facility is considered for Staten Island. The planned capacity of each facility would be approximately 1,437 beds, equally distributed across four borough facilities. The proposed project contemplates that each facility would provide medical and mental health services, including therapeutic housing units, as well as treatment for substance use disorders. The City is also in the process of studying whether certain medical or mental health needs of persons in detention could be more appropriately treated in off-site medical settings. Several key criminal justice initiatives aimed at serving New Yorkers with severe mental health needs that come into contact with the justice system include: Behavioral Health Task Force, Crisis Intervention Training for officers, and Justice Involved Supportive Housing (JISH). Please see the response to Comment 182 and the Final Scope of Work regarding why no detention facility is proposed in Staten Island.

Comment 189: There should be alternate scenarios with shorter building proposals. (Chung_CB3_197)

All options should be on the table as alternatives to the massive size of the Proposed New Facility—including smaller facilities located throughout all five boroughs. We believe that there are many reasons for having smaller facilities, rather than four enormous ones, and they are well articulated in the Coalition Position Statement. (Levine_BCO_300)

Reduce the footprint of the new jail. (Lee_CMP_281, Newcomb_724)

The proposed 29 story jail should be scaled down to 10 stories to fit better with the neighborhood and municipal complex. (Avidon_566)

The draft EIS should explain why DoC is not considering other alternatives for the number, size and placement of new jails and expanding the environmental analysis to include other actions than the proposed action and No Action condition. (Kong_NUBC_311, Lee_CCBA_288)

Response: As discussed in the Draft Scope of Work, the EIS will assess an alternative or alternatives that would reduce or avoid any identified potential unmitigated significant adverse impacts of the proposed project, including impacts related to the height of the proposed facilities. Additional project alternatives may include design alternatives or a different mix of uses at certain sites depending on any significant adverse impacts identified in the EIS.

Comment 190: The price tag to close Rikers and open four Neighborhood Prisons is projected to be multiple billions of dollars; to upgrade Rikers would likely cost less but has not even been seriously studied. (Forrestal_QCC_299)

I wonder what it would cost to fix the structures on Rikers Island, to invest in an overhaul of the staffing and training procedures, and to invest in programs that

would keep people out of jail to begin with. I would not mind having a jail facility in my neighborhood if it was not just a mini version of Rikers in a fancy new expensive building. And this project sounds extremely expensive. (Kessler_450)

If the prisons which exist near the courts are insufficient to hold those awaiting trial we should attempt to find ways to reduce jailing of the accused as they await trial, renovate the facilities if needed before attempting to spend our way out of the problem. (Kelly_367)

By the city's statistics, the current Rikers facilities are underutilized. As such, part of the facility could be demolished and this modern, safer facility could be built there. An island without tax-paying and voting residents is a perfect place to house prisoners, many of whom have likely committed crimes and some of whom could be repeat violent offenders. Even the added cost of providing new and better transportation to Rikers would have to be less than the inevitable construction cost overruns on four new high-rise buildings. (Hippeli_317)

Building related safety issues can be addressed at Rikers Island. As the inmate population is reduced, buildings can be rebuilt on Rikers, in a way that mitigates methane gas issues under and around newly constructed buildings, and avoids the structural foundation issues of the older buildings. (Bell_369)

If Rikers Island needs reform and renovation, it seems that it is possible to reach this goal by developing a clear strategy, phase-by-phase implementation plan, timeline, etc., for Rikers without relocating inmates to residential communities. If there are problems in Rikers, why would we want to transfer those problems to other locations? Wouldn't those problems exist in newly established locations? (Abreu_368)

I suggest that we keep Rikers open and lower the number of incarcerated through the aforementioned changes. Then rehabilitate the existing structures at Rikers one building at a time. Change the span of control for the number of inmates and create incentive programs for wardens, correctional officers and inmates. (Hudon_572)

FIX RIKERS—don't spread the problems when you can't manage RIKERS. (Johnson_350)

I am all for jail reform, but the time and money should be spent fixing Rikers' issues. It is a perfect location with plenty of space to rebuild. (Berger_587, Campbell_906, Gati_966, Gerken_354, Hon_714, Mejia-Rios_737, Mukae_946, Mulak_924, Pincus_723, Rahner_928, Sborea_932, Sherman_595, Sobelsohn_934, Surajballi_961, Warns_743)

Was a plan considered to renovate Rikers to offer the same benefits, such as access to natural light and therapeutic spaces? (Campbell_E_007)

Reuse existing facilities at Rikers. Do not move prisons to residential areas. Do not decrease value of our property. (Lapteu_049)

Rikers is the appropriate location to punish criminals. (metre212_001)

I believe that the Rikers facility should be refurbished and modernized and should be continued to be used. Its location on an island is appropriate to keep those guilty of criminal activities away from the rest of society. It would probably be far less expensive to remodel the Rikers facility than to build four new prisons that most people do not even want. (Euler_424)

Why must a jail be built at 80 Centre Street, instead of on Rikers Island or built adjacent to Rikers? The mayor is more concerned about the inconvenience to incarcerated people and doesn't care about the Chinese community. I agree reforms need to be made at Rikers but not at the expense of the Chinatown community. Incarcerated people deserve better living conditions, but so does the community in Chinatown. The community center being provided is a joke and it will eventually be taken away just like the municipal parking at police plaza. Use the money to rebuild another jail on Rikers. (Chin_080)

Renovating Rikers is the only reasonable solution. (Hurn_048)

Us residents have heard no discussions of alternative options. If your main concern is really the safety and humane treatment of the inmates, why don't we see studies of why the borough based jails are better than investing in the current jail? (Resident_392)

It is to my understanding that Rikers has so much space, they don't know what to do with the space. I think building a courthouse on that space would save the problem of cost of transporting prisoners as well as make use of the free space. At the Queens Town Hall, it was implied that Kew Gardens site was chosen because of the convenience of having the courts nearby. I am fairly confident that it is cheaper to build a courthouse on Riker's Island than to build 11 Billion dollars' worth of new jail houses. This is a poor use of our tax dollars that could be used towards rehabilitation and reform. (Chung_372)

Response: Section B, "Background," of the Draft Scope of Work explains why renovating facilities on Rikers Island is not aligned with the City's goal to create a smaller, safer, and fairer criminal justice system.

Comment 191: Why can't the building stay its current size and be used to house those detainees who need access to the courts? The long-term detainees and Staten Island detainees could be housed at another facility elsewhere in Brooklyn or Staten Island. Having two 800-person facilities instead of one 1600-person facility makes more sense. The proposed facility is far too large. (Campbell_E_008)

The footprint of BHOD is a small block. Fitting the square footage required to implement the Lippman Commission's vision and recommendations onto that block is a challenge made more acute by the need to build for 1,500 people. That square footage could fit into communities if broken into multiple locations, which

is why the City should be looking at additional sites in Brooklyn or Staten Island. These locations may not be as close to courthouses as the BHOD, but only those awaiting trial or needing to appear in court for pretrial matters need to be within close proximity of the courts. Those serving time could be housed in a commission compliant facility elsewhere in the borough. (Simon_276)

Having four massive jails in the middle of residential neighborhoods does not seem like the best approach. Why hasn't having 8 - 10 smaller jails spread throughout the city been considered? Or why hasn't the idea of having small jails near courts and one larger facility on a plot of land that can handle it been considered? There seem to be many alternatives that have not been examined. If the city is going to spend such a high amount of money on this project, shouldn't we be certain we have explored all possibilities? (Warner_032)

What is the basis for the decision to construct a new 40-story site rather than renovate existing smaller sites? How is a new site consistent with the stated goal to reduce the jailed population? If the reforms are implemented properly and expeditiously, there should not be any new jails. (Hon_294)

The EIS should specifically explain why the proposed action did not consider locating a second jail within each of the four boroughs to house detainees that have already been convicted and do not have to be adjacent to court facilities. (Kong_NUBC_311, Lee_CCBA_288)

Four jails are not enough for a jail population of 5,000 with 6,040 beds. Therefore, there should be two jails in each of the four boroughs, and one on Staten Island. This would create smaller, more manageable, and safer jails that would integrate better into the communities in which they will be sited. (Balboza_AABA_042)

The DEIS should address the current and historical distribution of detainees among the five boroughs, and the rationale for creating four jails of identical size. (Bray_BHA_306, Pollock_SC_310)

Response: The proposed four sites meet the needs for criminal justice reform measures in facility programming. Programming such as access to natural sunlight, access to outdoor recreation space, and in-unit spaces for service providers help reduce recidivism and would increase safety for staff and persons in detention. Smaller detention centers that incorporate these programmatic elements would be more costly and would be operationally inefficient to locate throughout the City, further from the courts.

Comment 192: After almost ninety years of devoted service, the Lefkowitz deserves to be honored – not demolished. Any proposed redevelopment should be strictly limited to a tasteful conversion, restoration, and renovation. (Untermeyer_285)

Response: As noted above, the proposed Manhattan Site has been changed from 80 Centre Street to 124-125 White Street. As currently proposed, 80 Centre Street is not part of the proposed project.

Comment 193: Rumbblings abound with respect to a proposed residential or commercial tower atop the Lefkowitz. Such a tower would be wrongheaded given the fact that a vacant, city-owned lot lies ready, willing, and able to serve as a sensible alternate site just steps away. Today, the lot is used solely for surface parking of a mere handful of city vehicles. If it absolutely must construct a tower above the Lefkowitz, the Department should situate the incursion east of Baxter Street. (Untermyer_285)

Response: As noted above, the proposed Manhattan Site has been changed from 80 Centre Street (the Louis J. Lefkowitz Building) to 124-125 White Street. As currently proposed, 80 Centre Street is not part of the proposed project. Please refer to the response to Comment 2 regarding why the site changed from 80 Centre to 124-125 White Street.

Comment 194: Mayor de Blasio is vindictive and spiteful and purposely chose locations for new jails and homeless housing based on percentage of white people in the population to punish communities composed largely of people of color. These communities are being unfairly penalized while those who live off the system do not suffer consequences. Different locations, such as in depressed or industrial areas or Park Slope near de Blasio's house, should be considered for building new jails. (unknown_047)

Response: The proposed locations were selected based on the following factors:

- Proximity to courthouses to reduce delays in cases and the time people stay in jail.
- Accessibility to public transportation so family members, lawyers, and service providers can easily visit.
- Sufficient size to fit an equitable distribution of the City's jail population across four boroughs, with space to provide a humane, safe, and supportive environment.
- City-owned land that would allow for swift development of the new jail and could accommodate a new facility while enhancing and supporting the existing community.

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Comment 195: According to the fifth bulleted task, design features to reduce the proposed project's energy use and GHG emissions to be discussed and quantified should include passive house construction, blue and/or green roof assembly, and wind turbines. (Adams_273)

The EIS must consider the impact of greenhouse gas emissions on the surrounding neighborhoods. (Kohli_305)

The DoC currently runs an extremely inefficient bus fleet. The buses are not environmentally clean or efficient. The impact study must analyze the current fleet and ways to mitigate its impact by upgrading the entire DoC fleet to fuel efficient/hybrid/ clean power. The study should look at all transportation trips by DoC vehicles including court trips to Brooklyn Supreme Court along with trips between borough jails and courts.

The proposed action includes accessory parking for 277 vehicles. This is an addition to the site that currently does not exist. The impact study must look at what increase in gas emissions and the effects on climate change these spaces will cause. With the addition of these spaces, the city is encouraging the use of single occupancy vehicles in a transit rich neighborhood. These impacts to climate change cannot be underestimated. (Pollock_SC_310)

Response: As discussed in the Draft Scope of Work, the GHG and Climate Change task will quantify the greenhouse gas emissions associated with direct emissions from on-site fuel combustion, indirect emissions that would result from on-site electricity consumption, and indirect mobile source emissions associated with all vehicle trips generated by the proposed project (including existing bus fleets as well as auto trips associated with on-site staff, visitors, and services for persons in detention). Vehicle trips will be quantified using the results of the vehicle trips generation developed for the transportation analysis.

Additionally, the GHG and Climate Change task will evaluate the specific energy efficiency measures and design elements that may be implemented in order to reduce the project's energy use and GHG emissions. The proposed project is currently in conceptual design with reduction measures being considered early in the design process; therefore all practicable alternatives consistent with the project goals will be evaluated and quantified within the analysis, to the extent that information is available.

Comment 196: Please describe the plan and its cost that the city must use to mitigate this pollution, which is inevitable, both during construction and afterwards, given the size of this project and the fact that it is just blocks away from elementary and pre-K schoolchildren? (CB9_271)

Response: GHG emissions over the lifetime of the project and associated with both operation and construction of the proposed project will be quantified. Operational emissions will include on-site emissions, emissions associated with the project's electricity consumption, and emissions from traffic generated by the proposed project. Construction emissions will include emissions from construction equipment, traffic generated by construction activities, as well as upstream emissions associated with the materials anticipated to be used in the construction of the

proposed project. The GHG and Climate Change task will evaluate the potential regional impacts and benefits of the proposed project and its consistency with the citywide GHG reduction goals as well as the environmental effects of climate change that may be experienced at the local level.

Comment 197: The EIS should discuss the impact that increasing temperatures will have on the health and safety of the prisoners and employees in the new jails, and should set forth options to protect against heat impacts, preferably air conditioning. (Gerrard_284)

The EIS for the Borough-Based Jail System should disclose heat risks and set forth measures to mitigate them. (Gerrard_284)

Response: Consistent with the *City Environmental Quality Review (CEQR) Technical Manual*, the GHG and Climate Change task will address the resiliency of the proposed project to global climate change. This includes wide-ranging effects on the environment, including rising sea levels, increases in temperature, and changes in precipitation levels. A review will be performed of New York City recommended strategies for addressing climate change resilience and the proposed project's consistency with these recommendations.

Comment 198: We urge the City to seek LEED™ certification or an equivalent standard for the new facilities, particularly with regard to heating and cooling systems, water reduction and reuse, and GHG emissions. (MAS_295)

Provide a report of whether or not the building at 80 Center Street will comply to current LEED certification on any level, and describe how this building and all the other jails will provide a benefit to the detainees, the corrections officers, the staff and visitors to the building with the use of LEED certified materials, and methods of construction. If NO such LEED certification exists or is planning to be implemented at this site, then clearly state this in the EIS and list the reasons why. (Kong_NUBC_311, Lee_CCBA_288)

Response: The proposed project is currently in conceptual design with reduction measures being considered early in the design process. City capital projects, such as the proposed project, also have green building design and energy requirements under the City's green building standards and under Local Law 31 of 2016. The analysis will determine if LEED certification, or an equivalent benchmarking system, will be achieved by the proposed project. The GHG and Climate Change task will evaluate the potential regional impacts and benefits of the proposed project and its consistency with the citywide GHG reduction goals. Additionally, the environmental effects of climate change that may be experienced at the local level will be analyzed.

SOLID WASTE AND SANITATION

Comment 199: Will the City Sanitation Department be responsible for collecting waste? If so which district does it fall under and are they getting more trucks to serve this facility or will the existing trucks serving KG be reallocated? (CB9_271, Kushner_373, STCB_322, Weston_937)

Response: The New York City Department of Sanitation (DSNY) would provide solid waste collection services for the proposed project. The proposed project would not result in a substantial increase in solid waste production compared to the No Action condition and, according to the 2014 *CEQR Technical Manual*, the capacity of DSNY's collection truck fleet and the more than 2,000 private carting businesses authorized to serve New York City is sufficiently flexible to accommodate increased demand for waste and recyclables collection generated by most proposed projects as needed.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Comment 200: How will these public health issues be addressed and who is responsible for doing so? (CB9_271, Sze_739)

The EIS must address the impact on public health given the significant increase in foot traffic in the area. (Kohli_305)

Response: As stated in the Draft Scope of Work, if potential unmitigated significant adverse impacts are identified with respect to hazardous materials, air, quality, or noise, and the Lead Agency determines that a public health assessment is warranted, a Public Health analysis will be provided in the EIS for the specific technical area or areas.

Comment 201: We believe that public health must include an examination of the impacts on the people who could be detained in these facilities. (Daftary-Steel_CR_349)

Response: As discussed in the Draft Scope of Work, the proposed project contemplates implementing new borough-based detention facilities that provide sufficient space for effective and tailored programming, appropriate housing for those with medical, behavioral health and mental health needs, and the opportunity for a more stable reentry into the community. If unmitigated significant adverse impacts are identified with respect to hazardous materials, air quality, or noise at a project site and the Lead Agency determines that a public health assessment is warranted, this analysis will be provided in the EIS for the specific technical area or areas.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Comment 202: The current Brooklyn Detention Center provides habitat to nesting peregrine falcons. The demolition of the current jail will displace that habitat. We ask that DoC give consideration to mitigation of this displacement, including designing the facade of the new jail to provide opportunities for new nesting sites. More generally, we ask that the assessment be conducted to consider a Natural Resources task in accordance with the *CEQR Technical Manual* that addresses the peregrine nesting sites but also other additional natural resources that will be affected by the project during construction and when the new jail is being operated. (Kohli_305, Kim_371, Pollock_SC_310)

Response: The peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) is a New York State “endangered” species that nests on high rocky cliffs or tall man-made structures such as bridges or the ledges of tall buildings. Peregrine falcons do not build stick nests. As such, man-made wooden nest boxes are frequently placed at urban nest sites to increase nest productivity. In New York City, peregrine falcons nest amongst high levels of noise and human activity associated with the urban environment, demonstrating a tolerance for disturbance and an ability to exploit resources in human-dominated landscapes.

The NYSDEC EAF-Mapper for the Brooklyn Detention Center site receives a “no” for the potential presence of federal/state threatened and endangered species or habitat. Similarly, the NYSDEC Environmental Resources Mapper shows no areas of potential “rare plants and/or animals” in the vicinity of the Brooklyn Detention Center. This indicates that at present, the New York Natural Heritage Program (NYNHP), the agency that maintains records of occurrence of all State/Federally-listed plants and animals, knows of no current peregrine falcon nesting sites onsite or in the vicinity of the project site that could be adversely affected by project site construction. As part of the EIS assessment, the latest information on listed species available from the NYNHP will be obtained for each of the project sites.

MISCELLANEOUS

Comment 203: It is very concerning that Mayor de Blasio’s administration has not disclosed the proposed community benefits agreement being discussed for each of the facilities and has not detailed the potential vendors that would be benefiting from each proposed site. When will this information be provided? (Blake_287)

What is the proposed “community facility” to be? There is one two blocks away. (Carter_348)

Response: A discussion of potential community benefits agreements and the potential vendors that would be involved in the construction of each facility is outside the scope of the CEQR EIS studies.

Comment 204: Why hasn't Mayor de Blasio's administration disclosed future plans for the land currently used for Rikers? (Blake_287)

What are the future plans for Riker's Island? If there are development plans, are there any speculative discussions with real estate developers? If yes, what are the City's plans for the revenue from the development? If there are development plans, what are the community benefits to the entire city? (Hon_294)

What are the future plans for Riker's Island? If there are development plans, are there any speculative discussions with real estate developers? If yes, what are the City's plans for the revenue from the development? If there are development plans, what are the community benefits to the entire city? (Yoo_AAF_297)

Response: Future reuse or redevelopment plans for Rikers Island have not been determined. As discussed in the Draft Scope of Work, the EIS will not evaluate the potential reuse or redevelopment of Rikers Island. Any future proposal for the redevelopment of Rikers Island, should it move forward, would be subject to future planning and public review processes, including a separate approval and environmental review process, if appropriate. In the future with the proposed project, the existing Rikers Island facilities would be decommissioned.

Comment 205: The City has chosen to house women in the same facility, rather than in a facility dedicated to them – a setting the City acknowledges is preferred by a majority of women. There is still time for the City to site a new facility for women in another location. (Simon_276)

Examine a proposal of a separate facility for women and transgender and non-conforming individuals. As the number of women at Rikers continues to decline, an estimated 400 women or fewer will be held in detention when the jail closes. Divided evenly, the city plans to build 100 beds for women inside of each facility that houses 1400 beds for men. This severe imbalance raises concerns of how the city will ensure an appropriate quality of service and gender-specific programming. Approximately 80% of women in detention are survivors of assault and a critical step in the plan to close Rikers is the need to address the jail's long history of abuse and sexual assault. This requires heavily training staff and providing meaningful trauma informed programming for women and transgender and non-conforming New Yorkers. Community providers have raised concerns about a decentralized system's ability to provide sufficient gender-specific services at each facility: the EIS should conduct a thorough analysis of potential sites and why a separate women's facility is or is not recommended. (Levin_275)

Response: The City has heard from stakeholders advocating for both centralization of women and centralization of women in detention. The current proposal contemplates decentralization of women in detention based on access to community support systems. The City is studying centralizing women in one

facility, as a response to community feedback, including focus groups with women and staff at the Rose M. Singer Center.

Comment 206: The EIS should further evaluate alternatives to reduce the density of the proposed new jail on the selected site by other actions, including but not limited to, further reductions in the city's jail population, diverting persons with mental illnesses from being incarcerated, moving detainees that do not have to be housed near courthouses to jails in other locations, and building more than four new jails including one of Staten Island which would automatically reduce the number of detainees in each of the other four sites. (Kong_NUBC_311, Lee_CCBA_288)

Response: In response to comments from the community and elected officials, the City is actively looking at a number of ways to reduce the heights and densities of the proposed jails at all four sites.

Comment 207: Where does the money come from to build the jail? (Lyga_089)

Provide in a detailed report the source of funding, the method to procure this funding, and the period of time the financing of this project will take. For example it has been estimated by the Lippman Commission that the entire project is estimated to be in excess of \$10 billion in 2018 dollars. (Kong_NUBC_311, Lee_CCBA_288)

The cost overruns will likely be astronomical. The idea of rebuilding Rikers to temporarily house Rikers' population while the borough jails are being built is absolutely wasteful. (Lee_916)

Response: A discussion of potential funding sources for the proposed project is outside the scope of the EIS studies.

Comment 208: How will the proposed facility in The Bronx affect my taxes as a homeowner? Car and home insurance rates will rise because of the crime the jail will bring. (Lyga_089)

Response: Changes to property taxes, car insurance rates, and home insurance rates are outside the scope of the EIS studies..

Comment 209: The impact on wind patterns and intensity of the Proposed New Building should be examined. As a result of the Brooklyn Law School dormitory on State Street directly behind 96 Schermerhorn Street, we have seen significant changes in wind patterns and intensity, leading to significantly more wear and tear on 96 Schermerhorn Street's façade, including increased water intrusion. (Levine_123, Levine_BCO_300)

Response: The effects of wind patterns and intensity on the proposed project would be addressed as part of a future structural design process. Such considerations are outside the scope of the EIS studies.

Comment 210: What study has been done to assess the safety and security of the residents of a multi-level jail, including the ability for both jail administrators, guards and prisoners to exit safely during emergency evacuation proceedings (for fire, bomb attacks, etc.), and the ability for security guards to maintain adequate visual monitoring of the population and to react quickly to situations? (Chan_RC_293, Jiang_RC_296)

Response: The City is currently developing the master plan for the Borough-Based NYC Jail System. The master plan is studying the special considerations for operations, maintenance, and emergency response, internal relocation and potential evacuation necessary for multi-level detention facility. Furthermore, as stated in the Draft Scope of Work, the borough facilities would be designed to be self-sufficient buildings, with smaller housing units that allow officers to better supervise people in detention as a result of the improved floorplans.

Comment 211: Has the NY Fire Department (or other Fire Department) evaluated whether a 40-story (or similar story) story high-rise jail can be evacuated safely to protect the detainees and staff and community? If so, provide a copy of that evaluation. If not, explain (a) why this evaluation has not occurred to date, (b) if it will occur in the future, and (c) if so, when it will occur. (Stabile_PRA_289)

The EIS should identify the existing fire protection resources in the downtown area to protect the detainees in the event of a large-scale fire and evaluate the sufficiency of these resources. (Kong_NUBC_311, Lee_CCBA_288)

Will fire trucks be brought to 80 Center Street in the event of a power failure? (Kong_NUBC_311, Lee_CCBA_288)

In the event of a fire in or around 80 Center Street, while the jail is functioning as intended, what is the step-by step procedure to bring the FDNY into the building safely, and what is the step by step procedure to bring all 1510 detainees out of the building? (Kong_NUBC_311, Lee_CCBA_288)

In conjunction with the tremendous increase in residential and commercial development in this area, the EIS should evaluate whether the City has the existing fire protection resources in the downtown area to protect the detainees in the event of a large scale fire. (Kim_371)

By what method will all 1,510 detainees and all staff of the building be evacuated from the area, ie: secure buses? Armed vehicular transport? Please be specific in your description of this evacuation process, keeping in mind the details of providing safe cover for each member of the FDNY and corrections officers, as well as the detainees themselves, and include the approximate number of minutes

allotted for the total safe evacuation of the entire building. (Kong_NUBC_311, Lee_CCBA_288, Leong_917)

Response: Specific emergency evacuation plans for the proposed project or other high-rise jails are outside the scope of the EIS studies. According to the *2014 CEQR Technical Manual*, an assessment of public fire protection services is warranted if a project would have a direct effect on the fire protection facility or result in the introduce of a sizeable new neighborhood, such as Hunters Point South. The proposed project would result in four new detention facilities in densely developed areas of New York City that are already served by fire protection services and in some cases would replace existing detention facilities already operating in these areas.

Comment 212: This area of Queens has brownouts / outages every summer, the area cannot sustain additional electrical load. Please provide a ConEd impact assessment regarding the utility resourcing in the area and additional peak capacity. (Zimmer_534)

Response: According to the *2014 CEQR Technical Manual*, energy assessments are warranted for projects that may significantly affect the transmission or generation of energy. As disclosed in the EAS and Draft Scope of Work, the proposed project at each site would not significantly affect the transmission or generation of energy, and further assessment in the EIS is not warranted. The DEIS will discuss the proposed project's energy reduction measures as part of the greenhouse gas emissions and climate change analysis.

GENERAL SUPPORT

(Carmona_009, Carmona_904, Egan_207, Ehlke_011, Ehlke_106, Gagarin_158, Hanau_015, Hanau_897, Hinger_016, Mooney_790, Nims_CJIR_131, Richards_256, Scheinkman_894, Syldor_CJIR_341, Uhrig_836)

GENERAL OPPOSITION

(A_3757, Aala_777, Acker_175, Adams_1063, Adams_1316, Adler_1472, Adler_582, Agnelli_1270, Ahn_058, Akowuah_456, Alanis_1568, Alberghini_2035, Alcena_1700, Alden_1805, Aldo_1642, Alexander_1648, Alexander_1960, Alexander_990, Alina_477, Allen Wrede_3757, Allman_1785, alsaleh_1687, Alston_386, Amar_420, Amar_722, Ameijide_2069, Anderson_1317, Anderson_2018, Ann_117, Armstrong_1367, Atkinson_1215, atlas_1955, Avery_1230, Avit_3757, Avitabile_1779, Avram_742, Bachmann_1371, Bachmann_1619, Bachtold_1927, Bacolas_1809, Bader_1094, Badillo_346, Badiozamani_1358, Baffuto_1754, Bagatta_358, BAHR_2029, Bahram_748, Bahram_963, Bain_3757, Bajkowski_1310, Baldwin_1314, Balle_775, Barakos_1418, Baron_1874, Barragan_643, Barrett_803, Barrows_1803, Bartholomew-King_1071, Bartos_3757, Bauman_1252, Beach_384, Bebe_252, Belkin_1269, Belkin_1946, Belknap_1108, Bellard_788, Bellomo_2098, Ben-Ami_786, Benjamin_1386, Ben-Menachem_1981, Bentz-Letts_1635, Benvenuti_1616, Berger_791, Berger_KGCA_146, Berglad_707, Berlind_1496, berlinghof_1900, Bernstein_1440, Besson_728, Betser_2147, Bettarelli_1902, Betts_626, Betts_627, Beyer_1487, Beyer_1662,

NYC Borough-Based Jail System

Bhay_134, Bien_1165, Bijou_2067, Billeaux_1709, Bini_1286, Bini_667, Bissram_2007, Black_1075, Blackman_804, Blaut_1613, Bloom_120, Bloom_154, Bloom_191, Bloom_2154, Bloom_259, Bloom_681, Blum_1238, Blumberg_1402, Blumenfeld_1342, Blumenfeld_479, Blyer_2124, Bock_1702, Bohana_1105, Bomeisler_1906, Bonaventura_893, Bonilla_1502, Borkor_481, boro-weiner_2036, Boro-weiner_3757, Borus_1099, Borus_2125, Borus_3757, Bosch_1455, Bosco_1181, Bosler_2094, Bota_2078, Bowden_1450, Bowers-Smith_506, Brace_3757, Braio_702, Brassard_516, braun_1728, Braun_948, Bravo_359, Brecher_1437, Brecher_1787, Breedon_1721, Brenner_1658, Brett_2077, Brewer_3757, Brisen_1617, Brodwer_135, Brody_664, broll_1887, Broll_3757, Brooks_1417, brooks_2117, Brown_121, Brown_1360, Brown_1481, Brown_1555, Brown_1668, Brown_451, Browning_2129, Bruning_1378, Bryan_1452, Burr_1349, Burr_383, Burrill_2024, Burson_1325, Burson_2002, Burton_2034, Butler_3757, Byron_745, Cabrera_173, Cadet_218, Calabro_1565, Calabro_1641, Cali_2021, Callaghan_1277, Callahan_727, Callirgos_798, Calvert_1384, Campagnola_1819, Campbell_2100, Cancel_1250, Canetta_1577, Cao_415, Cao_416, Capelli_1543, Carlos_239, Carmen_1150, Carmona_1137, Carpenter_838, Carrasco_1962, Carter_2141, Carver_1561, Caseley_2152, Castle_979, Catalano_1060, Catarraso_1419, Cater_1563, Cater_1988, Catherine_1514, CCF_065, Cee_1148, centineo_2084, centineo_2089, Cento_1177, Ceravolo_1881, Chamorro_1985, Champagne_2146, Chan_1634, Chan_1741, Chan_794, Chang_425, Chang_MCA_227, Chanowitz_1899, Charles_1414, Checkanow_708, Checola_659, CHENG_1892, Cheng_2066, Cherry_1538, Cherry_1791, Chew-Murphy_172, Chiaverini_1569, CHIAVERINI_1995, Chin_209, Chinellato_1253, Chmielinski_460, Choate_2076, Chodan_1609, Chodan_1610, Chodan_2083, Chodkowski_362, Christian_1104, Christian_1989, Chrysostome_1810, Ciannella_1574, cipri_2080, Citrin_1801, Citrin_3757, Clay_3757, Claybrooks_1434, Clooney_653, Cohen_010, Cohen_1225, Cohen_1531, Cohen_841, Cohn_2014, Colacci_1197, Colacci_1423, Coll_437, Connor_1090, Contessa_1078, Contessa_1079, Cooper_1224, Cooper_1941, Cooper_771, Cosentini_1699, Cossio_1997, Coursey_1737, Courtice_1664, Craft_Jr_3757, Craig_974, Creil_050, Crespo_1151, Crespo_1783, Crowther_2121, Cruz_245, Cuenca_2372, Cunneen_1571, Cunningham_1303, Curry_1179, Cusicanqui_053, Cutschall_1936, Cutschall_940, D_3757, Daftary_128, Daitsman_1488, Dakouzlian_1536, Dakouzlian_1725, D'Apollonia_1775, Dardis_784, Darnton-Hill_1058, Darnton-Hill_1545, David_754, Davoudi_717, Dawson_1276, Deal_1448, Deal_2112, DeAvila_107, DeBono_2015, DeGallardo_3757, DeGroot_1429, DeJong_2044, DeMay_706, Demir_1135, Dennis_1501, Dennis_730, Desai_1653, Designz_419, Desmond_1427, Devore_1403, Diamond_2104, Diamond_388, Diaz_1174, Diaz_1552, Dicken_465, Didrichsen_1126, Dietz_1059, Dinhofer_1086, Dinhofer_1974, Diordoroff_056, Distol_2099, doherty_2010, Dolinar_1903, Domingue_684, donohue_2107, D'Orazio_407, D'Orazio_408, D'Orazio_409, D'Orazio_411, Doyle_126, Doyle_309, Doyle_983, Dudley_1547, Duncan_1898, Duncan_2382, Duncan_338, Dunlop_801, Duras_2130, Dutton_1088, E Davis_3757, E hegeman_3757, Eagen_709, Edusei_552, Eichenbaum_1420, Eisenberg-Guyot_012, Eisenberg-Guyot_111, Eisenberg-Guyot_168, Eisenberg-Guyot_223, Eisenberg-Guyot_31, Eisenstein_1412, Eisner_1522, Eisner_648, Elizabeth_703, Elliot_1529, Elliot_514, Ellman_1458, Ellman_1885, Ellman_397, Ellner_1690, Ellswick_161, Elovic_1201, Elovic_774, Elsibay_1792, Emma_1513, Enright_1991, Epstein_3757, Esq_3757, Evans_1793, Evans_1876, Evans_270, F_1184, F_2136, Fairbanks_268, Fairbanks_315, Fairweather_1453, Falsetta_1990, Fand_2057, Farber_1583, Farber_1663, Farer_1194, Farooqui_155, Farrell_699, Fdancis_2105, Feil_1978, Feldberg_118, Feldman_1369, FELDMAN_1438, Fenderson_1113, Ferdinand_3757, Fernandez_3757, Ferns_1413, Ferrari_3757, Ferreira_811, Ferrell_178, Ferrell_232, Ferris_210, Fici_1582, Fields_1639, Figueroa_SBCC_269, Filiano_1282, Fink_1262, Finkelstein_1987,

Firpo_758, Fischer_1308, Fishel_1643, Fishman_105, Flake-Bunz_1368, Flake-Bunz_687, Fleming_1212, Fleming_1379, Flynn_1322, Forman_1965, Forman_2132, Fortune_1608, Foss_2139, Foster_1601, Foster_231, Fox_1363, Fox_1430, Fox_2046, Fox_3757, Foxx-Gonzalez_896, Fraad_1518, Fraad_1586, Fraenkel_965, Frank_1457, Frankfeldt_1802, Franklin_735, Frarey_1217, Frederick_596, Freibott_2149, Fried_719, Friedes_1390, Friedman_1284, Friedrich_1984, Friedwald_1929, Furth_822, G. Yerman_3757, G_3757, Gaines_1073, Gaines_2071, Gallo_1328, Gallo_1879, Gallo_2093, GAMBERG_1175, Gandolfo_1541, Gandolfo_1638, Garcia_1897, Garcia_2003, Garriola_1265, Garriola_1266, Gartrell-Moffitt_1147, Gary_1274, Gassner_2068, Gaudsmith_808, Gayle_1183, Gee_JL_228, Gei_217, Geisert_1659, Gellis_677, Genin_1132, George_088, Geraghty_1352, GERBER_1963, Ghosh_422, Ghouse_1495, Gilchrist_1666, Gilestra_205, Giletto_1782, Giletto_1784, Giuliano_1460, Gladys_014, Glasner_3757, Glass_1301, Glodowski_1576, Glodowski_2030, Godmilow_1173, Godmilow_1912, Golde_752, Goldman_1356, Goldman_1890, Goldman_829, Goldner_1731, Goldsmith_1958, Goldsmith_2135, Goldstein_1098, Goldstein_1421, Goldstein_1535, GOMENSORO_1505, Gong_795, Gonzalez_669, Gonzalez_671, Gonzalez_TO_16, Gooch-Breault_1947, Goodwin_1294, Goodwyn_1954, Goodwyn_2133, Gorman_1459, gorney_1883, Gould_1769, Govindham_396, Graciano_2038, Grainger_943, Grant_471, Graves_1720, Green_1096, Greene_1581, Greenstein_2102, Greer_2128, Griffith_1229, Grifo_376, Grigorian_705, Gross_1170, Grossman_2005, Grossman_2090, Gue_455, Guerra_1141, Guier_1115, Guier_2000, Guier_2137, Gurland_1560, Guyot_1153, Guzman_JL_066, Guzman_JL_258, H. 1332, Haberman_1119, Haberman_1211, Hack_1888, Hafeez_593, Haider_2075, Hall_1688, Hall_513, Halpin_399, Hanser-Ifrac_1655, Harada_1815, Harden_1676, Harmon_632, Harrison_1649, Harvie_1203, Hasan_1241, Hasan_1672, Hasan_1923, Hassein_171, Hassein_243, Hassman_1106, Hassman_1261, He_1918, Heffron_1572, Hegeman_1111, Hegeman_1711, Heinrich_1299, Hemings_1136, Hemm_318, Hendershott_1729, Herdan_1426, Herman_1196, Hernandez_1594, Hernandez_236, Herrera_151, Hertzog_1428, Hicks_491, Hightower_1615, Hill_jr_3757, Hittel_1339, Hoffman_1074, Holden_2037, Holman_2062, Holmes_112, Hommel_1191, Hope_1307, Hope_655, Hoque_1219, Howell_1315, Hoy_1272, Hudes_1216, Hudon_147, Huebener_1908, Huebener_525, Huey_208, Huey_536, Hughes_382, Hunt_1926, hunt_2114, Hunt_3757, Hussain_797, Huzenis_2055, Hyman_2131, Ibrahim_069, Igrahim_213, Imbrosciano_18, Imhoff_1665, Incagnoli_2106, Irish_387, Ismail_2110, Ivey_1790, IVEY_1910, J. Krupp_3757, JAANUS_1114, Jacobson_1607, Jae_806, Jakobson_1306, Jalickee_1718, Jalickee_2053, Jarkow_1760, Jashnani_078, Jashnani_137, Jean Clair_3757, Jenkins_1070, Jessop_020, Jiang_1176, Joa_1916, JOHN_1735, Johns-Davila_1904, Johnson_1222, Johnson_1573, Johnson_166, Johnson_721, Jones_1273, Jones_1640, Jones_1979, Jones_2025, Jones_2143, Jordan_1952, Joseph_1140, Josephs_452, Josephy_2101, Joshua_763, Jost_1131, Jr_3757, Julia_731, K_3757, Kaggen_1281, Kaggen_2120, kahan_1724, Kahan_3757, Kalinowski_1880, Kalinowski_628, Kaliski_976, Kallu_746, Kaloutzis_1309, Kamensky_2045, Kaminsky_365, Kane_1589, Kaplan_1124, Kaplan_1439, Kapner_1492, Kapner_1671, karetny_1999, Karnacewicz_1550, Kass_2079, Kassel_1598, Katon_1704, Katz_1344, Katz_1388, Kay_3757, Kaye_3757, KC_830, Keast_1546, Keast_2111, Keating-Secular_1471, Kee_2060, Keller_1189, Kelly_1383, Kelly_206, Kendy_1592, Kennedy_2095, Kent-Berman_1161, Kent-Berman_509, Kermani_1433, Keske_457, Khan_768, Kirk_2050, Kirk_2140, Kirsch_1337, Kirschner_2378, Kishore_442, Klein_3757, Kleinman_1431, klements_1651, Klempner_989, Kline_1652, Kluger_732, Knight_1138, Koenigsberg_1925, Kogan_2006, Kohn_625, Koka_051, Kolb_1694, Kolb_712, Kollbrunner_951, Komaroff_1334, Kong_187, Kontner_710, Kops_1072, Koulis_2012, Koulis_649, Kovens_1764, Krakoff_165, Kramer_2115, Krasnogor_1889,

NYC Borough-Based Jail System

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Orszulak_1469, Orszulak_1646, Ortega_TBTTB_240, Oshman_1588, Osorio_1359, Otero_1593, Otero_1684, Ouyoung_1089, P_3757, Pa_3757, Paglia_891, Paige_1490, Paige_2072, Paige_498, Palasz_1504, Pam_028, Pan_1465, Panchanadam_426, Panken_1327, Parekh_954, Parks_251, Parraga_772, Pascual_2031, Pasek_391, Pastoressa_067, Pastoressa_194, Patrick_1969, Patterson_1348, Patty_060, Paxton_1599, Pearthree_1288, Pearthree_2116, Peek_1477, Pell_1209, Peloquen_1776, Pelosi_679, Pemberton_3757, Pena_729, Pereira_3757, Perez_246, Perillo_2020, Perrin_1278, Petersen_1109, Peterson_1180, Peterson_1364, Petition_328, Petito_1489, Petracca_1398, Pezzulli_1678, Pfifferling_2379, Pfister_1740, Pfister_2043, Philip_312, Phillips_127, Phipps_1771, Pickman_770, Pierce_1164, Pierce_1260, Pierre_686, Pines_1780, Pistone_KGCA_927, Pitchford_1257, Pohland_1942, Polach_1533, Polanco_1967, Pollak_1682, Pollitt_1323, Pomerance_694, Pomeroy_1761, Ponjevic_1922, Pons_1338, Pons_1579, Pons_2061, Posner_1730, Potter_2371, Pourshariati_1235, Pourshariati_1475, Prada_657, Press_634, Price_1061, Przybylski_2373, Puerto_1703, puerto_2151, Pyle_666, Pyzel_3757, Quattlebaum_1123, Quattlebaum_1813, Quester_1247, Quick_1321, Quiles_1142, Quinones_1603, Quintana_2145, Rabbani_DRUM_141, Raben_1993, Rabinowitz_1275, Radsprecher_1076, Rahner_769, Rahner_816, Randolph_1994, Ragne_3757, RANKINS_1894, Rapidgator_1753, Rauch_1144, Rauch_1705, Reads_421, Reardon_1464, REED_1391, REED_1767, Reichel_663, Reidlinger_1354, Reinberg_496, Reinertsen_930, Reiss_1548, Reiss_3757, Rena_658, Renda_821, Renda_826, Resident_378, Rhode_565, Richman_576, Riddel_981, Ring_1930, Rini_Hughes_3757, Ripp_1202, Rissenberg_1884, Rivera_1133, Rivera_1289, Rivera_1324, Robb_HSNY_202, Robbins_1210, Roberson_1312, Roberson_1762, ROBERTS_1719, Roberts_390, Rosario_2384, Roberts_810, Robinson, Rodriguez_476, Rodriguez_701, Rogoff_1330, Roiphe_1424, Roiphe_1675, Roldan_1919, Roldan_527, Rosales-Silva_489, Rosario_2385, Rosen_1934, Rosenberg_073, Rosenberg_200, Rosenfeld_982, Ross_1447, Ross_1605, Ross_1940, Rostagno-Lasky_1712, Roth_2108, Rothman_1228, Rothman_1669, Rotkin_1945, Rowin_1970, Ruas_1483, Rubin_2153, Rubinstein_1778, Ruiz_1193, Rush_1913, Russo_2058, Russo_601, Ruskowski_1443, S. Daitz_3757, s_1915, S_3757, Saderman_1068, Saderman_1506, Sadurni_1067, Sadurni_1285, Saint-Jean_030, Saint-Jean_115, Salamina_819, Salant_1246, Salgado_1524, Samson_2387, Sanchez_683, Sands_1095, Sands_1313, Sandwick_1056, Santaniello_668, Santiago_1937, santiesteban_1938, Santos_1263, Satin_2063, Saul_1953, Savicky_1901, Savino_1956, Saykaly_1066, Saykaly_2008, Sazia_423, schaem_1714, Schaem_3757, Schaub_674, Schechtman_1973, Schlamm_1612, Schmidt_1157, Schmidt_1451, Schneider_1977, Schneider_2056, Schoonmaker_1362, Schuessler_1636, Schulte_2019, Schwab_814, Schwartz_1467, Schwartz_2023, Schwartz_3757, scott_2097, Scuder_640, Seckler_3757, Segall_1949, Sendlein_933, Sequeira_1575, Sequeira_1773, Shah_781, Shaknis_734, Shaloum_1891, Shamahlov_1976, Shamahlov_2096, Shapiro_751, Shark_242, Sharma_831, Shawan_1154, Sheidlower_1674, Sheidlower_2054, Sheiness_3757, Sheldon_1806, Sheldon_2032, Sherman_1485, Shevach_1355, Shevis_1156, Shorr_1335, Shottz_1258, Shwide_787, Sick_1087, Sick_2073, Siegel_541, Siegelbaum_1701, Siegelbaum_2059, Sikoryak_1399, Silberman_802, Silverman_1249, Silverman_1758, Silverman_201, Simmonds_1291, Simmonds_2103, Simmons_1382, Simmons_540, Simmons_542, Simmons_543, Simon_1116, Simon_1187, Simpson_1497, Sinai_1713, SINGH_1380, Singh_478, Skolnick_1199, Skolnick_1645, Sky_1722, Slass_1650, Slimak_1336, Slimak_1647, Smale_1410, Smith_Skinner_3757, Smith_074, Smith_1606, Smith_211, Snyder_484, Socolar_796, Soffin_1155, Solomon_1166, Solomon_1917, Sorensen_495, Soto_799, Spears_1611, Speros_1248, Spreizer_615, Spritzer_3757, Stack_1085, Stamm_1264, Stanton_1553, Stark_2138, Stein_1759, Stein_635, Stempi_2082, Stern_1226, Stern_1293,

Stern_1503, Stern_1710, Stern_1726, Stern_2144, Sternberg_1195, Sternberg_1951, Sticker_1957, Stielau_1755, Stocker_2052, Stokes_458, Stokes-Adam_1292, Stoller_1122, stoller_1886, Stone_1772, Stracquadanio_1416, Stracquadanio_1707, Stroke_3757, Strozak_1765, Sturges Ilerena_3757, Su_466, Suarez_068, Suarez_214, Sun_1372, Sun_1507, Sun_1618, surovell_1716, Suslovic_578, Swenson_1660, Szileszky_1435, T_1491, T_3757, Tabibnia_2086, Talarico_1279, Tan_429, Tan_430, Tan_431, Tandetnik_1100, Tannor_1657, Tanzosh_1186, Tassi_1717, Tassi_1723, Tate_1101, Tate_1221, Tate_180, Tay_IWOC_250, Taylor_1556, Taylor_1567, Taylor_1812, Taylor_2081, Tayyab_673, Tefft_1169, Teitelbaum_1602, Tejada_PPM_237, Telegrafi_1661, Temple_1057, Temple_1909, Terriss_1733, Tesoro_1932, Tesoro_577, Theodore_762, Thibault_064, Thigout_234, Thomas_1591, Thomas_1939, Thomas_2091, Thompson_1456, Thompson_1614, Thompson_2118, Thornhill_487, Thornton_2042, Thorpe_1304, Tice_1680, Torchiano_1494, Torre_1972, Torres_1519, Tran_761, Trance_1404, Trance_1405, Trent_2148, Trent_FBNPA_548, Trinidad_1129, Tronconi_1192, Tsantes_1508, Tse_1395, Tse_445, Tsodikovich_497, TullerJudit_1243, Tylim_1454, Unknown_002, Uss_2064, Valenti_1300, Vanstory_LGCC_150, Vargas_1441, Vasios_1234, Vasios_1347, Vasquez_2049, Vasta_1566, Vause_1069, Vavruska_140, VAZQUEZ_1895, Velardi-Ward_1411, Victor_1944, Victor_639, Villarreal_1392, Villarreal_524, Villegas_936, Vishwasrao_DRUM_142, Volkmann_586, Vrbanic_1920, Vrbanic_533, Vreeland_2004, Vysotskiy_651, W Evans_3757, Waite_1980, Waldo_222, Walker_PPM_238, Walsh_839, Washington_1302, Washington_1696, Washington_444, Washington_JL_257, Wasserman_1117, Wasserman_1375, Weaver_464, Weeks_2041, Weida_2088, Weinstein_1539, Weinstein_1685, Weinstein_174, Weis_1695, Weissman_1146, Weldon_224, Welton_139, Wember_2070, Wenig_1121, Wensley_1120, Werne_325, Weston_1493, Wexler_1393, Whedbee_1482, Whedbee_1484, White_1204, White_1534, White_1948, White_1975, White_526, Wiggins_678, Wilcox_1691, Wilder_1697, Wilder_1698, Williams_108, Williams_119, Williams_1461, Williams_163, Williams_1788, Williams_244, Williams_248, Williams_K_034, Williams_MJ_035, Wilson_1167, Wilson_597, Woertendyke_1401, Wogan-Browne_1396, Wolf_1644, Wong_1554, Wong_157, Wong_432, Wood_2022, Woodin_1982, Worrell_1557, Wriddle_1171, Wriddle_1911, Wu_1509, Wust_2142, Wyman_1799, Xochitl_720, Yae_406, Yang_740, Yao_059, Yarmulskiy_1118, Yarmulskiy_1562, Yarrobino_2150, Yasitu_062, York_805, Yost_1679, Young_1081, Young_1168, Young_1432, Zabel_3757, Zapata_055, Zapert_1206, Zarate_038, Zarba_1781, Zebroski_1239, Zelichenko_181, Zellat_1928, Zhang_448, Zoback_1470, Zuckerman_1185, Zuckerman_1933, Zuckerman_1935, Zuckerman_3757)

C. LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS WHO COMMENTED ON THE DRAFT SCOPE OF WORK⁴

ELECTED OFFICIALS

1. Eric Adams, Brooklyn Borough President, oral comments delivered September 20, 2018 (Adams_101) and letter dated October 29, 2018 (Adams_273)
2. Diana Ayala, New York City Council, letter dated October 3, 2018 (Ayala_092)
3. Michael Blake, New York State Assembly, letter dated October 29, 2018 (Blake_287)

⁴ Citations in parentheses refer to internal comment tracking annotations.

4. Gale Brewer, Manhattan Borough President, oral comment notes received September 27, 2018 (Brewer_077), oral comments delivered September 27, 2018 (Brewer_183), letter dated October 25, 2018 (Brewer_272), and letter dated October 25, 2018 (Brewer_319)
5. Margaret S. Chin, New York City Council, oral comment notes received September 26, 2018 (Chin_057), oral comment notes received September 27, 2018 (Chin_079), and oral comments delivered September 27, 2018 (Chin_184)
6. Brian Kavanagh, New York State Senator, oral comments delivered September 20, 2018 (Kavanagh_100), and letter dated September 27, 2018 (KVN_083)
7. Karen Koslowitz, City Council, letter dated October 15, 2018 (Koslowitz_333) and letter dated October 15, 2018 (Koslowitz_093)
8. Stephen Levin, New York City Council, oral comments delivered September 20, 2018 (Levin_099), and letter dated undated (Levin_275)
9. Christopher Marte, New York State Democratic Committee, 65th Assembly District, oral comments delivered September 27, 2018 (Marte_190)
10. Velmanette Montgomery, New York State Senator, letter dated October 29, 2018 (Montgomery_302), oral comment notes received September 20, 2018 (Montgomery_040), and oral comments delivered September 20, 2018 (Montgomery_097)
11. Yuh-Line Niou, New York State Assemblymember, letter dated September 27, 2018 (KVN_083), email dated October 15, 2018 (Niou_332), letter dated September 27, 2018 (Niou_084), letter dated (Niou_094), and oral comments delivered September 27, 2018 (Niou_182)
12. Jo Anne Simon, New York State Assemblymember, oral comments delivered September 20, 2018 (Simon_098), and letter dated October 29, 2018 (Simon_276)
13. Nydia Velazquez, United States Representative, email dated September 20, 2018 (Velazquez_041), and letter dated September 27, 2018 (KVN_083)

COMMUNITY BOARDS

14. Community Board 9, email dated October 23, 2018 (CB9_271)
15. John Carter, member, Community Board 9, oral comments delivered September 26, 2018 (Carter_CB9_159)
16. Jonathan Chu, member, Community Board 3, oral comments delivered September 27, 2018 (Chu_CB3_198)
17. My Phnong Chung, Chair, Land Use Committee, Community Board 3, oral comments delivered September 27, 2018 (Chung_CB3_197)
18. Terri Cude, Chair, Community Board No. 2, Manhattan, letter dated October 17, 2018 (Cude_CB2_043)
19. Sylvia Hack, Co-Chair, Land Use Committee, Community Board 9, oral comments delivered September 26, 2018 (Hack_CB9_145)
20. Irene Janner, Acting Chair, Community Board 2, letter dated October 29, 2018 (CB2_274)
21. Mae Lee, Chair, Health and Human Services Committee, Community Board 3, oral comments delivered September 27, 2018 (Lee_CB3_199)
22. Alysha Lewis-Coleman, Chair, Community Board 3, oral comments delivered September 27, 2018 (Lewis-Coleman_CB3_196)
23. Anthony Napolo, Chair, Community Board 1, oral comments delivered September 27, 2018 (Napolo_CB1_195)

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24. Diana Switaj, Director of Planning and Land Use, Manhattan Community Board 1, oral comment notes received September 27, 2018 (Switaj_CB1_086)

ORGANIZATIONS AND BUSINESSES

25. Sandy Balboza, Atlantic Avenue Betterment Association, oral comment notes received September 20, 2018 (Balboza_AABA_042), and oral comments delivered September 20, 2018 (Balboza_AABA_110)
26. Murray Berger, Executive Chairman, Kew Gardens Civic Association, oral comments delivered September 26, 2018 (Berger_KGCA_146)
27. Michael Brady, Executive Director, Third Avenue Improvement District, oral comment notes received October 3, 2018 (Brady_TAID_091)
28. Peter Bray, Executive Director, Brooklyn Heights Association, oral comments delivered September 20, 2018 (Bray_BHA_109), and letter dated October 29, 2018 (Bray_BHA_306)
29. Amy Breedlove, President, Cobble Hill Association, oral comments delivered September 20, 2018 (Breedlove_CHA_104), and letter dated October 29, 2018 (Breedlove_CHA_304)
30. Peter Chan, President, Rotary Club of Chinatown, New York, letter dated October 29, 2018 (Chan_RC_293)
31. Ti-Hua Chang, President, Museum of Chinese in America, oral comments delivered September 27, 2018 (Chang_MCA_227)
32. College & Community Fellowship, oral comment notes received September 27, 2018 (CCF_065)
33. Andrea Crawford, Counsel, Kew Gardens Improvement Association, oral comments delivered September 26, 2018 (Crawford_KGIA_153)
34. Sarita Daftary-Steel, Campaign Organizer, #CLOSErikers, email dated October 29, 2018 (Daftary-Steel_CR_349)
35. James Dillman, Recording Secretary, Courtview Owners Corporation, email dated October 29, 2018 (Dillman_518)
36. RV Dougherty, member, No New Jails, oral comments delivered September 26, 2018 (Dougherty_167)
37. Nadja Eisenberg-Guyot, member, No New Jails, oral comments delivered September 26, 2018 (Eisenberg-Guyot_168), oral comments notes received September 20, 2018 (Eisenberg-Guyot_012), oral comments delivered September 20, 2018 (Eisenberg-Guyot_111), , oral comments delivered September 27, 2018 (Eisenberg-Guyot_223), and, email dated October 29, 2018 (Eisenberg-Guyot_316)
38. Barat Ellman, Jews for Racial & Economic Justice, oral comments delivered September 20, 2018 (Ellman_JREJ_102)
39. Ed Figueroa, Representative, South Bronx Community Congress, oral comments delivered October 3, 2018 (Figueroa_SBCC_269)
40. Kevin Forrestal, Queens Civic Congress, email dated October 30, 2018 (Forrestal_QCC_299)
41. Lauren Gee, Representative, JustLeadership USA, oral comments delivered September 27, 2018 (Gee_JL_228)
42. Michael Gerrard, Sabin Center for Climate Change Law of Columbia Law School, letter dated October 14, 2018 (Gerard_284)
43. Mike Gonzalez, Representative, Theatre of the Oppressed, oral comments delivered September 26, 2018 (Gonzalez_TO_160)

44. Vidal Guzman, JustLeadershipUSA, oral comment notes received September 27, 2018 (Guzman_JL_066)
45. Vidal Guzman, Representative, JustLeadershipUSA, oral comments delivered October 3, 2018 (Guzman_JL_258)
46. Nabil Hassein, member, No New Jails, oral comments delivered September 26, 2018 (Hassein_171), and oral comments delivered October 3, 2018 (Hassein_243)
47. Victor Herrera JustLeadershipUSA , oral comments delivered September 26, 2018 (Herrera_151)
48. Hersha Hospitality Trust, letter dated October 12, 2018 (HHT_324)
49. Historic Districts Council, letter dated September 27, 2018 (HDC_085)
50. Brandon Holmes campaign coordinator JustLeadershipUSA (New York City branch), oral comments delivered September 20, 2018 (Holmes_112)
51. Wayne Ho, President & CEO, The Chinese-American Planning Council, letter dated October 29, 2018 (Ho_CPC_303)
52. Edward Jamrozy, President, 45 Kew Gardens Owners, letter dated October 26, 2018 (45_Kew_949)
53. George Janes, George Janes & Associates, letter dated October 29, 2018 (GJA_283)
54. Anny Jiang, Rotary Club of Chinatown, New York, letter dated October 30, 2018 (Jiang_RC_296)
55. Robert Joseph, Municipal Art Society, letter dated October 29, 2018 (MAS_295)
56. Howard Kolins, President, Boerum Hill Association, letter dated October 28, 2018 (Kolins_BHA_301)
57. Nancy Kong President Chatham Towers, oral comments delivered September 27, 2018 (Kong_187)
58. Nancy Kong, Neighbors United Below Canal, letter dated October 29, 2018 (Kong_NUBC_311)
59. William Kregler President NYC Fire Marshals Benevolent Association, oral comments delivered September 26, 2018 (Kregler_148)
60. Hong Shing Lee, Executive Director, CMP, letter dated October 26, 2018 (Lee_CMP_281)
61. Jan Lee, Chinatown Core Block Association, letter dated October 28, 2018 (Lee_CCBA_288)
62. Mae Lee, Executive Director, Chinese Progressive Association, letter dated October 29, 2018 (Lee_CPA_292)
63. Renee Levine, Kew Gardens Civic Association, oral comments delivered September 26, 2018 (Levine_KGCA_144)
64. Michael Levine, Boerum Court Owners, Inc., letter dated October 29, 2018 (Levine_BCO_300)
65. Wenjing Lin, Representative, CAAAV Organized Asian Community, oral comments delivered September 27, 2018 (Lin_CAAAV_226)
66. Chi Loek, President, OCA-NY, oral comments delivered September 27, 2018 (Loek_OCA_229)
67. Lower East Side Power Partnership, oral comment notes received September 27, 2018 (LESPP_070)
68. Shaun Lin, member, No New Jails, oral comments delivered September 27, 2018 (Lin_220)
69. Harvey Murphy, JustLeadership, oral comments delivered September 27, 2018 (Murphy_JL_221), and oral comments delivered October 3, 2018 (Murphy_JL_260)

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70. Walter Nash, Concord Avenue Homeowners, oral comments delivered October 3, 2018 (Nash_261), and letter dated October 30, 2018 (Nash_298)
71. Tyler Nims, Executive Director, Independent Commission on New York City Criminal Justice and Incarceration Reform, oral comments delivered September 20, 2018 (Nims_CJIR_131), and oral comments delivered October 3, 2018 (Nims_CJIR_265)
72. Sara Nordman, Executive Director, Atlantic Avenue Business Improvement District, oral comments delivered September 20, 2018 (Nordman_AABID_132)
73. Not One More Block, email dated October 29, 2018 (NOMB_400)
74. Elizabeth Oh, member, No New Jails, oral comments delivered September 26, 2018 (Oh_156)
75. Anne Orrecho, member, Just Immigration; No New Jails, oral comments
76. Lisa Ortega, Take Back the Bronx, oral comments delivered October 3, 2018 (Ortega_TBTB_240)
77. Victor Papa, Two Bridges Neighborhood Council, Inc., letter dated October 29, 2018 (TBNC_314)
78. Arline Parks, Vice Chair & CEO, Diego Beekman Mutual Housing Association, HDFC, letter dated October 29, 2018 (Parks_DBMHA_280)
79. Carmen Piniero, Director, Bronx Defenders, oral comments delivered October 3, 2018 (Piniero_BD_235)
80. Dominick Pistone, President, Kew Gardens Civic Association, oral comments delivered September 26, 2018 (Pistone_KGCA_143), and email dated October 29, 2018 (Pistone_KGCA_927)
81. Justin Pollock, Board President, Smith Condominium, letter dated October 29, 2018 (Pollock_SC_310)
82. Abdul Rabbani, member, Desis Rising Up and Moving, oral comments delivered September 26, 2018 (Rabbani_DRUM_141)
83. Andrew Reichenbach, 45 Kew Gardens Owners Inc., letter dated October 29, 2018 (45_Kew_313)
84. Andrew Reichman, Chair, Diego Beekman Mutual Housing Association, HDFC, letter dated October 26, 2018 (Reichman_DBMHA_282)
85. William Robb, Representative, Horticultural Society of New York, oral comments delivered September 27, 2018 (Robb_HSNY_202)
86. Al Saint Jean, member, No New Jails, oral comments delivered September 20, 2018 (Saint-Jean_115) and oral comments notes received September 20, 2018 (Saint-Jean_030)
87. Silver Towers Cooperative Board, letter dated October 23, 2018 (STCB_322)
88. Nicholas Stabile, Co-founder, Park Row Alliance, oral comments delivered September 27, 2018 (Stabile_PRA_188), and letter dated October 29, 2018 (Stabile_PRA_289)
89. Jennifer Sun and Thomas Yu, Co-Executive Directors, Asian Americans for Equality, letter dated October 29, 2018 (AAFE_290)
90. Misaël Syldor, Program Assistant, Independent Commission on New York City Criminal Justice and Incarceration Reform, oral comments delivered September 26, 2018 (Syldor_CJIR_169), and oral comment notes received September 26, 2018 (Syldor_CJIR_341)
91. Tay, Representative, Tag, Incarcerated Workers Organizing Committee, oral comments delivered October 3, 2018 (Tay_IWOC_250)
92. James Trent, President, Four Borough Neighborhood Preservation Alliance, email dated October 29, 2018 (Trent_FBNPA_548)

93. Patricia Tsai Representative Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association, Lin Sing Association, oral comments delivered September 27, 2018 (Tsai_CCBA_LSA_192)
94. Nakita Vanstory, Coordinator, Justice Community Programs, LaGuardia Community College, oral comment notes received September 26, 2018 (Vanstory_LGCC_044), and oral comments delivered September 26, 2018 (Vanstory_LGCC_150)
95. Nilesh Vishwasrao, member, Desis Rising Up and Moving, oral comments delivered September 26, 2018 (Vishwasrao_DRUM_142)
96. Halimah Washington, Representative, JustLeadershipUSA, oral comments delivered October 3, 2018 (Washington_JL_257)
97. Kei Williams, member, No New Jails, oral comments delivered September 20, 2018 (Williams_108), oral comments delivered October 3, 2018 (Williams_244), and oral comments notes received September 20, 2018 (Williams_K_034)
98. M.J. Williams, member, No New Jails, oral comments delivered September 20, 2018 (Williams_119), oral comments notes received September 20, 2018 (Williams_MJ_035), and oral comments delivered October 3, 2018 (Williams_248)
99. James Wong, President, Lin Sing Association, oral comment notes received September 27, 2018 (Wong_LSA_087)
100. Jacky Wong, Director of Operations, Chung Pak Local Development Corp, oral comments delivered September 27, 2018 (Wong_CPLDC_230), and oral comment notes received October 29, 2018 (Wong_CPLDC_291)
101. Jo-Ann Yoo, Asian American Federation, letter dated October 30, 2018 (Yoo_AAF_297)

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102. Rusty Aala, email dated October 29, 2018 (Aala_777)
103. Alyssa Abreu, email dated October 29, 2018 (Abreu_368)
104. Alena Acker, oral comments delivered September 26, 2018 (Acker_175)
105. John Addario, email dated October 29, 2018 (Addario_515)
106. Olivia Ahn, comment sheet received September 27, 2018 (Ahn_058)
107. Kwame Akowuah, email dated October 29, 2018 (Akowuah_456)
108. Alegra, oral comments delivered September 26, 2018 (Alegra_164)
109. Ann, oral comments delivered September 20, 2018 (Ann_117)
110. Ian Anderson, email dated October 29, 2018 (Anderson_345)
111. Scott Avidon, email dated October 29, 2018 (Avidon_566)
112. Sinetta Avram, email dated October 29, 2018 (Avram_742)
113. Jorky Badillo, email dated October 29, 2018 (Badillo_346)
114. Luisa Bagatta, email dated October 29, 2018 (Bagatta_358)
115. bahram, emails dated October 29, 2018 (Bahram_748) (Bahram_963)
116. Vyt Bakaitis, letter dated September 20, 2018 (Bakaitis_003)
117. Raymond Balle, comment sheet received October 15, 2018 (Balle_330)
118. George Balle, email dated October 29, 2018 (Balle_775)
119. Dolores Balsamo, comment sheet received October 15, 2018 (Balsamo_326)
120. Tamosin Bardsley, email dated October 29, 2018 (Bardsley_843)
121. Carolina Barragan, email dated October 29, 2018 (Barragan_643)
122. Karen Barrett, email dated October 29, 2018 (Barrett_803)
123. Renat Basal, email dated August 16, 2018 (Basal_004)
124. Casey Baxter, email dated October 29, 2018 (Baxter_792)
125. Bebe, oral comments delivered October 3, 2018 (Bebe_252)

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126. Steven Bell, email dated October 29, 2018 (Bell_369)
127. Lauren Bellard, email dated October 29, 2018 (Bellard_788)
128. Ariel Ben-Ami, email dated October 29, 2018 (Ben-Ami_786)
129. Murray Berger, emails dated September 13, 2018 (Berger_006) and October 29, 2018 (Berger_587) (Berger_791)
130. Tzippy Berglas, email dated October 29, 2018 (Berglad_707)
131. E. Besson, email dated October 29, 2018 (Besson_728)
132. Neil Bhay, oral comments delivered September 20, 2018 (Bhay_134)
133. Henry Biglin, oral comments delivered September 26, 2018 (Biglin_162)
134. Leo Blackman, email dated October 29, 2018 (Blackman_804)
135. Matthew Bloom, oral comments delivered September 20, 2018 (Bloom_120), September 26, 2018 (Bloom_154), September 27, 2018 (Bloom_191), and October 3, 2018 (Bloom_259)
136. Mikhail Bogdan, email dated October 29, 2018 (Bogdan_969)
137. Pauline Bonaventura, email dated October 29, 2018 (Bonaventura_893)
138. Priscilla Borkor, email dated October 29, 2018 (Borkor_481)
139. Lisa Bowstead, email dated October 29, 2018 (Bowstead_377)
140. Alfred Brand, letter dated October 15, 2018 (Brand_307)
141. Enid Braun, letter dated October 23, 2018 (Braun_948)
142. Natalia Bravo, email dated October 29, 2018 (Bravo_359)
143. Ellen Brennan, email dated October 29, 2018 (Brennan_733)
144. Akim Browder, oral comments delivered September 20, 2018 (Browder_135)
145. Rashaan Brown, oral comments delivered September 20, 2018 (Brown_121)
146. Allison Brown, email dated October 29, 2018 (Brown_451)
147. Janet Burr, email dated October 29, 2018 (Burr_383)
148. Jacky Byron, emails dated October 29, 2018 (Byron_583) (Byron_745)
149. Jose Cabrera, oral comments delivered September 26, 2018 (Cabrera_173)
150. Jewel Cadet, oral comments delivered September 27, 2018 (Cadet_218)
151. Erin Callahan, email dated October 29, 2018 (Callahan_727)
152. Elena Callirgos, email dated October 29, 2018 (Callirgos_798)
153. Elizabeth Campbell, email dated August 29, 2018 (Campbell_E_007), September 18, 2018 (Campbell_E_008), and October 29, 2018 (Campbell_906)
154. Lucia Cappuccio, email dated October 29, 2018 (Cappuccio_840)
155. Carlos, oral comments delivered October 3, 2018 (Carlos_239)
156. Servando Carmona, Jr., emails dated September 10, 2018 (Carmona_009) and October 29, 2018 (Carmona_904)
157. Joey Carpenter, email dated October 29, 2018 (Carpenter_838)
158. Alison Carper, email dated October 29, 2018 (Carper_970)
159. John Carter, email dated October 29, 2018 (Carter_348)
160. Mary Ann Castle, email dated October 29, 2018 (Castle_979)
161. Karlin Chan, email dated October 29, 2018 (Chan_794)
162. Daphne Chang, email dated October 29, 2018 (Chang_425)
163. Henny Checkanow, email dated October 29, 2018 (Checkanow_708)
164. Roberta Checola, email dated October 29, 2018 (Checola_659)
165. Emma Chew-Murphy, oral comments delivered September 26, 2018 (Chew-Murphy_172)
166. Jeanie Chin, oral comments notes received September 27, 2018 (Chin_072)
167. Pamela Chin, oral comments notes received September 27, 2018 (Chin_080)

168. Jeanie Chin, oral comments delivered September 27, 2018 (Chin_209)
169. Amy Chin, email dated October 29, 2018 (Chin_398)
170. Kasia Chmielinski, email dated October 29, 2018 (Chmielinski_460)
171. Rowena Chodkowski, email dated October 29, 2018 (Chodkowski_362)
172. Melissa Chung, email dated October 29, 2018 (Chung_372)
173. Jeff Clooney, email dated October 29, 2018 (Clooney_653)
174. Justin Cohen, oral comments notes received September 20, 2018 (Cohen_010)
175. Nina Cohen, email dated October 29, 2018 (Cohen_841)
176. James Cooper, email dated October 29, 2018 (Cooper_771)
177. Stuart Craig, email dated October 29, 2018 (Craig_974)
178. Cristine Creil, comment sheet received September 26, 2018 (Creil_050)
179. Kleaver Cruz, oral comments delivered October 3, 2018 (Cruz_245)
180. Sylvia Cuenca, email dated October 29, 2018 (Cuenca_2372)
181. Kerri Culhane, letter dated October 26, 2018 (Culhane_308)
182. Miriam Cusicanqui, comment sheet received September 26, 2018 (Cusicanqui_053)
183. Rey Cusicanqui, comment sheet received September 26, 2018 (Cusicanqui_054)
184. Dyaami D'Orazio, email dated October 29, 2018 (D'Orazio_407)
185. Sarita Daftary, oral comments delivered September 20, 2018 (Daftary_128)
186. John Daly, email dated October 29, 2018 (Daly_782)
187. Anthony Dardis, email dated October 29, 2018 (Dardis_784)
188. David, email dated October 29, 2018 (David_754)
189. Laura Davidson, oral comments delivered September 26, 2018 (Davidson_177)
190. Edna Davoudi, email dated October 29, 2018 (Davoudi_717)
191. Joseph De May, email dated October 29, 2018 (DeMay_706)
192. Kelsey DeAvila, oral comments delivered September 20, 2018 (DeAvila_107)
193. N. Dervisevic, email dated October 29, 2018 (Dervisevic_975)
194. Noah Diamond, email dated October 29, 2018 (Diamond_388)
195. Matthew Dicken, email dated October 29, 2018 (Dicken_465)
196. Suzanne Dimmler, comment sheet received October 7, 2018 (Dimmler_337)
197. Sofrye Diordoroff, comment sheet received September 26, 2018 (Diordoroff_056)
198. Ignacio Dolega, email dated October 29, 2018 (Dolega_944)
199. Kevin Doocey, email dated October 29, 2018 (Doocey_833)
200. Sarah Katherine Doyle, email dated October 29, 2018 (Doyle_983)
201. Francis Doyle, oral comments delivered September 20, 2018 (Doyle_126)
202. John Doyle, letter dated October 29, 2018 (Doyle_309)
203. Thomas Dumbach, email dated October 29, 2018 (Dumbach_511)
204. Neil, Lisa & Nathan Duncan, comment sheet received October 5, 2018 (Duncan_338) and October 15, 2018 (Duncan_2382)
205. Alexander Dunlop, email dated October 29, 2018 (Dunlop_801)
206. Bill Eagen, email dated October 29, 2018 (Eagen_709)
207. Margaret Egan, oral comments notes received September 27, 2018 (Egan_071) and oral comments delivered September 27, 2018 (Egan_207)
208. Dave Ehlke, oral comments notes received September 20, 2018 (Ehlke_011) and oral comments delivered September 20, 2018 (Ehlke_106)
209. Mara Einstein, oral comments delivered September 26, 2018 (Einstein_176)
210. Faye Ellman, email dated October 29, 2018 (Ellman_397)
211. Samantha Ellswick, oral comments delivered September 26, 2018 (Ellswick_161)
212. Barbara Elovic, email dated October 29, 2018 (Elovic_774)

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213. Thomas Eng Board President Chatham Green, oral comments delivered September 27, 2018 (Eng_186)
214. Henry Euler, email dated October 29, 2018 (Euler_424)
215. William Evans, oral comments delivered October 3, 2018 (Evans_270)
216. Dennis F., email dated October 29, 2018 (Dennis_730)
217. Jim Fairbanks, oral comments delivered October 3, 2018 (Fairbanks_268) and email dated October 29, 2018 (Fairbanks_315)
218. Joseph Faraldo, email dated October 29, 2018 (Faraldo_716)
219. Maddy Farooqui, oral comments delivered September 26, 2018 (Farooqui_155)
220. Patricia Farrell, email dated October 29, 2018 (Farrell_699)
221. Betty Feibusch, oral comments notes received September 20, 2018 (Feibusch_013)
222. Howard Feldberg, oral comments delivered September 20, 2018 (Feldberg_118)
223. Francis Marie Ferreira, email dated October 29, 2018 (Ferreira_811)
224. Gabby Ferrell, oral comments delivered September 26, 2018 (Ferrell_178) and September 27, 2018 (Ferrell_232)
225. Dennis Ferris, oral comments delivered September 27, 2018 (Ferris_210)
226. Kenn Firpo, email dated October 29, 2018 (Firpo_758)
227. Maryanne Fishman, oral comments delivered September 20, 2018 (Fishman_105)
228. Laraine Fletcher, email dated October 1, 2018 (Fletcher_375)
229. Genea Foster, oral comments delivered September 27, 2018 (Foster_231)
230. Kellie Foxx-Gonzalez, email dated October 29, 2018 (Foxx-Gonzalez_896)
231. Malka Fraenkel, email dated October 29, 2018 (Fraenkel_965)
232. Stephan Freid, oral comments delivered September 27, 2018 (Freid_216), and letter dated October 29, 2018 (Freid_277)
233. Jordana Fried, email dated October 29, 2018 (Fried_719)
234. Kathy Furth, email dated October 29, 2018 (Furth_822)
235. Mel Gagarin, oral comments delivered September 26, 2018 (Gagarin_158)
236. Felicia Gaon, email dated October 29, 2018 (Gaon_789)
237. Bill Gati, email dated October 29, 2018 (Gati_966)
238. Henry Gaudsmith, email dated October 29, 2018 (Gaudsmith_808)
239. Irving Gei, oral comments delivered September 27, 2018 (Gei_217)
240. Abraham Gellis, email dated October 29, 2018 (Gellis_677)
241. Jeffery George, comment sheet received October 3, 2018 (George_088)
242. Michael George, oral comments delivered September 27, 2018 (George_185)
243. Linda Gerken, email dated October 29, 2018 (Gerken_354)
244. Adam Gierl, email dated October 29, 2018 (Gierl_521)
245. Ivelisse Gilestra, oral comments delivered September 27, 2018 (Gilestra_205)
246. B. Gladys, comment sheet received September 20, 2018 (Gladys_014)
247. Simeon Godick, email dated October 29, 2018 (Godick_360)
248. Jon Golde, email dated October 29, 2018 (Golde_752)
249. Kenn Goldman, email dated October 29, 2018 (Goldman_829)
250. Gloria Gong, email dated October 29, 2018 (Gong_795)
251. Jeremy Grainger, email dated October 29, 2018 (Grainger_943)
252. Jeanne Grifo, email dated October 29, 2018 (Grifo_376)
253. Anahid Grigorian, email dated October 29, 2018 (Grigorian_705)
254. Asavari Gupte, email dated October 29, 2018 (Gupte_986)
255. Allegra H, comment sheet received September 26, 2018 (Allegra_045)
256. Sanam Hafeez, email dated October 29, 2018 (Hafeez_593)

257. Douglas Hanau, emails dated September 20, 2018 (Hanau_015) and October 29, 2018 (Hanau_897)
258. Kevin Hansen, email dated October 29, 2018 (Hansen_817)
259. Lacey Hansen, email dated October 29, 2018 (Hansen_988)
260. Rifka Harris, email dated October 29, 2018 (Harris_363)
261. Lori Hatem, email dated October 29, 2018 (Hatem_807)
262. Zabel and Jacob Hatem, comment sheet received October 12, 2018 (Hatem_2375)
263. Aixa Hemm, comment sheet received October 29, 2018 (Hemm_318)
264. Myra Hernandez, oral comments delivered October 3, 2018 (Hernandez_236)
265. Dena Herrera, email dated October 29, 2018 (Herrera_973)
266. Richard Hess, email dated October 29, 2018 (Hess_818)
267. Megan Hicks, email dated October 29, 2018 (Hicks_491)
268. Sarah Hinger, comment sheet received September 20, 2018 (Hinger_016)
269. Christina Hippeli, letter dated October 28, 2018 (Hippeli_317)
270. J. Joan Hon, letter dated October 29, 2018 (Hon_294)
271. Jade Hon, email dated October 29, 2018 (Hon_714)
272. Olga Horn, email dated October 29, 2018 (Horn_778)
273. Crystal Hoyte-Miguel, email dated September 10, 2018 (Hoyte-Miguel_017)
274. Carroline Huang, email dated August 17, 2018 (Huang_018)
275. Paul Hudon, oral comments delivered September 26, 2018 (Hudon_147) and email dated October 29, 2018 (Hudon_572)
276. Victor Huey, oral comments delivered September 27, 2018 (Huey_208) and email dated October 29, 2018 (Huey_536)
277. Sharon Hughes, email dated October 29, 2018 (Hughes_382)
278. Eric Hurn, comment sheet received September 26, 2018 (Hurn_048)
279. Burhan Hussain, email dated October 29, 2018 (Hussain_797)
280. Abdul Ibrahim, oral comments notes received September 27, 2018 (Ibrahim_069) and oral comments delivered September 27, 2018 (Ibrahim_213)
281. Vincent Imbrosciano, oral comments delivered September 27, 2018 (Imbrosciano_189)
282. Fannie Ip, email dated October 29, 2018 (Ip_443)
283. Peggy Isern, email dated September 17, 2018 (Isern_019)
284. Elizabeth J, email dated October 29, 2018 (Elizabeth_703)
285. Scott Jacobs, email dated October 29, 2018 (Jacobs_834)
286. Jae, email dated October 29, 2018 (Jae_806)
287. Gaurav Jashnani, oral comments notes received September 27, 2018 (Jashnani_078), oral comments delivered September 20, 2018 (Jashnani_137), and oral comments delivered September 27, 2018 (Jashnani_215)
288. Mirjam Jasiak-Kim, email dated October 29, 2018 (Jasiak-Kim_766)
289. Michael Jessop, comment sheet received September 20, 2018 (Jessop_020)
290. Dee Johnson, oral comments delivered September 26, 2018 (Johnson_166)
291. Denise Johnson, emails dated October 29, 2018 (Johnson_350) (Johnson_721)
292. Gwen Johnson-Cooper, email dated October 29, 2018 (Johnson-Cooper_764)
293. Joyce Johnston, oral comments notes received September 27, 2018 (Johnston_075)
294. Vaylateena Jones, oral comments delivered September 27, 2018 (Jones_225)
295. Andrew Julia, email dated October 29, 2018 (Julia_731)
296. Peiling Junek, email dated October 15, 2018 (Junek_334)
297. Peter Kaliski, email dated October 29, 2018 (Kaliski_976)
298. Drew Kallu, email dated October 29, 2018 (Kallu_746)

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299. Lucy Kaminsky, email dated October 29, 2018 (Kaminsky_365)
300. Ellen Kantro, email dated October 29, 2018 (Kantro_486)
301. George Karabotsos, email dated October 29, 2018 (Karabotsos_759)
302. Jessica Katz, email dated October 29, 2018 (Katz_366)
303. KC, email dated October 29, 2018 (KC_830)
304. Kendell Kelly, oral comments delivered September 27, 2018 (Kelly_206)
305. Brian Kelly, email dated October 29, 2018 (Kelly_367)
306. Lou Kennedy, email dated October 29, 2018 (Kennedy_773)
307. Jeannie Kennedy, letter dated September 29, 2018 (Kennedy_2386)
308. Miriam Kessler, email dated October 29, 2018 (Kessler_450)
309. Shahnawaz Khan, email dated October 29, 2018 (Khan_768)
310. Sangho Kim, email dated October 29, 2018 (Kim_371)
311. Paul Kim, email dated October 29, 2018 (Kim_767)
312. Deborah and Howard Jay Kirschner, letter dated October 10, 2018 (Kirschner_2378)
313. Seth Klempner, email dated October 29, 2018 (Klempner_989)
314. Malvina and Alan Kluger, email dated October 29, 2018 (Kluger_732)
315. Patty Ko, email dated October 29, 2018 (Ko_447)
316. Sharad Kohli, email dated October 29, 2018 (Kohli_305)
317. Ajrush Koka, comment sheet received September 26, 2018 (Koka_051)
318. June Kolb, email dated October 29, 2018 (Kolb_712)
319. C Kollbrunner, comment sheet received October 29, 2018 (Kollbrunner_951)
320. Yin Kong, comment sheet received September 27, 2018 (Kong_061)
321. Rhonda Kontner, email dated October 29, 2018 (Kontner_710)
322. James Kontnier, web form submitted September 27, 2018 (Kontnier_096)
323. KP, email dated October 29, 2018 (KP_980)
324. Laura Krakoff, oral comments delivered September 26, 2018 (Krakoff_165)
325. Deekron Krikorian, email dated October 29, 2018 (Krikorian_747)
326. Elizabeth Ku-Herrero, email dated October 29, 2018 (Ku-Herrero_453)
327. Chris Kucha, email dated October 29, 2018 (Kucha_379)
328. Nish Kumar, email dated October 29, 2018 (Kumar_713)
329. Vivian Kurz, comment sheet received October 29, 2018 (Kurz_323)
330. Ron Kushner, email dated October 29, 2018 (Kushner_373)
331. Joshua L, email dated October 29, 2018 (Joshua_763)
332. Carol Lacks, email dated October 29, 2018 (Lacks_374)
333. Monica Lagnado, email dated October 29, 2018 (Lagnado_824)
334. Albert Lai, email dated October 29, 2018 (Lai_957)
335. Julia Lansford, email dated October 29, 2018 (Lansford_380)
336. Peter Lanther, comment sheet received September 26, 2018 (Lanther_052)
337. Peter Lanthier, email dated October 29, 2018 (Lanthier_711)
338. Omi Lapteu, comment sheet received September 26, 2018 (Lapteu_049)
339. Chris Larkin, oral comments delivered September 20, 2018 (Larkin_138)
340. Lawrence, email dated October 29, 2018 (Lawrence_837)
341. Dan Le, email dated October 29, 2018 (Le_987)
342. Jan Lee, oral comments delivered September 27, 2018 (Lee_193)
343. Don Lee, oral comments delivered September 27, 2018 (Lee_203)
344. Gordon Lee, oral comments delivered September 27, 2018 (Lee_233)
345. Andy Lee, email dated October 29, 2018 (Lee_532)
346. Irving Lee, email dated October 29, 2018 (Lee_916)

- 347. Maria Lefkarites, oral comments delivered September 26, 2018 (Lefkarites_152) and email dated October 11, 2018 (Lefkarites_336)
- 348. Phillis Lehmer, comment sheet received October 12, 2018 (Lehmer_2380)
- 349. Noelle Lenti, email dated October 29, 2018 (Lenti_815)
- 350. James Leong, email dated September 1, 2018 (Leong_021)
- 351. Denise Leong, oral comments notes received September 27, 2018 (Leong_081) and email dated October 29, 2018 (Leong_917)
- 352. David LeRay, email dated October 29, 2018 (LeRay_828)
- 353. Merav Levi, email dated October 29, 2018 (Levi_800)
- 354. Michael Levine, oral comments delivered September 20, 2018 (Levine_123)
- 355. Renee Levine, comment sheet received October 15, 2018 (Levine_327)
- 356. Avi Levy, email dated October 29, 2018 (Levy_977)
- 357. Barry Lewis, emails dated October 29, 2018 (Lewis_726) (Lewis_820)
- 358. Yinjie Li, email dated August 17, 2018 (Li_022)
- 359. Katia Lief, email dated October 29, 2018 (Lief_892)
- 360. Tina Lin, email dated August 23, 2018 (Lin_023)
- 361. Stephanie Lin, email dated October 29, 2018 (Lin_607)
- 362. Yvonne Lindahl, email dated October 29, 2018 (Lindahl_394)
- 363. Nancy Linday, email dated October 29, 2018 (Linday_918)
- 364. Seth P. Lissak, email dated October 29, 2018 (Lissak_757)
- 365. Martin Lissandrello, email dated October 29, 2018 (Lissandrello_842)
- 366. Elliott Liu Form Letter October 29, 2018 (Liu_490)
- 367. Julian Liu, email dated October 29, 2018 (Liu_919)
- 368. James Lola, email dated October 29, 2018 (Lola_844)
- 369. Heidi Lopez, oral comments delivered October 3, 2018 (Lopez_247)
- 370. Leslie A. Lyga, comment sheet received October 3, 2018 (Lyga_089)
- 371. Trisha Lynch, oral comments delivered September 20, 2018 (Lynch_130)
- 372. Michael Lyon, email dated October 29, 2018 (Lyon_510)
- 373. Edward Ma, oral comments notes received September 27, 2018 (Ma_076)
- 374. Georjana Macri, email dated October 29, 2018 (Macri_920)
- 375. Sandeep Mahale, email dated October 29, 2018 (Mahale_825)
- 376. Andrew Manoff, oral comments delivered September 20, 2018 (Manoff_136)
- 377. Constantin Maragoudakis, letter dated October 10, 2018 (Maragoudakis_329)
- 378. Raffaella Marcinkiewicz, comment sheet received October 15, 2018 (Marcinkiewicz_2383)
- 379. Michael Marcus, email dated October 29, 2018 (Marcus_921)
- 380. Marie, oral comments delivered October 3, 2018 (Marie_267)
- 381. Mari, email dated October 29, 2018 (Mari_395)
- 382. Carol Marker, letter dated October 5, 2018 (Marker_2377)
- 383. Veevee Martinez, email dated October 29, 2018 (Martinez_427)
- 384. Pilar Maschi Critical Resistance, oral comments delivered October 3, 2018 (Maschi_241)
- 385. Glenn Mathes, email dated August 15, 2018 (Mathes_024)
- 386. Ryoko Mathes, email dated October 29, 2018 (Mathes_922)
- 387. Sam Matt, email dated October 29, 2018 (Matt_780)
- 388. Allen Maurer, comment sheet received October 12, 2018 (Maurer_2376)
- 389. Winnifred Maxwell, email dated October 29, 2018 (Maxwell_413)
- 390. Chandler McArthur, oral comments delivered September 20, 2018 (McArthur_124)

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391. Lourdes Mejia-Rios, email dated October 29, 2018 (Mejia-Rios_737)
392. metre212@gmail.com, email dated September 20, 2018 (metre212_001)
393. John Miller, oral comments delivered September 27, 2018 (Miller_219) and oral comments notes received October 29, 2018 (Miller_835)
394. Chris Milson, email dated October 29, 2018 (Milson_725)
395. Lamba Minal, email dated October 29, 2018 (Minal_832)
396. Anna Minsky, comment sheet received September 27, 2018 (Minsky_063)
397. Joseph Mirabella, email dated September 13, 2018 (Mirabella_025)
398. Amanda Mohamed, email dated October 29, 2018 (Mohamed_813)
399. Kris Monaco, email dated October 29, 2018 (Monaco_704)
400. Elizabeth Mooney, email dated October 29, 2018 (Mooney_790)
401. Rosina Morales, email dated October 29, 2018 (Morales_599)
402. Ian Moran, email dated October 29, 2018 (Moran_765)
403. Macartney Morris, email dated October 29, 2018 (Morris_412)
404. Sylvia Morse, letter dated October 23, 2018 (Morse_320)
405. Ryuji Mukae, email dated October 29, 2018 (Mukae_946)
406. Rudy Mulak, email dated October 29, 2018 (Mulak_924)
407. Roksana Mun, email dated October 29, 2018 (Mun_463)
408. Yonatan Nadelman, email dated October 29, 2018 (Nadelman_715)
409. Rene Naidier, email dated October 29, 2018 (Naidier_962)
410. d newcomb, email dated October 29, 2018 (Newcomb_724)
411. Jessie Ngok, email dated October 29, 2018 (Ngok_978)
412. Tanya Nguyen, email dated October 29, 2018 (Nguyen_898), email dated August 19, 2018 (Nguyen_026), email dated September 19, 2018 (Nguyen_027), and email dated October 29, 2018 (Nguyen_520)
413. Noelle Nightingale, letter dated October 25, 2018 (Nightingale_953)
414. Marco Nocella, email dated October 29, 2018 (Nocella_793)
415. T. Urayoan Noel, comment sheet received October 3, 2018 (Noel_090)
416. Michael Nuzzi, email dated October 29, 2018 (Nuzzi_608)
417. Patricia Nuzzi, email dated October 29, 2018 (Nuzzi_812)
418. Sandy O'Heaven, oral comments delivered September 20, 2018 (O'Heaven_125)
419. delivered September 20, 2018 (Orrecho_122)
420. Tom Paglia, email dated October 29, 2018 (Paglia_891)
421. Pam, comment sheet received September 20, 2018 (Pam_028)
422. Vernalie Panchame, email dated October 29, 2018 (Panchame_600)
423. Kirit Parekh, comment sheet received October 29, 2018 (Parekh_954)
424. Arline Parks, oral comments delivered October 3, 2018 (Parks_251)
425. Alfredo Parraga, email dated October 29, 2018 (Parraga_772)
426. Mike Pascuzzi, email dated October 29, 2018 (Pascuzzi_776)
427. Anne Pasek, email dated October 29, 2018 (Pasek_391)
428. Anna Pastoressa, oral comments notes received September 27, 2018 (Pastoressa_067) and oral comments delivered September 27, 2018 (Pastoressa_194)
429. Patty, comment sheet received September 27, 2018 (Patty_060)
430. Kat Pena, email dated October 29, 2018 (Pena_729)
431. Frances Perez, member, No New Jails, oral comments delivered October 3, 2018 (Perez_246)
432. Joe Pfifferling, comment sheet received October 12, 2018 (Pfifferling_2379)
433. Amanda Philip, email dated October 29, 2018 (Philip_312)

- 434. Victoria Phillips, member, Urban Justice Project; Visionary, oral comments delivered September 20, 2018 (Phillips_127)
- 435. Sydney Pickman, email dated October 29, 2018 (Pickman_770)
- 436. Wendy Pincus, email dated October 29, 2018 (Pincus_723)
- 437. John Pinto, letter dated October 15, 2018 (Pinto_335)
- 438. Justin Pollock, oral comments delivered September 20, 2018 (Pollock_103)
- 439. Douglas Potter, email dated October 29, 2018 (Potter_2371)
- 440. Piotr Przybylski, email dated October 29, 2018 (Przybylski_2373)
- 441. Guzal Rahner, email dated October 29, 2018 (Rahner_769)
- 442. Joe Rahner, emails dated October 29, 2018 (Rahner_816) (Rahner_928)
- 443. Casey Reckman, email dated October 29, 2018 (Reckman_955)
- 444. Aaron Reichel, email dated October 29, 2018 (Reichel_663)
- 445. Y Reinberg, email dated October 29, 2018 (Reinberg_496)
- 446. Pam Reinertsen, email dated October 29, 2018 (Reinertsen_930)
- 447. Anne Renda, emails dated October 29, 2018 (Renda_821) (Renda_826)
- 448. Concerned Resident, email dated October 29, 2018 (Resident_378)
- 449. Concerned Resident, email dated October 29, 2018 (Resident_392)
- 450. Kevin Rettig, oral comments delivered September 20, 2018 (Rettig_133)
- 451. Teepoo Riaz, emails dated September 19, 2018 (Riaz_029) and (Riaz_899)
- 452. Stanley Richards, oral comments delivered October 3, 2018 (Richards_256)
- 453. d Richman, email dated October 29, 2018 (Richman_576)
- 454. Nina Riddel, email dated October 29, 2018 (Riddel_981)
- 455. Daniel Rigazzi, email dated October 29, 2018 (Rigazzi_968)
- 456. Adiran Rios, email dated October 29, 2018 (Rios_760)
- 457. Calpurnya Roberts, email dated October 29, 2018 (Roberts_390)
- 458. Joy Roberts, email dated October 29, 2018 (Roberts_810)
- 459. Maritza Rodriguez, oral comments delivered October 3, 2018 (Rodriguez_253)
- 460. Hector Rodriguez, email dated October 29, 2018 (Rodriguez_749)
- 461. Marci Rosa, oral comments delivered September 20, 2018 (Rosa_114)
- 462. Lorenzo Rosario, comment sheet received October 15, 2018 (Rosario_2384)
- 463. Rosanne Rosario, comment sheet received October 15, 2018 (Rosario_2385)
- 464. Aura Rosenberg, oral comments notes received September 27, 2018 (Rosenberg_073) and oral comments delivered September 27, 2018 (Rosenberg_200)
- 465. Rita Rosenfeld, email dated October 29, 2018 (Rosenfeld_982)
- 466. Alina S, email dated October 29, 2018 (Alina_477)
- 467. Alfonse Salamina, emails dated October 29, 2018 (Salamina_785) (Salamina_819)
- 468. Benjamin Samson, comment sheet received October 15, 2018 (Samson_2387)
- 469. Joseph Sanderson, email dated August 15, 2018 (Sanderson_031)
- 470. Carmine Santaniello, email dated October 29, 2018 (Santaniello_668)
- 471. Fabio Sborea, email dated October 29, 2018 (Sborea_932)
- 472. Gloria Scheiman, email dated October 29, 2018 (Scheiman_960)
- 473. Andrei Scheinkman, email dated October 29, 2018 (Scheinkman_894)
- 474. Robert Schwab, email dated October 29, 2018 (Schwab_814)
- 475. Andy Scruton, oral comments delivered September 20, 2018 (Scruton_129)
- 476. John Sendlein, email dated October 29, 2018 (Sendlein_933)
- 477. Bhavin Shah, email dated October 29, 2018 (Shah_781)
- 478. V. Shaknis, email dated October 29, 2018 (Shaknis_734)
- 479. Eliot Shapiro, email dated October 29, 2018 (Shapiro_751)

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480. Davey Shark, oral comments delivered October 3, 2018 (Shark_242)
481. Sonali Sharma, email dated October 29, 2018 (Sharma_831)
482. Diana Sherman, email dated October 29, 2018 (Sherman_595)
483. Rosemary Sherman, email dated October 29, 2018 (Sherman_744)
484. Yma Sherren, email dated October 29, 2018 (Sherren_741)
485. Michelle Sholtis, email dated October 29, 2018 (Sholtis_522)
486. Roberta Shwide, email dated October 29, 2018 (Shwide_787)
487. Claire Silberman, email dated October 29, 2018 (Silberman_802)
488. Maureen Silverman, member, No New Jails, oral comments delivered September 27, 2018 (Silverman_201)
489. Akiva Sklar, email dated October 29, 2018 (Sklar_611)
490. Carrie Smith, oral comments notes received September 27, 2018 (Smith_074) and oral comments delivered September 27, 2018 (Smith_211)
491. Steven Sobelsohn, oral comments delivered September 26, 2018 (Sobelsohn_149), and oral comments notes received October 29, 2018 (Sobelsohn_934)
492. Sid Socolar, email dated October 29, 2018 (Socolar_796)
493. Alfredo Soto, email dated October 29, 2018 (Soto_799)
494. C Spreizer, email dated October 29, 2018 (Spreizer_615)
495. Kathleen Stack, email dated October 29, 2018 (Stack_945)
496. David Stein, email dated October 29, 2018 (Stein_718)
497. Stacy Steingart, email dated October 29, 2018 (Steingart_967)
498. Patricia Stokes, email dated October 29, 2018 (Stokes_458)
499. Susan Suarez, oral comments notes received September 27, 2018 (Suarez_068) and oral comments delivered September 27, 2018 (Suarez_214)
500. Vera Sung, email dated October 29, 2018 (Sung_738)
501. Jill Sung, email dated October 29, 2018 (Sung_942)
502. M. Surajballi, email dated October 29, 2018 (Surajballi_961)
503. Lena Sze, email dated October 29, 2018 (Sze_739)
504. Devante Tate, oral comments delivered September 20, 2018 (Tate_116) and oral comments delivered September 26, 2018 (Tate_180)
505. Damian Tejada, member, People Power Movement, oral comments delivered October 3, 2018 (Tejada_PPM_237)
506. Chrissa Theodore, email dated October 29, 2018 (Theodore_762)
507. Robert Thibault, oral comments notes received September 27, 2018 (Thibault_064)
508. Robert Thigout, oral comments delivered September 27, 2018 (Thigout_234)
509. Richard Thornhill, email dated October 29, 2018 (Thornhill_487)
510. Amy Torres, oral comments delivered September 27, 2018 (Torres_212)
511. Abel Torres, email dated October 29, 2018 (Torres_972)
512. Gia Tran, email dated October 29, 2018 (Tran_761)
513. Diana Tse, oral comments delivered September 27, 2018 (Tse_204)
514. Anahid Ugurlayan, email dated October 29, 2018 (Ugurlayan_779)
515. Jamie Uhrig, email dated October 29, 2018 (Uhrig_836)
516. Unknown, letter dated undated Unknown_002)
517. unknown, oral comments delivered October 3, 2018 (unknown_254)
518. unknown, oral comments delivered October 3, 2018 (unknown_264)
519. Adrian Untermyer, email dated September 20, 2018 (Untermyer_285)
520. Charlie Vavruska, oral comments delivered September 26, 2018 (Vavruska_140)
521. Leslyann Velilla, email dated October 29, 2018 (Velilla_592)

- 522. Elli Villegas, email dated October 29, 2018 (Villegas_936)
- 523. Geneva Viralam, email dated October 29, 2018 (Viralam_753)
- 524. Cynthia Vos-Wein, email dated October 29, 2018 (Vos-Wein_827)
- 525. Patrick Waldo, oral comments delivered September 27, 2018 (Waldo_222)
- 526. Walker People Power Movement, oral comments delivered October 3, 2018 (Walker_PPM_238)
- 527. Denise Wallace, email dated October 29, 2018 (Wallace_971)
- 528. William Walsh Senior Vice President Hersha Hospitality Trust, letter dated October 12, 2018 (Walsh_095)
- 529. Hannah Walsh, email dated October 29, 2018 (Walsh_839)
- 530. Kurt Walters, email dated October 29, 2018 (Walters_756)
- 531. Tadd Wamester, email dated October 29, 2018 (Wamster_470)
- 532. Alison Warner, email dated September 18, 2018 (Warner_032)
- 533. Tom Warns, email dated October 29, 2018 (Warns_743)
- 534. Carolyn Weaver, email dated October 29, 2018 (Weaver_464)
- 535. Crystie Wei, email dated August 23, 2018 (Wei_033)
- 536. Alexander Weinstein, oral comments delivered September 26, 2018 (Weinstein_174)
- 537. Bryan Weldon, oral comments delivered September 27, 2018 (Weldon_224)
- 538. Seth P. Welins, email dated October 29, 2018 (Welins_750)
- 539. Bryan Welton, member, No New Jails, oral comments delivered September 20, 2018 (Welton_139)
- 540. Naomi Werne, comment sheet received October 29, 2018 (Werne_325)
- 541. Bob Weston, email dated October 29, 2018 (Weston_937)
- 542. Adam Whiteman, email dated October 29, 2018 (Whiteman_938)
- 543. Nathan Williams, oral comments delivered September 26, 2018 (Williams_163)
- 544. Rae Winkelstein, email dated October 29, 2018 (Winkelstein_895)
- 545. Katie Winkelstein-Duveneck, email dated October 29, 2018 (Winkelstein-Duveneck_956)
- 546. Eileen Witschger, email dated October 29, 2018 (Witschger_964)
- 547. Grace Wong, member, No New Jails, oral comments delivered September 26, 2018 (Wong_157)
- 548. Mia Wong, email dated October 29, 2018 (Wong_432)
- 549. Eileen Xie, email dated August 17, 2018 (Xie_036)
- 550. Mike Yang, emails dated August 16, 2018 (Yang_037) and October 29, 2018 (Yang_740)
- 551. Carolyn Yao, comment sheet received September 27, 2018 (Yao_059)
- 552. Ying Yasitu, comment sheet received September 27, 2018 (Yasitu_062)
- 553. Veronica York, email dated October 29, 2018 (York_805)
- 554. Zamira Yuldasheva, email dated October 29, 2018 (Yuldasheva_783)
- 555. Michelle Zapata, comment sheet received September 26, 2018 (Zapata_055)
- 556. Victor Zarate, email dated August 19, 2018 (Zarate_038)
- 557. Roman Zelichenko, oral comments delivered September 26, 2018 (Zelichenko_181)
- 558. Ben Zhang, email dated October 29, 2018 (Zhang_448)
- 559. Jieyun Zhou, emails dated August 16, 2018 (Zhou_005) and dated August 17, 2018 (Zhou_039)
- 560. Jeffrey Zimmer, email dated October 29, 2018 (Zimmer_534)
- 561. Hania Zlotnik, email dated October 29, 2018 (Zlotnik_546)
- 562. Dragana Zoric, email dated October 29, 2018 (Zoric_939)

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563. comment sheet received September 26, 2018 (Unknown_046)

564. comment sheet received September 26, 2018 (Unknown_047)

PETITIONS

Talbot Gardens Condominium Petition October 30, 2018 (TGC_Petition_952)

Andy Falkin, BRG Management, LLC Petition October 30, 2018 (BRG_Petition_286)

Petition from the Diego Beekman Mutual Housing Association, approx 600 signatories (DBMHA_Petition_278)

NoJailDeblasio.com, approx 6,000 signatories Petition October 29, 2018 (NJD_Petition_279)

Petition October 29, 2018 (Petition_328)

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Barry Wollner (Wollner_551)

Alexander Barkin (Barkin_1746)

Marie-Pascale Chauvel (Chauvel_1742)

charles foehner (foehner_1743)

Jenny Foehner-Speed (Foehner-

Speed_1744)

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Donald Martell (Martell_1747)

Glenn Mathes (Mathes_1748)

Julio Moreno (Moreno_1749)

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Lydia Brassard (Brassard_516)

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Agatha Irish (Irish_387)

Sarah Lurie (Lurie_435)

Daniel Tan (Tan_431)

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Jade Levine (Levine_418)
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Sazia (Sazia_423)
Greg Baffuto (Baffuto_1754)
Julia Lubey (Lubey_1756)
Simone Meltesen (Meltesen_1757)
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Sara Bloom, Form Letter October 30, 2018
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Elaine Cao (Cao_415)
Colette Flake-Bunz, Form Letter October
30, 2018 (Flake-Bunz_687)
Alexandra Grant (Grant_471)
Joan McDonough (McDonough_590)
Calvin Miceli-Nelson (Miceli-Nelson_505)
Anita Pomerance, Form Letter October 30,
2018 (Pomerance_694)
Icelyn Reads (Reads_421)
Ser Rodriguez (Rodriguez_476)
Nancy Simmons (Simmons_542)
Bonnie Tse (Tse_445)
Jennifer Alden (Alden_1805)
Elaine Allman (Allman_1785)
Lib Avitabile (Avitabile_1779)
Elise Bacolas (Bacolas_1809)
N Bain (Bain_1770)
Fay Barrows (Barrows_1803)
Ellen Brecher (Brecher_1787)
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Candice Campagnola (Campagnola_1819)
Carla Cherry (Cherry_1791)
Paula Chrysostome (Chrysostome_1810)
Chuck Citrin (Citrin_1801)
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Mimi Daitz (Daitz_1786)
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Shelley Evans (Evans_1793)

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PHEDRA REED (REED_1767)
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William Roberson (Roberson_1762)
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natasha schwartz (schwartz_1795)
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William Sheldon (Sheldon_1806)
pam spritzer (spritzer_1818)
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Marilyn Strozak (Strozak_1765)
Barbara Taylor (Taylor_1812)
Glenn Williams (Williams_1788)

Neila Wyman (Wyman_1799)
Marcia Yerman (Yerman_1768)
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roberta zuckerman (zuckerman_1796)
roberta zuckerman (zuckerman_1797)

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Elaine and Lawrence Cole (Cole_636)
Jim Covell (Covell_544)
Lisa Danser (Danser_585)
F Diaz (Diaz_564)
Tom Edmonds (Edmonds_594)
Kehkeshan Hafeez (Hafeez_588)
Elleen Hudon (Hudon_569)
jartogolde (jartogolde_571)
Sam Kerns (Kerns_550)
Oksana Khafizova (Khafizova_613)
Shannon Kimball (Kimball_488)
Mel Kivel (Kivel_575)
Phyllis Kivel (Kivel_622)
Lisa Kremer (Kremer_621)
Monica Lagnado (Lagnado_654)
Judy Liang (Liang_438)
Mabel Ma (Ma_535)
Cindy Martinez (Martinez_529)
Anthony Mavilia (Mavilia_614)
Harry Mayer (Mayer_502)
Danielle Mendoza (Mendoza_501)
Thomas Mitchell (Mitchell_441)
Antonio Morales (Morales_563)
Elizabeth Morris (Morris_528)
Matthew Nadelson (Nadelson_474)
Laura Nusscaneda (Nusscaneda_568)
Brittany Ober (Ober_591)
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Yelena Poretskaya (Poretskaya_538)
Rise Shifra Shamansky (Shamansky_494)
Rosemary and Lewis Sherman
(Sherman_500)
Roberta Shwide (Shwide_616)

Daron Sillman (Sillman_545)
Carmen Silva (Silva_570)
Diane Silversmith (Silversmith_554)
Gary Smoke (Smoke_617)
Sudham (Sudham_485)
Gustav Tracchia (Tracchia_503)
John Ulrich (Ulrich_553)
Celesta Ulrich (Ulrich_562)
Andrea Ulrich (Ulrich_589)
DB Varney (Varney_661)
Chris Wallace (Wallace_638)
Patricia Welch (Welch_547)
Paul Winter (Winter_467)
Rich (Rich_439)
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(celinazyskowska_1832)
Olga Cendroski (Cendroski_1833)
Prince Charming (Charming_1838)
Bagatta, Cristina (Cristina_1847)
Edna Davoudi (Davoudi_1854)
Patricia DiPeri (DiPeri_1870)
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Robert Fisher (Fisher_1823)
John Fitzpatrick (Fitzpatrick_1826)
Anne Forman (Forman_1859)
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Kathy Furth (Furth_1851)
Mike Gittens (Gittens_1866)

Glenda Glenda (Glenda_1848)
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Krishan Kumar (Kumar_1829)
Diana Kurz (Kurz_1855)
Stephen Laurance (Laurance_1852)
Annette Mandis (Mandis_1857)
Drew Mihalik (Mihalik_1830)
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Prezpcg Prezpcg (Prezpcg_1871)
Juan Rodriguez (Rodriguez_1865)
Juan Rodriguez (Rodriguez_1867)
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(sharonstatter@gmail.com_1843)
Jonathan Sperber (Sperber_1820)
Ilana Taubman (Taubman_1862)
Janet Thomas (Thomas_1844)
Richard Thornhill (Thornhill_1861)
Richard Vollkommer (Vollkommer_1834)
Richard Vollkommer (Vollkommer_1842)
greg wojtusiak (wojtusiak_1856)
Hillel Wolfson (Wolfson_1868)
Dassy Zern (Zern_1825)

FORM LETTER #7

Helen Bryan (Bryan_549)
Katherine Bini (Bini_667)
Maxine Blumenfeld (Blumenfeld_479)
Acadia Cutschall (Cutschall_940)
Millicent Edusei (Edusei_552)
Carole Eisner (Eisner_648)
Alvin Gonzalez (Gonzalez_669)
Alvin Gonzalez (Gonzalez_671)
Susan Harmon (Harmon_632)
Phillip Hope (Hope_655)
Mary Kalinowski (Kalinowski_628)
Meredith Kent-Berman (Kent-Berman_509)
Kathleen Keske (Keske_457)
Laura Koulish (Koulish_649)
Joseph Massey (Massey_630)
Jayne Merkel (Merkel_584)
Marc Milgrom (Milgrom_539)
Rachelle Mozman (Mozman_507)
Emily O'Leary (O'Leary_606)
Rena P (Rena_658)
Melissa Paige (Paige_498)
Myriam Pierre (Pierre_686)
Roberta Prada (Prada_657)

CM Pyle (Pyle_666)
Christina Rhode (Rhode_565)
Susan Russo (Russo_601)
Gigi Sanchez (Sanchez_683)
Amanda Scuder (Scuder_640)
Nancy Simmons (Simmons_540)
Nancy Simmons (Simmons_543)
Max Stein (Stein_635)
Yasmin Tayyab (Tayyab_673)
Adam Vrbanic (Vrbanic_533)
Anton Vysotskiy (Vysotskiy_651)
Erin White (White_526)
Lee Wiggins (Wiggins_678)
Jennifer Alberghini (Alberghini_2035)
Nicole Alexander (Alexander_1960)
Sue Amejjide (Amejjide_2069)
Janet Anderson (Anderson_2018)
jane atlas (atlas_1955)
Ken Bachtold (Bachtold_1927)
REBECCA BAH (BAHR_2029)
Sinbad Baron (Baron_1874)
Liliana Belkin (Belkin_1946)
Jo Bellomo (Bellomo_2098)

NYC Borough-Based Jail System

Jonathan Ben-Menachem (Ben-Menachem_1981)
bonnie berlinghof (berlinghof_1900)
Alex Betser (Betser_2147)
Melania Bettarelli (Bettarelli_1902)
Diane Bijou (Bijou_2067)
Nyla Bissram (Bissram_2007)
Rachel Bloom (Bloom_2154)
Linda Blyer (Blyer_2124)
Brian Bomeisler (Bomeisler_1906)
Carol boro-weiner (boro-weiner_2036)
L Borus (Borus_2125)
David Bosler (Bosler_2094)
Heidi Bota (Bota_2078)
Barbara Brett (Brett_2077)
carol broll (broll_1887)
sondra brooks (brooks_2117)
Charles Browning (Browning_2129)
GW Burrill (Burrill_2024)
Linda Burson (Burson_2002)
Charla Burton (Burton_2034)
Anthon Cali (Cali_2021)
Francie Campbell (Campbell_2100)
Marisa Carrasco (Carrasco_1962)
George Carter (Carter_2141)
Laura Caseley (Caseley_2152)
Cynthia Cater (Cater_1988)
chistine centineo (centineo_2084)
christine centineo (centineo_2089)
Flo Ceravolo (Ceravolo_1881)
Claudio Chamorro (Chamorro_1985)
Valerie Champagne (Champagne_2146)
Gary Chanowitz (Chanowitz_1899)
JENNIFER CHENG (CHENG_1892)
Christine Cheng (Cheng_2066)
Ann CHIAVERINI (CHIAVERINI_1995)
Judith Choate (Choate_2076)
Joy Chodan (Chodan_2083)
Carla Christian (Christian_1989)
claudia cipri (cipri_2080)
Mendie Cohn (Cohn_2014)
Doreen Cooper (Cooper_1941)
Tania Cossio (Cossio_1997)
Michaela Crowther (Crowther_2121)
Acadia Cutschall (Cutschall_1936)
Frank Deal (Deal_2112)
N DeBono (DeBono_2015)
Sjoerd DeJong (DeJong_2044)
Michael Diamond (Diamond_2104)
Jacalyn Dinhofer (Dinhofer_1974)
Tanyi Distol (Distol_2099)
ann doherty (doherty_2010)
Sarah Dolinar (Dolinar_1903)
harold donohue (donohue_2107)
Stephen Duncan (Duncan_1898)
Rebecca Duras (Duras_2130)
Tanya Ellman (Ellman_1885)
Pilar Enright (Enright_1991)
Richard Evans (Evans_1876)
T. F. (F._2136)
Jennifer Falsetta (Falsetta_1990)
Rima Fand (Fand_2057)
A Fdancis (Fdancis_2105)
Fran Feil (Feil_1978)
Isidora Finkelstein (Finkelstein_1987)
Roz Forman (Forman_1965)
Roz Forman (Forman_2132)
Seth Foss (Foss_2139)
Dorothy Fox (Fox_2046)
Paul Freibott (Freibott_2149)
Su Friedrich (Friedrich_1984)
Susan Friedwald (Friedwald_1929)
Nora Gaines (Gaines_2071)
Kathleen Gallo (Gallo_1879)
Kathleen Gallo (Gallo_2093)
Christian Garcia (Garcia_1897)
Jose Garcia (Garcia_2003)
Betty Gassner (Gassner_2068)
CHARLES GERBER (GERBER_1963)
Eileen Glodowski (Glodowski_2030)
Jill Godmilow (Godmilow_1912)
Jeannie Goldman (Goldman_1890)
Gail Goldsmith (Goldsmith_1958)
Gail Goldsmith (Goldsmith_2135)
Katherine Gooch-Breault (Gooch-Breault_1947)
Kahlil Goodwyn (Goodwyn_1954)
Kahlil Goodwyn (Goodwyn_2133)
karen gorney (gorney_1883)
Eileen Graciano (Graciano_2038)
Blanche Greenstein (Greenstein_2102)
Amy Greer (Greer_2128)
Jeffrey Grossman (Grossman_2005)
Donna Grossman (Grossman_2090)
Richard Guier (Guier_2000)
Richard Guier (Guier_2137)

Sylvia Hack (Hack_1888)
 Tasrin Haider (Haider_2075)
 Terry Hasan (Hasan_1923)
 Emily He (He_1918)
 Vanessa Holden (Holden_2037)
 Amina Holman (Holman_2062)
 Roslyn Huebener (Huebener_1908)
 Myles Hunt (Hunt_1926)
 obie hunt (hunt_2114)
 Audrey Huzenis (Huzenis_2055)
 Dorene Hyman (Hyman_2131)
 Theresa Incagnoli (Incagnoli_2106)
 Jacob Ismail (Ismail_2110)
 DANA IVEY (IVEY_1910)
 Andrea Jalickee (Jalickee_2053)
 Conney Joa (Joa_1916)
 Maureen Johns-Davila (Johns-Davila_1904)
 Catherine Jones (Jones_1979)
 Mariema Jones (Jones_2025)
 Olga Jones (Jones_2143)
 Priscilla Jordan (Jordan_1952)
 Jennifer Josephy (Josephy_2101)
 Marilyn Kaggen (Kaggen_2120)
 Mary Kalinowski (Kalinowski_1880)
 Tania Kamensky (Kamensky_2045)
 jane karetny (karetny_1999)
 Dennis Kass (Kass_2079)
 Alix Keast (Keast_2111)
 Howard Kee (Kee_2060)
 Sandra Kennedy (Kennedy_2095)
 Timothy Kirk (Kirk_2050)
 Timothy Kirk (Kirk_2140)
 Nancy Koenigsberg (Koenigsberg_1925)
 Theo Kogan (Kogan_2006)
 Laura Koulish (Koulish_2012)
 Kristin Kramer (Kramer_2115)
 Janie Krasnogor (Krasnogor_1889)
 elias kulukundis (kulukundis_1971)
 PAULINE KUYLER (KUYLER_1893)
 Suzanne Lamuniere (Lamuniere_1921)
 Cady Landa (Landa_2027)
 Thomas LaRossa (LaRossa_2085)
 Patricia Laska (Laska_1896)
 Stephen Lehew (Lehew_1992)
 Mike Lenowsky (Lenowsky_2113)
 Judy Leon (Leon_2074)
 Rhoda Levine (Levine_1964)
 Rhoda Levine (Levine_2134)
 Elana Levinson (Levinson_1961)
 Erma Lewis (Lewis_1966)
 Ruth Liberman (Liberman_2040)
 Michelle Lin-Luse (Lin-Luse_1877)
 Heather Loughran (Loughran_1983)
 Moya Luckett (Luckett_1998)
 Barbara Macek (Macek_1905)
 ARK MACIAK (MACIAK_1950)
 Juan Marchena (Marchena_2127)
 Jack Marcus (Marcus_1996)
 Martin Margolis (Margolis_2122)
 Marion Marino (Marino_2026)
 John Markowitz (Markowitz_2119)
 John Martin (Martin_2033)
 Juan Martinez (Martinez_1875)
 Giacinto Mattera (Mattera_1943)
 kelly mccormick (mccormick_2047)
 Jessie McDade (McDade_1873)
 Douglas Mcdougall (Mcdougall_2016)
 Caroline McGill (McGill_1924)
 Michele McGowan (McGowan_1878)
 Jose Medina (Medina_1959)
 Alma Medina (Medina_2065)
 Vicente mejia (mejia_1986)
 Susan Meltzer (Meltzer_1914)
 Neil Merrick (Merrick_2013)
 PERICLES MIHALAS (MIHALAS_2092)
 Catherine Mirabella (Mirabella_2009)
 Lorraine Mitchell (Mitchell_2048)
 valerie Molof (Molof_1907)
 Donna Monroe (Monroe_2028)
 Frances Morfin (Morfin_2087)
 Theodore Mornel (Mornel_2126)
 Regi Mueller (Mueller_2109)
 S. Nam (Nam_1882)
 S. Nam (Nam_2123)
 Lawrence Nash (Nash_1968)
 Rachel Nass (Nass_2001)
 Bruce Nemerowsky (Nemerowsky_1931)
 Stanley Nevins (Nevins_2017)
 Catherine Nicholas (Nicholas_2039)
 Fredrick Nicholson (Nicholson_2011)
 Rita Okore (Okore_2051)
 Melissa Paige (Paige_2072)
 Martha Pascual (Pascual_2031)
 Virginia Patrick (Patrick_1969)
 Pippa Pearthree (Pearthree_2116)
 Mary Perillo (Perillo_2020)

NYC Borough-Based Jail System

Joe Pfister (Pfister_2043)
Vera Pohland (Pohland_1942)
Elizabeth Polanco (Polanco_1967)
Sonja Ponjevic (Ponjevic_1922)
Kerrie Pons (Pons_2061)
leilani puerto (puerto_2151)
Dacio Quintana (Quintana_2145)
Hubertus Raben (Raben_1993)
Brenda Randolph (Randolph_1994)
ROBERT RANKINS (RANKINS_1894)
MAdeline Ring (Ring_1930)
Judith Rissenberg (Rissenberg_1884)
Emily Roldan (Roldan_1919)
Bruce Rosen (Rosen_1934)
Sarah Ross (Ross_1940)
David Roth (Roth_2108)
Donnie Rotkin (Rotkin_1945)
Michael Rowin (Rowin_1970)
Ellen Rubin (Rubin_2153)
Lawrence Rush (Rush_1913)
Susan Russo (Russo_2058)
lois s (s_1915)
Wilfredo Santiago (Santiago_1937)
rosemarie santiesteban (santiesteban_1938)
Ilena Satin (Satin_2063)
Caroline Saul (Saul_1953)
Randy Savicky (Savicky_1901)
Jeanne Savino (Savino_1956)
Frances Saykaly (Saykaly_2008)
Myra Schechtman (Schechtman_1973)
Alice Schneider (Schneider_1977)
Peter Schneider (Schneider_2056)
elizabeth Schulte (Schulte_2019)
Elizabeth Schwartz (Schwartz_2023)
marc scott (scott_2097)
Jeannie Segall (Segall_1949)
Tami Shaloum (Shaloum_1891)
Andrey Shamahlov (Shamahlov_1976)
Andrey Shamahlov (Shamahlov_2096)
Scott Sheidlower (Sheidlower_2054)
William Sheldon (Sheldon_2032)
Karlán Sick (Sick_2073)
Bobbi Siegelbaum (Siegelbaum_2059)
Beatrice Simmonds (Simmonds_2103)
Doris Solomon (Solomon_1917)
Zoe Stark (Stark_2138)
Ania Stempi (Stempi_2082)
David Stern (Stern_2144)
David Sternberg (Sternberg_1951)
Vera Sticker (Sticker_1957)
Michael Stocker (Stocker_2052)
helene stoller (stoller_1886)
Alexandra Tabibnia (Tabibnia_2086)
Marie Taylor (Taylor_2081)
Michele Temple (Temple_1909)
Peter Tesoro (Tesoro_1932)
Michelle Thomas (Thomas_1939)
Jacqueline Thomas (Thomas_2091)
Ila Thompson (Thompson_2118)
Alexis Thornton (Thornton_2042)
Temy Torre (Torre_1972)
Gina Trent (Trent_2148)
Sheryl Uss (Uss_2064)
Hector Vasquez (Vasquez_2049)
BLANCA VAZQUEZ (VAZQUEZ_1895)
Joan Victor (Victor_1944)
Adam Vrbanic (Vrbanic_1920)
Frederick Vreeland (Vreeland_2004)
Owen Waite (Waite_1980)
Lili Weeks (Weeks_2041)
Courtney Weida (Weida_2088)
Carolyn Wember (Wember_2070)
KH White (White_1948)
Lois White (White_1975)
Paul Wood (Wood_2022)
Amy Woodin (Woodin_1982)
Rosalind Wriddle (Wriddle_1911)
Monique Wust (Wust_2142)
erin Yarrobino (Yarrobino_2150)
Julie Zellat (Zellat_1928)
Roberta Zuckerman (Zuckerman_1933)
Roberta Zuckerman (Zuckerman_1935)

FORM LETTER #8

Brenda Charles (Charles_633)
Sonya Fry (Fry_665)
Sharon Gensler (Gensler_693)
Eileen Glodowski (Glodowski_682)
Kimberly Goode (Goode_637)
Roslyn Huebener (Huebener_525)

Margo Lars (Lars_620)
 Adina Mamon (Mamon_629)
 Virginia Patrick (Patrick_680)
 Scott Rigby (Rigby_695)
 Emily Roldan (Roldan_527)
 Kari Thorstensen (Thorstensen_644)
 JK Van Nort (VanNort_696)
 Camilo Villarreal (Villarreal_524)
 Rosslind Wriddle (Wriddle_660)
 Ben Zhang (Zhang_446)
 John Adams (Adams_2175)
 mumtaz afreen (afreen_2222)
 faulkner allocco (allocco_2276)
 Andrew Alloy (Alloy_2191)
 Angel Aulet (Aulet_2203)
 Liliana Belkin (Belkin_2192)
 Annie Bien (Bien_2167)
 Andrea Blackwell (Blackwell_2204)
 Gabriel Bobek (Bobek_2224)
 Ethel Bock (Bock_2200)
 Cynthia Bonnes (Bonnes_2277)
 carol boro-weiner (boro-weiner_2231)
 Myrna Borus (Borus_2273)
 Jennifer Bradley (Bradley_2186)
 Imani Brathwaite (Brathwaite_2180)
 Steven Burke (Burke_2240)
 Kristopher Burrell (Burrell_2169)
 Linda Burson (Burson_2217)
 Kathryn Camisa (Camisa_2235)
 Robert Carver (Carver_2201)
 jason catalano (catalano_2162)
 Robert Chapman (Chapman_2205)
 Paula Chrysostome (Chrysostome_2173)
 claudia cipri (cipri_2245)
 Scott Cohen (Cohen_2246)
 Patrick Connolly (Connolly_2213)
 Judith Davidsen (Davidsen_2278)
 Ronnye Davies (Davies_2171)
 Sharon Douglass (Douglass_2253)
 Mil Drysdale (Drysdale_2259)
 Fernanda Eberstadt (Eberstadt_2289)
 Kristina Eldredge (Eldredge_2275)
 Rose Emma (Emma_2250)
 Samantha Endrom (Endrom_2183)
 Marina Faelli (Faelli_2290)
 Tamara Flannagan-Ditmyer (Flannagan-Ditmyer_2195)
 Bobbie Flowers (Flowers_2263)
 Jesse Freed (Freed_2184)
 Tatiana Garcia (Garcia_2202)
 S Garfunkel (Garfunkel_2185)
 Michael Gary (Gary_2160)
 Michael Ginzberg (Ginzberg_2179)
 Richard Glasser (Glasser_2198)
 Sharon Goel (Goel_2295)
 Steve Gould (Gould_2225)
 Monica Graham (Graham_2272)
 Alexandra Grant (Grant_2299)
 Michael Green (Green_2163)
 Bonnie Hahn (Hahn_2258)
 Susan Halperin (Halperin_2227)
 Patricia Hannum (Hannum_2286)
 robert hardmond (hardmond_2208)
 Andrew Haynes (Haynes_2243)
 Deborah Hedwall (Hedwall_2269)
 Natalie Helms (Helms_2228)
 Molly Heron (Heron_2229)
 Corinne Heuvel (Heuvel_2241)
 Nancy Hoffman (Hoffman_2156)
 Elizabeth Kaune (Kaune_2215)
 Aixa Kendrick (Kendrick_2157)
 Kathleen Keske (Keske_2211)
 jean klein (klein_2291)
 James Kozlik (Kozlik_2188)
 Jane Kratochvil (Kratochvil_2247)
 Susan Kupferberg (Kupferberg_2161)
 M. LaFargue (LaFargue_2168)
 Philip Lauer (Lauer_2209)
 William Lawren (Lawren_2158)
 Fanny Lawren (Lawren_2176)
 Nancy Lenoble (Lenoble_2252)
 Gerson Lesser (Lesser_2193)
 Howard Lipton (Lipton_2194)
 J. Lombardi (Lombardi_2223)
 Douglas Lovelace (Lovelace_2249)
 Rachel Lowther (Lowther_2220)
 Patricia Mader (Mader_2255)
 Sally Mann (Mann_2274)
 Paul Manson (Manson_2172)
 John Markowitz (Markowitz_2271)
 Geraldine Martin (Martin_2279)
 Daniel McCarthy (McCarthy_2216)
 Therese McGinn (McGinn_2242)
 Arthur Minton (Minton_2219)
 Eugene Moss (Moss_2206)
 Kieran Mulcare (Mulcare_2285)

NYC Borough-Based Jail System

Gary Nedzweck (Nedzweck_2268)
Laura Neiman (Neiman_2264)
Christianna Nelson (Nelson_2236)
Samantha Ng (Ng_2298)
Florence Nislow (Nislow_2165)
NULL NULL (NULL_2218)
Nyemah O'Garro (O'Garro_2178)
dani ortolano (ortolano_2232)
Jennifer Parsons (Parsons_2174)
Wougene Patterson (Patterson_2233)
lewis payton (payton_2261)
Jeanne Pleines (Pleines_2230)
Diana Posner (Posner_2212)
Lora Price (Price_2288)
Dacio Quintana (Quintana_2297)
m r (r_2155)
Caren Rabinowitz (Rabinowitz_2257)
ROBERT Rankins (Rankins_2166)
William Rico (Rico_2293)
Javier Rivera (Rivera_2282)
Joy Roberts (Roberts_2270)
Rebeca Rodriguez (Rodriguez_2189)
Michael Rowin (Rowin_2280)
Jeff S (S_2234)
Michelle Sainsbury (Sainsbury_2210)
Ace Salgatar (Salgatar_2207)
donna sampson (sampson_2296)
Shawuan Samuels (Samuels_2294)
Randy Savicky (Savicky_2170)
Frances Saykaly (Saykaly_2254)
Margaret Scanlon (Scanlon_2159)
Amanda Scuder (Scuder_2300)
Cor Sha (Sha_2251)
Peggy Shorr (Shorr_2302)
dorothy siegel (siegel_2199)
Bobbi Siegelbaum (Siegelbaum_2238)
Beatrice Simmonds (Simmonds_2187)
Madeleine Sinor (Sinor_2265)
DORIS SOLOMON (SOLOMON_2181)
Ariana Solomon (Solomon_2281)
Madonna Starr (Starr_2164)
Anne-Elizabeth Straub (Straub_2260)
Sr Studios (Studios_2262)
Zoe Talbot (Talbot_2226)
Evelyn Thatcher (Thatcher_2248)
James. Tittle (Tittle_2266)
Ramelcy Uribe (Uribe_2214)
Sujan Vasavada (Vasavada_2239)
Michael Vaughan (Vaughan_2267)
Joe Vitacco (Vitacco_2196)
Owen Waite (Waite_2284)
Carla Waldron (Waldron_2256)
KEITH WALSH (WALSH_2244)
Brenda Watts-Larkins (Watts-Larkins_2283)
Glen Weisberg (Weisberg_2292)
DEIRDRE Weliky (Weliky_2177)
Christopher Weston (Weston_2287)
larry williams (williams_2301)
Val Wise (Wise_2237)
Ellen Wolfe (Wolfe_2221)
Meghann Wright (Wright_2197)
Mohamed Yar (Yar_2182)
Roberta Zuckerman (Zuckerman_2190)

FORM LETTER #9

Linda Banta (Banta_472)
Aline Euler (Euler_537)
Mara Goodman, Form Letter October 30, 2018 (Goodman_662)
Miriam Herscher (Herscher_417)
Cheryl Jones (Jones_560)
Matt Leung (Leung_517)
Cynthia Lopreto (Lopreto_523)
Kevin Loreque, Form Letter October 30, 2018 (Loreque_697)
Maria Muentes (Muentes_508)
Hurman Nicholson (Nicholson_555)
Windy Sengsatheuane, Form Letter October 30, 2018 (Sengsatheuane_676)
Jihene Serkhane (Serkhane_604)
Katherine Slawinski (Slawinski_598)
Emily Sun (Sun_609)
Joan Victor, Form Letter October 30, 2018 (Victor_641)
Seth Welins, Form Letter October 30, 2018 (Welins_670)
Rosalind Wriddle, Form Letter October 30, 2018 (Wriddle_656)
Nicole Alford (Alford_2334)

Rona Armillas (Armillas_2363)
Lisa Atkinson (Atkinson_2308)
Ken Bachtold (Bachtold_2343)
Robert Banov (Banov_2306)
Jo Bellomo (Bellomo_2315)
S Benmosch (Benmosch_2337)
Robert Berkow (Berkow_2324)
Colleen Bjornholm (Bjornholm_2358)
Vivian Bond (Bond_2311)
Bruce Brown (Brown_2347)
Randall Butler (Butler_2352)
Gabrielle Carlson (Carlson_2330)
Lynda Caspe (Caspe_2366)
Sondra Catarraso (Catarraso_2354)
Ilene Cento (Cento_2303)
Hyman Cohen (Cohen_2367)
Eugene Cornelius (Cornelius_2361)
Doris Cruz (Cruz_2329)
Chris Curran (Curran_2356)
Deborah Dalton (Dalton_2339)
Adam DeGroot (DeGroot_2353)
Samantha Endrom (Endrom_2338)
Jared Fiorino (Fiorino_2310)
Joachim Frank (Frank_2364)
Carol Friedland (Friedland_2369)
Michael Gary (Gary_2348)
Adrienne Germain (Germain_2312)
Jill Godmilow (Godmilow_2341)
Jeanne Goldman (Goldman_2362)
Stephen Gould (Gould_2350)
Connie Gruber (Gruber_2333)
Rebecca Haimowitz (Haimowitz_2365)
George Hudacko (Hudacko_2336)
Karen Hughes (Hughes_2319)

Barbara Johnson (Johnson_2349)
Joseph Jr. (Jr._2323)
Mona Kanin (Kanin_2327)
Jennifer Kaplab (Kaplab_2328)
Arthur Kendy (Kendy_2316)
Valerie Krepp (Krepp_2335)
Mini Liu (Liu_2313)
Carol Mahoney (Mahoney_2344)
athena malloy (malloy_2309)
John Markowitz (Markowitz_2359)
Adel Matar (Matar_2355)
Christine Mendoza (Mendoza_2317)
Catherine Mirabella (Mirabella_2304)
D. Moerman (Moerman_2370)
Janet O'Hare (O'Hare_2342)
Elizabeth Quinn (Quinn_2360)
Fitzcarl Reid (Reid_2351)
Saul Robbins (Robbins_2318)
Lois Safian (Safian_2314)
Larry Scheiber (Scheiber_2357)
Victoria Schultz (Schultz_2346)
Mary Sheeran (Sheeran_2321)
RitaSue Siegel (Siegel_2307)
Helen Smart (Smart_2340)
DORIS SOLOMON (SOLOMON_2305)
Richard Stern (Stern_2331)
marija stroke (stroke_2326)
kathleen sucich (sucich_2322)
Keith Tse (Tse_2320)
Bailey Wilson (Wilson_2332)
Doreen Wohl (Wohl_2345)
Rebecca Wolf (Wolf_2368)
erin Yarrobino (Yarrobino_2325)

FORM LETTER #10

Lois Allende (Allende_700)
Linda Banta (Banta_473)
Julio Barriere (Barriere_612)
Francisca Benitez (Benitez_449)
Priscilla Borkor (Borkor_480)
Michelle Boule, email dated October 29,
2018 (Boule_454)
Mia Ciallella (Ciallella_405)
Taryn Crosby (Crosby_469)
Carole Crowe-Frank (Crowe-Frank_530)

Natalie Cruz (Cruz_385)
Marion Cuba (Cuba_624)
Dyaami D'Orazio (D'Orazio_410)
Diamond Designz (Designz_419)
Cecelia Fortune (Fortune_519)
Julia Herzberg (Herzberg_558)
Jeff Isreeli (Isreeli_504)
Jennifer Jaffe (Jaffe_462)
William Juhn (Juhn_468)
Thomas Kitson (Kitson_561)

NYC Borough-Based Jail System

Naomi Klass (Klass_690)
Anna Kreienberg (Kreienberg_436)
Donna Lippman (Lippman_672)
Julie McKim (McKim_531)
Linda Monsegur (Monsegur_580)
Maria Rial (Rial_645)
Maria Suarez (Suarez_512)
Martha Tenney (Tenney_579)
Demetra Tsantes (Tsantes_401)
Elaine Wang (Wang_414)
Julanne Werwaiss (Werwaiss_698)
Julie Xu (Xu_602)
Carol Yu (Yu_493)
Lasalle Alcena (Alcena_1036)
Onaje Asheber (Asheber_1001)
Tracy Atkinson (Atkinson_1039)
Lizzie Burrows (Burrows_1055)
Gary Chanowitz (Chanowitz_1021)
Martha Chapman (Chapman_1040)
Jackie Cheney (Cheney_1011)
Mendie Cohn (Cohn_1022)
Eugene Cornelius (Cornelius_1004)
Nicolette Dakin (Dakin_1054)
Sarah Durand (Durand_999)
Steve Erickson (Erickson_1030)
Roy Felshin (Felshin_1012)
Phil Gaskill (Gaskill_1053)
Richard Glasser (Glasser_1027)
Dale Goday (Goday_1023)
Katherine Jackson (Jackson_1010)
Conney Joa (Joa_1000)
Karen Keating-Secular (Keating-Secular_1038)
Cavin Leeman (Leeman_1003)
Garry Lind (Lind_1045)
Ana Lofredo (Lofredo_1014)
Nick Macdonald (Macdonald_1043)

Hillary Maltz (Maltz_1048)
Juan Marchena (Marchena_1033)
Dorothy Marion (Marion_1049)
Diane Martella (Martella_1019)
Carla Maxwell (Maxwell_1013)
Michael McCann (McCann_1017)
Lynne Minore (Minore_1029)
Daphna Mitchell (Mitchell_1018)
Lawrence Nash (Nash_1007)
NULL NULL (NULL_1026)
Pamela Osowski (Osowski_1047)
Rhonda Patern (Patern_1042)
john patterson (patterson_1024)
G. Paxton (Paxton_1009)
Shawna Perrin (Perrin_1031)
Vincent Plescia (Plescia_1025)
G S (S_1044)
Lucille Sapienza-Feder (Sapienza-Feder_1020)
Gabriele Schafer-Fracaro (Schafer-Fracaro_1015)
Rhoda Schlamm (Schlamm_1052)
Michele Sherriton (Sherriton_1016)
Aron Shevis (Shevis_1051)
Robert Sikoryak (Sikoryak_1032)
Carrie Smith (Smith_1034)
Madonna Starr (Starr_1005)
David Stern (Stern_1008)
Marija Stroke (Stroke_1050)
Jessica Thompson (Thompson_1035)
Kari Thorstensen (Thorstensen_1002)
Kyle Timlin (Timlin_1006)
Susan Whedbee (Whedbee_1028)
nadine wolff (wolff_1041)
W. Wrede (Wrede_1046)
m y (y_1037)

FORM LETTER #11

Sivan Amar (Amar_420)
Grace Betts (Betts_626)
Grace Betts (Betts_627)
Kendra Brody (Brody_664)
Christine Domingue (Domingue_684)
Amanda Elliot (Elliot_514)
Sita Frederick (Frederick_596)

Kevin Josephs (Josephs_452)
Nisha Kishore (Kishore_442)
Robert Krause (Krause_567)
Eugenia Leftwich (Leftwich_393)
Ian MacTaggart (MacTaggart_389)
Emma Mahler (Mahler_403)
Shromona Mandal (Mandal_404)

Austin Miller (Miller_492)
Leslie O'Neill (O'Neill_559)
Pasqual Pelosi (Pelosi_679)
Allison Press (Press_634)
Martin Schaub (Schaub_674)
Zoe Siegel (Siegel_541)
Akask Singh (Singh_478)
Todd Snyder (Snyder_484)
Ellen Su (Su_466)
Daniel Tan (Tan_429)
Peter Tesoro (Tesoro_577)
Lena Tsodikovich (Tsodikovich_497)
Joan Victor (Victor_639)
Miriam Volkmann (Volkmann_586)
Chris Washington (Washington_444)
Julia Wilson (Wilson_597)
Sean Adams (Adams_1063)
Eleanor Bader (Bader_1094)
Julia Bartholomew-King (Bartholomew-King_1071)
Joshua Belknap (Belknap_1108)
Joanne Black (Black_1075)
Roxanne Bohana (Bohana_1105)
Myrna Borus (Borus_1099)
Jason Catalano (Catalano_1060)
Bryan Christian (Christian_1104)
Ted Connor (Connor_1090)
Lorenzo Contessa (Contessa_1078)
Lorenzo Contessa (Contessa_1079)
Ian Darnton-Hill (Darnton-Hill_1058)
Lisa Davis (Davis_1077)
Susan Didrichsen (Didrichsen_1126)
Dori Dietz (Dietz_1059)
Jacalyn Dinhofer (Dinhofer_1086)
Garrett Dutton (Dutton_1088)
Richard Evans (Evans_1062)
Wardel Fenderson (Fenderson_1113)
dorothy fox (fox_1093)
Nora Gaines (Gaines_1073)
L Glasner (Glasner_1092)
Sonia Goldstein (Goldstein_1098)
Michael Green (Green_1096)
Richard Guier (Guier_1115)
Madelaine Haberman (Haberman_1119)
Howard Hassman (Hassman_1106)
Elizabeth Hegeman (Hegeman_1111)
Joan Hoffman (Hoffman_1074)
MAIRE JAANUS (JAANUS_1114)
Phyllis Jenkins (Jenkins_1070)
Lee Kaplan (Kaplan_1124)
Cecile Kops (Kops_1072)
Carol Laverne (Laverne_1065)
Jay Lebowitz (Lebowitz_1128)
JoAnn Levine (Levine_1102)
lawrence malu (malu_1127)
Tiayana Marks (Marks_1084)
Juan Martinez (Martinez_1080)
Douglas Mcdougall (Mcdougall_1082)
James McGowan (McGowan_1110)
J. Mellon (Mellon_1091)
Anita Mondello (Mondello_1107)
Frances Morfin (Morfin_1064)
Milo Mottola (Mottola_1125)
Sherrie Murphy (Murphy_1083)
Trudy Murray (Murray_1097)
Rita Okore (Okore_1112)
Juliet Ouyoung (Ouyoung_1089)
Haley Petersen (Petersen_1109)
Laurie Price (Price_1061)
Poppy Quattlebaum (Quattlebaum_1123)
Carol Radsprecher (Radsprecher_1076)
Judith Rissenberg (Rissenberg_1103)
Lydia Saderman (Saderman_1068)
Isabel Sadurni (Sadurni_1067)
Carole Sands (Sands_1095)
Talia Sandwick (Sandwick_1056)
Frances Saykaly (Saykaly_1066)
Karlán Sick (Sick_1087)
Joy Simon (Simon_1116)
Robert Stack (Stack_1085)
Helene Stoller (Stoller_1122)
Igor Tandetnik (Tandetnik_1100)
Connie Tate (Tate_1101)
Michele Temple (Temple_1057)
Steven Vause (Vause_1069)
Paul Wasserman (Wasserman_1117)
Rachel Wenig (Wenig_1121)
Susan Wensley (Wensley_1120)
Aleksandr Yarmulskiy (Yarmulskiy_1118)
Jeremy Young (Young_1081)

Jose Luis Rodriguez (Rodriguez_701)
Elissa Carmona (Carmona_1137)
Dilara Demir (Demir_1135)
tanique foster (foster_1145)
Alex Genin (Genin_1132)
Libertad Guerra (Guerra_1141)
Mary Hemings (Hemings_1136)
Andrew Joseph (Joseph_1140)
Gregory Jost (Jost_1131)
Dee Knight (Knight_1138)

edna lindquist (lindquist_1130)
Jessenia Lopez (Lopez_1134)
NIEVES MORENO (MORENO_1139)
Har Oce (Oce_1143)
Gabriel Quiles (Quiles_1142)
Ann Rauch (Rauch_1144)
Max Rivera (Rivera_1133)
Dalia Trinidad (Trinidad_1129)
Joshua Weissman (Weissman_1146)

FORM LETTER #13

F. Braio (Braio_702)
Lisa Atkinson (Atkinson_1215)
Elisabeth Avery (Avery_1230)
Emily Bauman (Bauman_1252)
Annie Bien (Bien_1165)
Gerrie Blum (Blum_1238)
Daniel Bosco (Bosco_1181)
michael brace (brace_1205)
rosazetta brewer (brewer_1227)
Ana Cancel (Cancel_1250)
William Carmen (Carmen_1150)
Jay Cee (Cee_1148)
Ilene Cento (Cento_1177)
Adriano Chinellato (Chinellato_1253)
Marion Cohen (Cohen_1225)
Guido Colacci (Colacci_1197)
Crystal Cooper (Cooper_1224)
Lourdes Crespo (Crespo_1151)
Leo Curry (Curry_1179)
Jasper Diaz (Diaz_1174)
Barbara Elovic (Elovic_1201)
T. F. (F_1184)
James Farer (Farer_1194)
rebecca ferdinand (ferdinand_1158)
Brian Fink (Fink_1262)
Doris Fleming (Fleming_1212)
Marguerite Frarey (Frarey_1217)
ANTHONY GAMBERG
(GAMBERG_1175)
Stephania Garriola (Garriola_1265)
Stephania Garriola (Garriola_1266)
Leslie Gartrell-Moffitt (Gartrell-
Moffitt_1147)
Susan Gayle (Gayle_1183)
Jill Godmilow (Godmilow_1173)

Bj Griffith (Griffith_1229)
Carol Gross (Gross_1170)
August Guyot (Guyot_1153)
Madelaine Haberman (Haberman_1211)
Kate Harvie (Harvie_1203)
Tahsin Hasan (Hasan_1241)
Howard Hassman (Hassman_1261)
dr hegegan (hegegan_1198)
Helene Herman (Herman_1196)
Teresa Hommel (Hommel_1191)
Md Hoque (Hoque_1219)
Karen Hudes (Hudes_1216)
Selina Jiang (Jiang_1176)
Barbara Johnson (Johnson_1222)
John jr (jr_1237)
Jennifer Keller (Keller_1189)
Meredith Kent-Berman (Kent-
Berman_1161)
Valerie Krepp (Krepp_1242)
Margo Lars (Lars_1182)
Cara Lea-Ballard (Lea-Ballard_1213)
Maria Lebron (Lebron_1231)
Su-Jung Lee (Lee_1188)
G Lee (Lee_1267)
Eugenia Leftwich (Leftwich_1178)
Nancy LeNoble (LeNoble_1163)
Jie Lin (Lin_1149)
Garry Lind (Lind_1172)
Cynthia Loewy (Loewy_1233)
Rolando LOPEZ (LOPEZ_1208)
Angelo Madrigale (Madrigale_1251)
Marisa Malone (Malone_1244)
Diane Martella (Martella_1245)
Geraldine Martin (Martin_1159)
Fran McGorty (McGorty_1254)

Jayne Merkel (Merkel_1255)
Ruth Miller (Miller_1256)
Angela Miller (Miller_1259)
Theresa Mitchell (Mitchell_1200)
Lori Monson (Monson_1207)
M.E. Monti (Monti_1220)
James Myers (Myers_1190)
Laura Neiman (Neiman_1236)
Christianna Nelson (Nelson_1160)
Florence Nislow (Nislow_1162)
leonardo novo (novo_1240)
CAROL ONEILL (ONEILL_1232)
Cyrille P (P_1214)
William Pell (Pell_1209)
nadine pemberton (pemberton_1152)
Raymond Peterson (Peterson_1180)
Vanessa Pierce (Pierce_1164)
Donald Pierce (Pierce_1260)
Kim Pitchford (Pitchford_1257)
Parvaneh Pourshariati (Pourshariati_1235)
Herbert Quester (Quester_1247)
Rudolph Ripp (Ripp_1202)
Leslie Robbins (Robbins_1210)
Allen Rothman (Rothman_1228)
Michelle Ruiz (Ruiz_1193)
Jeffrey Salant (Salant_1246)
Yolanda Santos (Santos_1263)
Roderic Schmidt (Schmidt_1157)

jeffrey Seckler (Seckler_1223)
Shazat Shawan (Shawan_1154)
Aron Shevis (Shevis_1156)
Alyson Shotz (Shotz_1258)
Shira Silverman (Silverman_1249)
Deirdre Simon (Simon_1187)
Kate Skolnick (Skolnick_1199)
Sandy Soffin (Soffin_1155)
Ariana Solomon (Solomon_1166)
Will Speros (Speros_1248)
Karen Stamm (Stamm_1264)
Emily Stern (Stern_1226)
David Sternberg (Sternberg_1195)
John Tanzosh (Tanzosh_1186)
Connie Tate (Tate_1221)
Robert Tefft (Tefft_1169)
Bob Tronconi (Tronconi_1192)
Judith TullerJudit (TullerJudit_1243)
Cheryl Vasios (Vasios_1234)
Lois White (White_1204)
Julia Wilson (Wilson_1167)
W. Wrede (Wrede_1218)
Rosslind Wriddle (Wriddle_1171)
Jeremy Young (Young_1168)
Katherine Zapert (Zapert_1206)
Matt Zebroski (Zebroski_1239)
Roberta Zuckerman (Zuckerman_1185)

FORM LETTER #14

Mikaela Xochitl (Xochitl_720)
Glory A (A_1305)
Sean Adams (Adams_1316)
Nicoletta Agnelli (Agnelli_1270)
Bruce Anderson (Anderson_1317)
Leslie Armstrong (Armstrong_1367)
Doris Bachmann (Bachmann_1371)
Ghazalle Badiozamani (Badiozamani_1358)
Laura Bajkowski (Bajkowski_1310)
Alex Baldwin (Baldwin_1314)
Liliana Belkin (Belkin_1269)
Katherine Bini (Bini_1286)
Maxine Blumenfeld (Blumenfeld_1342)
Bruce Brown (Brown_1360)
Bettina Bruning (Bruning_1378)
Janet Burr (Burr_1349)

Linda Burson (Burson_1325)
John Callaghan (Callaghan_1277)
charles citrin (citrin_1350)
Kelly Clair (Clair_1297)
Usha Cunningham (Cunningham_1303)
Lisa Davis (Davis_1290)
Nick Dawson (Dawson_1276)
william epstein (epstein_1283)
William Esq. (Esq_1287)
Abby Feldman (Feldman_1369)
Ken Filiano (Filiano_1282)
Daniel Fischer (Fischer_1308)
Colette Flake-Bunz (Flake-Bunz_1368)
Jillian Flynn (Flynn_1322)
Jean Fox (Fox_1363)
Mel Friedman (Friedman_1284)

NYC Borough-Based Jail System

Kathleen Gallo (Gallo_1328)
Michael Gary (Gary_1274)
Mary Geraghty (Geraghty_1352)
Yvonne Glass (Glass_1301)
Jeanne Goldman (Goldman_1356)
Tristen Goodwin (Goodwin_1294)
Pat H. (H._1332)
Amy Heinrich (Heinrich_1299)
Susan Hittel (Hittel_1339)
Phillip Hope (Hope_1307)
Sharon Howell (Howell_1315)
Amelia Hoy (Hoy_1272)
M. Hughes (Hughes_1365)
Jonette Jakobson (Jakobson_1306)
Jessica Jones (Jones_1273)
Edward Jr (Jr_1326)
Marilyn Kaggen (Kaggen_1281)
William Kaloutzis (Kaloutzis_1309)
Phylis Katz (Katz_1344)
palani Kay (Kay_1268)
Elaine Kirsch (Kirsch_1337)
Audrey Komaroff (Komaroff_1334)
Al Krause (Krause_1357)
Shan L (L_1319)
Shan L (L_1320)
Michael Lane (Lane_1361)
Brenda Larkins (Larkins_1280)
Susan Leber (Leber_1374)
Su-Jung Lee (Lee_1298)
Irving Lee (Lee_1346)
Laura Liben (Liben_1341)
Miriam Lieberman (Lieberman_1340)
Mei Lum (Lum_1271)
Judith Lynn (Lynn_1311)
Leslie Mankes (Mankes_1318)
Jefiny Marte (Marte_1376)
Brian Miskell (Miskell_1370)
Daphna Mitchell (Mitchell_1351)
paula morrell (morrell_1296)
Cara Morris (Morris_1329)
Helen Moss (Moss_1331)
Mark Newgarden (Newgarden_1366)
Michael Oâ€™Brien (Oâ€™Brien_1333)
Denise Ocasio (Ocasio_1345)
Garver Osorio (Osorio_1359)
jo pa (pa_1373)
Wendy Panken (Panken_1327)
Wougene Patterson (Patterson_1348)
Pippa Pearthree (Pearthree_1288)
Shawna Perrin (Perrin_1278)
Paulette Peterson (Peterson_1364)
Katha Pollitt (Pollitt_1323)
Kerrie Pons (Pons_1338)
Diana Quick (Quick_1321)
Caren Rabinowitz (Rabinowitz_1275)
M Rangne (Rangne_1295)
Donald Reidlinger (Reidlinger_1354)
Robert Rivera (Rivera_1289)
Javier Rivera (Rivera_1324)
William Roberson (Roberson_1312)
Gordon Rogoff (Rogoff_1330)
Isabel Sadurni (Sadurni_1285)
Carole Sands (Sands_1313)
suzanne schaem (schaem_1343)
Georgia Schoonmaker
(Schoonmaker_1362)
Julie Shevach (Shevach_1355)
Jonathan Shorr (Shorr_1335)
Beatrice Simmonds (Simmonds_1291)
Roxanne Slimak (Slimak_1336)
Michelle Stern (Stern_1293)
Cynthia Stokes-Adam (Stokes-Adam_1292)
marija stroke (stroke_1377)
Emily Sun (Sun_1372)
Lita Talarico (Talarico_1279)
Samuel Thorpe (Thorpe_1304)
Virginia Valenti (Valenti_1300)
Cheryl Vasios (Vasios_1347)
Chris Washington (Washington_1302)
Barbara Wasserman (Wasserman_1375)
lisa zabel (zabel_1353)

FORM LETTER #15

Sivan Amar (Amar_722)
Benjamin Adler (Adler_1472)
Pura Barakos (Barakos_1418)
Eldica Benjamin (Benjamin_1386)
Michael Berlind (Berlind_1496)
R.M. Bernstein (Bernstein_1440)

Monica Beyer (Beyer_1487)
 Stanley Blumberg (Blumberg_1402)
 Gina Bonilla (Bonilla_1502)
 L Borus (Borus_1445)
 David Bosch (Bosch_1455)
 Marian Bowden (Bowden_1450)
 Jacalyn Brecher (Brecher_1437)
 Vera Brooks (Brooks_1417)
 Robert Brown (Brown_1481)
 Kim Bryan (Bryan_1452)
 Diane Calvert (Calvert_1384)
 Sondra Catarraso (Catarraso_1419)
 Cassia Charles (Charles_1414)
 Lori Claybrooks (Claybrooks_1434)
 Guido Colacci (Colacci_1423)
 Mark Daitsman (Daitsman_1488)
 Frank Deal (Deal_1448)
 Adam DeGroot (DeGroot_1429)
 A. Dennis (Dennis_1501)
 Dorothy Desmond (Desmond_1427)
 Florence Devore (Devore_1403)
 Ingrid Eichenbaum (Eichenbaum_1420)
 Sarah Eisenstein (Eisenstein_1412)
 Faye Ellman (Ellman_1458)
 David Fairweather (Fairweather_1453)
 ABBY FELDMAN (FELDMAN_1438)
 yvette fernandez (fernandez_1409)
 William Ferns (Ferns_1413)
 Nick Fleming (Fleming_1379)
 Ellen Fox (Fox_1430)
 Marjorie Frank (Frank_1457)
 Susan Friedes (Friedes_1390)
 Saim Ghouse (Ghouse_1495)
 Linda Giuliano (Giuliano_1460)
 Sonia Goldstein (Goldstein_1421)
 ALICIA GOMENSORO
 (GOMENSORO_1505)
 Melissa Gorman (Gorman_1459)
 Deborah Herdan (Herdan_1426)
 Manju Hertzig (Hertzig_1428)
 allen kahan (kahan_1468)
 Barbara Kaplan (Kaplan_1439)
 Aaron Kapner (Kapner_1492)
 Sammi Katz (Katz_1388)
 Karen Keating-Secular (Keating-Secular_1471)
 Joyce Kelly (Kelly_1383)
 Erica Kermani (Kermani_1433)
 jean klein (klein_1479)
 Rachel Kleinman (Kleinman_1431)
 David Krupp (Krupp_1425)
 C Leak (Leak_1480)
 Tyrone Lee (Lee_1478)
 Barbara Lerner (Lerner_1387)
 Elaine Linet (Linet_1500)
 Linda Logsdon (Logsdon_1444)
 Clara Lu (Lu_1381)
 Mimi Lum (Lum_1400)
 Nick Macdonald (Macdonald_1407)
 Liz Mahony (Mahony_1394)
 Dorothy Marion (Marion_1498)
 John Markowitz (Markowitz_1442)
 Gail Marks (Marks_1473)
 Gwynne Marshall (Marshall_1446)
 Anthony Martinez (Martinez_1486)
 Robyn Matra (Matra_1462)
 Mary McGeary (McGeary_1499)
 Antonia McMaster (McMaster_1510)
 SARAH MERCHLEWITZ
 (MERCHLEWITZ_1422)
 Isabella Mingione (Mingione_1436)
 Gingee Moy (Moy_1389)
 GLADYS NUSSENBAUM
 (NUSSENBAUM_1408)
 Michael O'Brien (O'Brien_1466)
 Nyemah O'Garro (O'Garro_1406)
 Bruce Oberheim (Oberheim_1511)
 Samantha Orszulak (Orszulak_1469)
 Rena P (P_1449)
 Melissa Paige (Paige_1490)
 Eliza Palasz (Palasz_1504)
 Chris Pan (Pan_1465)
 Norma Peek (Peek_1477)
 susan pereira (pereira_1397)
 Robert Petito (Petito_1489)
 Antonio Petracca (Petracca_1398)
 Parvaneh Pourshariati (Pourshariati_1475)
 M Rangne (Rangne_1415)
 Betty Reardon (Reardon_1464)
 PHEDRA REED (REED_1391)
 Anne Roiphe (Roiphe_1424)
 Dorothy Ross (Ross_1447)
 Charles Ruas (Ruas_1483)
 Stan Ruszkowski (Ruszkowski_1443)
 G S (S_1385)
 K S (S_1463)

NYC Borough-Based Jail System

Lydia Saderman (Saderman_1506)
Peter Schmidt (Schmidt_1451)
Deborah Schwartz (Schwartz_1467)
Eric Sherman (Sherman_1485)
Robert Sikoryak (Sikoryak_1399)
Robin Simmons (Simmons_1382)
Patricia Simpson (Simpson_1497)
MICHAEL SINGH (SINGH_1380)
Maura Smale (Smale_1410)
David Stern (Stern_1503)
John Stracquadanio (Stracquadanio_1416)
Maria Suarez (Suarez_1474)
Emily Sun (Sun_1507)
Levente Szileszky (Szileszky_1435)
Michekle T (T_1476)
Jo T. (T_1491)
Jessica Thompson (Thompson_1456)
David Torchiano (Torchiano_1494)
Gabriel Trance (Trance_1404)

Gabriel Trance (Trance_1405)
Demetra Tsantes (Tsantes_1508)
Keith Tse (Tse_1395)
Resa Tylim (Tylim_1454)
Jade Vargas (Vargas_1441)
Gabriella Velardi-Ward (Velardi-Ward_1411)
Camilo Villarreal (Villarreal_1392)
Tamson Weston (Weston_1493)
Susannah Wexler (Wexler_1393)
Susan Whedbee (Whedbee_1482)
Susan Whedbee (Whedbee_1484)
M.J. Williams (Williams_1461)
Ruis Woertendyke (Woertendyke_1401)
Jocelyn Wogan-Browne (Wogan-Browne_1396)
Tommy Wu (Wu_1509)
Shane Young (Young_1432)
Marsha Zoback (Zoback_1470)

FORM LETTER #16

Betty Franklin (Franklin_735)
Leticia Alanis (Alanis_1568)
lib Avit (Avit_1578)
Doris Bachmann (Bachmann_1619)
armand Bartos (Bartos_1559)
Andrew Benvenuti (Benvenuti_1616)
Louis Blaut (Blaut_1613)
carol boro-weiner (boro-weiner_1584)
Henry Brisen (Brisen_1617)
William Brown (Brown_1555)
Louise Calabro (Calabro_1565)
Sharon Canetta (Canetta_1577)
Kathryn Capelli (Capelli_1543)
Robert Carver (Carver_1561)
Cynthia Cater (Cater_1563)
John Catherine (Catherine_1514)
Carla Cherry (Cherry_1538)
Ann Chiaverini (Chiaverini_1569)
Joy Chodan (Chodan_1609)
Joy Chodan (Chodan_1610)
Gail Ciannella (Ciannella_1574)
M Clay (Clay_1520)
Simon Cohen (Cohen_1531)
Jasper Cunneen (Cunneen_1571)
Rita D (D_1570)

Marge Dakouzlian (Dakouzlian_1536)
Ian Darnton-Hill (Darnton-Hill_1545)
Maelena deGallardo (deGallardo_1590)
Maria Diaz (Diaz_1552)
Jonathan Dudley (Dudley_1547)
Carole Eisner (Eisner_1522)
Amanda Elliot (Elliot_1529)
Rose Emma (Emma_1513)
Joan Farber (Farber_1583)
maria ferrari (ferrari_1544)
Barbara Fici (Fici_1582)
Cecelia Fortune (Fortune_1608)
Leonora Foster (Foster_1601)
Harriet Fraad (Fraad_1518)
Tess Fraad (Fraad_1586)
Laura Gandolfo (Gandolfo_1541)
Eileen Glodowski (Glodowski_1576)
Eugene Goldstein (Goldstein_1535)
Melinda Greene (Greene_1581)
Kathryn Gurland (Gurland_1560)
Josh Heffron (Heffron_1572)
Sandra Hernandez (Hernandez_1594)
Christopher Hightower (Hightower_1615)
obie hunt (hunt_1530)
David Jacobson (Jacobson_1607)

Barbara Johnson (Johnson_1573)
Charles Jr. (Jr._1525)
Sarah Kane (Kane_1589)
Micheleen Karnacewicz
(Karnacewicz_1550)
Carol Kassel (Kassel_1598)
richard kaye (kaye_1516)
Alix Keast (Keast_1546)
Arthur Kendy (Kendy_1592)
Bailey Kuklin (Kuklin_1526)
Marc Landas (Landas_1585)
Margo Lars (Lars_1542)
Laurel Leckert (Leckert_1517)
Robin Lim (Lim_1528)
elizabeth llerena (Ilerena_1551)
Stephanie Llinas (Llinas_1604)
Lynne Luxton (Luxton_1595)
Judith Lynn (Lynn_1558)
Robert Mackenzie (Mackenzie_1596)
Adina Mamon (Mamon_1521)
Michael McCann (McCann_1549)
Lois McGuire (McGuire_1587)
J. Mellon (Mellon_1527)
Ida Messana (Messana_1532)
Linda Metnetsky (Metnetsky_1580)
Lynne Minore (Minore_1515)
Linda Monsegur (Monsegur_1523)
Milo Mottola (Mottola_1564)
Linda Ng (Ng_1512)
Veronica Norpel (Norpel_1600)

Leonardo Novo (Novo_1597)
Lindsay Oakes (Oakes_1540)
Katherine Oshman (Oshman_1588)
Rafael Otero (Otero_1593)
G. Paxton (Paxton_1599)
Frank Polach (Polach_1533)
Kerrie Pons (Pons_1579)
Frank Quinones (Quinones_1603)
Johanna Reiss (Reiss_1548)
Lilli Ross (Ross_1605)
Cynthia Salgado (Salgado_1524)
Rhoda Schlamm (Schlamm_1612)
Winifred Sequeira (Sequeira_1575)
JoAnn Skinner (Skinner_1537)
Diamond Smith (Smith_1606)
Edna Spears (Spears_1611)
Liz Stanton (Stanton_1553)
Emily Sun (Sun_1618)
Jane Taylor (Taylor_1556)
Barbara Taylor (Taylor_1567)
Ozer Teitelbaum (Teitelbaum_1602)
Elaine Thomas (Thomas_1591)
Ila Thompson (Thompson_1614)
Edward Torres (Torres_1519)
Lisa Vasta (Vasta_1566)
Marie Weinstein (Weinstein_1539)
Erin White (White_1534)
Olivia Wong (Wong_1554)
Maryan Worrell (Worrell_1557)
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NYC Borough-Based Jail System

FORM LETTER #17

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Pam Kiernan (Kiernan_1630)
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Sebastien Thiebault (Thiebault_1628)
Anguel Zaprianov (Zaprianov_1629)

FORM LETTER #18

Ashley Argoti (Argoti_868)
Charles Baker (Baker_848)
Matthew Beatty (Beatty_875)
Jazan Bloch (Bloch_846)
Miko Brandini (Brandini_857)
Tom Brick (Brick_869)
Lucinda Cadel (Cadel_853)
Michael Caradras (Caradras_849)
Desiree Joy Friar (Friar_867)
Johnny Frohman (Frohman_878)
Robert Fuller (Fuller_854)
Matthew Furillo (Furillo_855)
Molly Gibson (Gibson_859)
Kerry Grace Herlihy (Herlihy_882)
Desma Holcomb (Holcomb_864)
Michael Horwitz (Horwitz_865)
Yuri Kavalerschik (Kavalerschik_858)
Roy Koshy (Koshy_862)
Erica Landau (Landau_874)
Cameron Laventure (Laventure_885)
Jordan Leon-Atkins (Leon-Atkins_889)
Ashley Lewis (Lewis_852)
Jeffrey McLean (McLean_879)

Louisa Moskowitz (Moskowitz_884)
Elle Munim (Munim_860)
Erin Neff (Neff_871)
Alan Pages (Pages_876)
Katherine Ritchie (Ritchie_856)
Leslie Roeder (Roeder_847)
Adam Schlesinger (Schlesinger_861)
Daphne Weinstein (Weinstein_850)
Eric Wimer (Wimer_851)
Brett Yates (Yates_877)
Ariel Zakarison (Zakarison_872)
Unknown (Unknown_845)
Unknown (Unknown_863)
Unknown (Unknown_866)
Unknown (Unknown_870)
Unknown (Unknown_873)
Unknown (Unknown_880)
Unknown (Unknown_881)
Unknown (Unknown_883)
Unknown (Unknown_886)
Unknown (Unknown_887)
Unknown (Unknown_888)

FORM LETTER #19

Beverly Abisogun (Abisogun_610)

Anne Bennett (Bennett_603)

Carl Bettendorf (Bettendorf_631)
MI Caring (Caring_685)
Dina Dahbany-Miraglia (Dahbany-
Miraglia_618)
MaElena de Gallardo (deGallardo_692)
Mary Even (Even_691)
Victor Flores (Flores_428)
Susan Fountain (Fountain_556)
Kathleen Gallo (Gallo_689)
Jennifer Kallus (Kallus_573)
Barbara Macek (Macek_623)
Juan Martinez (Martinez_947)
Susan Metz (Metz_688)
William Pell (Pell_652)
Maria Rial (Rial_647)
Michele Risa (Risa_482)
Nida Sahr (Sahr_675)
Jarold Schlessel (Schlessel_650)
Joan Victor (Victor_642)
Roland Walters (Walters_646)
Lasalle Alcena (Alcena_1700)
Joseph Aldo (Aldo_1642)
Ian Alexander (Alexander_1648)
mohammed alsaleh (alsaleh_1687)
Alan Bentz-Letts (Bentz-Letts_1635)
Monica Beyer (Beyer_1662)
Sara Billeaux (Billeaux_1709)
Ethel Bock (Bock_1702)
robbie braun (braun_1728)
Geoffrey Breendon (Breendon_1721)
Natasha Brenner (Brenner_1658)
Jean Brown (Brown_1668)
Louise Calabro (Calabro_1641)
Bernice Chan (Chan_1634)
Huiying Chan (Chan_1741)
Adrian Cosentini (Cosentini_1699)
Michelle Coursey (Coursey_1737)
Katie Courtice (Courtice_1664)
Marge Dakouzlian (Dakouzlian_1725)
nick Desai (Desai_1653)
Arlene Ellner (Ellner_1690)
Joan Farber (Farber_1663)
Michael Fields (Fields_1639)
Deirdre Fishel (Fishel_1643)
Laura Gandolfo (Gandolfo_1638)
Helene Geisert (Geisert_1659)
Josh Gilchrist (Gilchrist_1666)
Janet Goldner (Goldner_1731)
Kristen Graves (Graves_1720)
Pamela Hall (Hall_1688)
Sigrid Hanser-Ifrac (Hanser-Ifrac_1655)
Cee Harden (Harden_1676)
Leanne Harrison (Harrison_1649)
Tahsin Hasan (Hasan_1672)
Elizabeth Hegeman (Hegeman_1711)
Carmen Hendershott (Hendershott_1729)
Sandy Imhoff (Imhoff_1665)
Andrea Jalickee (Jalickee_1718)
KAREN JOHN (JOHN_1735)
Catherine Jones (Jones_1640)
allen kahan (kahan_1724)
Aaron Kapner (Kapner_1671)
Sylvia Katon (Katon_1704)
elena klements (klements_1651)
Greta Kline (Kline_1652)
Erik Kolb (Kolb_1694)
Al Krause (Krause_1734)
Al Krause (Krause_1736)
Laura Lavelle (Lavelle_1693)
Peter Liuzzo (Liuzzo_1681)
Cynthia Loewy (Loewy_1692)
Philip Lynch (Lynch_1739)
Henrietta Mantooth (Mantooth_1637)
Roger Mapes (Mapes_1738)
Kai Margarida-Ramirez (Margarida-
Ramirez_1654)
Joan Martini (Martini_1686)
Victoria McFadyen (McFadyen_1689)
Michele MCGOWAN (MCGOWAN_1715)
Linda Metnetsky (Metnetsky_1727)
Lisa Miller (Miller_1673)
Marcia Miller (Miller_1706)
Arthur Minton (Minton_1670)
Nelida Myers-Burnett (Myers-
Burnett_1732)
Linda Newman (Newman_1656)
Jenny Nichols (Nichols_1683)
Miwa Nishio (Nishio_1708)
Nyemah O'Garro (O'Garro_1667)
Nancy Olewine (Olewine_1677)
Samantha Orszulak (Orszulak_1646)
Rafael Otero (Otero_1684)
Sandra Pezzulli (Pezzulli_1678)
Joe Pfister (Pfister_1740)
Carolyn Pollak (Pollak_1682)
Diana Posner (Posner_1730)

NYC Borough-Based Jail System

Robert Puerto (Puerto_1703)
stacy Rauch (Rauch_1705)
LOUIS ROBERTS (ROBERTS_1719)
Anne Roiphe (Roiphe_1675)
Michael Rostagno-Lasky (Rostagno-Lasky_1712)
Allen Rothman (Rothman_1669)
suzanne schaem (schaem_1714)
Guy Schuessler (Schuessler_1636)
Scott Sheidlower (Sheidlower_1674)
Bobbi Siegelbaum (Siegelbaum_1701)
Iris Sinai (Sinai_1713)
Kate Skolnick (Skolnick_1645)
Alison Sky (Sky_1722)
Pamela Slass (Slass_1650)
Roxanne Slimak (Slimak_1647)
Emily Stern (Stern_1710)
Pamela Stern (Stern_1726)

FORM LETTER #20

Zoe Alexander (Alexander_990)
Anna Coll (Coll_437)
Aline Gue (Gue_455)
Carolyn Lau (Lau_434)
Shromona Mandal (Mandal_402)

John Stracquadanio (Stracquadanio_1707)
jeffrey surovell (surovell_1716)
Jessica Swenson (Swenson_1660)
Lawrence Tannor (Tannor_1657)
Nina Tassi (Tassi_1717)
Nina Tassi (Tassi_1723)
Flonia Telegrafi (Telegrafi_1661)
Elaine Terriss (Terriss_1733)
Maryellen Tice (Tice_1680)
Kim Washington (Washington_1696)
Marie Weinstein (Weinstein_1685)
William Weis (Weis_1695)
Janice Wilcox (Wilcox_1691)
Burnestha Wilder (Wilder_1697)
Burnestha Wilder (Wilder_1698)
Carole Wolf (Wolf_1644)
Carol Yost (Yost_1679)

Ananth Panchanadam (Panchanadam_426)
Carlos Rosales-Silva (Rosales-Silva_489)
Victoria Sorensen (Sorensen_495)
Brianna Suslovic (Suslovic_578)

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Appendix B
Written Comments Received on the Draft Scope of Work



OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN BOROUGH PRESIDENT

ERIC L. ADAMS
President

October 29, 2018

Mr. Howard Judd Fiedler, A.I.A.
Administrative Architect
Director of Design Unit
New York City Department of Corrections
75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370

Dear Mr. Fiedler:

I am writing to submit comments in response to the proposed scope of work for the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the Brooklyn House of Detention, located at 275 Atlantic Avenue, of the New York City Borough-Based Jail System.

I recognize that this is an opportunity to comment on the initial consideration towards implementing a borough-based jail system as part of the City's continued commitment to create a modern, humane, and safe justice system through the establishment of four new modern borough-based detention facilities, with each of the proposed facilities targeted to provide approximately 1,510 detainee beds. I understand the intent is to ensure that each borough facility has ample support space for quality educational programming, recreation, therapeutic services, publicly accessible community space, and staff parking. Furthermore, that the support space is intended to include a public-service oriented lobby, visitation space, space for robust medical screening for new admissions, medical and behavior health exams, health/mental health care services, infirmary and therapeutic units, and administrative space. In addition, the community space is intended to provide useful community amenities, such as access to supportive services and facility programming or street-level retail space.

Enclosed are my formal comments on the Draft Scope of Work. These comments take into consideration matters pertaining to alternatives, greenhouse gas emissions and climate change, shadows, and traffic analysis methodology, water and sewer infrastructure.

I am aware that the Administration has made significant strides to drive down the Rikers Island population in advance of their vision of a borough-based prison system. Earlier in 2018 it was announced that the City would be ending cash bail for non-felony cases, a substantial win for criminal justice reform that will likely save New York City millions of dollars and hundreds of thousands of days in jail time. In addition, the New York City Police Department (NYPD)'s policy reforms in addressing minor marijuana offenses with summonses instead of arrests will also serve to reduce jail populations. But more must be done to further advance the types of pre-trial diversion programs that truly mitigate unnecessary incarceration. Strong consideration must be given to expanding the supervised release program of non-violent offenders to be applied to a

wider extent of non-violent crimes, allowing those persons who are arrested and charged to await trial at home rather than in jail, where defendants are assigned a social worker who checks in intermittently before trial. In doing so, there would be a need to significantly increase funding for social workers who supervise the defendants. There is a need to better connect individuals and families to resources including mental health, substance abuse programming, and otherwise, to ensure we are only reserving incarceration for those who pose a danger to our society. We must begin this process at the earliest possible time by expanding access and utilization of early childhood development interventions for at-risk families as well as making universal home-visiting programs to support families as they begin the lifelong task of teaching their children the socio-emotional intelligence that is so necessary in today's society.

Resources must be targeted to those communities with greatest at-risk populations as a way to stem the trend towards illegal behaviors. In areas with high crime statistics, investment to support after-school programming, summer youth employment, and cultural programming targeting youth populations are necessary as is the expansion of violence interruption programming to curtail the cycle of violence that too often plagues certain communities and leads to higher rates of incarceration. These demonstrations of reform should be visible prior to bringing land use actions to the City Council. While the prison population has been reduced, we must take additional steps towards reaching the Administration's population goal for Rikers Island, inclusive of funding allocations, and ultimately, approved contracts, to demolish excess capacity by specific timeframes. There must be clarity that new capacity being established would have legal mandates that ensure elimination of at least such capacity at Rikers Island.

If there are any questions, please feel free to contact Richard Bearak, director of land use, at (718) 802-4057.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,



Eric L. Adams
Brooklyn Borough President

Enc.

cc.: Stephen Levin, Member, New York City Council, 33rd District
Irene Janner, acting chair, Brooklyn Community Board 2
Winston Von Engel, Brooklyn office director, New York City Department of City Planning

EA/rb

**Comments of Brooklyn Borough President Eric L. Adams
In Response to the Proposed Scope of Work for the
Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for
the New York City Borough-Based Jail System**

V. PROPOSED SCOPE OF WORK FOR THE EIS

C. Project Description

Brooklyn Site

The site should be modified to include the surface and subsurface of State Street between Boerum Place and Smith Street.

D. Proposed Actions

A guiding urban design principle for the proposed project is neighborhood integration. This includes providing added value and benefits to the surrounding neighborhoods. The new facilities would be designed with the needs of the communities in mind. They will encourage positive community engagement and serve as civic assets in the neighborhoods. The new buildings are intended to be integrated into the neighborhoods, and also offer community benefits.

In order to optimize the aspect of integration into the neighborhood and as a community benefit offering, actions should include the possibility of excavation below State Street between Boerum Place and Smith Street with below street construction to optimize placement of the intended accessory parking garage and to establish a pedestrian plaza in the right of way with restrictions on limited vehicular use. Figures 7 and 8 and Table 2 should be modified accordingly.

Task 1. Project Description

No Comment.

Task 2. Land Use, Zoning and Public Policy

No Comment.

Task 3. Socioeconomic Conditions

No Comment.

Task 4. Community Facilities and Services

No Comment.

Task 5. Open Space

No Comment.

Task 6. Shadows

For the third bulleted task, to assess the significance of any shadow impacts on sunlight-sensitive resources, the analysis should assume that State Street, between Boerum Place and Smith Street would be deemed as an open space.

Task 7. Historic and Cultural Resources

No Comment.

Task 8. Urban Design and Visual Resources

Photographs referenced in bullet three to assist in determining the pedestrian experience should be taken from the level of a person being on the sidewalk and from sidewalk locations as opposed to the street.

Task 9. Hazardous Materials

No Comment.

Task 10. Water and Sewer Infrastructure

A detailed assessment might be required in regards to increased sanitary and/or stormwater discharges from the project should it be predicted to affect the capacity of portions of the sewer system, exacerbate combined sewer overflow (CSO) volumes/frequencies, or contribute greater pollutant loadings in stormwater discharged to receiving water bodies. If such assessment would be required, there should give consideration to the incorporation of blue and/or green roof features, New York City Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) rain gardens, and expanded tree pits.

Task 11. Transportation

TRAVEL DEMAND AND ASSESSMENT SCREENING

Traffic Analysis Methodology

According to bullet one, traffic study areas were defined based on the principal travel corridors to/from the individual jail sites. Based on a preliminary travel demand forecast and vehicle trip assignments, it was anticipated that detailed analysis of 13 intersections in Brooklyn would be required. These 13 intersections are depicted in Figure 23 and depict a scenario where traffic to and from the facility be primarily forecasted from the Brooklyn-Queens Expressway (BQE). Given that these forecasts include AM and PM rush hours, it can be questioned whether trips originated to the north and northeast of the facility would stay typically congested beyond Tillary Street or travel the BQE from Atlantic Avenue to beyond Tillary Street as opposed to driving directly to or from Tillary Street during these hours. In addition, it can also be questioned to what extent trips utilizing the Prospect Expressway would continue to the BQE or to what extent BQE trips from the south and west would not exit before Atlantic Avenue. In addition, there is no obvious accounting for trips that would originate or pass through Central Brooklyn, including trips that would utilize Atlantic Avenue (including via the Conduit and Jackie Robinson Parkway) and Flatbush Avenue. Therefore, speed runs should confirm the assumptions depicted in Figure 23. If speed runs do not support such assumptions additional intersections might be warranted for analysis purposes.

Task 12. Air Quality

No Comment.

Task 13. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS EVALUATION

According to the fifth bulleted task, design features to reduce the proposed project's energy use and GHG emissions to be discussed and quantified should include passive house construction, blue and/or green roof assembly, and wind turbines.

Task 14. Noise

No Comment.

Task 15. Public Health

No Comment.

Task 16. Neighborhood Character

No Comment.

Task 17 Construction

No Comment.

Task 18. Alternatives

It should be noted that the 275 Atlantic Avenue Brooklyn site is 59,900 square feet (sq. ft.), is the smallest of all the proposed jail sites with the 80 Centre Street Manhattan Site being 71,104 sq. ft., which is almost 20 percent larger than the Brooklyn site and is buffered by Columbus Park from mid-rise residential density. The 320 Concord Avenue Bronx site containing 183,400 sq. ft. and the 126-02 82nd Avenue Queens site having 220,260 sq. ft. are substantially larger and thus would not need to accommodate such significant height to have a capacity of 1,510 detainees. Therefore, alternatives should include construction of one or more levels under the State Street road bed between Boerum Place and Smith Street, to allow as much programming as feasible to be placed below grade.

An additional alternative should assume the extent that height would be reduced if the jail did not accommodate detainees based on not accommodating detainees with significant mental health deficiencies, who might be best supported by a detention facility in direct proximity to a hospital with Brooklyn psychiatric support facility, that function as crisis respite centers, and both short and long-term residential treatment facilities, as alternatives to traditional incarceration, run by mental health professionals whose first duty is to treat mental health problems as a means to treat those with untreated serious mental illness in a therapeutic residential setting.

Task 19. Mitigation

No Comment.

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(347) 297-4922
FAX: (347) 270-1213

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250 BROADWAY, SUITE 1880
NEW YORK, NY 10007
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THE COUNCIL OF
THE CITY OF NEW YORK
DIANA AYALA
COUNCIL MEMBER
8TH DISTRICT, MANHATTAN & BRONX

CHAIR
COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH,
DISABILITIES, AND ADDICTION

COMMITTEES
AGING
GENERAL WELFARE
HOSPITALS
PUBLIC HOUSING SMALL
BUSINESS
WOMEN

October 3, 2018

Howard Fiedler
Department of Correction
75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370

Dear Mr. Fiedler,

The South Bronx, which I represent in City Council, has historically been neglected by successive Mayoral administrations. Disinvestment and decay have left schools in need of repair, parks in need of rehabilitation, and social infrastructure not able meet our socio-economic needs. We are a community rich in cultural heritage, and we are ready to move forward and grow.

The need to close down the detention center on Rikers Island is clear to me, and clear to the residents of our community. People must be treated with dignity and respect, including those accused of crimes – and Rikers has clearly failed to do that. Rikers is a problem beyond repair and we need a new approach. Reducing the jail population by 50% and creating four borough-based jails – designed as modern, safe and humane facilities, accessible to family and friends – is the right approach.

The proposed Bronx jail will be sited in my district and needs to be carefully integrated with the surrounding community. The ground floor of both the jail and the adjacent affordable housing building should include community-facing uses like retail stores or space for non-profit organizations. In addition, the Administration must engage my community in a meaningful conversation about other required community investments in the South Bronx. Residents are concerned about the message we send our youth when we site a new jail in our community, absent other investments. We need real commitments and resources for new affordable housing, youth services, workforce, and economic development in order to send the right message to local residents that the City has a community development strategy for the South Bronx, which will lead to positive growth and help community residents prosper.

In order to accurately assess and minimize the negative impacts of the new jail facility on the surrounding community, I would like the scope of the environmental review of the proposed project to include the below additions:

Transportation:

Trip estimates to the site must be conservative (both for transit and vehicular modes), recognizing that this is a very new use to the area, and good information to base our predictions is limited. Given the uncertainty, we must not under estimate the number of vehicles which will visit the site each day, leaving impacts unmitigated. Along with this conservative approach to estimating vehicular trips, the

environmental review should conduct an inventory of on/off street parking, in the event the proposed accessory parking is insufficient.

To accurately estimate the impact of local traffic originating from the area north of the site, I would like traffic counts at the following key intersections to be included in the traffic analysis: Concord Ave & E. 142 Street, Wales Ave & E. 142 Street, and Southern Blvd & E. 142 Street.

Air Quality:

The South Bronx already has extremely poor baseline air quality, with local hospitalization rates for asthma among the highest in the City. Again, with the required conservative approach to estimating vehicular trips to avoid under-estimating impacts, the environmental review should include a full study of the possible impacts of vehicle trips on air quality, as well as the expected emissions from the new building.

Reasonable Worst Case Scenario:

The proposed adjacent housing should be studied as a 100% affordable project, assessing the impact of all 234 affordable units.

Wherever possible, the ground floor of the jail facility should include community-facing uses, such as retail or community facility space. Such uses should not interfere with the design and operations of the jail facility. These retail and community facility uses should be studied and impacts assessed.

As mentioned above, it is imperative these additions be included in the scope of the environmental review in order to mitigate the potential negative impacts this facility can have on the surrounding community.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,



Council Member Diana Ayala



THE ASSEMBLY
STATE OF NEW YORK
ALBANY

MICHAEL A. BLAKE
Assemblymember
79th District – The Bronx

COMMITTEES
Banks
Correction
Election Law
Governmental Operations
Housing
Veterans' Affairs
SUB-COMMITTEES
Chair, Mitchell-Lama

TASK FORCE
Puerto Rican/Hispanic
Black, Puerto Rican, Hispanic
and Asian Legislative Caucus
Co-Chair, Criminal Justice
Task Force

WORKING GROUPS
Member, Majority Working
Group on Rules, Operations,
Government Transparency
& Public Participation

NYC Department of Correction
Attention: Howard Fiedler
75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370

October 29th, 2018

To Whom It May Concern,

My name is Michael Blake and, I am the Assembly Member representing the 79th district in the South Bronx. As a born and raised Bronxite, I unfortunately know all too well the devastating effects of our City's criminal justice system; one that disproportionately affects communities of color, criminalizes poverty, and disregards the safety and well-being of inmates. Rikers Island is an abomination. Too long has the City turned a blind eye to the violence, corruption, and fear that dominates the unconscionable culture of the facility. There is no question that something needs to change, and the time for lasting and substantial reform is now. However, it is not enough to simply say that we must close Rikers in exchange for the Borough Based Jail System proposed by Mayor de Blasio's administration's. Closing Rikers without addressing and changing the culture is insufficient. It is unfair to both the inmates and the correctional officers to propose closing a facility without a thorough plan that will improve the conditions for everyone. Why has Mayor de Blasio's administration not released detailed training protocols that will be used at the newly proposed facilities? Mayor de Blasio's administration cannot expect us to provide comments for a proposal that is incomplete and rushed in nature.

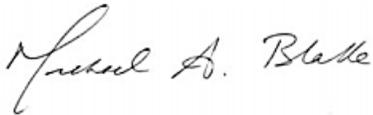
If we want the closing of Rikers to actually be a step forward for criminal justice reform, then, Mayor de Blasio's administration must make sure that the process is considering why we need these facilities to be opened in the first place. The simple fact is, according to the Independent Commission on New York City Criminal Justice Reform and the Katal Center for Health, Equity and Justice, at any given time 70 to 75 percent of people that are on Rikers have not been convicted of a crime, but rather cannot afford their bail. Furthermore, the Independent Commission estimates that nearly 89 percent of defendants are unable to secure immediate payment when judges set bail. Based on these statistics, we do not currently have a clear sense of how many people would need to be incarcerated if we did not have our current bail procedures that criminalize poverty and make it nearly impossible for many defendants to post their bail. The population reductions that have been presented by Mayor de Blasio's administration in this proposal have only been based on administrative changes, and do not include possible state and city policy changes which could reduce the population even further. The Independent Commission on New York City Criminal Justice Reform reported that by expanding both supervised release programs and the number of people released on their own recognizance, the daily jail population could be reduced by nearly 2,000. Similarly, according to a report released by Comptroller Stringer's Office, in fiscal year 2017 nearly 33,000 people were admitted to New York City Jails because they were unable to pay bail at their first court hearing, but of these 33,000 nearly 15,000 were subsequently released after making bail. By eliminating cash bail, instituting reform policies such as open discovery, and increasing supervised release programs we could drastically decrease the prison population size, and thus eliminate the need for four to five new facilities. Until we have a thorough and complete understanding of the effects of these reform efforts, it is erroneous for Mayor de Blasio's administration to move forward with such a high-capacity jail proposal.

Furthermore, I call upon Mayor de Blasio's administration to elaborate on why there is not equitable consideration for the opening of facilities in all five boroughs. This recommendation was emphasized throughout Judge Lippman's report in conjunction with the Independent Commission on New York City Criminal Justice Reform, as it ensures that these facilities are located closer to the courts in the civic centers of *each* borough. Why has a facility not been proposed for Staten Island? Accordingly, why were these the sites that were selected in the boroughs? Why did Mayor de Blasio's administration select to place a jail in a residential neighborhood of The Bronx rather than near the courthouse? We need to be building schools in these residential communities not jails. It is also very concerning that Mayor de Blasio's administration has not disclosed the proposed community benefits agreement being discussed for each of the facilities and has not detailed the potential vendors that would be benefiting from each proposed site. When will this information be provided? Additionally,

why hasn't Mayor de Blasio's administration disclosed future plans for the land currently used for Rikers? These are all crucial pieces of information that are needed before the proposal moves forward. How can we make a decision of such magnitude without thorough information?

Mayor de Blasio's administration must do more for criminal justice reform. Closing Rikers without changing the culture is unjustifiable, as it is not enough to simply open up new facilities. We must work to address bail reform, alternatives to incarceration, and other rehabilitative efforts that decrease the prison populations before we determine the needed capacity at these borough based facilities. I call upon Mayor de Blasio's administration to address these concerns before proceeding with this Borough Based Jail System. We must continue to fight for the justice of all people. We demand unity, equity, fairness, and opportunity for all New Yorkers. The time for real and lasting reform is now.

Yours in Service,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Michael A. Blake". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Assembly Member Michael A. Blake



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Gale A. Brewer, Borough President

September 27, 2018

Testimony of Manhattan Borough President on Closing of Riker's Island and Siting of New Jail Facility planned for 80 Centre Street.

Good evening Department of Correction, the Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice, and other stakeholders.

My name is Gale Brewer and I am the Borough President of Manhattan. I wholeheartedly believe that the closure of Riker's Island is a necessary step in creating a more humane and just New York City.

When the plan to close Riker's Island was announced in 2017, my office created a task force to convene stakeholders in a collaborative process. Our goal was twofold: to reduce the number of New Yorkers who are incarcerated and move toward closing Riker's Island. We knew that closing the jails would not be easy and that community input would be crucial to a successful plan for rehousing detainees locally. We made community input a priority of our task force.

During our third task force meeting this past July, we were informed by the Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice of their aggressive proposed timeline for closing Riker's Island and building four new borough-based facilities. We had been told by the Office of Criminal Justice that there would be public meetings in April and June of this year to hear community input, but these meetings never took place. 80 Centre Street was clearly a potential site for the Manhattan facility, but we were only made aware that it was the sole selected site just days before the draft scope was released on August 15th.

This building is being sited in Chinatown, but the process has completely excluded meaningful community input. The selection of the site at 80 Centre Street without that input is exactly what my office and the task force were working to avoid: an outcome without community involvement that makes implementation of the Borough Based Jail System untenable.

Closing of Riker's Island and Siting of New Jail Facility planned for 80 Centre Street

Page 2 of 3

I have concerns about locating the jail at 80 Centre Street. That building was completed in 1930 and is important for local government, housing the office of the Manhattan District Attorney and other court offices and crime labs. 80 Centre Street also contains the borough's Marriage Bureau. This office was renovated extensively under the previous administration, solidifying its place as the most popular wedding venue in the city, if not the world. These weddings provide a significant economic benefit to the area as couples visit local businesses before and after going to the Marriage Bureau. The importance of the Marriage Bureau was felt the most on July 24, 2011, when hundreds of couples waited outside the office to obtain marriage licenses on the first day same-sex marriage was legal in New York State.

Proposing a tall building at 80 Centre Street goes against the original and surviving urban design of Chinatown. William Haugeard, the architect who designed 80 Centre Street, did so under a height restriction so that it would not overshadow Foley Square and the courthouses in the area. 80 Centre Street is National Register-eligible and its demolition should not happen unless we have thoroughly examined all the alternatives.

Initial conversations surrounding the closure of Riker's Island included repurposing the Manhattan Detention Center at 125 White Street. This location could meet the goals of the closure plan as well as potentially provide additional community benefit in the form of community space and/or affordable housing. Why isn't this being considered as a viable alternative? Excluding this site in planning is contributing to the confusion and frustration within the community. There are many community members who believe that the proposed 80 Centre Street site will be an additional jail in the community, instead of replacing what is present.

There needs to be more communication and community involvement in planning for a new jail facility. You are forcing the community to choose between justice reform and their desire for genuine community engagement in the planning process. The proposed review process is insufficient and does not allow for real community input.

The selection of 80 Centre Street in the draft scope indicates to the Chinatown community that this is a "done deal" and they are understandably angry. It was a misstep for the Mayor's Office to rush the process and disallow community input in the plan's formulation. The plan will only succeed if alternatives are investigated thoroughly with input from all stakeholders. I ask that a community

engagement and visioning process take place before any more steps are taken toward siting a new jail facility in this borough.

For instance, community members are upset that senior housing has not been proposed for the Manhattan site when the Bronx proposal does include senior housing. A public planning process could allow for community members to discuss the uses that would be most appropriate for the site and the various tradeoffs involved.

There is a great concern around indirect business displacement because of the uncertainty about the future location of the Marriage Bureau and the other offices currently housed at 80 Centre Street. Moving these offices and displacing their workers and clients, including newly-weds and their families and friends, could harm those businesses.

The draft scope of work states there are currently no plans to analyze impact to community facilities for the Manhattan site as everything will be relocated into the new 80 Centre Street site or to nearby offices and sites such as the Manhattan Detention Complex. Has the Department of Corrections and all responsible parties confirmed that all the offices can be relocated to adequate sites nearby?

Given the height of the building, the current and planned street work projects, and the ability of pedestrians to navigate the neighborhood due to street closures post-9/11, a detailed analysis of the changes of the pedestrian experience of this project should be done as part of the analysis. The traffic analysis should also look at the potential to reopen streets such as Park Row to allow for better traffic flow to and from the area.

Above all, I urge you to change your process to allow for much more community input and to include 125 White Street and other sites as real alternatives in the scope of work. Chinatown feels ignored, and as one of their representatives I understand why. This process was not at all transparent. That being said, I am fully committed to closing Rikers and to siting a jail in proximity to the courthouses; we just need a better process.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this important issue.



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October 25, 2018

Re: Comments on the Draft Scope of Work to Prepare a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Borough-Based Jail System, CEQR No. 18DOC001Y

To: Commissioner Cynthia Brann

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This process has completely excluded meaningful community input, and the selection of the site at 80 Centre Street without community feedback is exactly what my office and the task force were working to avoid: a process that alienates the community and makes implementation more difficult.

Initial conversations surrounding the closure of Riker's Island included options to repurpose or rebuild the Manhattan Detention Center at 125 White Street to meet the goals of the closure plan as well as potentially providing an additional community benefit in the form of community space and/or affordable housing. Why aren't these options being considered as viable alternatives? Excluding this site in planning is contributing to the confusion within the community. There are many community members who believe that the proposed 80 Centre Street site will be an additional jail in the community, instead of replacing what is present.

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PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The environmental analysis should include 125 White Street as an alternative site so that this potential site is in scope for ULURP. All appropriate environmental analyses should be undertaken for this site in addition to 80 Centre Street.

LAND USE, ZONING, AND PUBLIC POLICY

The study area should be expanded to a 1,200-foot radius. The current study area does not take Chinatown into account, which would be the community affected the most by the proposed project. Expanding the study area will give a more accurate assessment of this project’s impact on the surrounding community.

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There is a great concern around indirect business displacement. The Marriage Bureau and the other offices currently housed at 80 Centre are an important source of revenue for local small businesses. Moving these offices and displacing their workers and clients, including newly-weds

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OPEN SPACE

Lack of adequate open space, particularly open green space, is an issue in this community. According to the Draft Scope, there will be an analysis based on the incremental change in population due to the proposed project. I believe this is not sufficient and makes an assumption that the area already has adequate open space, which it does not. I ask that a detailed analysis of open space take place and to take into consideration the current open green space available to the community and how the proposed development will impact this open space, especially considering the shadows impact the development may have on this scarce resource. While CEQR typically examines the incremental impact of an action, this does not absolve policy makers of the responsibility to include existing inequities in their analysis.

SHADOWS

The proposed project will likely exceed the height of the current building, which would result in significant shadow impacts to the surrounding areas, including open space such as Columbus Park, which serves as playground and sports field space for local schools, as well as used extensively by seniors who live in the area. These potential shadows impacts should be thoroughly studied. Additionally, expanding the study area in order to adequately assess the impact of the shadows cast by the proposed project is important in order to understand the full impact of the proposed project's shadows on the neighborhood.

HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

Due to the historical significance of the site, I have concerns regarding locating the jail at 80 Centre Street. 80 Centre Street is National Register-eligible and its demolition should not happen unless we have thoroughly examined all the alternatives. The building was completed in 1930 and is an important building for local government, housing the office of the Manhattan District Attorney and other court offices and crime labs. 80 Centre Street also contains the borough's Marriage Bureau. This office was renovated extensively under the previous administration using millions of dollars in City capital, solidifying its place as the most popular wedding venue in the city if not the world. These weddings provide a significant economic benefit to the area, as

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Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this important issue. We look forward to working with you and all stakeholders as the proposed project moves forward.

Sincerely,

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Testimony to the Department of City Planning
RE: 80 Centre Street - CEQR No. 18DOC001Y
Draft Scope of Work

Introduction

This application for the siting of four borough-based jails is a unique moment in our City's history, and I want to recognize the importance of working towards the citywide goal of closing Rikers Island. With this worthy goal in mind, we must ensure that citywide goals are balanced alongside local priorities and that substantive avenues for community input and citizen engagement are built into the decision making process.

Unfortunately, the City has largely missed this opportunity to date, and has failed to fully engage the Chinatown community as critical stakeholders in the broader Rikers conversation. I recognize that we are still at the beginning stages of this process and much discussion will unfold in the coming months, but we need a more transparent process that creates genuine opportunities for local voice and input. We need to keep moving the conversations forward from the City's broad policy goals to specifics at the local level so that city officials fully understand the specific concerns and challenges with the proposed site at 80 Centre Street.

Finally, we need to recognize that any proposal must be part of a larger community vision that includes short- and long-term neighborhood investments, including a community-led process for the redevelopment of the Manhattan Detention Complex North Tower and the currently de-mapped portion of White Street. This proposal is a starting point and is not a "done deal." Discussions with community stakeholders have just begun, and I look forward to continuing to work alongside the Administration and local residents, small business and property owners on this effort. To this end, in response to my demand for a delay in the scoping process, the Administration committed today to extend its comment period from October 15th to October 29th.

Flawed though the process has been, I have comments and suggestions to the Draft Scope of Work that should be integrated into the final version of this document.

Reasonable Worst Case Development Scenario (RWCDS)

This application for high-density vertical jails is unique, as the City has only submitted a handful of site selection applications for detention facilities that require environmental review. Therefore, the City must be prudent and err on the side of caution, conducting an environmental review analysis that truly represents the reasonable worst-case development scenario. For example, the analysis related to pedestrian and vehicular traffic should be conservative to account for uncertainty about the future number of visitors and their transit patterns. The stakes are too high to risk undercounting the potential impacts -- both for my community, and the City as a whole.

Task 7: Historic and Cultural Resources

I want to encourage my colleagues at the Landmarks Preservation Commission to examine closely the building at 80 Centre Street -- particularly its façade -- for historical and architectural significance. It is my belief that the

building has historical merit, both on its architectural aesthetics and its relationship to the Civic Center District. LPC must thoroughly explore options to preserve the exterior façade as part of any redevelopment efforts.

Task 9: Hazardous Materials

The City should carefully study the proposed site for hazardous building materials. As a building completed in 1928, the risk of asbestos at the 80 Centre Street site needs to be fully understood and mitigated.

Task 10: Water and Sewer Infrastructure

The site is located in a historic wetland, with the springs below Collect Pond and the drainages beneath Canal Street creating tremendous potential for flooding and stormwater damage. These infrastructure concerns need to be fully analyzed and documented.

Task 11: Transportation

The Draft Scope of Work includes five intersections for traffic data collection (Canal/Mott, Canal/Elizabeth, Canal/Bowery, Centre/Hogan, Centre/Worth). However, two additional intersections should be included in the analysis (Bowery/Worth/Mott and St. James/Worth/Oliver) as these represent significant nodes of traffic concentrations.

The NYC Department of Transportation (DOT) should analyze these same seven intersections for high-crash pedestrian and vehicular locations. DOT should also study the Pearl Street/St. James Place corridor from the Brooklyn Bridge off-ramp to Chatham Square.

As noted earlier, the transportation assumptions used in the DEIS should reflect our most conservative estimates and err towards caution in determining the mix of pedestrian, bus riders, subway riders, cyclists, and vehicular passengers. Thus, the Draft Scope of Work needs to be amended to include a full analysis of all these transit options (whereas the Draft Scope currently notes that pedestrian analysis is not warranted, even though the pedestrian counts are above the threshold of 200 trips during the weekday midafternoon peak period). It is unacceptable for the city to produce anything short of a full and complete analysis of the impacts. The DEIS should contemplate different scenarios of ridership and transit (travel mode shares) in order to test for potential impacts.

Also importantly, on-street and off-street parking inventories must be included in the DEIS. The Draft Scope of Work calls for an initial analysis to determine if detailed inventories are needed. However, the existing parking shortfall in the neighborhood, particularly with the high concentration of vehicles with parking placards issued by a wide range of government, court and law enforcement agencies, combined with the inherent uncertainty surrounding the detention facility, warrants a full detailed inventory and analysis. Please note that the parking garage located at 52 Elizabeth is slated for redevelopment and thus would remove over 100 spaces from the off-site inventory, further exacerbating the chronic local shortfall of parking.

Task 12: Transportation

DOT should also analyze the seven intersections already identified for mobile sources of air quality emissions.

Conclusion

While I am pleased that the Administration extended the comment period as part of this scoping process, much more work must be done to engage our communities so that we can achieve the shared goal of closing Rikers Island, together.

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Draft Scope of Work

Introduction

This application for the siting of four borough-based jails is a unique moment in our City's history, and I want to recognize the importance of working towards the citywide goal of closing Rikers Island. With this worthy goal in mind, we must ensure that citywide goals are balanced alongside local priorities and that substantive avenues for community input and citizen engagement are built into the decision making process.

Unfortunately, the City has largely missed this opportunity to date, and has failed to fully engage the Chinatown community as critical stakeholders in the broader Rikers conversation. I recognize that we are still at the beginning stages of this process and much discussion will unfold in the coming months, but we need a more transparent process that creates genuine opportunities for local voice and input. We need to keep moving the conversations forward from the City's broad policy goals to specifics at the local level so that city officials fully understand the specific concerns and challenges with the proposed site at 80 Centre Street.

Finally, we need to recognize that any proposal must be part of a larger community vision that includes short- and long-term neighborhood investments, including a community-led process for the redevelopment of the Manhattan Detention Complex North Tower and the currently de-mapped portion of White Street. This proposal is a starting point and is not a "done deal." Discussions with community stakeholders have just begun, and I look forward to continuing to work alongside the Administration and local residents, small business and property owners on this effort. To this end, in response to my demand for a delay in the scoping process, the Administration committed today to extend its comment period from October 15th to October 29th.

Flawed though the process has been, I have comments and suggestions to the Draft Scope of Work that should be integrated into the final version of this document.

Reasonable Worst Case Development Scenario (RWCDS)

This application for high-density vertical jails is unique, as the City has only submitted a handful of site selection applications for detention facilities that require environmental review. Therefore, the City must be prudent and err on the side of caution, conducting an environmental review analysis that truly represents the reasonable worst-case development scenario. For example, the analysis related to pedestrian and vehicular traffic should be conservative to account for uncertainty about the future number of visitors and their transit patterns. The stakes are too high to risk undercounting the potential impacts -- both for my community, and the City as a whole.

Task 7: Historic and Cultural Resources

I want to encourage my colleagues at the Landmarks Preservation Commission to examine closely the building at 80 Centre Street -- particularly its façade -- for historical and architectural significance. It is my belief that the building has historical merit, both on its architectural aesthetics and its relationship to the Civic Center District. LPC must thoroughly explore options to preserve the exterior façade as part of any redevelopment efforts.

Task 9: Hazardous Materials

The City should carefully study the proposed site for hazardous building materials. As a building completed in 1928, the risk of asbestos at the 80 Centre Street site needs to be fully understood and mitigated.

Task 10: Water and Sewer Infrastructure

The site is located in a historic wetland, with the springs below Collect Pond and the drainages beneath Canal Street creating tremendous potential for flooding and stormwater damage. These infrastructure concerns need to be fully analyzed and documented.

Task 11: Transportation

The Draft Scope of Work includes five intersections for traffic data collection (Canal/Mott, Canal/Elizabeth, Canal/Bowery, Centre/Hogan, Centre/Worth). However, two additional intersections should be included in the analysis (Bowery/Worth/Mott and St. James/Worth/Oliver) as these represent significant nodes of traffic concentrations.

The NYC Department of Transportation (DOT) should analyze these same seven intersections for high-crash pedestrian and vehicular locations. DOT should also study the Pearl Street/St. James Place corridor from the Brooklyn Bridge off-ramp to Chatham Square.

As noted earlier, the transportation assumptions used in the DEIS should reflect our most conservative estimates and err towards caution in determining the mix of pedestrian, bus riders, subway riders, cyclists, and vehicular passengers. Thus, the Draft Scope of Work needs to be amended to include a full analysis of all these transit options (whereas the Draft Scope currently notes that pedestrian analysis is not warranted, even though the pedestrian counts are above the threshold of 200 trips during the weekday midafternoon peak period). It is unacceptable for the city to produce anything short of a full and complete analysis of the impacts. The DEIS should contemplate different scenarios of ridership and transit (travel mode shares) in order to test for potential impacts.

Also importantly, on-street and off-street parking inventories must be included in the DEIS. The Draft Scope of Work calls for an initial analysis to determine if detailed inventories are needed. However, the existing parking shortfall in the neighborhood, particularly with the high concentration of vehicles with parking placards issued by a wide range of government, court and law enforcement agencies, combined with the inherent uncertainty surrounding the detention facility, warrants a full detailed inventory and analysis. Please note that the parking garage located at 52 Elizabeth is slated for redevelopment and thus would remove over 100 spaces from the off-site inventory, further exacerbating the chronic local shortfall of parking.

Task 12: Transportation

DOT should also analyze the seven intersections already identified for mobile sources of air quality emissions.

Conclusion

While I am pleased that the Administration extended the comment period as part of this scoping process, much more work must be done to engage our communities so that we can achieve the shared goal of closing Rikers Island, together.



Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice

Elizabeth Glazer, Director
One Centre Street, 10th Floor
New York, NY 10007

September 27, 2018

Hon. Margaret S. Chin
The Council of the City of New York
Council Member, First District, Manhattan
1 Centre Street, 19th Floor
New York, NY 10007

Dear Council Member Chin:

Thank you for your September 24th letter in which you share your concerns about the City's efforts to engage the community regarding the City's plan to close Rikers Island jails and create a network of modern and humane borough-based jails. Addressing community concerns, being transparent, and conducting robust engagement are all priorities of this Administration.

We are committed to providing more substantive opportunities for community engagement throughout and beyond the Uniform Land Use Review Procedure (ULURP) and building design process.

Community Engagement

We believe community input is paramount to the development of facilities that appropriately integrate into their surrounding neighborhood. In an effort to expand engagement opportunities, the City commits to:

1. Extending the comment submission period for the draft scope of work from October 15th to Oct. 29th.
2. Establishing a community driven process to provide community members with concrete opportunities to voice concerns, receive updates, provide feedback and shape the new facilities. Through this process, community members will meet regularly with City officials to discuss various issues including the design and the utilization of the 20,000 square feet of community space within the new facility.
3. Supporting a community-driven participatory process to determine the potential future usage of Manhattan Detention Center's North Tower ("MDC North") – a 226,000 square

foot building that will be returned to the community at the completion of the project. The future use of MDC North could include affordable housing, senior housing, or another use.

4. Providing additional opportunities for community members to engage in fruitful dialogue with the New York City Department of Corrections (DOC) and others from the administration regarding the existing Manhattan Detention Center.
5. Continuing to meet with community-based organizations to discuss criminal justice reform, and working together on these ongoing issues.

Thank you for sending us questions and identifying issues important to you and members of the Chinatown community. Please see responses below.

1. **What was the process of selecting 80 Centre Street as the location to scope for this project?**

Answer: The Administration considered both 125 White Street and 80 Centre Street as locations for the replacement detention facility for the Manhattan Detention Center. Both buildings are city-owned and adjacent to the courthouse. While the Administration solicited feedback on both options as possible replacement facilities, 80 Centre Street was selected by the Administration because it was closer to the civic core and comparably scaled buildings; the 125 White Street location would have been a taller building, and 80 Centre Street opened up a community development opportunity for the neighborhood.

2. **What were the results of the analysis of alternative sites/locations considered for Manhattan's Borough-based jail, and why did the Administration deem those sites not feasible?**

Answer: The land area of the facility at 125 White Street did not have adequate space for our programming goals. A proposed jail on that site would have been taller, and would have been closer to the residential areas of Chinatown. 80 Centre Street is closer to the civic center of Downtown Manhattan and is closer to the taller buildings of that area, and also opens up the opportunity to return the North Building of 125 White Street to the community for development into another community need such as housing.

3. **How did the Administration determine that 125 parking spots would be included at the 80 Centre Street site without information about number of detainees, or necessary Corrections staff?**

Answer: The current plan is provide for 125 spots on site. This was determined based on the size of the site and the geotechnical conditions that limit our ability to build below

grade parking. We are currently working with estimated staff and visitor needs to evaluate the extent to which these spots are sufficient. The result of that analysis will be provided for public review and comment as part of the Environmental Review process.

Criminal Justice Reform Concerns:

1. **Given that State action will be required for criminal justice reform, specifically regarding bail reform, how can the City commit to a decrease of detainees to the targeted number of 5,000? If not, what is your plan to work with the Governor and State Legislature to enact these needed changes?**

Answer: The City can achieve a 5,000 person average jail population without the State cooperation and/or changing existing laws. However, State criminal justice reform – particularly bail and parole reform – would allow the City to reduce the jail population to a 5,000 person ADP faster. Based on our data projections, along with a 25+ year trend of reducing the jail population, we are confident that through strategically reducing crime, shortening case length, and offering safe alternatives to detention (along with other initiatives), the City can continue to reduce the population to our stated goal. Lastly, the City is working with the State to pass comprehensive criminal justice reforms.

2. **What is the back-up plan if the City cannot reduce the number of detainees to targeted levels by the time needed?**

Answer: The City’s crime and jail projections indicate that reaching a 5,000 person average daily population is feasible—even without state cooperation and/or legislative changes. The City has achieved more than 25 years of declining crime and jail population reduction. Since the Mayor took office, the jail population has fallen by 27%. The City is working tirelessly to achieve this goal through expanded pretrial release programs, alternatives to incarceration programs, and various crime prevention programs like the Mayor’s Action Plan for Neighborhood Safety and the Office to Prevent Gun Violence.

Community Concerns:

1. **Why was there no mention of impacts that a relocated MDC would have on the community, or any mention of a plan to mitigate those impacts, in the Administration’s presentation at the Sept. 12 Town Hall?**

Answer: The Draft Environmental Impact Statement will include analyses of the potential for the proposed project to result in impacts within study areas up to ½-mile surrounding the 80 Centre Street site. In accordance with City Environmental Quality Review (CEQR) guidelines, the analyses, any potential impacts, and mitigation for those

potential impacts will be underway after the scoping meetings and will be publicly available within the following months.

2. **For example, nearby Worth Street is currently under a massive, multi-year reconstruction that is already three years behind schedule. How is redevelopment on 80 Centre Street going to be coordinated with this ongoing project?**

Answer: We estimate that the overall Worth Street project will be done in spring 2021. We expect work near 80 Centre Street to be done in spring 2020. As for the work at the 80 Centre Street site, if passed, we don't anticipate coordination issues across the two projects but would work with all stakeholders to minimize construction impacts in the area.

3. **Given that placards for official vehicles already take up numerous parking spaces in Chinatown and elsewhere in Lower Manhattan, what is the Administration's plan to accommodate the increased parking needs for staff and visitors of an expanded MDC?**

Answer: There will be on-site parking for use by staff and service providers and the City will continue to look into this issue.

Thank you for your attention to this important issue and sharing with your concerns. We look forward to continued discussions regarding the closure of the jails on Rikers Island and the construction of a new borough-based jail system as we create a smaller, safer, fair criminal justice system.

Sincerely,



Dana Kaplan
Deputy Director



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THE COUNCIL OF
THE CITY OF NEW YORK
KAREN KOSLOWITZ
COUNCIL MEMBER, 29TH DISTRICT, QUEENS

CHAIR
RULES, PRIVILEGES & ELECTIONS

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Koslowitz@council.nyc.gov

Borough Based Jail DSOW Comments
Queens Site
October 15, 2018

Mr. Howard Fiedler
75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370

Dear Mr. Fiedler,

Closing the jail complex on Rikers Island will be an important milestone in the history of criminal justice reform in New York City. Rikers Island has many documented cases of unspeakable acts of violence carried out against inmates (the majority of which have not been convicted of any crime), corrections officers, and other staff who work on the island. After several recent analyses, including the Independent Commission on New York City Criminal Justice and Incarceration Reform's (ICNYCCJIR) Report, *A More Just City*, it has been determined that redeveloping the existing facility will not help to achieve goals related to improving safety, reducing recidivism, or saving tax-payer dollars.

A More Just City, along with the Mayor's Report, *Safer, Smaller Fairer*, both outline a comprehensive set of solutions for reducing the inmate population, responding to inmate mental and physical health needs while incarcerated, and creating a safer environment in our City's jails. Many of these initiatives are legislative and cultural changes that require cooperation between the City of New York, New York State, and an array of stakeholders in the criminal justice system.

To fully realize a more just New York, the construction of new detention facilities will be required. These new facilities are needed to improve the working conditions for Department of Corrections' staff, the safety and security of inmates and staff, and to reduce the long-term costs of managing our incarcerated population. *A More Just City*, as well as the Van Alen Institute and the ICNYCCJIR's Report, *Justice in Design*, put forth design principles and programmatic changes that must be implemented to ensure these new detention facilities do not simply move the issues of Rikers Island into local communities that have spent generations creating safe and prosperous neighborhoods.

The Borough Based Jails system proposed in this application is a unique project with generational implications. Over 30 years, the City of New York has only submitted a handful of site selection applications for detention facilities that have undergone environmental review, and there has been no site selection of a detention facility of this size and scope. Therefore, the City must err on the side of caution by conducting a thorough environmental review analysis to identify any potential impacts that may occur because of this proposal. My comments are with regard to the proposed Queens Site- at 126-02 82nd Avenue in the Queens Civic Center area of the Kew Gardens neighborhood, in my Council District.

Transportation

The proposed action would house approximately 1,510 incarcerated persons, would include 439 accessory parking spaces, and 676 public parking spaces. I expect the City of New York, through its Department of Correction, to utilize all available data related to employee residency and their current mode of transit to work. The City should also utilize residency data for the current inmate population to understand where visitors will journey from in order to visit the inmate population in the proposed facility. Current data related to the number of trucks that currently service Rikers Island Correctional Facility should be incorporated into assumptions when developing all preliminary assessments for environmental impacts. This information should be used for the Travel Demand Factor Memorandum conducted for the Level 1 Preliminary Screening Assessment for impacts to the transportation infrastructure. Further, the trip generation and modal split analyses will require careful thought, and may warrant original trip generation and modal split surveys. A detailed discussion of how assumptions related to trip generation and modal split are developed for a “prison” use should be published in the Draft Environmental Statement (DEIS). The Environmental Impact Statement expects 250 daily visitors to the proposed Queens Site. Since one of the goals for the Borough Based Jail system is to facilitate visitations by enabling incarcerated individuals to reside closer to their families and communities, the DEIS should reflect a higher number of visitors compared to the number of visitors that journey to the existing Rikers facility.

Since the Rikers facility is located in an area isolated from significant public transit, the City should conduct an environmental review that captures the potential impacts from unforeseen changes in how visitors and employees arrive to the site of the proposed detention facility. The environmental review process should consider two alternatives: (1) a scenario where more employees and visitors use personal automobiles and (2) a scenario where more employees and visitors utilize public transit to arrive to the proposed Queens Site.

If the second scenario triggers a detailed analysis for impacts to the public transit, several bus routes should be included in that study. Borough Hall is a transit hub, and the buses that serve as a connection to outlying parts of Queens from the subway are already overcrowded. In particular, the Q10, Q46, and Q60 bus routes experience the most acute overcrowding, especially during peak hours.

An “on-street parking” inventory should be conducted as a part of the DEIS for this project. On-street parking near the proposed site for the detention facility is often difficult to find during peak hours. The proposed net increase in 374 public parking spaces proposed on the site are an important consideration, but the analysis must consider that not all visitors and employees to the site will utilize the proposed public parking facility due to costs.. The parking fees for the existing public parking facility at Queens Borough Hall is cost prohibitive for many residents.

Urban Design

For the Queens Site, where the zoning would analyze a maximum building height of 310', the City should analyze, at least two different design alternatives for the location of the proposed tower. These alternative arrangements of the Site will allow for flexibility in design that is responsive to operational needs for the project and aesthetic considerations that are important to the community.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Karen Koslowitz". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Karen Koslowitz
Council Member
District 29- Queen



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KAREN KOSLOWITZ
COUNCIL MEMBER, 29TH DISTRICT, QUEENS

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To fully realize a more just New York, the construction of new detention facilities will be required. These new facilities are needed to improve the working conditions for Department of Corrections' staff, the safety and security of inmates and staff, and to reduce the long-term costs of managing our incarcerated population. *A More Just City*, as well as the Van Alan Institute and the ICNYCCJIR's Report, *Justice in Design*, put forth design principles and programmatic changes that must be implemented to ensure these new detention facilities do not simply move the issues of Rikers Island into local communities that have spent generations creating safe and prosperous neighborhoods.

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Very truly yours,

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Karen Koslowitz
Council Member
District 29- Queen



SENATOR BRIAN KAVANAGH
ASSEMBLYMEMBER YUH-LINE NIOU
STATE OF NEW YORK



CONGRESSWOMAN NYDIA M. VELÁZQUEZ
U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

September 27, 2018

Honorable Bill de Blasio
Mayor of the City of New York
City Hall
New York, NY 10007

Subject: New York City Borough-Based Jail System Draft Scope of Work to Prepare a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (CEQR No. 18DOC001Y)

Dear Mayor de Blasio:

We write as representatives of Lower Manhattan regarding the above referenced Draft Scope of Work, which includes the City's proposal to relocate the Manhattan Detention Complex from 125 White Street and replace it with a much larger new jail at 80 Centre Street, one of four new jails that are intended to enable the City to close Rikers Island Correctional Facility. **We urge the City to withdraw this Draft Scope of Work and engage in a more open public process to determine the best way to proceed before releasing revised scoping documents.**

Notwithstanding ongoing conversations about the best ways to achieve the goals set forth by the Independent Commission on New York City Criminal Justice and Incarceration Reform (the Lippman Commission), the proposal to build a 1.5 million square-foot jail at 80 Centre Street was first announced publicly on August 15, 2018 upon release of the Draft Scope of Work. Prior to that, the City had agreed to participate in a series of meetings, convened by Borough President Gale Brewer and attended by our offices, but had declined to disclose at these meetings that a plan was in the works for an new jail on a new site. The City had also promised to hold public forums in the Spring, but these did not occur.

With the release of the Scope of Work, the City has profoundly narrowed the range of options that the public is being asked to consider in order to achieve the goals of criminal justice and incarceration reform. The public comments the City is soliciting regarding the Scope of Work are limited to questions regarding the impacts the City should study and potentially mitigate as the project proceeds; the process does not provide a forum for considering the soundness of the underlying proposal or more desirable alternatives that may be available. Thus, the City's public engagement on this proposal has begun in earnest only after virtually all of the major decisions have been made about the location, number, and scale of the facilities.

Moreover, the particular needs of each community are discounted by grouping plans for facilities in four distinct neighborhoods into a single review process. In Manhattan, the City has decided to build the massive new jail at 80 Centre Street with no meaningful community input, without a public explanation of why the White Street site is insufficient, and without public discussion of potential alternative sites.

We applaud and share your commitment to improving our criminal justice system by significantly reducing the number of people confined to jails in our city each day, closing the complex on Rikers Island, and replacing it with facilities that are fairer and more humane for detainees, their families, and corrections officers. A plan to create jails that reflect the best design principles and include sufficient space to offer appropriate services to individuals in detention is long overdue. A well-planned community-based jail system would also bring detainees closer to their families and their attorneys, which would increase the likelihood of just dispositions of their cases and ease the return of detainees to their communities, potentially reducing recidivism.

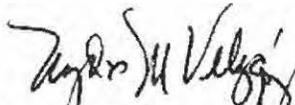
The need to achieve these goals is nothing short of a moral imperative. That said, creating a successful community-based jail system will require effective consultation with the communities in which the jails will be located, and many other stakeholders. We believe that withdrawing the Draft Scope of Work, re-starting the conversation, and producing a revised scope is the best way for the City to move toward the profoundly important objectives of reforming the justice system and reducing incarceration, while adhering to basic principles of openness, public participation, and community engagement that lead to better outcomes.

We look forward to your response.

Sincerely,



Brian Kavanagh
State Senator



Nydia M. Velázquez
U.S. Congresswoman



Yuh-Line Niou
State Assemblymember

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Dear Mr. Fiedler,

Thank you for your consideration of my comments on New York City's borough jail scoping process. As a City Council Member representing one of the four proposed sites, I am proud to support the closure of Rikers Island. The jail's severe isolation, archaic design, and culture of violence pose safety concerns for detainees and officers and its structure and size are too costly -- both morally and economically -- to maintain. New York City has spent hundreds of millions of dollars to improve conditions at Rikers, however violence has persisted at an alarming rate. It is clear that a new system is needed and I applaud the administration's shift to a "close to home" model. In support of these goals, I respectfully submit the following recommendations for consideration in the draft Environmental Impact Study (EIS).

The close to home model depends the construction of facilities that are accessible, nearby individuals' loved ones and community programs, and close enough to courthouses to expedite trials and reduce transportation costs. Currently, an estimated 10 percent of the population at Rikers is transported off the Island every day to court or other appointments, slowing caseloads, harshly impacting detainees, and wasting resources. For this reason, I supported the proposed site at the current Brooklyn House of Detention, which grants us the opportunity to rebuild an aging outdated jail in the borough and improve lengthy case times caused by transportation delays.

However, the proposal of a 1.4 million square foot facility raises significant concerns around added density to an already crowded neighborhood. Simply put, it is too big. The administration should provide a thorough explanation of how it came to its proposal for 275 Atlantic Avenue; including an assessment of other sites in the borough, why other locations were found to be nonviable, and why four sites were decided upon rather than five. While the Lippman Commission report recommends an additional facility be constructed, the Mayor's proposal is limited to four sites of 1510 beds. In order to move forward with a clear understanding of what is in the best interest of the proposed Brooklyn facility and detainees, I strongly encourage the administration to provide clarity on its siting process and the benefits and considerations of the current proposed location and large facility size.

In addition to greater clarity on the siting process, I propose the following recommendations:

- 1. Identify and assess opportunities for diversion of New Yorkers with severe mental health needs.** Jails are not an appropriate setting for individuals with mental health needs, and the City should commit to doing more to divert this population into community programs and comprehensive treatment facilities. The EIS should include an assessment of other facilities and placement opportunities and the subsequent impact on population numbers.
- 2. Examine a proposal of a separate facility for women and transgender and non-conforming individuals.** As the number of women at Rikers continues to decline, an estimated 400 women or

fewer will be held in detention when the jail closes. Divided evenly, the city plans to build 100 beds for women inside of each facility that houses 1400 beds for men. This severe imbalance raises concerns of how the city will ensure an appropriate quality of service and gender-specific programming. Approximately 80% of women in detention are survivors of assault and a critical step in the plan to close Rikers is the need to address the jail's long history of abuse and sexual assault. This requires heavily training staff and providing meaningful trauma informed programming for women and transgender and non-conforming New Yorkers. Community providers have raised concerns about a decentralized system's ability to provide sufficient gender-specific services at each facility: the EIS should conduct a thorough analysis of potential sites and why a separate women's facility is or is not recommended.

3. **Thoroughly assess the proposal's density impact on the surrounding neighborhood.** The proposed development would result in a facility with 1.4 million gross square footage on the project site, raising concerns about impact on traffic congestion and municipal infrastructure. The EIS should assess how many employees, visitors, and officers will be coming to the facility daily and the impact that would have on traffic and transportation.
 1. Related, subway station improvements at Borough Hall and Hoyt Schermerhorn, including ADA accessibility, must be studied to support the project's transit access goals.
 2. The impact of demolition of the existing building also needs to be carefully examined for hazardous materials, as well as the construction process' potential impact on Indirect Business Displacement.
 3. Placard abuse also continues to be an ongoing concern that the city must address before a new facility is constructed.
 4. Lastly, the proposal includes a uniform block-wide mass that is 430' tall, without any architectural renderings or design for the public to be able to substantively comment on, making meaningful feedback challenging.

4. **The City should release a clear proposal for city and state initiatives to achieve shared criminal justice goals.** Closing Rikers and shifting to a borough-based system are key steps in our city's efforts to combat mass incarceration, and they must happen concurrently with a strong public commitment to decarceration. New York City has made great strides in bringing down its jail population over the past several years, including recently moving 16 and 17 year-olds off Rikers. However, we still have a long way to go. We should not stop at a goal of 5,000, but design a system that allows as many New Yorkers to stay in their own communities with loved ones while awaiting trial as possible. It is vital that we collaborate with our state partners and critically examine effective prevention measures and alternatives to incarceration, along with pretrial release and treatment programs that help more New Yorkers stay out of the criminal system and connected to care.

We are faced with a unique opportunity to rethink and reimagine how our justice system functions, rather than simply replace one bad jail with another. Thank you for consideration of the above recommendations, I look forward to a thorough response in the draft EIS.

Sincerely,



Stephen T. Levin
New York City Council, District 33



State Senator Velmanette Montgomery

25th New York Senatorial District

Ranking Member, Children & Families

New York City Borough-Based Jail System Draft Scope of Work Statement- Brooklyn House of Detention

I represent the 25th Senate District, which includes the neighborhoods of Bedford-Stuyvesant, Clinton Hill, Fort Greene, Ocean Hill, Red Hook, Downtown Brooklyn, the Gowanus, Crown Heights, and Boerum Hill.

Let me begin by saying that I am unequivocally against increasing the Floor Area Ratio (FAR) of the Brooklyn House of Detention from 3.5 to a FAR of 20.0. This proposal more than doubles the height of the current building from 216 feet to 430 feet to accommodate an increase in housing for people in detention from 810 to a 1,510-bed facility. This is completely unacceptable and contradicts the City's *Borough-Based Jail System* plan for smaller, safer, fairer jails.

The Brooklyn House of Detention has been a part of the Boerum Hill community since 1957. Along with the Brooklyn House of Detention, the community has accepted the presence of the Brooklyn parole office on 2nd Avenue. Boerum Hill and the neighboring communities represent a substantial part of the City's criminal justice system.

Civic engagement is the backbone of our democracy. It is unfortunate and a direct insult to my constituents that there was not a Brooklyn Town Hall meeting held to gather feedback and present the plan to the community in its entirety. I also reject a universal ULURP process, which does not take each communities concerns into account.

I am very much for modernizing the Brooklyn House of Detention to allow for the support services needed to help incarcerated individuals. I am adamant about implementing tailored programming, mental health facilities and providing an environment that truly ensures a productive re-entry back into society. However, I agree with my colleagues that the draft scope should be withdrawn in consideration for fulfilling the mission of smaller, safer, fairer jails.



THE SENATE
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ALBANY

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October 29, 2018

Honorable Bill de Blasio
Mayor of the City of New York
City Hall
New York, NY 10007

Howard Judd Fielder, A.I.A.
Administrative Architect
Director of Design Unit
NYC Department of Correction
75-20 Astoria Blvd., Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370

Re: New York City Borough-Based Jail System Draft Scope of Work to Prepare a Draft Environmental Impact Statement, CEQR No. 18DOC001Y

Dear Mayor Blasio and Director Fielder:

I am writing you today to submit my scoping comments to the New York City Department of Corrections in regards to the current proposal to expand the Brooklyn House of Detention as part of New York City's plan to close Rikers Island Correctional Facility.

I agree with my colleagues that the draft scope should be withdrawn in consideration for fulfilling the mission of smaller, safer, fairer jails. This proposal more than doubles the height and bulk of the current building from 20 stories (216 feet) to 40 stories (430 feet). This considerable expansion is to accommodate an increase in housing for people in detention from an 810-bed to a 1,510-bed facility. **This is completely unacceptable and contradicts the spirit of the City's Borough-Based Jail System plan for smaller, safer, fairer jails. I also reject a universal ULURP process, which does not take each community's concerns into account.**

The Lipmann Commission states that the closure of Rikers Island, which necessitates reducing the City's jail population, involves the active participation of city government, state government, the courts, District Attorneys and other stakeholders in the criminal justice system. **It is unfortunate and a direct insult to my constituents that there was not a Brooklyn Town Hall meeting held to gather feedback and present the plan to the community in its entirety.**

Furthermore, the City's plan lacks details regarding how to specifically use criminal justice stakeholders to achieve systemic criminal justice reforms that reduce mass incarceration. Along with state reforms addressing pre-trial detention including speedy trial, discovery, and bail reform, we are in desperate need of significant tangible resources in our most underserved communities. The implementation of employment, education, mental health and other services

should be included in the City's plan to close Rikers Island. **In addition, expanding the successful model of community courts created by The Center for Court Innovation and implementing neighborhood policing in conjunction with the NYPD will help create more alternatives to incarceration.**

The Brooklyn House of Detention has been a part of the Boerum Hill community since 1957. Along with the Brooklyn House of Detention, the community has accepted the presence of the Brooklyn parole office on 2nd Avenue. Boerum Hill and the neighboring communities represent a substantial part of the City's criminal justice system. **They deserve every consideration for transparency and participation moving forward throughout this planning process.**

I look forward to working with the City and other criminal justice entities to close Rikers Island and reform the criminal justice system.

Sincerely,



Senator Velmanette Montgomery
25th Senate District

Cc: Brooklyn Borough President Eric Adams
Public Advocate Latisha James
Comptroller Scott Stringer
Speaker Corey Johnson
Assemblywoman Jo Anne Simon
Senator Brian Kavanagh
Community Board 2
Community Board 6
Community Board 8
Boerum Hill Association
Fort Greene Association
Commissioner Cynthia Brann, NYC DOC

Testimony of Assemblymember Yuh-Line Niou Regarding the Plans for the Manhattan
Detention Center

*Assemblymember Niou represents the 65th Assembly District which includes the currently
proposed location for the Manhattan Borough Based Detention Center.*

I will be submitting this testimony and expanded comments to register serious concerns regarding the Manhattan Borough Based Detention Center and **ask that the Mayor pull the scoping documents to provide our community the time and process it deserves.**

I. Site Change

During the initial Riker's Island Closure Taskforce meetings, the Mayor's administration planned to expand and refit 125 White Street, the current detention center in our community, to build it into the Manhattan Borough Based Detention Center. Based on the 125 White Street site, major stakeholders, elected officials, and community boards held planning sessions and engaged the community on what they wanted from the detention center such as senior housing, affordable housing, community centers, or healthcare facilities. We held multiple conversations with our community and conveyed their thoughts to the Mayor's office throughout this process and received little information besides a soft date for the release of the draft scoping documents. The community cited multiple concerns about the treatment of neighboring businesses and residents by the current detention center. Residents have complained for years about the huge piles of trash collected around the facility daily. Water from hoses at the facility freeze over the street roads and sidewalks in the winter. Businesses are responsible for shoveling and breaking the ice down on their storefronts because they are liable for any injuries on their property. Obviously, changing the site does not mean a change in behavior.

We were all shocked and enraged when the administration changed the site from 125 White Street to 80 Centre Street with no notice or transparency, not even ten days before dropping the draft scoping documents. My office received notice of the meeting where they announced the site change in the late evening before. Elected officials were denied meetings with all of the stakeholders present throughout the entire process. 80 Centre Street was not even discussed during the task force meetings. Our preparations for the draft scoping and discussions with our community on what was feasible and appropriate to meet our needs for the draft scoping focused on the White Street site. Yet, we were given no time to reassess and reevaluate our priorities with the new site in mind. In fact, the community boards were on their only month off.

As such, we would like to ask the following questions: how did the administration reach the decision to designate 125 White Street infeasible? What was the process to select 80 Centre

Street as the new site? In addition to the failure to notify and engage us, why did the Mayor's office fail to provide plans for the impacts of changing the site? Manhattan is a large borough, what other sites were considered in Manhattan? If no other sites were considered, why? What are your plans to be better neighbors to our residents and our businesses?

II. Transparency and Engagement

During anti-Chinese riots and the Chinese Exclusion Act, New York's Chinatown became a safe space for those under odious discrimination. Discriminatory policies and decision making is a mistake, but our community pays the price. We were able to build and improve Chinatown to make it what it is today: full of history and rich culture. But, major changes like the Detention Center leave a huge imprint on our community. We should aim for a path that respects the culture and history in these streets.

Understanding this, it should be obvious that community engagement and transparency in the process are both important and necessary. Neither has happened. A transparent process cannot occur without engaging our community adequately first. The Mayor has failed to engage our community in a productive, transparent manner time and time again. He has erased our community from the conversation. His administration has shown a blatant disregard for community-based decision making and transparency. This is apparent in his decisions causing the lifting of two historic deed restrictions at Rivington House, also in his decisions regarding Elizabeth Street Garden, the Extell Towers, the Two Bridges developments, and now the Manhattan Detention Center. The site change has left the community scrambling to understand the draft scoping materials because they are not language accessible. Providing information regarding the Mayor's plans is his administration's responsibility. Throughout this entire process, he has failed to inform our community with critical information, much less with language accessible information. We requested extra time so we can address his failure and provide our community the respect we deserve but again, the Mayor's office refused to even give our community that.

The city keeps citing how four boroughs are having the same conversations. However, we are the only borough to have their site changed. As of now, we have very little information on any of his proposals and can only see his obvious preference for the voices of big developers over the voices of our community. The Mayor has violated what little trust the community had left in him and I ask that he reconsider his decisions and work with us to make sure our community has the fair and transparent engagement process that we deserve.

III. Policy

There is no doubt that Riker's Island must close, and that New York needs real criminal justice reform. The Mayor's Borough Based system requires halving the detainee population at Riker's Island from 10,000 to 5,000. However, what little information we have regarding the policy reforms required to reach this goal is of little substance. The administration has the authority to make major policy decisions and should be held accountable for a transparent plan in achieving their goals of criminal justice reform.

Our community has serious concerns about whether the Mayor's office will achieve reducing the number of detainees and what the process would be if they fail to meet this goal. In addition, the community has voiced concerns about the treatment of detainees in these facilities. Yet, there are no sure plans for an overhaul of the guard education system and security policy reformation. Expanding and moving the site only goes so far in promoting reform, and the horrible conditions of Riker's Island are largely because of guard treatment of pre-trial detainees. Real reform requires change in the prisons and to create policies that push to treat others with respect and humanity.

IV. Community Benefits

With the site change, our community must reassess many of the proposals we initially devised. The Mayor's administration continues to emphasize the community benefits. However, this process does not allow for us to plan out and formulate the community-based benefits that meet our needs. Our local non-profits are inadequately engaged in this process and it would serve our community so much better to allow them to weigh in on the needs of the community. These non-profits provide many of the language accessible services that your administration has failed to provide. In addition, our local community boards have been largely shunned due to the lack of a transparent and engaged process that would allow them to explore and provide ample consideration for community needs.

We ask again for a more transparent and fair process to reach a better outcome for all of us involved and to respect our community. When more viewpoints are at the table, better decisions are made. The process we have had thus far largely lacks what true community-based decision making should look like.

Assemblymember Yuh-Line Niou Regarding the Manhattan Detention Center and Closure of
Rikers

Assemblymember Niou represents the 65th Assembly District which includes the current intended site of the Manhattan Detention Center in addition to Battery Park City, Chinatown, the Financial District, the Lower East Side, and the South Street Seaport.

I. Site Change

During the initial Rikers Island Closure Taskforce meetings, the Mayor's administration planned to expand and refit 125 White Street, the current detention complex in our community, to build it into the Manhattan Borough Based Detention Center. Based on the 125 White Street site, major stakeholders, elected officials, and community boards held planning sessions and engaged the community on what they wanted from the detention center such as senior housing, affordable housing, community centers, or healthcare facilities. We held multiple conversations with our community and conveyed their thoughts to the Mayor's office throughout this process and received little information besides a soft date for the release of the draft scoping documents.

We were all shocked and enraged when the administration changed the site from 125 White Street to 80 Centre Street with no notice or transparency, not even ten days before dropping the draft scoping documents. My office received notice of the meeting where they announced the site change in the late evening before. Elected officials were denied meetings with all of the stakeholders present throughout the entire process. 80 Centre Street was not even discussed during the task force meetings. Our preparations for the draft scoping and discussions with our community on what was feasible and appropriate to meet our needs for the draft scoping focused on the White Street site. Yet, we were given no time to reassess and reevaluate our priorities with the new site in mind. In fact, the community boards were on their only month off further depriving the community board of what should be a transparent and community-focused process.

Before proceeding, the City must be transparent to our community and answer site related questions such as:

How did the administration reach the decision to designate 125 White Street infeasible?

What was the process to select 80 Centre Street as the new site?

In addition to the failure to notify and engage us, why did the Mayor's office fail to provide plans for the impacts of changing the site?

Manhattan is a large borough, what other sites were considered in Manhattan? If no other sites were considered, why?

II. Transparency and Engagement

During anti-Chinese riots and the Chinese Exclusion Act, New York's Chinatown became a safe space for those under odious discrimination. Discriminatory policies and decision making is a mistake, but our community pays the price. We were able to build and improve Chinatown to make it what it is today: full of history and rich culture. But, major changes like the detention center leave a huge imprint on our community. We should aim for a path that respects the culture and history in our streets.

Understanding this, community engagement and transparency in the process are obviously both important and necessary. Neither has happened. A transparent process cannot occur without engaging our community adequately first. The Mayor has failed to engage our community in a productive, transparent manner time and time again. He has erased our community from the conversation and shown a blatant disregard for community-based decision making and transparency. This is apparent in his decisions causing the lifting of two historic deed restrictions at Rivington House, also in his decisions regarding Elizabeth Street Garden, the Extell Towers, the Two Bridges developments, and now the Manhattan Detention Center. The site change has left the community scrambling to understand the draft scoping materials because they are not language accessible. Providing information regarding the Mayor's plans is his administration's responsibility. Throughout this entire process, he has failed to inform our community of critical information, much less language accessibility in a timely matter. We requested extra time so we can address his failure and provide our community the respect we deserve, but again, the Mayor's office refused to even give our community that.

The City keeps citing how four boroughs are having the same conversations. However, we are the only borough to have the site completely changed. So far, we have very little information on any of his proposals and can only see his obvious preference for the voices of big developers over the voices of our community. The Mayor has violated what little trust the community had left in him and I ask that he reconsider his decisions, turn back the clock, and work with us to make sure our community has the fair and transparent engagement process that we deserve. This process includes being transparent on all aspects of the future plans for the borough based detention center system. From policy making to construction, the Mayor has an obligation to detail each step, engage our community for input, and then implement our input before proceeding.

III. Areas of Study and Future Plans

The current draft scope of work contains an impact study area of 400 feet. The small area is severely inadequate to study and address the actual effects the detention center will have on our

entire community. The Mayor's administration must examine the increase in traffic congestion in a much wider area around the potential site of the detention center and address why the study area was limited to such a small scope. The City has stated they hope the Borough Based Detention Center system will be more accessible to visitors. However, this may not be realistic with our severe traffic congestion. Traffic congestion is an ongoing problem in lower Manhattan that severely affects our quality of life. An increase in traffic can come from all directions as the detention center will have detainees from all over the borough. Visitors of detainees may not live in Manhattan either, adding further congestion from other borough traffic. In addition, the outgoing traffic from the facility will add to the current congestion problems in lower Manhattan. The Mayor's administration must create a multi-agency plan to mitigate the increased traffic lower Manhattan will experience, and study the traffic pattern impacts of demapping Hogan Place.

Many important community resources are located nearby the current site. Locations like senior centers, daycares, and schools are utilized by some of our most vulnerable community members such as seniors and children. In addition, Columbus Park is near the site and is a historic fixture within one of the oldest residential areas in Manhattan. The park is enjoyed year round by families, seniors, and children during all times of the day. During the demolition of 80 Centre and the construction of the detention center, our community members will be at risk of exposure to particulates and dangerous materials like asbestos or lead, often present in older building materials. The study area should be further widened to consider the risk of exposure to our community. The administration must consider the higher potential risk of exposure for the community members who frequent the area's resources like senior centers or schools. The administration must be transparent with the risk of exposure throughout the entire process, including plans for potential closure of important resources and containment plans during possible failure and neglect. Furthermore, the study area should be widened to consider the impact of quality of life in our community such as noise, sanitation, or air quality. Construction generates constant noise and sanitation issues like trash and particulates which heavily damages the quality of life for residents and is often not contained within a small area like the current study suggests. The administration must create a plan to minimize the harm to the quality of life of our community, ensure our safety, engage our community and implement our input to address any lacking elements of their plan. We have not seen or heard any such plans or thoughts from the administration.

Small business owners and residents have cited concerns about the potential economic damage that the detention center could bring. Business owners are concerned that the construction area will make it difficult to attract and retain customers in addition to the potential harm that the presence of the detention center can have on business. There are also concerns about increases in operating problems. Heavier street congestion and increased security make it difficult for trucks

with essential food or supplies to park and unload. Furthermore, many property owners have claimed property devaluation in the site's area during operation of the center. The administration must seriously consider the concerns of the local small business and property owners and determine the potential economic damage done to our community. Many of the businesses in Chinatown are multi-generational, long-standing family owned businesses. These businesses do not only serve as centers of commerce, but contain decades of culture and history. As a result, the City reaps in tremendous profits from tourism due to Chinatown. Travel brochures, sightseeing tours, and tourism websites feature important historical landmarks and highly-acclaimed restaurants in Chinatown. Tourists make it a priority to visit Chinatown and see all that our community has to offer. Yet, the administration fails to support our local businesses or respect our culture and history. In fact, the administration often targets our community and completely shuts us out from discussions on major decisions. The administration should provide these businesses and their owners with the respect and engagement they deserve. A plan to ease operating problems and potential economic damage as a result of the detention center with a focus on engaging small business in a language accessible process should be a top priority for the administration.

The North Tower of the current Manhattan Detention Complex is slated to close. To this date, no plans have been made for the North Tower of the Manhattan Detention Complex for the future. Plans for Rikers Island following its closure are also missing. As our community has experienced during this process, the Mayor's administration has done poorly in adequately engaging our communities on both local neighborhood and city-wide issues. The Mayor's administration should engage our community in a sincere process and include us to create plans that benefit our community for the closed Rikers Island and North Tower.

III. Policy and Reform

There is no doubt that New York needs real criminal justice reform. We also hope that Rikers will close. The Mayor's Borough Based system requires halving the detainee population at Rikers Island from 10,000 to 5,000. However, what information we have regarding the policy reforms required to reach this goal is of little substance. Utilizing broad keywords and focusing on a single item is not sufficient to achieve the goal of criminal justice reform. The administration has the authority to make major policy decisions and should be held accountable for presenting a transparent plan in achieving their goals of criminal justice reform to the community and working in their input.

Our community has serious concerns about whether the Mayor's office will achieve reducing the number of detainees and what their plans are if they fail to meet this goal. In addition, the community has voiced concerns about the treatment of detainees in these facilities. Yet, there are

no sure plans for an overhaul of the guard education system and security policy reformation. Moving the site only goes so far in promoting reform, and the horrible conditions of Rikers Island are largely because of inhumane guard treatment of pre-trial detainees. Real reform requires change within the prisons and to create policies that push to treat others with the respect and humanity they deserve. The administration's current plans do not fully detail vital rehabilitation programs like job placement or links to educational opportunities within their justice reform plans. The plans also lack important details on crucial supportive services for detainees such as mental health and wellness services or improved legal aid resources. If the Mayor and his administration intends to create real criminal justice reform, it requires a holistic approach which is not apparent in the plans. Without a clear, detailed, and transparent plan for criminal justice reform, how can the administration possibly assure the community that the same result will not happen again and create four smaller Rikers, all equally inhumane as the original?

Parking placard abuse by city employees is a longstanding, very common practice in lower Manhattan. Parking placard abuse is especially common in Chinatown and the Civic Center. Misuse of placard parking has taken away valuable parking spaces from our community and impacted our community in various ways. Small businesses are unable to receive their deliveries efficiently, negatively impacting their operations. The quality of life for residents has been impacted because of higher traffic congestion and overloaded public transportation. The administration has proposed a 125 car accessory garage beneath the detention complex and stated that there would be a doubling of staff for operation of the detention center. There is no transparency in how the administration found that the 125 space garage would be sufficient to resolve parking placard abuse which continues to plague our community. In addition, the administration has not answered how many parking spaces will be given back to the community after construction of the garage. The administration has not thoroughly responded to our community on this issue and has also not provided any policy changes that would change the current placard system.

Multiple concerns about the treatment of neighboring businesses and residents by the current detention complex have been raised. Residents have complained for years about the huge piles of trash collected around the facility daily. Water from hoses at the facility freeze over the street roads and sidewalks in the winter. Small businesses are responsible for shoveling and breaking the ice down on their storefronts because they are liable for any injuries on their property. In essence, the Manhattan Detention Center is a larger operation of the current White Street detention complex. Our community has voiced frustration with the current operating policies, yet no changes have been made. Without comprehensive engagement and policy changes, poor treatment of our community will only increase. The Mayor should engage the community to understand the many ways the current complex continues to have a negative presence in our community and create a plan to address both the current operations and future operations.

IV. Community Benefits

With the site change, our community must reassess many of the proposals we initially devised. The Mayor's administration continues to emphasize the community benefits. However, this process does not allow for us to plan out and formulate the community-based benefits that meet our needs. Our local non-profits have been truly committed to our community and provided much support in areas where the Mayor's administration has failed such as language accessible, culturally sensitive services. However, the administration has not engaged our non-profits in this process and it would serve our community so much better to allow them to weigh in on the needs of the community.

Our local community boards have been largely shunned in offering ideas for community benefits largely in part to the lack of a transparent and engaged process. The current engagement process does not allow our community boards to explore possibilities and provide ample consideration for community needs. With the proposed bundled ULURP process, neighboring community boards like Community Board 3 are unable to formally go on record with recommendations. The bundled ULURP process is an arbitrary, unilateral process that the administration has used to rush the community engagement process, the most important part of any land use decision. The administration should delay certifying the ULURP process and unbundle the process to engage our community in a meaningful way instead of the empty, accelerated process we have experienced so far.

The current plan proposes the detention center to be as tall as forty stories. Yet, the administration has set only 20,000 gross square feet of community facility space. The administration has not yet provided the explanation on how this size of this space was calculated, why this space could not be larger in addition to the fact that many important uses like senior housing or affordable housing were not included. If the Mayor intends to push possible community benefits as positive change for our community, it should reconsider its decisions regarding the engagement process and partake in actual impactful engagement to fully understand what our community needs.

The Mayor and his administration must reconsider their actions and turn back the clock by starting this process from the very beginning and engaging us. The Mayor and his administration should not only care about their agenda and forcefully push a plan through, but focus on our neighborhoods and the lives of the New Yorkers in our community that deserve a voice. We ask again for a more transparent and fair process to reach a better outcome for all of us involved and to respect our community. Many community members were unable to enter the public hearing because of poor planning by the Mayor's administration. Our community made it clear that day

we wanted a meaningful engagement process, but the Mayor's administration pushed onwards with little regard. When more viewpoints are at the table, better decisions are made. The process we have had thus far largely lacks what true community-based decision making should look like.

Assemblymember Yuh-Line Niou Regarding the Manhattan Detention Center and Closure of
Rikers

Assemblymember Niou represents the 65th Assembly District which includes the current intended site of the Manhattan Detention Center in addition to Battery Park City, Chinatown, the Financial District, the Lower East Side, and the South Street Seaport.

I. Site Change

During the initial Rikers Island Closure Taskforce meetings, the Mayor's administration planned to expand and refit 125 White Street, the current detention complex in our community, to build it into the Manhattan Borough Based Detention Center. Based on the 125 White Street site, major stakeholders, elected officials, and community boards held planning sessions and engaged the community on what they wanted from the detention center such as senior housing, affordable housing, community centers, or healthcare facilities. We held multiple conversations with our community and conveyed their thoughts to the Mayor's office throughout this process and received little information besides a soft date for the release of the draft scoping documents.

We were all shocked and enraged when the administration changed the site from 125 White Street to 80 Centre Street with no notice or transparency, not even ten days before dropping the draft scoping documents. My office received notice of the meeting where they announced the site change in the late evening before. Elected officials were denied meetings with all of the stakeholders present throughout the entire process. 80 Centre Street was not even discussed during the task force meetings. Our preparations for the draft scoping and discussions with our community on what was feasible and appropriate to meet our needs for the draft scoping focused on the White Street site. Yet, we were given no time to reassess and reevaluate our priorities with the new site in mind. In fact, the community boards were on their only month off further depriving the community board of what should be a transparent and community-focused process.

Before proceeding, the City must be transparent to our community and answer site related questions such as:

How did the administration reach the decision to designate 125 White Street infeasible?

What was the process to select 80 Centre Street as the new site?

In addition to the failure to notify and engage us, why did the Mayor's office fail to provide plans for the impacts of changing the site?

Manhattan is a large borough, what other sites were considered in Manhattan? If no other sites were considered, why?

II. Transparency and Engagement

During anti-Chinese riots and the Chinese Exclusion Act, New York's Chinatown became a safe space for those under odious discrimination. Discriminatory policies and decision making is a mistake, but our community pays the price. We were able to build and improve Chinatown to make it what it is today: full of history and rich culture. But, major changes like the detention center leave a huge imprint on our community. We should aim for a path that respects the culture and history in our streets.

Understanding this, community engagement and transparency in the process are obviously both important and necessary. Neither has happened. A transparent process cannot occur without engaging our community adequately first. The Mayor has failed to engage our community in a productive, transparent manner time and time again. He has erased our community from the conversation and shown a blatant disregard for community-based decision making and transparency. This is apparent in his decisions causing the lifting of two historic deed restrictions at Rivington House, also in his decisions regarding Elizabeth Street Garden, the Extell Towers, the Two Bridges developments, and now the Manhattan Detention Center. The site change has left the community scrambling to understand the draft scoping materials because they are not language accessible. Providing information regarding the Mayor's plans is his administration's responsibility. Throughout this entire process, he has failed to inform our community of critical information, much less language accessibility in a timely matter. We requested extra time so we can address his failure and provide our community the respect we deserve, but again, the Mayor's office refused to even give our community that.

The City keeps citing how four boroughs are having the same conversations. However, we are the only borough to have the site completely changed. So far, we have very little information on any of his proposals and can only see his obvious preference for the voices of big developers over the voices of our community. The Mayor has violated what little trust the community had left in him and I ask that he reconsider his decisions, turn back the clock, and work with us to make sure our community has the fair and transparent engagement process that we deserve. This process includes being transparent on all aspects of the future plans for the borough based detention center system. From policy making to construction, the Mayor has an obligation to detail each step, engage our community for input, and then implement our input before proceeding.

III. Areas of Study and Future Plans

The current draft scope of work contains an impact study area of 400 feet. The small area is severely inadequate to study and address the actual effects the detention center will have on our

entire community. The Mayor's administration must examine the increase in traffic congestion in a much wider area around the potential site of the detention center and address why the study area was limited to such a small scope. The City has stated they hope the Borough Based Detention Center system will be more accessible to visitors. However, this may not be realistic with our severe traffic congestion. Traffic congestion is an ongoing problem in lower Manhattan that severely affects our quality of life. An increase in traffic can come from all directions as the detention center will have detainees from all over the borough. Visitors of detainees may not live in Manhattan either, adding further congestion from other borough traffic. In addition, the outgoing traffic from the facility will add to the current congestion problems in lower Manhattan. The Mayor's administration must create a multi-agency plan to mitigate the increased traffic lower Manhattan will experience, and study the traffic pattern impacts of demapping Hogan Place.

Many important community resources are located nearby the current site. Locations like senior centers, daycares, and schools are utilized by some of our most vulnerable community members such as seniors and children. In addition, Columbus Park is near the site and is a historic fixture within one of the oldest residential areas in Manhattan. The park is enjoyed year round by families, seniors, and children during all times of the day. During the demolition of 80 Centre and the construction of the detention center, our community members will be at risk of exposure to particulates and dangerous materials like asbestos or lead, often present in older building materials. The study area should be further widened to consider the risk of exposure to our community. The administration must consider the higher potential risk of exposure for the community members who frequent the area's resources like senior centers or schools. The administration must be transparent with the risk of exposure throughout the entire process, including plans for potential closure of important resources and containment plans during possible failure and neglect. Furthermore, the study area should be widened to consider the impact of quality of life in our community such as noise, sanitation, or air quality. Construction generates constant noise and sanitation issues like trash and particulates which heavily damages the quality of life for residents and is often not contained within a small area like the current study suggests. The administration must create a plan to minimize the harm to the quality of life of our community, ensure our safety, engage our community and implement our input to address any lacking elements of their plan. We have not seen or heard any such plans or thoughts from the administration.

Small business owners and residents have cited concerns about the potential economic damage that the detention center could bring. Business owners are concerned that the construction area will make it difficult to attract and retain customers in addition to the potential harm that the presence of the detention center can have on business. There are also concerns about increases in operating problems. Heavier street congestion and increased security make it difficult for trucks

with essential food or supplies to park and unload. Furthermore, many property owners have claimed property devaluation in the site's area during operation of the center. The administration must seriously consider the concerns of the local small business and property owners and determine the potential economic damage done to our community. Many of the businesses in Chinatown are multi-generational, long-standing family owned businesses. These businesses do not only serve as centers of commerce, but contain decades of culture and history. As a result, the City reaps in tremendous profits from tourism due to Chinatown. Travel brochures, sightseeing tours, and tourism websites feature important historical landmarks and highly-acclaimed restaurants in Chinatown. Tourists make it a priority to visit Chinatown and see all that our community has to offer. Yet, the administration fails to support our local businesses or respect our culture and history. In fact, the administration often targets our community and completely shuts us out from discussions on major decisions. The administration should provide these businesses and their owners with the respect and engagement they deserve. A plan to ease operating problems and potential economic damage as a result of the detention center with a focus on engaging small business in a language accessible process should be a top priority for the administration.

The North Tower of the current Manhattan Detention Complex is slated to close. To this date, no plans have been made for the North Tower of the Manhattan Detention Complex for the future. Plans for Rikers Island following its closure are also missing. As our community has experienced during this process, the Mayor's administration has done poorly in adequately engaging our communities on both local neighborhood and city-wide issues. The Mayor's administration should engage our community in a sincere process and include us to create plans that benefit our community for the closed Rikers Island and North Tower.

III. Policy and Reform

There is no doubt that New York needs real criminal justice reform. We also hope that Rikers will close. The Mayor's Borough Based system requires halving the detainee population at Rikers Island from 10,000 to 5,000. However, what information we have regarding the policy reforms required to reach this goal is of little substance. Utilizing broad keywords and focusing on a single item is not sufficient to achieve the goal of criminal justice reform. The administration has the authority to make major policy decisions and should be held accountable for presenting a transparent plan in achieving their goals of criminal justice reform to the community and working in their input.

Our community has serious concerns about whether the Mayor's office will achieve reducing the number of detainees and what their plans are if they fail to meet this goal. In addition, the community has voiced concerns about the treatment of detainees in these facilities. Yet, there are

no sure plans for an overhaul of the guard education system and security policy reformation. Moving the site only goes so far in promoting reform, and the horrible conditions of Rikers Island are largely because of inhumane guard treatment of pre-trial detainees. Real reform requires change within the prisons and to create policies that push to treat others with the respect and humanity they deserve. The administration's current plans do not fully detail vital rehabilitation programs like job placement or links to educational opportunities within their justice reform plans. The plans also lack important details on crucial supportive services for detainees such as mental health and wellness services or improved legal aid resources. If the Mayor and his administration intends to create real criminal justice reform, it requires a holistic approach which is not apparent in the plans. Without a clear, detailed, and transparent plan for criminal justice reform, how can the administration possibly assure the community that the same result will not happen again and create four smaller Rikers, all equally inhumane as the original?

Parking placard abuse by city employees is a longstanding, very common practice in lower Manhattan. Parking placard abuse is especially common in Chinatown and the Civic Center. Misuse of placard parking has taken away valuable parking spaces from our community and impacted our community in various ways. Small businesses are unable to receive their deliveries efficiently, negatively impacting their operations. The quality of life for residents has been impacted because of higher traffic congestion and overloaded public transportation. The administration has proposed a 125 car accessory garage beneath the detention complex and stated that there would be a doubling of staff for operation of the detention center. There is no transparency in how the administration found that the 125 space garage would be sufficient to resolve parking placard abuse which continues to plague our community. In addition, the administration has not answered how many parking spaces will be given back to the community after construction of the garage. The administration has not thoroughly responded to our community on this issue and has also not provided any policy changes that would change the current placard system.

Multiple concerns about the treatment of neighboring businesses and residents by the current detention complex have been raised. Residents have complained for years about the huge piles of trash collected around the facility daily. Water from hoses at the facility freeze over the street roads and sidewalks in the winter. Small businesses are responsible for shoveling and breaking the ice down on their storefronts because they are liable for any injuries on their property. In essence, the Manhattan Detention Center is a larger operation of the current White Street detention complex. Our community has voiced frustration with the current operating policies, yet no changes have been made. Without comprehensive engagement and policy changes, poor treatment of our community will only increase. The Mayor should engage the community to understand the many ways the current complex continues to have a negative presence in our community and create a plan to address both the current operations and future operations.

IV. Community Benefits

With the site change, our community must reassess many of the proposals we initially devised. The Mayor's administration continues to emphasize the community benefits. However, this process does not allow for us to plan out and formulate the community-based benefits that meet our needs. Our local non-profits have been truly committed to our community and provided much support in areas where the Mayor's administration has failed such as language accessible, culturally sensitive services. However, the administration has not engaged our non-profits in this process and it would serve our community so much better to allow them to weigh in on the needs of the community.

Our local community boards have been largely shunned in offering ideas for community benefits largely in part to the lack of a transparent and engaged process. The current engagement process does not allow our community boards to explore possibilities and provide ample consideration for community needs. With the proposed bundled ULURP process, neighboring community boards like Community Board 3 are unable to formally go on record with recommendations. The bundled ULURP process is an arbitrary, unilateral process that the administration has used to rush the community engagement process, the most important part of any land use decision. The administration should delay certifying the ULURP process and unbundle the process to engage our community in a meaningful way instead of the empty, accelerated process we have experienced so far.

The current plan proposes the detention center to be as tall as forty stories. Yet, the administration has set only 20,000 gross square feet of community facility space. The administration has not yet provided the explanation on how this size of this space was calculated, why this space could not be larger in addition to the fact that many important uses like senior housing or affordable housing were not included. If the Mayor intends to push possible community benefits as positive change for our community, it should reconsider its decisions regarding the engagement process and partake in actual impactful engagement to fully understand what our community needs.

The Mayor and his administration must reconsider their actions and turn back the clock by starting this process from the very beginning and engaging us. The Mayor and his administration should not only care about their agenda and forcefully push a plan through, but focus on our neighborhoods and the lives of the New Yorkers in our community that deserve a voice. We ask again for a more transparent and fair process to reach a better outcome for all of us involved and to respect our community. Many community members were unable to enter the public hearing because of poor planning by the Mayor's administration. Our community made it clear that day

we wanted a meaningful engagement process, but the Mayor's administration pushed onwards with little regard. When more viewpoints are at the table, better decisions are made. The process we have had thus far largely lacks what true community-based decision making should look like.



**THE ASSEMBLY
STATE OF NEW YORK
ALBANY**

CHAIR
Subcommittee on Workplace Safety

COMMITTEES
Consumer Affairs
Higher Education
Judiciary
Labor
Transportation

JO ANNE SIMON
Assemblymember 52nd District

October 29, 2018

Howard Fiedler AIA, Director of Design Unit
New York City Department of Correction
75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160
East Elmhurst, New York 11370

via email: boroughplan@doc.nyc.gov

Dear Mr. Fiedler,

I write to comment on the Draft Scope of Work for the Borough-Based Jail System (CEQR No. 10DOC001Y, Brooklyn Site – 275 Atlantic Avenue). CEQR requires a comparison of alternatives, one of which must be the “no-build” alternative. Here the city proposes no consideration of other alternatives. It must do so with integrity, alacrity, and good faith. It must do so to keep faith with the mission of the Lippman Commission and the people of the City of New York.

First and foremost, I want to be very clear that I endorse wholeheartedly the Lippman Commission’s vision of closing Rikers Island and moving to a system of smaller, safer borough-based jails. In that I am united with the communities I represent, who overwhelmingly support the closure of Rikers and who accept the premise that the BHOD needs to be reconstructed to further the goal envisioned by the Lippman Commission. We are all committed to working towards justice for all New Yorkers.

The Executive Report of the Lippman Report states that “Conversations with local communities concerning potential locations for the jails *must begin early* and the *City must ensure* that the process is as *fair, transparent, and responsive to community concerns as possible*. The new jails should be integrated into their surrounding neighborhoods, both in terms of design and uses,”¹ yet, our calls for a robust public engagement process went unheeded. This began in February with the announcement of an unprecedented joint Universal Land Use Review Procedure (ULURP). My colleagues Senators Velmanette Montgomery and Brian Kavanagh and Councilman Stephen Levin and I organized a well-attended panel presentation in March 2018 in an effort to jump start community education and engagement. Unfortunately, between March and August, the City made little to no effort to engage the community. In fact, my requests to the City for community engagement were ignored or put off. Not unexpectedly, this lack of community engagement has resulted in community opposition to the City’s approach in key ways: (a) too small of a study area boundary, (b) the lack of potential alternatives or additional locations within Brooklyn, which in turn, (c) forces a hugely dense Floor Area Ratio (FAR) of 20 for the new facility. I share the communities concerns that recommendations from the Lippman report were cherry picked to suit the City’s political concerns, notably the exclusion of Staten Island from the borough-based plan.

¹ Independent Commission on New York City Criminal Justice and Incarceration Reform, *A More Just New York*, 2017, Page 17.

The proposed study area boundary of 400 feet around the perimeter of the project site is far too small and does not allow for a legitimate and contextual understanding of the effects of such a massive project in a very dense and heavily trafficked area. The study area should be expanded in order to have a legitimate understanding of the construction and environmental effects on Downtown Brooklyn and the surrounding neighborhoods, especially in the light of multiple other large scale changes to development and transportation that will be happening at the same time. These include several skyscrapers along Flatbush Avenue (even those have lower FARs!) and the reconstruction of the triple cantilevered portion of the Brooklyn Queens Expressway (BQE) which itself will have extensive impacts given its role in the Interstate highway system and the complexity of its engineering.

The exclusion of Staten Island results in a proposal for 1500 beds in the other four boroughs, each of which will take on the burden of Staten Island's fair share of its obligations to house incarcerated people closer to home in a humane setting. The location selected for the Brooklyn borough-based jail has the smallest footprint of the four locations that make up those proposed in the scope. The necessity of housing potentially 1500 people translates to an estimated 1,400,000 square foot, 430 foot tall tower with an FAR of 20. This would be a spectacular quadruple increase of FAR for this building. This would both be out of context for the area, and indeed even the entire borough, which has no building with a FAR of 20. Not only would this be an unprecedented density, it also violates one of the key recommendations of the Lippman report that the new jails be integrated into their surrounding neighborhoods. The proposed BHOD would stick out like a giant sore thumb, overwhelming the brownstone communities in which it sits, and would be more than twice the height of the tallest building in the area, which is approximately 220 feet. Alternative locations could be found to house Staten Island's incarcerated population closer to home, or to provide needed services for marginalized populations. The refusal to even look at an additional location is particularly egregious when Councilman Stephen Levin has offered to support locations within his district.

The Lippman report recommends that incarcerated people reside in smaller units with better staff ratios, units in close proximity to services, therapy, and recreation facilities so as to be safer for both those incarcerated, correctional staff, and therapeutic staff. The draft scope makes clear that the Commission's recommendations for smaller, safer, fairer jails require more space. The footprint of BHOD is a small block. Fitting the square footage required to implement the Lippman Commission's vision and recommendations onto that block is a challenge made more acute by the need to build for 1500 people. That square footage could fit into communities if broken into multiple locations, which is why the City should be looking at additional sites in Brooklyn or Staten Island. These locations may not be as close to courthouses as the BHOD, but only those awaiting trial or needing to appear in court for pretrial matters need to be within close proximity of the courts. Those serving time could be housed in a commission compliant facility elsewhere in the borough.

For example, the City has chosen to house women in the same facility, rather than in a facility dedicated to them – a setting the City acknowledges is preferred by a majority of women. There is still time for the City to site a new facility for women in another location. Councilman Levin has even expressed his support for such a site in his district. The City should take him up on his offer and should look elsewhere, as well to aid the BHOD's integration into the neighborhoods surrounding it, fulfilling a key recommendation of the Lippman Commission.

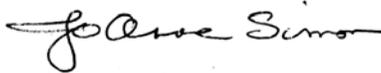
Another big concern about this project is the way the City has decided to approach it, including heeding only certain recommendations of the Lippman Report. While closing Rikers is at the heart of this conversation, it cannot happen by moving the culture of Rikers with it. Diversion programs and alternatives to incarceration have not been considered as a part of this plan. We need to know more about how the City intends to address and improve these options, including how it might expand on current, highly successful models. As the

Lippman report states, “individuals who go into jail with problems—substance abuse, mental health disorders, lack of education, etc.—tend to come out with those problems exacerbated.”² People who go into jail with problems need to have the root causes of their problems addressed in order to be rehabilitated. Programs like the Red Hook Community Justice Center provide those kinds of off-ramps out of the criminal justice system and need to be a part of the borough-based jail system.

Unfortunately, the approach to closing Rikers has been a cookie cutter response reflecting a mathematical calculation of 6,000 beds divided equally among four of New York City’s five boroughs, highlighting the City’s lack of earnest engagement in the goal of smaller, safer, fairer jails.

As this project continues, I urge the city to work closely with the community to create a system of jails that will live up to the Lippman Report’s vision, and be of a size that is consistent with the views and experiences of experts who recommend that the best run jails are those with populations as low as 200 to 600, not those with 1,500.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Jo Anne Simon". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Jo Anne Simon
Member of Assembly

² Independent Commission on New York City Criminal Justice and Incarceration Reform, *A More Just New York*, 2017, Page 28.

From: Shields, Lindsey
Sent: Thursday, September 20, 2018 1:43 PM
To: Wong, William
Cc: Semel, Hilary; Kerson, Julia
Subject: FW: Rep. Nydia's Meeting tomorrow at 11AM

Hi William,

Please add the below comments to the public comment pool for the Close Rikers Borough-Based Jail System project.

For my information – when will you be sending the public comments to the consultants for them to start working on responses?

Thanks!
Lindsey

From: Moore, Tahirah
Sent: Thursday, September 20, 2018 2:48 PM
To: Kerson, Julia <JKerson@cityhall.nyc.gov>; Shields, Lindsey <LS Shields@cityhall.nyc.gov>; Stockdale, Jordan <JStockdale@justice.nyc.gov>; Kaplan, Dana <dkaplan@justice.nyc.gov>; Thomas, Joseph <JThomas@cityhall.nyc.gov>; Zhao, Xiaomin <XZhao@cityhall.nyc.gov>; Dann-Allah, Gabrielle <GDannAllah@cityhall.nyc.gov>; 'Brenda.Cooke@doc.nyc.gov' <Brenda.Cooke@doc.nyc.gov>; Torres, Nicole <NTorres@justice.nyc.gov>
Cc: Poe-Kest, Anna <apoe-kest@cityhall.nyc.gov>; Restler, Lincoln <lrestler@cityhall.nyc.gov>; McNally, Matthew <MMcNally@cityhall.nyc.gov>; Goldstein, Freddi <FGoldstein@cityhall.nyc.gov>; Gallahue, Patrick <PGallahue@justice.nyc.gov>; Tigani, Ahmed <ATigani@cityhall.nyc.gov>
Subject: RE: Rep. Nydia's Meeting tomorrow at 11AM

The Congress Woman sent over more of these over:

Please help with responses:

EIS QUESTIONS

I. **EIS Issues**

A. **General Question about 400 Cent Street**

1. There is a current highest bid for this building. See [link](#). How is that being addressed?
2. What is the design / build process. Can changes to design be made after EIS process? What if that affects the impact on the community? Is there a new EIS?
3. Perkins Eastman is only the architect to produce the environmental impact statement and ULURP information. They aren't designing the buildings. How is that going to work?
4. The Draft Scope and the Environmental Assessment Statement appears to not acknowledge that this building lies in a residential area. Is that proper?

B. **The Study Is Not Broad Enough**

1. **The 400 Ft. Study Area**

- a. The Draft Scope proposed to study a 400 ft area. That is too small, and appears not to account for following areas:
- b. The second tower at Chatham Towers. (It only accounts for one.)
- c. Residents affected on Mulberry Street, Park Row, and Canal Street.
- d. All Chinatown businesses, including the parking spaces associated with those business.
- e. Any schools, including P.S. 124 on Division Street, Transfiguration School on Mott Street, and schools in Tribeca.
 - (1) The Draft EIS (page 15-16) appears to only plan for analysis of schools at the Bronx site, but not the Manhattan site.

2. **The Traffic**

- a. The limited scope appears to fail to sufficiently study the effect of traffic, including questions such as whether there are sufficient traffic signals around the area.
- b. The Draft Scope (page 23) states that the “the EIS will provide a detailed traffic analysis focusing on these peak hours.”
 - (1) What is the scope of that analysis? What blocks will in include? Is it limited to the 400 sq. foot radius?
- c. The Draft Scope (figure 24, between pages 23 and 24) appears to only plan to study traffic on limited intersections.
 - (1) This does not including traffic on Worth Street, including at the intersections of Bowery and Worth, Mulberry and Worth, and Centre Street and Canal.
 - (2) Why are these excluded? They should be included.
- d. Does the Draft Scope account for the closing of Hogan Place (as planned) and the rerouting of traffic?

3. **The Parking Impact**

- a. The Draft Scope (page 24) stated if facility parking is insufficient, “existing on-street parking and off-street parking inventories will be conducted for the weekday AM and midafternoon periods (when parking in the jails area is at peak occupancy due to shift changes) to document existing supply and demand for each period”
 - (1) Why is this limited to weekday AM and midafternoon? Shift changes are not a sufficient reason.
 - (2) What blocks will be inventoried and studied?
- b. The Environmental Assessment Statement (PDF page 60, EAS Full Form page 4) projects a net increase of 125 parking spaces.
 - (1) Does it account for the loss of street spots by closing off Hogan Street?
 - (2) Does this account for the potential loss of parking at the to-be-closed 125 White St. facility?

4. **The Transit Impact**

- a. The Draft Scope (page 25) states “The Manhattan and Queens sites are not expected to generate 200 or more peak hour trips during the analysis peak hours,” so they will not study the effect on transit hubs.
- b. How was the conclusion that there will not be 200 or more peak hour trips reached? Is it valid?

5. **The Shadows**

- a. Assuming the 400 ft. study area applies to shadows, this appears to not account for the full length of the shadow to be cast by the 40-story building

6. **The Business Impact**

- a. The Draft Scope (page 15) states that “a preliminary analysis” will be conducted to determine “proposed project to introduce trends that could make it difficult for businesses to remain in the study areas.”
 - (1) What are those “study areas”? Is that limited to the 400 ft. radius?
 - (2) When will that preliminary analysis be conducted and made available to the public?
- b. But the Environmental Assessment Statement (PDF page 62, EAS Full Form page 6) appears not to plan for study of “Indirect Business Displacement.”

7. **The Environmental Impact.**

- a. Pearl River runs through and the City cannot hit bedrock.
- b. How is that being addressed? Is the EIS going to study the effects of building a skyscraper over the subterranean river?

8. **The Historical Impact**

- a. Is the EIS taking into consideration the historic architectural value of 80 Centre St? If so, how?

C. **The Study fails to account for 2nd stage of project—renovating 125 White Street to provide a new Court and new District Attorney facilities.**

- 1. The failure to account for this 2nd stage means that the EIS over projects the benefits of this project.
 - a. For example, the Environmental Assessment Statement (PDF page 61, EAS Full Form page 5) projects minus 1,900 court workers, but those court workers are actually just moving to the 125 White Street location, and their transit trips and parking (among other things) should be accounted for, and not removed.

Substantive Questions

I. Policy Issues with Borough-Based Jails / 40-Story Jail

The City has not explained the following:

1. What studies of potential sites were conducted? By whom? When? Can you provide those studies? What sites were considered?
2. When was the decision to use 80 Centre made? Who made it? What were the considerations?
 - a. Why was renovating Rikers rejected?
 - b. Why was renovating the Tombs rejected?
3. How they determined that a 40-story is feasible? From all we've seen, this concept is untested and unproven.
4. What happens if a reduction to 5,000 people in jail is not achieved? What is the back-up plan? Use the Tombs?
5. What does NYC Dep't of Corrections think of this plan? NYC Board of Corrections? Have they done any studies on these topics?

II. Community Impact of 40-Story Jail

A 40-story jail will cast shadows over park and Chinatown neighborhood, and it is out of character for buildings in this neighborhood. Notably, the City continually refuses to show a picture of the height of the 40-story building.

If the City intends to return the North Tower of 125 White Street to the community, why not do it as part of this process? A new Administration could reverse this plan (as has happened in the past), leaving the community with almost nothing.

III. Criminal Justice Reform

The City's proposal essentially sets up Justice Reform (and its physical structure) for the next 50-100 years. How can this be rushed and not fully vetted? Concerns raised by the Corrections Union and Wardens have not been addressed. Certain wardens have indicated that the ideal number of detainees is 500-600.

IV. Property Values and Real Estate Taxes

The City claims that property values will be unaffected. What is their evidence? And how is this fair to those who have invested in this community?



CITY OF NEW YORK
Community Board No. 2

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ERIC ADAMS
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SHIRLEY A. McRAE
Chairperson

ROBERT PERRIS
District Manager

October 29, 2018

Howard Fiedler AIA, Director of Design Unit
New York City Department of Correction
75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160
East Elmhurst, New York 11370

via email: boroughplan@doc.nyc.gov

Dear Mr. Fiedler:

I am writing to comment on the draft scope of work for the draft environmental impact statement (DEIS) being prepared pursuant to CEQR No. 18DOC001Y for the "Borough-Based Jail System," four new detention facilities located one per borough except for Staten Island, each providing approximately 1,510 detainee beds, support space, staff parking and community amenities that vary by site.

My comments are with regard to the Brooklyn site, located in Community District 2, where the new detention facility is proposed to have 1,000,000 gross square feet (gsf) of detainee housing space, 370,000 gsf of support and building function space, 30,000 gsf of retail or community facility space (1,400,000 gsf total) and 277 parking spaces in a structure no taller than 430 feet to be located at the current site of the Brooklyn Detention Complex (BKDC)—sometimes known as the Brooklyn House of Detention and abbreviated forms thereof—on the block bounded by Atlantic Avenue, Boerum Place, State and Smith streets; Block 175, Lot 1, nominally 275 Atlantic Avenue.

The draft scope of work states, "A guiding urban design principle for the proposed project is neighborhood integration." The project described above fails to fulfill this principle, the proposed retail space on Atlantic Avenue notwithstanding. The proposed facility roughly doubles the number of beds in BKDC but the enriched building program results in a replacement facility that is more than six times the size of the House of Detention. At a 1,200,000 net square feet of floor area on a 59,900 square foot lot, the proposed facility has an FAR (floor area ratio) of approximately 20. Further, the jail is at the southern edge of the civic center, distant from the early-20th century skyscrapers built to comparable heights on Court Street prior to modern zoning.

Simply put, too big is too big. In the past two years, Community Board 2 has voted to recommend disapproval of the land use applications filed for three projects proposed at 18 FAR.

The proposed building programs for 141 Willoughby Street and 570 Fulton Street included affordable housing and small-floorplate office space, which would be welcomed at a lesser density. The “80 Flatbush Avenue Rezoning” contained affordable housing, office space, construction of two new school facilities and a new cultural center. The applications for 141 Willoughby and 80 Flatbush were ultimately approved at an FAR of 15, three-quarters as dense as the proposed jail. (A determination on the “570 Fulton Street Rezoning” is pending.) The opposition already expressed for the proposed detention facility is not a NIMBY reaction; it is the foreseeable response to a project that is out-of-scale and out-of-context with its surrounding neighborhood.

The draft scope of work and the presentations made by the de Blasio administration and its design consultants characterize building scale as an inevitable consequence of the just and right goal of creating a safer, fairer and more humane criminal justice system. However, this is not the case. The decisions to make all four of the proposed jails equal in size and to limit new construction to one facility in each borough except Staten Island are arbitrary.

In the four meetings held with community leaders—from the August 9 session hastily convened one week before Mayor Bill de Blasio unveiled the borough-based jail initiative to the meeting scheduled for just three days ago—and at the public hearing on September 20 at P.S. 133, participants have suggested rational and reasoned means to reduce the size of the facility proposed for 275 Atlantic Avenue and in doing so, reduce the impacts thereof,

Task 1: Project Description

It is not too late for the administration to modify the physical design of the borough-based jail system without compromising the goal of creating facilities that reflect a contemporary progressive understanding of incarceration. The fact that the jail proposed for the Bronx is not adjacent to a courthouse proves that physical proximity is not an absolute imperative. I encourage the administration to take the time necessary to develop a plan comprised of multiple buildings in each borough, including Staten Island, that includes as needed facilities for detainees who are violent, potentially vulnerable, drug addicted, have mental/behavioral health issues or have been tried and convicted.

If the administration is unable to amend the plan in this way, please present as part of the project description the theoretical, architectural and political rationales for the borough-based jail system as currently organized.

Please provide a demographic breakdown of the historic and current New York City jail population by home borough, gender, requiring drug treatment, requiring mental/behavioral health counseling and treatment, restricted for violent behavior, and serving sentences of less than one year.

Please include in the project description a phasing plan for the construction of all structures to be built as part of the Borough-Based Jail System.

Howard Fiedler AIA, Director of Design Unit
New York City Department of Correction
October 29, 2018
Page 3

Task 2: Land Use, Zoning, and Public Policy

The C6-2A zoning district in which the current Brooklyn Detention Complex is located was mapped in 2001, 44 years after the jail was constructed in 1957. Please explain why 18 years later this contextual zoning designation, which allows a height-limited FAR of 6.0, is not the appropriate district for a block located across the street from an R6A district.

The “River Park” development being constructed on the site of the former Long Island College hospital by the Fortis Property Group and City Point, a full-block, mixed-use development being built by a team of developers, are just outside of the one-quarter mile study area. Please include these developments in the list of projects that may be completed before or concurrently with the proposed project.

Task 3: Socioeconomic Conditions

No Comment.

Task 4: Community Facilities

No Comment.

Task 5: Open Space

Community Board 2 looks forward to learning the results of the preliminary assessment.

Task 6: Shadows

Community Board 2 looks forward to learning the results of the Tier 1 screening assessment.

Task 7: Historic and Cultural Resources

Archaeological Resources

No comment.

Architectural Resources

The Cobble Hill Tunnel of the Long Island Rail Road, popularly known as the Atlantic Avenue Tunnel, is an abandoned railroad tunnel beneath Atlantic Avenue originally between Boerum Place, at the southwest corner of the project site, and Columbia Street. Constructed in 1844, the tunnel has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places since 1989. The DEIS should study the potential for impact on the tunnel, reportedly the oldest tunnel fully devoted to rail beneath a North American city street.

Task 8: Urban Design and Visual Resources

The jail proposed for 275 Atlantic Avenue will have a maximum height of 430 feet, more than 200 feet taller than the existing jail. Community Board 2 looks forward to learning the results of the preliminary assessment of changes to the pedestrian experience under the No Action condition and with construction as proposed.

Task 9: Hazardous Materials

The current Brooklyn Detention Complex was constructed over a half-century ago, when environmental standards were less stringent. Community Board 2 looks forward to learning the result of the Phase I Environmental Site Assessment.

Task 10: Water and Sewer Infrastructure

No comment.

Task 11: Transportation

Traffic Demand and Screening Assessment

Although the peak hours for travel demand may well occur at the shift changes for uniformed Department of Correction (DOC) employees, this task should take into account all individuals who may contribute to demand including non-uniformed DOC and other support staff, visitors to the jail, attorneys, retail or community facility staff and the patrons of any commercial or community facility space.

Please discuss the routes by which detainees with court dates on Staten Island will travel to and from the proposed Brooklyn detention center.

Traffic

Based on the 13 intersections identified in Figure 23 of the draft scope of work as Analyzed Locations, it appears that an assumption is being made that Atlantic Avenue, between the proposed jail and the Brooklyn-Queens Expressway (BQE), will be the principal travel corridor. That may or may not be the case or may be an incomplete assumption. Please also analyze intersections on:

- Atlantic Avenue, between the proposed jail and Flatbush Avenue,
- Smith Street, between Bergen Street and the proposed jail, and
- Boerum Place/Adams Street, between the proposed jail and Tillary Street.

Please also analyze streets already used as alternatives to Atlantic Avenue when it is congested, for example State and Pacific streets. If other projects such as the reconstruction of the BQE between Atlantic Avenue and Sands Street or construction of the BQX streetcar-light rail line will overlap with construction of a new jail at 275 Atlantic Avenue, the analyzed locations may need to be adjusted to reflect drivers seeking alternate routes.

Inasmuch as the curbside lane on Atlantic Avenue is a right-turn only travel lane, please indicate where a loading berth or loading zone could be created for the retail or community space planned for the ground floor on the southern side of the proposed building.

Parking

Please provide the historic and current modal split for uniformed personnel assigned to the Brooklyn Detention Complex and for DOC facilities with employee parking. Please provide an estimate of the mode share for non-uniformed and support staff for the proposed jail. Please state who would have access to the proposed 277-car parking garage planned for construction as part of the new facility. If it is determined that demand for parking in the planned garage is greater than 277 cars, please provide an estimate of the number of vehicles that may seek on-street parking. Please explain what enforcement strategies will be developed to address placard and pseudo-placard (i.e.: uniform shoulder patch) abuse. Please state where DOC vehicles, for example buses and vans, will be parked.

Transit

No comment.

Pedestrians

No comment.

Vehicular and Pedestrian Safety

Please explain what steps will be taken to ensure pedestrian safety at the entrances to the planned parking garage and sally port.

Task 12: Air Quality

No comment.

Task 13: Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change

No comment.

Task 14: Noise

No comment.

Task 15: Public Health

No comment.

Howard Fiedler AIA, Director of Design Unit
New York City Department of Correction
October 29, 2018
Page 6

Task 16: Neighborhood Character

Many of the buildings on Atlantic Avenue were constructed in the late-19th and early-20th centuries and are four-stories in height. The construction of a 430-foot tall jail, a more than 200-foot increase over the existing facility, will in my opinion have a profound impact on the character of this commercial corridor.

Task 17: Construction Impacts

As already requested, please provide a phasing plan for the construction of all structures to be built as part of the Borough-Based Jail System.

Task 18: Alternatives

If the project description cannot be modified as requested above, please describe as an alternative a borough-based jail system comprised of multiple buildings in each borough, including Staten Island, that includes as appropriate facilities for detainees who are violent, potentially vulnerable, drug addicted, have mental/behavioral health issues or have been tried and convicted.

Task 19: Mitigation

Please state what measures can be taken to discourage driving and encourage the use of public transportation. As previously requested, please state what enforcement strategies can be put in place to address placard and pseudo-placard abuse.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,



Irene Janner
Acting Chairperson

cc: see following page

Howard Fiedler AIA, Director of Design Unit
New York City Department of Correction
October 29, 2018
Page 7

cc: Hon. Dean Fuleihan
First Deputy Mayor
Hon. Eric L. Adams
Brooklyn Borough President
Hon. Stephen T. Levin
New York City Council
Hon. Nydia M. Velázquez
United States Congress
Hon. Velmanette Montgomery
Hon. Brian Kavanaugh
New York State Senate
Hon. Jo Anne Simon
New York State Assembly
Dana Kaplan, Deputy Director of Close Rikers and Justice Initiatives
Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice
Daniel Abramson, Brooklyn Borough Director
Mayor's Community Affairs Unit
Sara Nordmann, Executive Director
Atlantic Avenue District Management Association
Howard Kolins, President
Boerum Hill Association
Amy Breedlove, President
Cobble Hill Association
Peter Bray, Executive Director
Brooklyn Heights Association

IJ:RP



COMMUNITY BOARD NO. 9

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J. Richard Smith, Chairperson • Melinda Katz, Borough President

TO: Howard Fiedler, AIA.
Director of Design Unit,
NYC Department of Correction
(Sent by email and hard copy)

FROM

Queens Community Board 9 - Executive Committee and Land Use Committee

Response to CEQR # 18DOC001Y

October 23, 2018

BACKGROUND

Despite the Lippman Commission's statements about community involvement, that Commission never contacted Queens Community Board 9 nor, as far as we know, any Community Board, to determine what community leaders and activists had to say about the proposal for borough-based jails.

Despite the Lippman Commission's statements about the need for **early community involvement in planning the placement of these borough-based jails**, neither Queens Community Board 9 nor local community activists were ever consulted or even notified about meetings discussing placement of these borough-based jails.

Whatever the commission and others were doing, it was not until August 15 of this year that Community Board 9 learned that a mega-city jail complex was being planned for Kew Gardens, an small historic community, over 100 years old.

When we were finally provided with information by the Queens Department of City Planning, one of our land-use co-chairs attended the CPC meeting on September 24 at 120 Broadway. The Deputy Director of the Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice made a presentation to the Commissioners who make up the City Planning Commission. She stated to the Commissioners that **"we have been engaged in a significant amount of community and neighborhood engagements. . . . We have been engaged in both open and closed community meetings."**

This is untrue.

So much so that in September, a full month after the release of the news to build a jail in Kew Gardens, it was only because of Councilwoman Karen Koslowitz that it was arranged for a small group of **Kew Gardens activists to attend a small, closed meeting on September 20 with representatives of the Mayor's office.** Even at this community-initiated engagement, only several junior mayoral agency staffers and a representative of Perkins Eastman were sent --, and that to GIVE a presentation and not to engage in any meaningful dialogue. In no way would this single and much-too-after-the-fact meeting qualify as the Mayor's office having been engaged in a 'significant amount of community and neighborhood meetings.'

Perhaps the Mayor's Deputy Director of the Office of Criminal Justice meant the Lippman Commission itself, although not a single community board or local community association was represented thereon. However, we note that **real estate developers did sit on the Lippman Commission with Forest City Ratner, a real estate investment trust, having three representatives.**

BASIC QUESTIONS:

- 1) **WHY WAS THERE NO EARLY COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IN PLANNING THE PLACEMENT OF A QUEENS BOROUGH-BASED JAIL?**
- 2) **WHY DID THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF THE MAYOR'S OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE MAKE A STATEMENT on September 24 to the City Planning Commissioners that was not factual, leading the commissioners to believe a community involvement process had taken place?**

COMMUNITY BOARD 9 LAND USE COMMITTEE RESPONSE TO CEQR

The CEQR lists 16 areas of possible negative impacts on the communities (4 boroughs). All of these automatically trigger an EIS, because the standards limits noted in the CEQR technical manuals are exceeded. These 16 areas are enumerated below, with questions which require substantive answers.

- 1) **The potential for substantial impacts related to land use, zoning, and public policy:**

Placing a megalopolis of a jail (1.9 million square feet) in an area zoned C4-4 by using a Special Permit turns land use and zoning on its head. This is public-policy

run amok. Policy that will kill a small, over a century-old-historic residential community.

Question 1: How will the city prevent damage occurring to this historic residential community?

Question 2: Why did the city ignore the actual land-use and zoning of this area?

Question 3: Why has DDC, a city agency, already issued an RFP for project managers and is planning to award contracts in March, as well as having issued a statement in the RFP that the ULURP process was under way - when that process only begins after CPC certification?

2) The potential for substantial impacts related to socioeconomic conditions:

Kew Gardens is a small, extremely diverse and cohesive community. The impact of this massive development will tear at the fabric of this community and undoubtedly lower property values, as well as impose more strain on this small community than it can endure. Residential dwellings surround the large site proposed for the jail. It strains credibility for the *Close Rikers* brochure to imply that the jail will be an economic benefit and would increase property values. We have yet to see a real estate advertisement for a house or an apartment, which lists a jail as a local amenity to entice the renter or buyer.

Question: What will the city do to prevent private property values from being lowered and therefore affecting the socioeconomic conditions for this community?

3) The potential for substantial impact related to community facilities and services:

Tossing us the offer of “community facilities” located on the ground floor of the jail can in no way affect the community positively. It is a bad joke to think that residents would find that this makes up for all the negative effects and impacts of such a project.

Question 1: What kind of facility does the City have in mind for Kew Gardens?

Question 2: Exactly where would such facility be placed?

Question 3: How many square feet will this facility be?

4) The potential for substantial open space impacts:

The jail would tower over substantial amounts of green, tree-blessed land, turning a tranquil green area into the base for a 29 story jail of approximately 310 feet or 31 stories by normal calculation of ten feet per story. NYC Forestry has refused to plant street trees where there is street tree canopy coverage. The existing trees adjacent to the jail would suffer from such canopy coverage caused by a towering structure.

Question 1: How and who will care for and replace greenery that is sure to be damaged, not only in construction but from the physical towering presence of the jail?

Question 2: What funds will be available to repair the damage that is sure to occur?

Question 3: What escrow account will be established for this need, and who will control it?

5) The potential for substantial shadows impacts:

The jail's height of 310 feet (not including roof mechanicals) and the jail's massiveness will, of course, throw shadows in all directions on almost everything within eyesight, as well as the existing greenery.

Question: Who will compensate residents for the damage done by shadows and the loss of the quality of their property?

6) The potential for substantial impacts related to historic and cultural resources:

As previously noted, Kew Gardens is an over 100-year-old historic community in which an area a few blocks away from the jail site has recently been proposed for historic designation. (An architectural historian engaged by the Kew Gardens community has already prepared one of the critical documents for this process.)

Question: As a community more than a century old, what will the city do to prevent Kew Gardens being known as Kew Gardens by the jail?

7) The potential for substantial urban design/visual resource impacts:

Of course, this jail megalopolis will impact the look of Kew Gardens, which early in the last century was built as one of the first garden communities. This community is described and pictured in the book, “KEW GARDENS: Urban Village in the Big City”, published in 1999.

Question 1: Will this jail look like a residence?

Question 2: Who is in charge of actually designing these structures?

Question 3: What is the design cost for this project?

Question 4: Exactly what sums were calculated and set aside for the architectural interior design?

Question 5: Exactly what sums were calculated and set aside for the architectural exterior design?

Question 6: We note that the Director of the Mayor’s Office of Criminal Justice had slides shown to the CPC commissioners at the September 24 presentation which were photographs of a new jail in Las Colinas, San Diego which appears to be about two stories high, holding a total of 897 inmates, and which appears to be in a desert-like setting. Also, a slide of a new jail in Denver, Colorado, which appears to be perhaps three or four stories high holding a total of 369 inmates. These were, she stated, samples of modern jail design.

So why was this design not carried out for this city, if it was an example to be followed? What was the point?

8) The potential for substantial hazardous materials impacts:

Such a major construction very likely would involve using hazardous materials. The jail would be two blocks away from two elementary school buildings, a pre-K school

building and close to a middle-high school.

Question 1: What materials are going to be used to build this project?

Question 2: Who or what is ensuring that hazardous materials will not be used?

9) The potential for substantial impacts related to water and sewer infrastructure:

Water and sewer facilities would need to be substantially increased to serve hundreds of staff and visitors, let alone 1500 inmates - with all the ensuing digging up of streets.

Question 1: Since sewers and water facilities must be increased as well as connected to existing facilities, what areas of the community will be affected. What streets and sections will be dug up?

Question 2: what is the estimated cost for this work

Question 3: How long will this part of the project take to accomplish?

Question 4: Will property owners be compensated for any property damages and being deprived of access to these essential services? And if so how and who will determine compensation?

10) The potential for substantial impacts related to transportation:

Kew Gardens deals day and night with immense vehicular traffic at the bottleneck created by four adjacent highways: Grand Central Parkway, Long Island Expressway, Van Wyck Expressway, and Jackie Robinson Parkway. Hundreds of cars and trucks destined for the jail, e.g., deliveries, services, staff, visitors, etc. will exacerbate the problems. Queens Boulevard is already straining at its busiest intersection: the crossings of the four highways noted. Fast-growing and pushy commuter and commercial automobile traffic now go through these interchanges - as well as the narrow, single-lane residential side streets of Kew Gardens, Forest Hills and Briarwood. Drivers use these as alternatives to bypass highway traffic - creating hazards for neighborhood pedestrian traffic at crossings and side-streets.

As for what the Rikers brochures refer to as our "rich" public transportation - our

E, F, M & R trains are among the most overcrowded and busiest lines in the City as is our local Q60 bus and Q10 bus which the latter just a few years ago started using articulated buses to handle the tremendous increase in ridership. To watch the buses turn into our narrow residential streets is an exercise in hope that they will not collide with either pedestrians or cars - especially when our schools let out in the afternoon. No one who has set foot in this area would ever believe that we could take on even more traffic.

Question 1: Will the City require the MTA to provide additional trains into the subway stations? How many?

Question 2: Has the City calculated how much it will cost and has it planned for the expenditure of funds required to accommodate extra public transportation for the many hundreds of staff and visitors who will not be driving to the site?

Question 3: How many staff are required for the jail and in what categories- since that will determine the size of demand on public transportation? We note that in 2012 document issued by the Department of Correction, the ratio of uniformed staff to inmates was 1 to 1.5. This would be 1000 officers not including ancillary staff. (http://www.nyc.gov/html/doc/downloads/pdf/doc_at_a_glance.pdf)

Question 4: What is the city's plan to provide personnel to direct vehicular traffic in the affected area during construction?

Question 5: What is the city's plan to accommodate all the extra vehicular traffic, when the jail opens?

Question 6: Will the City Sanitation Department be responsible for collecting waste? If so which district does it fall under and are they getting more trucks to serve this facility or will the existing trucks serving KG be reallocated?

Question 7: what provisions will be made for handling all the traffic and deliveries resulting from maintenance issues. Right now all of this is handled by independent contractors. Will this also be the case in Queens?

Question 8: What types of ancillary services are to be provided for this facility and which city/state agencies would be providing funding for them? What is the proposed budget both for their offices and ongoing operations?

11) The potential for substantial impacts related to air quality:

More traffic leads to more pollution -- and then there is the pollution that naturally comes with major construction.

Question: Please describe the plan and its cost that the city must use to mitigate this pollution, which is inevitable, both during construction and afterwards, given the size of this project and the fact that it is just blocks away from elementary and pre-K schoolchildren?

12) The potential for substantial greenhouse gas emissions and climate change:

Absolutely and absolutely!!!

Question 1: Who is responsible for designing a green plan for this major project?

Question 2: Have funds been calculated for a green plan to offset gas emissions?

Question 3: Will jail related vehicles be required to be hybrid or electric to forestall definitions?

Question 4: What sums were calculated for these necessary vehicles and trucks?

13) The potential for substantial impacts related to noise:

Even after construction, tremendous noise will be part of this development. Since the Queens jail is proposed to be a sort of trauma center for the other three borough jails, we can also count on residential communities being awakened on a regular basis under the weight of more serious illnesses among 5000 total borough inmates. Insanity upon insanity. Reviewing noise complaints by neighbors and passers-by at

pre-existing jail structures (the old Women's jail in Greenwich Village, the current jail in Brooklyn, others) make this answer clearly AFFIRMATIVE!

Question: How will these noise issues be addressed and who is responsible for doing so?

14) The potential for substantial impacts related to public health:

The stress of living with a megalopolis and its attendant traffic is not good for public health.

Question: How will these public health issues be addressed and who is responsible for doing so?

15) The potential for substantial impacts related to neighborhood character:

The community of Kew Gardens will die. It is a small historic residential community, diverse (local school children speak more than 30 languages and come in every color and description). They reflect Kew Gardens, which for more than 100 years has survived as a cohesive community. "Kew Gardens by the jail" is not a description that one would choose for one's neighborhood character. Such a massive jail might not be noticed amongst the 40, 60 or more stories glass buildings of Long Island City, but in a small community such as Kew Gardens, it will most simply take over and dominate neighborhood character for the absolute worst.

Question: What is the plan for addressing the major neighborhood character impacts of this project and who is responsible for doing so?

16) The potential for substantial construction impacts:

Building a jail megalopolis, 1.9 million square feet of 29 stories reaching a height of 310 feet plus roof top building mechanicals, an underground parking lot for 432 cars, how could there not be substantial construction impacts which will last for at least a year, if not more, aside from time to demolish what currently exists at that location? Moreover, New York City DOT will be beginning a major construction project to widen the adjacent Van Wyck Expressway so as to increase capacity to JFK - a job which requires expanding and thus rebuilding the many bridges over the Expressway.

Question: What is the plan and organization for preventing the major impacts of

the substantial construction?

City Planning Certification and a Design-Build Project.

The City requested and received from the New York State legislature, legislation that would enable the City to do a design build for the Rikers projects. This meant that the same entity that was designing the projects would also be building the projects. This enabling legislation expires in April 2020

On October 1, the New York City Department of Design and Construction (DDC) issued an RFP for project management to oversee the four city jail projects.. We do not have a copy of the entire RFP for which you have to register as a proposer. We do know that the RFP stated that ULURP was already underway — to be accurate ULURP ONLY BEGINS WHEN THE CITY PLANNING COMMISSION CERTIFIES THE APPLICATION.

DDC INTENDS TO AWARD CONTRACTS IN March 2019. As stated in exhibit C: program objectives “Time is of the essence.... Due to the critical nature of the program and the short duration of DDC’s authorization, the PMC will be required to complete the tasks set forth in section (A) and (B)in exhibit D, quickly and efficiently to avoid jeopardizing the feasibility tubercular design build contracts for *at least the four projects referenced above.....*DDC anticipates that at least four (4) major design- build projects with a total value in excess of \$4 Billion, will be active simultaneously.”

Not only is this huge project being incredibly fast tracked and bulldozed onto the community, contracts are being signed, even before the legal process has made its way and the application for a Special Permit actually been granted. **THERE SHOULD BE NO DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING CERTIFICATION OF THIS PROJECT UNTIL THERE ACTUALLY IS A DESIGN THE CITY IS COMMITTED TO.** To storm ahead makes a travesty of the City Charter’s mandated Land-Use process.

QUESTION 1:

Is the Queens City Planning Department already in possession of all the materials needed to certify this project? Should they not be if this application is to be certified at the beginning of the new year? And will commissioners actually be reviewing this many documents for four boroughs simultaneously?

OTHER QUESTIONS RAISED BY THIS PROJECT

The arraignment process:

When an arrest is made for example in Manhattan, it is our understanding that the alleged perpetrator is arraigned in Manhattan and likely spends at least one night in the local precinct building. The defendant commits the crime in Manhattan, but he/she resides in another borough. Having been arraigned in a Manhattan court, we understand that this is where he/she will be tried. Unless, of course, the defendant is released on his own recognizance. Therefore those not released, will be detained in the borough in which they live - to be close to family and friends.

This means, does it not, that it will be necessary to transport this person to the borough in which he will be tried each time there is a court appearance.

Question 1: Are we correct in thinking that this is the process? If not, please describe the process.

Question 2: if this reflects the current process, will the person arrested in e.g., Manhattan, sent to a Queens or another borough's jail be then transported each time to the court in the borough in which he or she was arraigned?

Violent versus Non-Violent Defendants/reforming the judicial process

We agree that the judicial process can be improved. We understand that nonviolent defendants are likely to be free under their own recognizance to return to court for determination of guilt.

Question 1: Do we understand that borough-based jails will primarily hold violent defendants who will not be granted bail?

DDC already in the act

The City requested and received from the New York State legislature, legislation that would enable the City to do a design build for the Rikers projects. This meant that the same entity that was designing the projects would also be building the projects. This enabling legislation expires in April 2020.

On October 1, the New York City Department of Design and Construction (DDC) issued an RFP for project management to oversee the four city jail projects- and maybe more.

DDC INTENDS TO AWARD CONTRACTS IN March 2019.

As stated in their Exhibit C: program objectives "Time is of the essence.... Due to the

We do know that the RFP stated that ULURP was already underway — to be accurate ULURP ONLY BEGINS WHEN THE CITY PLANNING COMMISSION CERTIFIES THE APPLICATION

Question 1: Who knew about the DDC RFP?

Question 2: How much money has already been expended on this RFP to be awarded in March, even before there is a legal go-ahead?

Additional Questions about costs and actions to date

Where did the \$8 million come from to fund all the drawings and design?

Who had input into the scope and design of these plans?

What statistics were used for the number of inmates planned for Queens?

What is the total cost of this project? We have seen numbers of \$10.6 billion (Lippman commission) up to \$30 billion over the years. This money, if debt, will total.

Where are the funds to pay for this project money coming from?

What developers or other real estate companies were consulted and involved in this?

Cc: K. Gillibrand & C. Schumer, US Senators

G. Meeks, N. Velazquez & G. Meng, Congress Members

J. Addabbo, J. Sanders, Jr., L. Comrie & M Gianaris, State Senators

V. Cook, D. Rosenthal, S. Pheffer Amato, M. Miller, A. Hevesi & D. Weprin, Assembly Members

K. Koslowitz, E. Ulrich, A. Adams & R. Holden, Council Members

Bill de Blasio, Mayor

M. Katz, Queens Borough President

T. Johnson, Dir. of Intergovernmental Affairs, Public Advocate

Community Board 9 Members

Terri Cude, *Chair*
Daniel Miller, *First Vice Chair*
Susan Kent, *Second Vice Chair*
Bob Gormley, *District Manager*



Antony Wong, *Treasurer*
Keen Berger, *Secretary*
Erik Coler, *Assistant Secretary*

COMMUNITY BOARD NO. 2, MANHATTAN

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Greenwich Village ✦ Little Italy ✦ SoHo ✦ NoHo ✦ Hudson Square ✦ Chinatown ✦ Gansevoort Market

October 17, 2018

Howard Fieder
NYC Department of Correction
75-20 Astoria Blvd, Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370
Re: Manhattan Detention Center, Draft EIS

Dear Mr. Fieder,

On behalf of Manhattan Community Board No. 2 (CB2), we are writing to express our Board's concern with the proposed Manhattan Detention Center (MDC) site at 80 Centre Street, particularly in relation to expected traffic increases in the CB2 community that would severely impact our already overburdened streets. Although the new MDC will be located within Manhattan Community Board No. 1, because of its close proximity to CB2, we believe that the study area boundary in the current Draft Scope of Work for a Draft EIS should extend beyond both the current 400-foot perimeter (Figure 10) and the Existing Land Use study area (Figure 20), and that there should be additional traffic analysis locations beyond the current designated five intersections (Figure 24) as well, to address anticipated congestion, vehicular conflicts and pedestrian safety issues that will affect a more extensive area of CB2 than is included in the scope now.

Canal Street, which borders Manhattan Community Boards No. 1, 2 and 3, already handles a large volume of vehicular traffic to and from the Manhattan Bridge and the Holland Tunnel. Per the Draft Scope of Work, "Based on preliminary estimates, the RWCDs (Reasonable Worst Case Scenario) for the Manhattan Site is expected to generate an increase of approximately 116 vehicular trips in the weekday AM and 123 in the mid-afternoon peak hours, and 92 in the Saturday mid-afternoon peak hour, compared with the No Action condition."

CB2 believes that this increased vehicular traffic will further congest Canal Street and its connecting streets, and that data collection for the Draft EIS should take place along Canal Street from Bowery to Varick Street, not just from Bowery to Mott Street, and that problematic intersections such as Canal at Centre, at Lafayette, at Broadway, and at Avenue of the Americas also should be analyzed. In consideration of these far-reaching impacts, CB2 urges that the scope for the proposed MDC site Draft EIS study be extended as far north as Broome Street, and as far west as Varick Street, both major routes to the Holland Tunnel and ones that present vehicular access challenges that call for study in this situation.

CB2 also recommends and emphatically requests that the MDC Draft EIS be presented to our Board once it has been completed, for CB2's comment. As we were not included in any discussions with the New York City Department of Correction during the original scoping period, even though traffic data collection is already slated to be conducted at intersections that include our District, we strongly believe that CB2's comments are a critical part of the response to these draft proposals.

Should you have any questions regarding our concerns or requests, please feel free to contact our Board office. We look forward to your response and to CB2's participation in this process.

Sincerely,



Terri Cude, Chair
Community Board No. 2, Manhattan



Shirley Secunda, Chair
Traffic and Transportation Committee
Community Board No. 2, Manhattan

- c: Hon. Jerrold Nadler, Congressman
Hon. Brian P. Kavanagh, NYS Senator
Hon. Yuh-Line Niou, NYS Assembly Member
Hon. Gale Brewer, Manhattan Borough President
Hon. Margaret Chin, Council Member

Terri Cude, *Chair*
Daniel Miller, *First Vice Chair*
Susan Kent, *Second Vice Chair*
Bob Gormley, *District Manager*



Antony Wong, *Treasurer*
Keen Berger, *Secretary*
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Greenwich Village ✦ Little Italy ✦ SoHo ✦ NoHo ✦ Hudson Square ✦ Chinatown ✦ Gansevoort Market

October 17, 2018

Howard Fieder
NYC Department of Correction
75-20 Astoria Blvd, Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370
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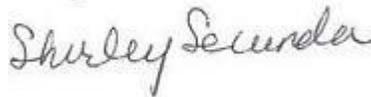
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Should you have any questions regarding our concerns or requests, please feel free to contact our Board office. We look forward to your response and to CB2's participation in this process.

Sincerely,



Terri Cude, Chair
Community Board No. 2, Manhattan



Shirley Secunda, Chair
Traffic and Transportation Committee
Community Board No. 2, Manhattan

- c: Hon. Jerrold Nadler, Congressman
Hon. Brian P. Kavanagh, NYS Senator
Hon. Yuh-Line Niou, NYS Assembly Member
Hon. Gale Brewer, Manhattan Borough President
Hon. Margaret Chin, Council Member



THE CITY OF NEW YORK
MANHATTAN COMMUNITY BOARD 3
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Phone (212) 533-5300
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Alysha Lewis-Coleman, Board Chair

Susan Stetzer, District Manager

September 27, 2018

Cynthia Brann, Commissioner
New York City Department of Correction
75-20 Astoria Boulevard
East Elmhurst, NY 11370

Dear Commissioner Brann,

At its September 2018 monthly meeting, Community Board #3 passed the following resolution:

VOTE: CB 3 Comments on Draft Scope of Work for Proposed Borough-Based Jail System and Manhattan Detention Facility

WHEREAS, CB 3 believes that the closure of Rikers Island and corresponding criminal justice reform is necessary; and

WHEREAS, the City of New York through the Department of Corrections (DOC) is proposing to implement a borough-based jail system as part of a larger commitment to close the jails at the Rikers Island Correctional Facility and create a modern and humane justice system; and

WHEREAS, part of this plan includes the development of a new detention facility for the borough of Manhattan at 80 Centre Street, located in Manhattan Community District 1 and just adjacent to Manhattan Community District 3; and

WHEREAS, the proposed Manhattan detention facility would require a number of actions that are subject to the City's Uniform Land Use Review Procedures (ULURP) and has the potential to result in significant adverse environmental impacts that will be disclosed in a forthcoming Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS); and

WHEREAS, the scope of that environmental review is being determined at this time, and Community Boards 1 and 3 conducted a joint meeting to consider this issue on September 6, 2018; and

WHEREAS, at this meeting, the City of New York presented the details of the draft scope of work for the proposed Manhattan detention facility, and comments were heard from members of the public;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, Community Board 3 believes the following should be considered in the Final Scope of Work and Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the New York City Borough-Based Jail System:

- Evaluate a scenario where the anticipated decrease in crime and jail population does not occur, or the opposite occurs and New York City jail population increases.
- Address why the proposed four facilities would undergo one ULURP rather than individual review processes than could more thoroughly study local impacts.
- Evaluate a scenario where there is a continued decrease in need for beds and beds can be taken off line and replaced with services.
- Evaluate a scenario in which jail population is not evenly distributed with 1500-bed facilities at each borough site, including scenarios with fewer beds at the proposed Manhattan facility (such as an 1100-bed facility).
- Address the absence of a Staten Island facility and evaluate alternative scenarios that include detention facilities in all five boroughs.
- Evaluate public policy and any other criminal justice reform tools that could contribute to the closure of the Rikers Island Detention Facility without requiring all or part of the proposed actions in lower Manhattan.
- There is approximately 20,000 gross square feet (gsf) of community facility space being proposed for the Manhattan detention facility. Please address how this number was determined and why this cannot be a larger figure, and why additional use groups that would provide community benefit, such as affordable and senior housing, were not included.
- The proposed action would locate one level of parking below the new Manhattan detention facility. Please address why this cannot be two or more levels, including confirmation of residents reports of a subterranean river at the proposed site and any inspection and environmental review that would be included if there is a waterway at this location.
- Address how the land on Rikers Island and the decommissioned Rikers Island Correctional Facility will be maintained for public use and identify a method to make this commitment.
- Investigate and address any safety issues in the project study area that have occurred in past ten years due to the existing Manhattan Detention Complex at 124 White Street and 125 White Street, and address how any increased safety concerns as a result of doubling the number of beds and jail population in the area will be mitigated.
- Address how a doubling of staff needed for the proposed new Manhattan detention facility will impact parking and traffic problems, including the identification of mitigations.
- Address how parking concerns will be mitigated, including excessive placard parking from court employees in the study area currently.
- Study the impacts of traffic patterns that would be generated by the demapping of Hogan Place, particularly on the streets surrounding Columbus Park.
- Address how retaining the current façade at 80 Centre St to mitigate historical significance will impact programming by restricting design and how it will impact creation of one or two levels of underground parking.

- Study the impact that façade preservation or other historic preservation would have on the potential future uses of 80 Centre Street.
- Evaluate scenarios that will link the Manhattan detention facility to the community such as changing the staff lunch periods to one hour instead of a half hour so that they could patronize local businesses.
- The study area is limited to 400 feet around the proposed facility. It is certain that some of relocation and environmental impacts will occur outside of the 400 feet study radius, therefore, please expand the study area radius to an appropriate distance and address why the proposed study area is not wider.
- Evaluate any and all reasonable alternative sites within ¼ quarter mile of the current court complex.
- Address why 125 White Street was no longer included in the re-design plans.
- Evaluate an alternative scenario where the detention facility is located within a renovated and reconstructed 125 White Street complex.
- Address specifically how any identified construction impacts will be mitigated and commit to interagency coordination, including area stakeholders, as well as mitigation that will incorporate a multi-agency command center.
- Address how construction staging on Worth Street will impact three funeral homes and any other local businesses, and identify how these impacts will be mitigated.
- Address the historic and cultural significance of 80 Centre Street in the context of its eligibility for National Register of Historic Places and any eligibility for New York City landmark designation, as well as any eligible sites in the designated study area, including preservation considerations.
- Address the impact of the proposed design-build process, including the role and opportunity for community engagement, public review, and participation in the entire process including RFP, design, construction and initial operations.
- Address the impact of a proposed building that would be 40-stories, and evaluate alternative scenarios with shorter building proposals.
- Address the impacts on small businesses after build out as well as during the construction period.
- Address the impacts the proposed actions would have on the function and use of government offices and facilities, including the impacts on the Manhattan District Attorney's Office cybercrime lab and informational technology infrastructure and tourism associated with the New York City Marriage Bureau, as well as the impacts of the displacement of these government offices on the surrounding community and local economy.

THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, Community Board 3 requests that related developments that the proposed actions would facilitate also be considered at this time, including any and all related community benefits and the potential redevelopment of vacated sites for community uses, including a commitment to using community and stakeholder input provided from a process of engagement for any visioning and planning for the future of these sites, and a timeline be provided for the earliest possible implementation of the process.

Sincerely,



Alysha Lewis-Coleman,
Chair, Community Board 3



David Crane,
Chair, Transportation & Public Safety Committee



MyPhuong Chung,
Chair, Land Use, Zoning, Public & Private Housing Committee

cc: Howard Fiedler, Department of Correction
Gabrielle Dann-Allel, Borough Director, Mayor's Community Affairs Unit
Matthew Washington, Manhattan Deputy Borough President
Tara Duvivier, Manhattan Borough President's Office
Marian Guerra, Council Member Margaret Chin's Office
Venus Galarza-Mullins, New York State Senator Brian Kavanagh's Office
Laurence Hong, New York State Assembly Member Yuh-Line Niou's Office
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COMMUNITY BOARD NO. 9

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J. Richard Smith, Chairperson * Melinda Katz, Borough President

TO: Howard Fiedler, AIA.
Director of Design Unit,
NYC Department of Correction
(Sent by email and hard copy)

FROM

Queens Community Board 9 - Executive Committee and Land Use Committee

Response to CEQR # 18DOC001Y

October 23, 2018

BACKGROUND

Despite the Lippman Commission's statements about community involvement, that Commission never contacted Queens Community Board 9 nor, as far as we know, any Community Board, to determine what community leaders and activists had to say about the proposal for borough-based jails.

Despite the Lippman Commission's statements about the need for **early community involvement in planning the placement of these borough-based jails**, neither Queens Community Board 9 nor local community activists were ever consulted or even notified about meetings discussing placement of these borough-based jails.

Whatever the commission and others were doing, it was not until August 15 of this year that Community Board 9 learned that a mega-city jail complex was being planned for Kew Gardens, an small historic community, over 100 years old.

When we were finally provided with information by the Queens Department of City Planning, one of our land-use co-chairs attended the CPC meeting on September 24 at 120 Broadway. The Deputy Director of the Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice made a presentation to the Commissioners who make up the City Planning Commission. She stated to the Commissioners that **"we have been engaged in a significant amount of community and neighborhood engagements. . . . We have been engaged in both open and closed community meetings."**

This is untrue.

So much so that in September, a full month after the release of the news to build a jail in Kew Gardens, it was only because of Councilwoman Karen **Koslowitz that it was arranged for a small group of Kew Gardens activists to attend a small, closed meeting on September 20 with representatives of the Mayor's office.** Even at this community-initiated engagement, only several junior mayoral agency staffers and a representative of Perkins Eastman were sent --, and that to GIVE a presentation and not to engage in any meaningful dialogue. In no way would this single and much-too-after-the-fact meeting qualify as the Mayor's office having been engaged in a 'significant amount of community and neighborhood meetings.'

Perhaps the Mayor's Deputy Director of the Office of Criminal Justice meant the Lippman Commission itself, although not a single community board or local community association was represented thereon. However, we note that **real estate developers did** sit on the Lippman Commission with Forest City Ratner, a real estate investment trust, having three representatives.

BASIC QUESTIONS:

- 1) **WHY WAS THERE NO EARLY COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IN PLANNING THE PLACEMENT OF A QUEENS BOROUGH-BASED JAIL?**

- 2) **WHY DID THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF THE MAYOR'S OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE MAKE A STATEMENT on September 24 to the City Planning Commissioners that was not factual, leading the commissioners to believe a community involvement process had taken place?**

COMMUNITY BOARD 9 LAND USE COMMITTEE RESPONSE TO CEQR

The CEQR lists 16 areas of possible negative impacts on the communities (4 boroughs). All of these automatically trigger an EIS, because the standards limits noted in the CEQR technical manuals are exceeded. These 16 areas are enumerated below, with questions which require substantive answers.

- 1) The potential for substantial impacts related to land use, zoning, and public policy:

Placing a megalopolis of a jail (1.9 million square feet) in an area zoned C4-4 by using a Special Permit turns land use and zoning on its head. This is public-policy

run amok. Policy that will kill a small, over a century-old-historic residential community.

Question 1: How will the city prevent damage occurring to this historic residential community?

Question 2: Why did the city ignore the actual land-use and zoning of this area?

Question 3: Why has DDC, a city agency, already issued an RFP for project managers and is planning to award contracts in March, as well as having issued a statement in the RFP that the ULURP process was under way - when that process only begins after CPC certification?

2) The potential for substantial impacts related to socioeconomic conditions:

Kew Gardens is a small, extremely diverse and cohesive community. The impact of this massive development will tear at the fabric of this community and undoubtedly lower property values, as well as impose more strain on this small community than it can endure. Residential dwellings surround the large site proposed for the jail. It strains credibility for the *Close Rikers* brochure to imply that the jail will be an economic benefit and would increase property values. We have yet to see a real estate advertisement for a house or an apartment, which lists a jail as a local amenity to entice the renter or buyer.

Question: What will the city do to prevent private property values from being lowered and therefore affecting the socioeconomic conditions for this community?

3) The potential for substantial impact related to community facilities and services:

Tossing us the offer of “community facilities” located on the ground floor of the jail can in no way affect the community positively. It is a bad joke to think that residents would find that this makes up for all the negative effects and impacts of such a project.

Question 1: What kind of facility does the City have in mind for Kew Gardens?

Question 2: Exactly where would such facility be placed?

Question 3: How many square feet will this facility be?

4) The potential for substantial open space impacts:

The jail would tower over substantial amounts of green, tree-blessed land, turning a tranquil green area into the base for a 29 story jail of approximately 310 feet or 31 stories by normal calculation of ten feet per story. NYC Forestry has refused to plant street trees where there is street tree canopy coverage. The existing trees adjacent to the jail would suffer from such canopy coverage caused by a towering structure.

Question 1: How and who will care for and replace greenery that is sure to be damaged, not only in construction but from the physical towering presence of the jail?

Question 2: What funds will be available to repair the damage that is sure to occur?

Question 3: What escrow account will be established for this need, and who will control it?

5) The potential for substantial shadows impacts:

The jail's height of 310 feet (not including roof mechanicals) and the jail's massiveness will, of course, throw shadows in all directions on almost everything within eyesight, as well as the existing greenery.

Question: Who will compensate residents for the damage done by shadows and the loss of the quality of their property?

6) The potential for substantial impacts related to historic and cultural resources:

As previously noted, Kew Gardens is an over 100-year-old historic community in which an area a few blocks away from the jail site has recently been proposed for historic designation. (An architectural historian engaged by the Kew Gardens community has already prepared one of the critical documents for this process.)

Question: As a community more than a century old, what will the city do to prevent Kew Gardens being known as Kew Gardens by the jail?

7) The potential for substantial urban design/visual resource impacts:

Of course, this jail megalopolis will impact the look of Kew Gardens, which early in the last century was built as one of the first garden communities. This community is described and pictured in the book, “*KEW GARDENS: Urban Village in the Big City*”, published in 1999.

Question 1: Will this jail look like a residence?

Question 2: Who is in charge of actually designing these structures?

Question 3: What is the design cost for this project?

Question 4: Exactly what sums were calculated and set aside for the architectural interior design?

Question 5: Exactly what sums were calculated and set aside for the architectural exterior design?

Question 6: We note that the Director of the Mayor’s Office of Criminal Justice had slides shown to the CPC commissioners at the September 24 presentation which were photographs of a new jail in Las Colinas, San Diego which appears to be about two stories high, holding a total of 897 inmates, and which appears to be in a desert-like setting. Also, a slide of a new jail in Denver, Colorado, which appears to be perhaps three or four stories high holding a total of 369 inmates. These were, she stated, samples of modern jail design.

So why was this design not carried out for this city, if it was an example to be followed? What was the point?

8) The potential for substantial hazardous materials impacts:

Such a major construction very likely would involve using hazardous materials. The jail would be two blocks away from two elementary school buildings, a pre-K school

building and close to a middle-high school.

Question 1: What materials are going to be used to build this project?

Question 2: Who or what is ensuring that hazardous materials will not be used?

9) The potential for substantial impacts related to water and sewer infrastructure:

Water and sewer facilities would need to be substantially increased to serve hundreds of staff and visitors, let alone 1500 inmates - with all the ensuing digging up of streets.

Question 1: Since sewers and water facilities must be increased as well as connected to existing facilities, what areas of the community will be affected. What streets and sections will be dug up?

Question 2: what is the estimated cost for this work

Question 3: How long will this part of the project take to accomplish?

Question 4: Will property owners be compensated for any property damages and being deprived of access to these essential services? And if so how and who will determine compensation?

10) The potential for substantial impacts related to transportation:

Kew Gardens deals day and night with immense vehicular traffic at the bottleneck created by four adjacent highways: Grand Central Parkway, Long Island Expressway, Van Wyck Expressway, and Jackie Robinson Parkway. Hundreds of cars and trucks destined for the jail, e.g., deliveries, services, staff, visitors, etc. will exacerbate the problems. Queens Boulevard is already straining at its busiest intersection: the crossings of the four highways noted. Fast-growing and pushy commuter and commercial automobile traffic now go through these interchanges - as well as the narrow, single-lane residential side streets of Kew Gardens, Forest Hills and Briarwood. Drivers use these as alternatives to bypass highway traffic - creating hazards for neighborhood pedestrian traffic at crossings and side-streets.

As for what the Rikers brochures refer to as our "rich" public transportation - our

E, F, M & R trains are among the most overcrowded and busiest lines in the City as is our local Q60 bus and Q10 bus which the latter just a few years ago started using articulated buses to handle the tremendous increase in ridership. To watch the buses turn into our narrow residential streets is an exercise in hope that they will not collide with either pedestrians or cars - especially when our schools let out in the afternoon. No one who has set foot in this area would ever believe that we could take on even more traffic.

Question 1: Will the City require the MTA to provide additional trains into the subway stations? How many?

Question 2: Has the City calculated how much it will cost and has it planned for the expenditure of funds required to accommodate extra public transportation for the many hundreds of staff and visitors who will not be driving to the site?

Question 3: How many staff are required for the jail and in what categories- since that will determine the size of demand on public transportation? We note that in 2012 document issued by the Department of Correction, the ratio of uniformed staff to inmates was 1 to 1.5. This would be 1000 officers not including ancillary staff. (http://www.nyc.gov/html/doc/downloads/pdf/doc_at_a_glance.pdf)

Question 4: What is the city's plan to provide personnel to direct vehicular traffic in the affected area during construction?

Question 5: What is the city's plan to accommodate all the extra vehicular traffic, when the jail opens?

Question 6: Will the City Sanitation Department be responsible for collecting waste? If so which district does it fall under and are they getting more trucks to serve this facility or will the existing trucks serving KG be reallocated?

Question 7: what provisions will be made for handling all the traffic and deliveries resulting from maintenance issues. Right now all of this is handled by independent contractors. Will this also be the case in Queens?

Question 8: What types of ancillary services are to be provided for this facility and which city/state agencies would be providing funding for them? What is the proposed budget both for their offices and ongoing operations?

11) The potential for substantial impacts related to air quality:

More traffic leads to more pollution -- and then there is the pollution that naturally comes with major construction.

Question: Please describe the plan and its cost that the city must use to mitigate this pollution, which is inevitable, both during construction and afterwards, given the size of this project and the fact that it is just blocks away from elementary and pre-K schoolchildren?

12) The potential for substantial greenhouse gas emissions and climate change:

Absolutely and absolutely!!!

Question 1: Who is responsible for designing a green plan for this major project?

Question 2: Have funds been calculated for a green plan to offset gas emissions?

Question 3: Will jail related vehicles be required to be hybrid or electric to forestall definitions?

Question 4: What sums were calculated for these necessary vehicles and trucks?

13) The potential for substantial impacts related to noise:

Even after construction, tremendous noise will be part of this development. Since the Queens jail is proposed to be a sort of trauma center for the other three borough jails, we can also count on residential communities being awakened on a regular basis under the weight of more serious illnesses among 5000 total borough inmates. Insanity upon insanity. Reviewing noise complaints by neighbors and passers-by at

pre-existing jail structures (the old Women's jail in Greenwich Village, the current jail in Brooklyn, others) make this answer clearly AFFIRMATIVE!

Question: How will these noise issues be addressed and who is responsible for doing so?

14) The potential for substantial impacts related to public health:

The stress of living with a megalopolis and its attendant traffic is not good for public health.

Question: How will these public health issues be addressed and who is responsible for doing so?

15) The potential for substantial impacts related to neighborhood character:

The community of Kew Gardens will die. It is a small historic residential community, diverse (local school children speak more than 30 languages and come in every color and description). They reflect Kew Gardens, which for more than 100 years has survived as a cohesive community. "Kew Gardens by the jail" is not a description that one would choose for one's neighborhood character. Such a massive jail might not be noticed amongst the 40, 60 or more stories glass buildings of Long Island City, but in a small community such as Kew Gardens, it will most simply take over and dominate neighborhood character for the absolute worst.

Question: What is the plan for addressing the major neighborhood character impacts of this project and who is responsible for doing so?

16) The potential for substantial construction impacts:

Building a jail megalopolis, 1.9 million square feet of 29 stories reaching a height of 310 feet plus roof top building mechanicals, an underground parking lot for 432 cars, how could there not be substantial construction impacts which will last for at least a year, if not more, aside from time to demolish what currently exists at that location? Moreover, New York City DOT will be beginning a major construction project to widen the adjacent Van Wyck Expressway so as to increase capacity to JFK - a job which requires expanding and thus rebuilding the many bridges over the Expressway.

Question: What is the plan and organization for preventing the major impacts of

the substantial construction?

City Planning Certification and a Design-Build Project.

The City requested and received from the New York State legislature, legislation that would enable the City to do a design build for the Rikers projects. This meant that the same entity that was designing the projects would also be building the projects. This enabling legislation expires in April 2020

On October 1, the New York City Department of Design and Construction (DDC) issued an RFP for project management to oversee the four city jail projects.. We do not have a copy of the entire RFP for which you have to register as a proposer. We do know that the RFP stated that ULURP was already underway — to be accurate ULURP ONLY BEGINS WHEN THE CITY PLANNING COMMISSION CERTIFIES THE APPLICATION.

DDC INTENDS TO AWARD CONTRACTS IN March 2019. As stated in exhibit C: program objectives “Time is of the essence.... Due to the critical nature of the program and the short duration of DDC’s authorization, the PMC will be required to complete the tasks set forth in section (A) and (B)in exhibit D, quickly and efficiently to avoid jeopardizing the feasibility tubercular design build contracts for *at least the four projects referenced above.....*DDC anticipates that at least four (4) major design- build projects with a total value in excess of \$4 Billion, will be active simultaneously.”

Not only is this huge project being incredibly fast tracked and bulldozed onto the community, contracts are being signed, even before the legal process has made its way and the application for a Special Permit actually been granted. **THERE SHOULD BE NO DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING CERTIFICATION OF THIS PROJECT UNTIL THERE ACTUALLY IS A DESIGN THE CITY IS COMMITTED TO.** To storm ahead makes a travesty of the City Charter's mandated Land-Use process.

QUESTION 1:

Is the Queens City Planning Department already in possession of all the materials needed to certify this project? Should they not be if this application is to be certified at the beginning of the new year? And will commissioners actually be reviewing this many documents for four boroughs simultaneously?

OTHER QUESTIONS RAISED BY THIS PROJECT

The arraignment process:

When an arrest is made for example in Manhattan, it is our understanding that the alleged perpetrator is arraigned in Manhattan and likely spends at least one night in the local precinct building. The defendant commits the crime in Manhattan, but he/she resides in another borough. Having been arraigned in a Manhattan court, we understand that this is where he/she will be tried. Unless, of course, the defendant is released on his own recognizance. Therefore those not released, will be detained in the borough in which they live - to be close to family and friends.

This means, does it not, that it will be necessary to transport this person to the borough in which he will be tried each time there is a court appearance.

Question 1: Are we correct in thinking that this is the process? If not, please describe the process.

Question 2: if this reflects the current process, will the person arrested in e.g., Manhattan, sent to a Queens or another borough's jail be then transported each time to the court in the borough in which he or she was arraigned?

Violent versus Non-Violent Defendants/reforming the judicial process

We agree that the judicial process can be improved. We understand that nonviolent defendants are likely to be free under their own recognizance to return to court for determination of guilt.

Question 1: Do we understand that borough-based jails will primarily hold violent defendants who will not be granted bail?

DDC already in the act

The City requested and received from the New York State legislature, legislation that would enable the City to do a design build for the Rikers projects. This meant that the same entity that was designing the projects would also be building the projects. This enabling legislation expires in April 2020.

On October 1, the New York City Department of Design and Construction (DDC) issued an RFP for project management to oversee the four city jail projects- and maybe more.

DDC INTENDS TO AWARD CONTRACTS IN March 2019.

As stated in their Exhibit C: program objectives "Time is of the essence.... Due to the

We do know that the RFP stated that ULURP was already underway — to be accurate ULURP ONLY BEGINS WHEN THE CITY PLANNING COMMISSION CERTIFIES THE APPLICATION

Question 1: Who knew about the DDC RFP?

Question 2: How much money has already been expended on this RFP to be awarded in March, even before there is a legal go-ahead?

Additional Questions about costs and actions to date

Where did the \$8 million come from to fund all the drawings and design?

Who had input into the scope and design of these plans?

What statistics were used for the number of inmates planned for Queens?

What is the total cost of this project? We have seen numbers of \$10.6 billion (Lippman commission) up to \$30 billion over the years. This money, if debt, will total.

Where are the funds to pay for this project money coming from?

What developers or other real estate companies were consulted and involved in this?

Cc: K. Gillibrand & C. Schumer, US Senators

G. Meeks, N. Velazquez & G. Meng, Congress Members

J. Addabbo, J. Sanders, Jr., L. Comrie & M Gianaris, State Senators

V. Cook, D. Rosenthal, S. Pheffer Amato, M. Miller, A. Hevesi & D. Weprin, Assembly Members

K. Koslowitz, E. Ulrich, A. Adams & R. Holden, Council Members

Bill de Blasio, Mayor

M. Katz, Queens Borough President

T. Johnson, Dir. of Intergovernmental Affairs, Public Advocate

Community Board 9 Members



The City of New York
Manhattan Community Board 1

Anthony Notaro, Jr. CHAIRPERSON | Lucian Reynolds DISTRICT MANAGER

Comment on the Draft Scope of Work for a Draft Environmental Impact Statement

New York City Borough-Based Jail System (CEQR. No. 18DOC001Y)

Testimony by Diana Switaj, Director of Planning & Land Use

1 Centre Street, Manhattan Municipal Building

Thursday, September 27, 2018, 6:00PM

Good evening. My name is Diana Switaj and I am Director of Planning and Land Use at Manhattan Community Board 1 (CB1). Our district encompasses a dense accumulation of office and community facility space for elected officials, city agencies, detainees, and courts in an area that is officially known as the "Civic Center" which also adjoins the residential neighborhood of Chinatown, and we house both the current Manhattan Detention Complex as well as the site at 80 Centre Street.

I will highlight some of the primary points in the resolution adopted by CB1 at the September full board meeting (attached) regarding the Draft Scope of Work for a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Borough-Based Jail System, specifically pertaining to the Manhattan Detention Complex.

The process thus far has been arbitrary, unilateral and accelerated which has resulted in a rushed public engagement process leading into an expedited environmental review and ULURP expected to begin by the end of 2018. Certification of ULURP should be delayed until meaningful environmental review has concluded and sufficient community engagement has been achieved, including discussion regarding the site selection.

The plan for a borough-based jail system hinges on the assumption that the city-wide detainee population will be reduced to 5,000 which is an unrealistic goal. The plan must account for the possibility that the goal of 5,000 detainees is not reached. More information is also needed about why Staten Island has not been included as part of this plan, including where detainees from Staten Island will be housed if the plan for a 4-borough jail system proceeds.

There is a large concentration of senior centers, schools, and daycares within a short distance of the proposed MDC site at 80 Centre St. Columbus Park is heavily used year round by both seniors and young people, including organized school and after-school play. The demolition of 80 Centre Street will undoubtedly establish an elevated risk of exposure to asbestos, lead, and other dangerous materials or compounds that are currently captive in older building materials and could be made airborne.

The misuse and abuse of municipal parking placards by DOC employees throughout Chinatown, the Civic Center, and Tribeca is long-standing, pervasive, and well documented. The proposed construction of a 125 car accessory garage beneath the detention complex will not accommodate all vehicles and the study must investigate the impacts of placard abuse on small businesses' deliveries and patronage, residential quality of life, public transportation, and traffic congestion.

The additional density of detainees and services will bring a subsequent increase in density of visitors and workers to the area as well as the impacts of their means of travel on public rights-of-way, public transportation capacity, legal on-street parking, traffic congestion and air quality. The overall increase or decrease of detainee transport buses should be included as well. The de-mapping of Hogan Place is also unclear and should also be studied as part of the reasonable worst case scenario for traffic impacts. The de-mapping of Hogan Place would further contribute traffic to one of the most heavily congested areas and streets in the city regardless of the eventual re-opening of Worth Street to full traffic. Hogan Place is a viable East-West traffic route in Lower Manhattan and alleviates traffic from other nearby streets including Canal Street.

The Landmarks Preservation Commission should consider the merits of 80 Centre Street as an individual landmark, both in terms of its historic nature and the cultural significance specifically pertaining to the Wedding Bureau.

Security concerns as well as how security relates to public space are paramount. The scope of work should include what impacts on the free movement of people and goods along public rights-of-way would result from short-term or extended “frozen zones” (like those that exist around other sensitive buildings within CB1) that could be established to protect the MDC detainees as a whole, or a potential future notorious occupant, should a threat arise.

CB1 concludes that the study area outlined in the DSOW (a mere 400 foot buffer around the site) is woefully inadequate and leads to minimizing and overlooking impacts on the surrounding neighborhoods. CB1 would require that this be increased to at least a 1,200 foot buffer.

CB1 emphatically opposes the suggestion that the required ULURP action for this issue cover all four (4) boroughs involved in the proposed facilities. To be effective and serve the established process, all ULURPs should be specific to the location and not be packaged together which may lead to a rushed and sloppy process that results in poor decision making. CB1 rejects the administration’s opaque site selection and lack of community input. We call for a renewed process to look at a variety of sites that serve both the local community impacted and satisfy the goals of an improved justice system.

COMMUNITY BOARD #1 – MANHATTAN
RESOLUTION

DATE: SEPTEMBER 25, 2018

COMMITTEE OF ORIGIN: LAND USE, ZONING & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

COMMITTEE VOTE: 9 In Favor 0 Opposed 0 Abstained 0 Recused

BOARD VOTE: 42 In Favor 0 Opposed 1 Abstained 1 Recused

RE: Manhattan Detention Complex

WHEREAS: Manhattan Community Board 1 (CB1) encompasses the seat of the government of the City of New York; a dense accumulation of office and community facility space for elected officials, city agencies, detainees, and courts in an area that is officially known as the “Civic Center” which also adjoins the residential neighborhood of Chinatown; and

WHEREAS: The current Manhattan Detention Complex (MDC) is the largest municipal detention facility in the borough with approximately 1,000 beds and approximately 387,800 gross square feet of court and detention center uses. The buildings that make up the complex are two towers along Centre Street that are linked with an aerial walkway that crosses White Street between them; and

WHEREAS: The impact of the current MDC has had several negative impacts on Chinatown along with the impacts from the 911 tragedy, Superstorm Sandy and various security zones impeding daily life; and

WHEREAS: Former Speaker Melissa Mark-Viverito convened the Lippman Commission in 2016 to study the state of the detention facilities on Rikers Island and what should be done to create a more fair and humane justice system for the City of New York; and

WHEREAS: The Lippman Commission described Rikers Island as an “expensive penal colony” where reports of “daily humiliations and occasional acts of shocking brutality” befell detainees who are far from family and social services. The foundational justice principle of “presumption of innocence” itself was described as being denied in mass to New Yorkers as “on any given day, nearly all of three-quarters of the roughly 9,700 people held in New York City’s jails are awaiting the outcome of their case in jail because they are unable to afford bail; and

WHEREAS: The Commission recommended the complete closure of Rikers Island and that it be replaced with a borough-based jail system; and

WHEREAS: The New York City Department of Corrections (DOC) is proposing to build new, “state-of-the-art” jails in all boroughs, except for Staten Island. The Manhattan Detention Complex (MDC) is proposed to replace an entire-block, historic, nine-story office building at 80 Centre Street. This site selection appears to have had no community input or review, in fact the announcement was made suddenly just before the Draft Scope of Work was released; and

- WHEREAS: The Draft Scope of Work outlines the technical areas to be analyzed in the preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the MDC as part of the larger borough-based jails project; and
- WHEREAS: The new MDC would be an expansion of the current detention activities of the existing MDC on 125 White Street and 124 White Street. The Draft Scope of Work contemplates a program with 1,510 beds, support services, community space, retail, and accessory parking. The gross square footage on-site would increase from 640,000 to 1,560,000. The maximum zoning height for the analysis is approximately 432.5 feet tall; and
- WHEREAS: The closure of the North Tower of the current Manhattan Detention Complex is mentioned in the Draft Scope of Work. The future use of the building is not currently included in the environmental review process and will be left to a future, yet undescribed public engagement process; and
- WHEREAS: The borough-based jails will go through a “design-build” process, which leaves important details out of the Uniform Land Use Review Procedure (ULURP). The members of Manhattan community boards 1 and 3 as well as the public who, live, work, or have a significant interest in the areas that surround both the current and proposed detention complexes have been promised a robust public engagement process to discuss these important details, yet the process has yet to be described; and
- WHEREAS: While four borough jails are included in a single environmental review process and will be considered a “city-wide” ULURP, all community boards are not being given the ability to have an official response as is typical for such actions. This deprives the residents of neighboring Community District 3 from working with their community board to officially go on the record with a recommendation to the City Planning Commission; and
- WHEREAS: DOC has not provided their analysis of alternative sites for the proposed MDC, nor have they provided a detailed listing of the criteria used to evaluate each site, moreover the study area is too small to be representative of the impacts; and
- WHEREAS: The process thus far has been arbitrary, unilateral and accelerated which has resulted in a rushed public engagement process leading into an expedited process for environmental review and ULURP expected to begin by the end of 2018. Certification of ULURP should be delayed until meaningful environmental review has concluded and sufficient community engagement has been achieved, including discussion regarding the site selection; and
- WHEREAS: The plan for a borough-based jail system hinges on the assumption that the city-wide detainee population will be reduced to 5,000 which is an unrealistic goal. The plan must account for the possibility that the goal of 5,000 detainees is not reached; and
- WHEREAS: More information is needed about why Staten Island has not been included as part of this plan, including where detainees from Staten Island will be housed if the plan for a 4-borough jail system proceeds; and

WHEREAS: There is a large concentration of senior centers, schools, and daycares within a short distance of the proposed MDC site. Columbus Park is heavily used, year round by both seniors and young people, including organized school and after-school play. The demolition of 80 Centre Street will undoubtedly establish an elevated risk of exposure to asbestos, lead, and other dangerous materials or compounds that are currently captive in older building materials and could be made airborne; and

WHEREAS: Lower Manhattan was inundated by the storm surge from Superstorm Sandy, which left residents without critical services for extended periods of time. Detainees are themselves a vulnerable population and the impacts from efforts to protect and secure this population during an adverse weather event should be known; and

WHEREAS: The misuse and abuse of municipal parking placards by DOC employees throughout Chinatown, the Civic Center, and Tribeca is long-standing, pervasive, and well documented. The proposed construction of a 125 car accessory garage beneath the detention complex will not accommodate all vehicles and the study must investigate the impacts of placard abuse on small businesses deliveries and patronage, residential quality of life, public transportation, and traffic congestion; and

WHEREAS: The additional density of detainees and services will bring a similar increase in density of visitors and workers to the area and the impacts of their means of travel on public rights-of-way, public transportation capacity, legal on-street parking, traffic congestion and air quality. The overall increase or decrease of detainee transport buses should be included as well. The de-mapping of Hogan Place is also unclear and should also be studied as part of the reasonable worst case scenario for traffic impacts; and

WHEREAS: The de-mapping of Hogan Place would further contribute traffic to one of the most heavily congested areas and streets in the city regardless of the eventual re-opening of Worth Street to full traffic. Hogan Place is a viable East-West traffic route in Lower Manhattan and alleviates traffic from other nearby streets including Canal Street; and

WHEREAS: The Landmarks Preservation Commission should consider the merits of 80 Centre Street as an individual landmark, both in terms of its historic nature and the cultural significance specifically pertaining to the Wedding Bureau; and

WHEREAS: Security concerns as well as how security relates to public space are paramount. The scope of work should include what impacts on the free movement of people and goods along public rights-of-way would result from short-term or extended "frozen zones" (like those that exist around other sensitive buildings within CB 1) that could be established to protect the MDC detainees as a whole or a potential future notorious occupant should a threat arise, now

THEREFORE
BE IT
RESOLVED

THAT: CB1 rejects the administration's opaque site selection and lack of community input. We call for a renewed process to look at a variety of sites that serve both



The City of New York
Manhattan Community Board 1

Anthony Notaro, Jr. CHAIRPERSON | Lucian Reynolds DISTRICT MANAGER

Comment on the Draft Scope of Work for a Draft Environmental Impact Statement

New York City Borough-Based Jail System (CEQR. No. 18DOC001Y)

Testimony by Diana Switaj, Director of Planning & Land Use

1 Centre Street, Manhattan Municipal Building

Thursday, September 27, 2018, 6:00PM

Good evening. My name is Diana Switaj and I am Director of Planning and Land Use at Manhattan Community Board 1 (CB1). Our district encompasses a dense accumulation of office and community facility space for elected officials, city agencies, detainees, and courts in an area that is officially known as the “Civic Center” which also adjoins the residential neighborhood of Chinatown, and we house both the current Manhattan Detention Complex as well as the site at 80 Centre Street.

I will highlight some of the primary points in the resolution adopted by CB1 at the September full board meeting (attached) regarding the Draft Scope of Work for a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Borough-Based Jail System, specifically pertaining to the Manhattan Detention Complex.

The process thus far has been arbitrary, unilateral and accelerated which has resulted in a rushed public engagement process leading into an expedited environmental review and ULURP expected to begin by the end of 2018. Certification of ULURP should be delayed until meaningful environmental review has concluded and sufficient community engagement has been achieved, including discussion regarding the site selection.

The plan for a borough-based jail system hinges on the assumption that the city-wide detainee population will be reduced to 5,000 which is an unrealistic goal. The plan must account for the possibility that the goal of 5,000 detainees is not reached. More information is also needed about why Staten Island has not been included as part of this plan, including where detainees from Staten Island will be housed if the plan for a 4-borough jail system proceeds.

There is a large concentration of senior centers, schools, and daycares within a short distance of the proposed MDC site at 80 Centre St. Columbus Park is heavily used year round by both seniors and young people, including organized school and after-school play. The demolition of 80 Centre Street will undoubtedly establish an elevated risk of exposure to asbestos, lead, and other dangerous materials or compounds that are currently captive in older building materials and could be made airborne.

The misuse and abuse of municipal parking placards by DOC employees throughout Chinatown, the Civic Center, and Tribeca is long-standing, pervasive, and well documented. The proposed construction of a 125 car accessory garage beneath the detention complex will not accommodate all vehicles and the study must investigate the impacts of placard abuse on small businesses’ deliveries and patronage, residential quality of life, public transportation, and traffic congestion.

The additional density of detainees and services will bring a subsequent increase in density of visitors and workers to the area as well as the impacts of their means of travel on public rights-of-way, public transportation capacity, legal on-street parking, traffic congestion and air quality. The overall increase or decrease of detainee transport buses should be included as well. The de-mapping of Hogan Place is also unclear and should also be studied as part of the reasonable worst case scenario for traffic impacts. The de-mapping of Hogan Place would further contribute traffic to one of the most heavily congested areas and streets in the city regardless of the eventual re-opening of Worth Street to full traffic. Hogan Place is a viable East-West traffic route in Lower Manhattan and alleviates traffic from other nearby streets including Canal Street.

The Landmarks Preservation Commission should consider the merits of 80 Centre Street as an individual landmark, both in terms of its historic nature and the cultural significance specifically pertaining to the Wedding Bureau.

Security concerns as well as how security relates to public space are paramount. The scope of work should include what impacts on the free movement of people and goods along public rights-of-way would result from short-term or extended “frozen zones” (like those that exist around other sensitive buildings within CB1) that could be established to protect the MDC detainees as a whole, or a potential future notorious occupant, should a threat arise.

CB1 concludes that the study area outlined in the DSOW (a mere 400 foot buffer around the site) is woefully inadequate and leads to minimizing and overlooking impacts on the surrounding neighborhoods. CB1 would require that this be increased to at least a 1,200 foot buffer.

CB1 emphatically opposes the suggestion that the required ULURP action for this issue cover all four (4) boroughs involved in the proposed facilities. To be effective and serve the established process, all ULURPs should be specific to the location and not be packaged together which may lead to a rushed and sloppy process that results in poor decision making. CB1 rejects the administration’s opaque site selection and lack of community input. We call for a renewed process to look at a variety of sites that serve both the local community impacted and satisfy the goals of an improved justice system.

COMMUNITY BOARD #1 – MANHATTAN
RESOLUTION

DATE: SEPTEMBER 25, 2018

COMMITTEE OF ORIGIN: LAND USE, ZONING & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

COMMITTEE VOTE:	9 In Favor	0 Opposed	0 Abstained	0 Recused
BOARD VOTE:	42 In Favor	0 Opposed	1 Abstained	1 Recused

RE: Manhattan Detention Complex

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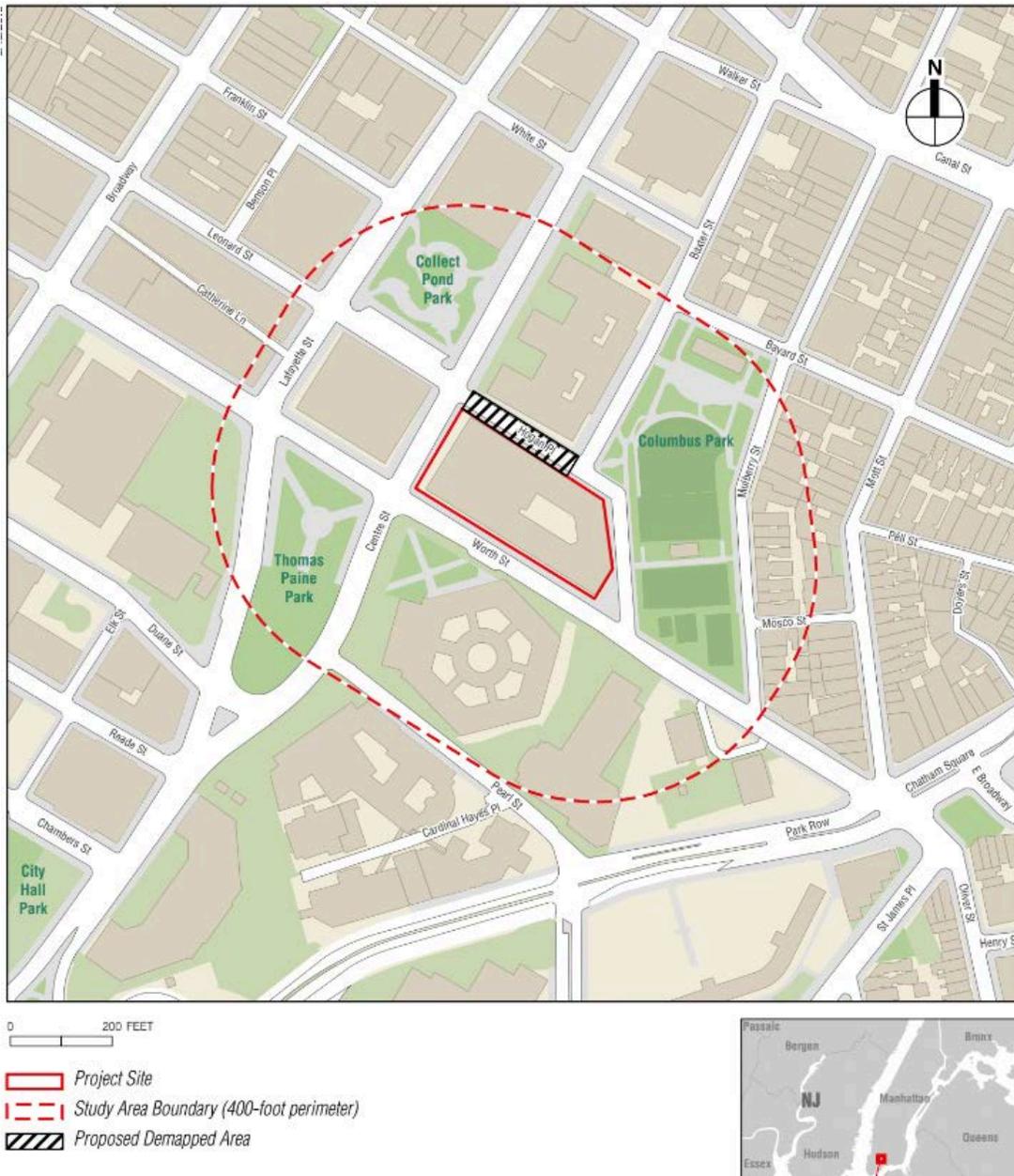
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45 Kew Gardens Owners Inc.
45 Kew Gardens Road
Kew Gardens, NY 11415

October 26, 2018

Howard Judd Fiedler, A.I.A.
Director of Design Unit
New York City Department of Correction
75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370

RE: Borough-Based Jail System Proposal

Dear Mr. Fiedler,

On September 26th, members of our co-op board attended the meeting at the Queens Borough Hall to listen to the city's proposal for the borough-based jail system. We were alarmed and dismayed by what was shared and would like to take this opportunity to explain why we strongly believe this plan should not move forward.

The proposed structure is too large. Kew Gardens mostly consists of low-rise residential buildings built in the 1930s and 40s, as well as single family houses. A looming 29-story structure detaining up to 1,500 people would not only be the tallest building in the area, but as a resident, you would never be able to ignore the jail as you went about your daily activities – it is too large to blend into the community.

The transportation infrastructure and traffic density has already reached capacity. As anyone who lives in Kew Gardens can attest to, the E and F trains are two of the subway system's busiest, and the lines of people waiting for buses that travel along Queens Boulevard and to the surrounding area are notoriously long, especially during peak hours. Conservatively, the hundreds of people who would need to travel every day to this facility would unduly burden the already taxed transit system. Driving in the area is equally challenging, since Kew Gardens is the connection point for multiple highway systems such as the Union Turnpike and the Grand Central Parkway.

A primary school is located within a 5-minute walk of the site. The proximity of the proposed location, 126-02 82nd Ave, is a 0.3 mile walk to P.S. 99. This highly rated K-6 school is diverse and close-knit, with active parents and stable leadership. The population reflects the changing Kew Gardens neighborhood, which has grown dramatically, and currently educates over 800 young children. Guarantees of safety aside, the proximity would put undue stress on the minds of many parents in the area.

Exorbitant costs to taxpayers could be better spent elsewhere. Throughout the meeting, the city conveniently omitted any reference to the costs associated with this proposal. Only through media outlets did we discover that the total project will cost the city \$10.6 billion. Many on the board are wondering if this money can be better spent on projects that would benefit the greater population of New York City in the form of park improvement, transportation, infrastructure, caring for the homeless, etc. or – politics aside – choosing to either renovate the current facility at Rikers or focus on reforming the justice system, which could minimize the need for new jails.

No visible economic benefit to Kew Gardens. Not only were costs not discussed, but nowhere in the presentation was there a breakdown of the potential economic benefits to the area. What improvements would be made to Kew Gardens outside of the site? What is the estimated number of businesses they believe would open? What would the city offer in terms of reinvestment in the neighborhood, perhaps working directly with the community board on a list of items?

Complete lack of involvement from community leadership. Finally, as we witnessed at the end of the meeting, representative after representative from our many active and vibrant community associations came forward to say they were never allowed to provide any input nor represent the community's interests as this plan was developed. As anyone who has worked in government knows, the lack of involvement from the citizens who would be affected by such decisions is a recipe for disaster. It's not only disrespectful of the residents in Kew Gardens, but it reflects a disdain for due process and frankly pure laziness on behalf of the city's officials.

Therefore, due to the above negative impacts and related issues, we respectfully request that the proposed Jail System Proposal should not proceed.

Sincerely,

The Resident Board of Directors:

s/
Edward Jamrozy, President

s/
Sabina Rezza, Secretary-Treasurer

s/
Andrea Reichenbach, Director

The Sponsor Board of Directors:

s/
Daniel Benedict, Benedict Realty Group

s/
Barry Sendrovic, Benedict Realty Group

Century Management Services, Inc.:

s/
Cynthia Allan, Property Manager

45 Kew Gardens Owners Inc.
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Daniel Benedict, Benedict Realty Group

s/
Barry Sendrovic, Benedict Realty Group

Century Management Services, Inc.:

s/
Cynthia Allan, Property Manager

- cc: The Hon. Andrew M. Cuomo, Governor of the State of New York (via Regular Mail)
The Hon. William deBlasio, Mayor of the City of New York (via Regular Mail)
The Kew Gardens Civic Association (via Regular Mail)
Senator Charles Schumer (via Regular Mail)
Senator Kirsten Gillibrand (via Regular Mail)
State Senator Leroy Comrie (via Regular Email)
Council Member Karen Koslowitz (via Regular Email)
Queens Borough President Melinda Katz, (via Email)
State Senator Joseph Addabbo, Jr. (via Email)
Assemblyman Daniel Rosenthal (via Email)
Kew Gardens, Rego Park – Community Board 9 (via Email)
Forest Hills, Rego Park – Community Board 6 (via Email)
Briarwood, Kew Gardens Hills – Community Board 8 (via Email)
The New York Times (via Regular Mail)
The New York Daily News (via Regular Mail)
The New York Post (via Regular Mail)
The Queens Chronicle (via Regular Mail)
The Queens Tribune (via Regular Mail)
CBS Local Media (via Regular Mail)
NBC News (via Regular Mail)
ABC News (via Regular Mail)
Spectrum News NY1 (via Regular Mail)



Asian Americans for Equality

2 Allen Street, 7th Floor • New York, NY 10002

Tel: 212-964-2288 • Fax: 212-964-6003 • www.aafe.org

October 29, 2018

Mr. Howard Fiedler
NYC Dept. of Correction
75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370

Public Comment on Draft Scope of Work - CEQR No. 18DOC001Y Asian Americans for Equality

On behalf of Asian Americans for Equality (AAFE), we wish to provide the following public comment regarding the Draft Scope of Work CEQR No. 18DOC001Y (Borough-based Jail System/Manhattan Detention Center).

Asian Americans for Equality is a non-profit organization providing social services, affordable housing, small business loans and advocacy programs throughout New York City for Asian Americans and all of those in need. Our organization was founded in Manhattan's Chinatown nearly 45 years ago to fight for civil rights. Since that time, AAFE has repeatedly stood up for the Chinatown community, which has often been overlooked and disrespected by City Hall.

In this document, we will be offering direct comments on the Draft Scope, but also addressing what we see as a problematic and rushed process that led up to this environmental review. We call on the city administration to withdraw the Scope of Work for the proposed Manhattan Detention Center at 80 Centre St., and to engage our community in a meaningful, collaborative planning process.

AAFE supports comprehensive criminal justice reform, including the closure of Riker's Island. We are prepared to work side-by-side with the city administration, all communities of color and prison reform advocates to create a humane prison system in New York City. Reform, however, cannot simply be about shuttering one facility. As part of this plan, it is absolutely essential to address the root causes of over-incarceration, and to invest in our low-income, immigrant and minority communities.

Since the city's plan was sprung on the Chinatown community and neighborhoods in Queens, the Bronx and Brooklyn two months ago, there has been an uproar in each community, a predictable outcome given the meager to non-existent outreach that occurred beforehand. We deplore, however, any efforts to divide communities along ethnic lines, pitting racial groups against one another. There can be no tolerance for that. But at the same time, the administration would be wrong to paint opposition to the borough-based jail system with a broad brush, invoking NIMBYism to discredit legitimate concerns about the city's plan. The vast majority in our community support criminal justice reform. The Draft Scope states that the new jails will, "encourage positive community engagement and serve as civic assets in the neighborhoods." There can be no community jail plan that does not meaningfully engage and involve our low-income, immigrant neighbors, who have devoted their lives to building the Chinatown community into what it is today. We must all work together for prison reform and community investment.

We are extremely concerned that the City is proposing a new jail in Chinatown, given the existing impacts of citywide uses like parking, and security policies like the closure of Park Row, on Chinatown residents and businesses. It is unfair for the City to present 80 Centre St. for the new jail without engaging the Chinatown community to share its site analysis. The site selection process and decision making needs to be more open for this to be a meaningful transparent, community process. The city has said that the new borough jails are guided by the design principle of neighborhood integration. However, in the city's emphasis on design to change a culture of power abuse, it has forgotten about the people who live, work, and own businesses in neighborhoods that have carried the burden of citywide uses for decades. The city must meet us at the table, as equal partners. Together, we can find other ways to address racial inequality in the criminal justice system and community priorities to increase economic opportunity and equality for all New Yorkers.

While it is our firm belief that this process must be reset, we feel compelled to respond to several specific items in the Draft Scope of Work. This in no way should be seen as an acknowledgement that the current ill-conceived environmental review is destined to move forward. On the contrary, it is meant to highlight some of the critical issues plaguing Chinatown. These are issues that the city has ignored for years, in spite of the community's numerous pleas. No new project can be seriously considered until these matters are addressed.

Remediation plans prescribed in the city's Environmental Quality Review (CEQR) Technical Manual often fail to address community impacts. There is, however, no reason to be bound by these rules. The administration can demonstrate its commitment to our community by acting on these concerns now.

---Indirect Business Displacement

According to the Draft Scope:

“A preliminary assessment describing conditions and trends in employment and businesses within the study areas of the project sites will be conducted using the most recent available data from such sources as the New York State Department of Labor and the U.S. Census Bureau, as well as private sources such as ESRI Business Analyst and real estate brokerage firms. If the preliminary assessment reveals the potential for the proposed project to introduce trends that could make it difficult for businesses to remain in the study areas, a detailed analysis will be conducted in accordance with the methodologies of the 2014 CEQR Technical Manual.”

The Chinatown economy has struggled in recent years due to a number of factors, including the decline of foot traffic, a lack of public parking, increased congestion on the neighborhood’s narrow streets and spiraling commercial rents. The closure of Park Row, following the September 11th attacks, was a devastating blow to many Chinatown businesses. The neighborhood has never fully recovered, and many small shops and independently-run restaurants are barely hanging on.

AAFE affiliate, Renaissance Economic Development Corporation, has a more than 20-year track record of assisting small businesses with low-interest loans and technical assistance. Our counselors hear first-hand from retail business owners about their struggles to survive. There is no question that their real life experiences cannot be captured through publicly available government data. Construction of the proposed project will undoubtedly have a direct and negative impact on the businesses bordering the site. Chinatown’s unique retail businesses have not only served the community, in many cases, for decades, but they are relied upon by many Chinese Americans who come to Chinatown from elsewhere in the city and worldwide.

For these reasons, a detailed analysis, including direct interviews with business owners, must be conducted. An in-depth study of employment and business trends will reveal the special and fragile nature of the small business ecosystem in this, one of New York’s most endangered shopping districts.

--Transportation: Traffic/Pedestrian Safety

The Draft Scope states:

“Based on preliminary estimates, the RWCDs for the Manhattan Site is expected to generate an increase of approximately 116 vehicular trips in the weekday AM and 123 in the midafternoon peak hours, and 92 in the Saturday midafternoon peak hour, compared with the No Action condition. Because the forecasted levels of new vehicular travel demand generated by the RWCDs would exceed the 50-trip CEQR Technical Manual analysis threshold, the EIS will provide a detailed traffic analysis focusing on these peak hours.”

At the present time, only five intersections in Chinatown will be studied. This is clearly insufficient given the acute traffic congestion and safety issues in the neighborhood. At least 13 people have been killed on Canal Street, near the project site, since 2009. The dangers on Canal, a truck route, are well known. Heavy vehicular and pedestrian traffic on main

thoroughfares, as well as narrow side streets, require a study of each intersection within at least a half-mile of the project site.

The Draft Scope states that the project would, “involve the demapping of Hogan Place between Centre Street and Baxter Street to facilitate the construction of pedestrian bridges connecting the proposed detention facility to existing court facilities to the north.” It also indicates that “loading functions and a sallyport” would be located along Hogan Place. We have major concerns about the impact of this proposed closure and the siting of a loading facility in this location, given the congestion issues previously explained. There must be a full review of the impacts on the local community of closing off yet another neighborhood access roadway.

--Open Space/Shadows

The Draft Scope states:

“The CEQR Technical Manual requires a preliminary shadows screening assessment for proposed project or actions that would result in new structures or additions to existing structures greater than 50 feet in incremental height. Because the proposed project would result in new structures site that would be greater than 50 feet in height, a three-tiered shadows assessment will be prepared to determine if shadow generated by the proposed project could be cast on sunlight-sensitive resources, including publicly accessible open spaces, sunlight-sensitive features of historic resources, and natural features.”

The proposed project would be located next to Columbus Park, one of the very few public spaces in Chinatown and a treasured community gathering place. It is heavily used by seniors and children, and is integral to the social and cultural life of the neighborhood. This is a resource that must be protected, both during construction and afterward. A full shadow study should be conducted, and an analysis of Columbus Park as a historical resource must be completed.

Finally, we have serious concerns about the impact of this proposed project on the endangered affordable housing stock in Chinatown. AAFE has spent decades helping to protect rent stabilized tenants from harassment and displacement. While the new detention facility would not directly displace residential tenants, we must fully take into account the secondary impacts of the proposal. As previously described, construction of this proposed 40-story jail facility would disrupt small business, traffic, open space and overall livability, making the neighborhood less hospitable for longtime residents. Any project that leads to residential displacement is unacceptable.

For all of the reasons explained above, AAFE urges the city to withdraw this Draft Scope and to make a commitment to work with the Chinatown community for an equitable plan for both New York City’s criminal justice system and for our neighborhoods.

Jennifer Sun, Co-Executive Director
Asian Americans for Equality

Thomas Yu, Co-Executive Director
Asian Americans for Equality

Testimony for NYC Borough-Based Jail System, Draft Scope of Work
CEQR No. 18DOC001Y
September 20, 2018

I am Sandy Balboza, representing the Atlantic Avenue Betterment Association, an advocacy group for Atlantic Avenue, from Fourth Avenue, to Hicks Street.

Our communities support the findings of the Lippman Commission Report, to reduce the jail population, and reform the criminal justice system.

We recognize that the Brooklyn Detention Complex is outmoded and needs to be replaced with a more humane, and safer facility.

However, we believe that the City's plan to build four jails, in only four of the five boroughs is unrealistic, and will create oversized jails each housing over 1,500 detainees.

The enormous scale, and extreme density of FAR 20, proposed for the Brooklyn site is excessive, and would contrast with the existing zoning in the area.

Four jails are not enough for a jail population of 5,000 with 6,040 beds. Therefore, there should be two jails in each of the four boroughs, and one in Staten Island.

This would create smaller, more manageable, and safer jails, that would integrate better into the communities in which they will be sited.

Traffic congestion has become the number one problem in Downtown Brooklyn.

What measures will the DOC take to discourage the use of cars, and encourage correction staff, service providers, and retail employees to use mass transit. Building accessory parking under the jail will only increase traffic impacts in and around the study area.

We call upon the Administration, and our elected representatives to delay the ULURP process, until the affected communities immediately

OVER →

surrounding the jail, have meaningful engagement with the City policy makers, and the design team.

There must be a platform for local residents, and organizations to voice our concerns, provide feedback, and make recommendations.

The siting process has not been transparent. Our repeated requests to be included in the siting and planing process has been ignored, resulting in key decisions made without the affected communities participation.

We are told by the Administration that they are fast-tracking the process for political expediency.

This should be of concern to the entire city because, on the grounds of functionality, the criminal justice system stands as proof of gigantic, and enduring errors.

Yet this administration is rushing this untested experiment.

This legal process must pause. Limiting participation by the community, does not impart a sense of trust, and will not assure longevity, and accountability for the next Mayor, and a new City Council.

The entire city wants a criminal justice system that is not politically motivated, but is only concerned with the greater good of all NYC citizens.



TESTIMONY OF
THIRD AVENUE BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT

Michael Brady, Executive Director

before the

New York City Department of Corrections
New York City Department of City Planning

Borough-based Jail System Scoping Session

October 3, 2018, 6:00 PM - Bronx County Courthouse
851 Grand Concourse, Bronx, NY 10451

Good evening. Thank you for the opportunity to speak regarding the proposed siting of a new jail at 320 Concord Avenue in the South Bronx. I am Michael Brady, Executive Director of the Third Avenue Business Improvement District and Southern Boulevard Business Improvement District, both servicing the South Bronx. I have resided in the South Bronx for over 15 years. The Third Avenue Business Improvement District is the Bronx's oldest BID, has approximately 200 member businesses – slated to grow to 800 by 2019 - and greets over 200,000 visitors daily. In addition to leading the Third Avenue Business Improvement District, my organization currently manages the Southern Boulevard Business Improvement District to our east, and the Bruckner Boulevard Commercial District to our south. Collectively these areas represent the majority of the South Bronx with over 700 member businesses, slated to grow to 1,500 member businesses by 2019 – some locally owned mom and pops, others are larger franchises – a healthy mix of destination and convenience retailers and service providers. Our organizations have had a great impact on ensuring that businesses, particularly those in the outer boroughs, can exist and thrive in the rapidly changing economic landscape that is New York City. As I like to let many people know – we are not you're a typical business improvement district. In addition to our small business and community programs we have a pulse on our neighborhoods and lead anti-displacement campaigns, substance misuse programs, and address issues like homelessness and service equity. Equity is a large part of our focus and we are the only business improvement district in New York City that has written and applied equity to our mission statement.

If you don't know, business improvement districts are legislated partners of the City of New York. Funded and self-sustained by contributions in the form of a special assessment on property owners, business improvement districts have management agreements with the City of New York and are some of the earliest examples of public and private partnerships. At the very heart of what we do is maintaining the stability and growth of small businesses and commercial districts. In 2017, over \$147 million in services were provided by New York City's network of 75 BIDs across all five boroughs, assisting over 93,000 small and micro businesses.

I am here today, as I have been over the past several months to signal the disappointment of the South Bronx business community. Disappointment in this administration's proposed move to site a jail in the heart of a neighborhood that has already experienced decades of disinvestment. Disappointment that community leaders are using the jail to secure investments in our neighborhood that have been long overdue – essentially pimping our community out to get what has always been rightful owed to us. Disappointment that in an attempt to railroad a decision all borough-based jails have been consolidated into one ULLURP action. This disappointment is not hyperbole. It signifies the chronic abuse of our South Bronx community by City Hall.

I think we all believe that criminal justice reform must occur. Too many of our people – yes, our people – young people of color - have been betrayed by this criminal justice system. But now you seek to betray an entire community yet again. There are very clear areas that I would like to highlight in an attempt to focus on the land action and not on the theoretical concept of the borough-based jails:

1. One (1) ULLURP action is being applied to four (4) very different activities in four (4) very different communities. Not only do these communities have different contextual zoning landscapes and building stocks, but the communities themselves are very different. If a private developer or a City agency were to propose similar actions it would not move forward. This action has raised red flags in Manhattan, the Bronx, and will soon raise red flags in Brooklyn. At the very least this action should be separated by borough for siting and consideration.
2. Another more suitable site has been suggested. This site on 161st Street. The *Lippman Commission's Report – A More Just NYC* has stated with evidenced-based research that this jail should be in close proximity to the

courthouses – a plan backed by the Bronx District Attorney and all elected except the sitting Council Member – someone whose term is near expiration.

Key portions of the A More Just NYC read as follows:

“Community Involvement: Conversations with local communities concerning potential locations for the jails must begin early and the City must ensure that the process is as fair, transparent, and responsive to community concerns as possible. The new jails should be integrated into their surrounding neighborhoods, both in terms of design and uses. Benefits to communities such as new community meeting spaces and services or retail space for local businesses should be incorporated into each facility.” (“A More Just NYC,” p. 17)

“We must replace our current model of mass incarceration with something that is more effective and more humane—state-of-the-art facilities located closer to where the courts are operated in civic centers in each borough.” (“A More Just NYC,” Foreword)

“Rikers’s inaccessibility also presents challenges for the men and women who work there. The Commission heard from correction officers who slept in their cars between shifts rather than travel home to be with their families. Perhaps most importantly, Rikers’s isolation encourages an “out-of-sight, out-of-mind” dynamic, to the detriment of all parties.” (“More Just NYC” p.14)

P.70 - rethinking jails, the map

P. 92 - community outreach

“To determine how new facilities could most benefit surrounding neighborhoods, neutral neighborhood advisory committees should be established in areas where siting is proposed. Committee members would have established ties to the community and would facilitate the engagement process by providing a venue for residents’ voices to be heard. These committees would provide platforms for community members to share underlying concerns that can then be addressed during the siting process.” (p.94)

The report, *Just in Design*, continues by stating that “proximity to courts is essential in addressing court delays and ensuring a defendant’s right to a speedy trial.” (p.28)

The Concord Avenue site does none of these and takes valuable land away from community residents. Land that could accommodate 1,300 units of affordable housing – or 1.3 million square feet of industrial development. If we use the current formula from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) of 1 new job for every 1,000 sf of industrial space – that is 1,300 new jobs for New Yorkers.

3. The 320 Concord site is in close proximity to two historic districts and poses a threat to the character of the neighborhood and the community culture that City Hall has already attempted to white wash for decades.
4. The 320 Concord site is a strategic development site as designated by New York State Department of State and as such should be given “priority placement and preference” for funding and planning that coincides with the New York State Brownfield Opportunity Area designation that the 320 Concord site received in 2015.

Aside from the points raised there is the matter of equity. The Bronx is currently home to three correction facilities – ingrained institutions that do not promote criminal justice reform but rather foster a cycle that leads to more incarceration, further compounded by a preponderance of homeless shelters, substance abuse clinics and programs, and mental health facilities. This proposal is an undue burden and does not make us America’s Fairest Big City.

You are proposing a jail. Against the community’s wishes and being determined because one Council Member is adamantly against having the jail sited in the best location, and another Council Member who feels the moral obligation to accept the jail because they believe in criminal justice reform. That is not democracy – that is moral extortion.

Thank you.

October 29, 2018

Mr. Howard Fiedler
75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160
East Elmhurst, New York 11370

Re: Comments on the Draft Scope of Work for the
New York City Borough-Based Jail System
CEQR No. 18DOC001Y

Dear Mr. Fiedler:

We object to the scoping process being conducted by the City of New York through the NYC Department of Correction (DoC) on the borough-based jail plan because of the utter lack of engagement by the City with the communities that would be affected by the new jail facilities, and as well, because of the City's haste in initiating the environmental impact assessment and land use approval process for what is a seriously flawed plan.

The City's approach is both reckless and unnecessary given the plan's many unanswered issues, and because of the enormous public investment that will be undertaken to implement the plan. The new jail facilities that will result will have to serve New York City for generations, so it is critical that the plan be well conceived before it is implemented to ensure that it meets the needs of the city, its diverse communities, and the detainee population. Unfortunately, the plan advanced under the scoping process does not rise to this critical standard.

In particular, we do not accept a plan that would involve four enormous jails in a one-size-fits-all approach that undermines the City's own goals for a safer and more humane criminal justice system. Instead, we believe the process is being driven by political considerations rather than ones based on what is best for the detainees, the City and the communities that will have these facilities.

Among our many concerns, City officials have stated that they are proceeding without a clear understanding of how to best address the needs of the large number of detainees with special needs or mental illnesses. By default, the plan places this population within a detention environment rather than creating the necessary procedures and undertaking the necessary investment to divert this population to proper treatment facilities outside the jail system. By so doing, the new jail system will continue to be the de facto treatment facilities for persons with mental illness and their needs will continue to be overlooked and worsened.

We believe that other alternatives deserve to be considered, and that real and good faith engagement with the local communities would enable these issues to be better addressed and a better jail plan to evolve.

Despite our fundamental objections to the planning process and to being compelled to comment on a draft scope of work for a flawed plan, we reluctantly and under protest offer the following comments regarding the scope of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS).

Task 1. Project Description

The scope of the proposed DEIS considers the construction of new jails in Brooklyn, the Bronx, Manhattan and Queens, and compares their environmental impacts to the No Action condition in

which no new jails would be built and their sites would remain in their existing condition. The Scoping Document indicates that the proposed project is guided by the principle of "neighborhood integration," which "includes promoting safety and security, designing dignified environments, leveraging community assets, and providing added value and benefits to the surrounding neighborhoods."

In the absence of real engagement with the communities in which the new jails would be situated, and a proposed action based on building four jails of equal size, the proposed plan violates the basic tenet of seeking to best integrate the new jails into the neighborhoods in which they would be located.

In particular, the DEIS should address the current and historical distribution of detainees among the five boroughs, and the rationale for creating four jails of identical size. The DEIS should explain why DoC is not considering alternatives to the number, size and placement of new jails. We ask that DoC expand the environmental analysis to include other actions than the proposed action and No Action condition.

The DEIS should clearly identify as of 2027 the expected number of detainees that must remain close to the court system and compare that number to the expected number who have already been tried and convicted; the number of expected detainees with special needs and/or mental illnesses; and the expected number of detainees whose principal residence is on Staten Island.

The DEIS should specifically explain why the proposed action did not consider locating a second jail within each of the four boroughs to house detainees that have already been convicted, are serving short sentences, and do not have to be housed adjacent to court facilities.

The DEIS should explain why the proposed action does not provide for housing detainees that originate in Staten Island in a new jail adjacent to that borough's courthouse, and how that failure does not undermine the stated goals of the proposed action to house detainees close to their families and communities. It should identify the number of counties in New York State that do not have a jail facility, if any, and the size of the jail facilities that do exist in counties throughout the state.

The DEIS should explain what steps, if any, will be taken under the proposed action to identify and divert persons with mental illnesses from the jail system before they are arraigned and address how the City plans to place these persons in more appropriate therapeutic facilities. The DEIS should identify the location, treatment services and providers, and capacity of these therapeutic facilities.

Task 2. Land Use, Zoning and Public Policy

The proposed action involves a 1.4 million SF jail in Brooklyn with an FAR of 20 or more. The 2004 Downtown Brooklyn Special District Plan capped FAR at 12 and the current Brooklyn Detention Center has an FAR of 3.5 on a site that would presently allow an FAR of 6.5

Given the tremendous density of the proposed new Brooklyn jail, the DEIS should evaluate the dramatic change to the City's existing zoning policy in Downtown Brooklyn, and specifically explain why no provision is made in the proposed action for transitional zoning alongside the adjacent low-rise residential communities to the west, east and south.

The DEIS should further evaluate alternatives to reduce the density of the proposed new Brooklyn jail on the selected site, including but not limited to, assessing further reductions in the city's jail population, diverting persons with mental illnesses from being incarcerated, moving detainees that do not have to be housed near courthouses to jails in other locations, and building more than four new jails.

The project is also within ¼ mile of the Boerum Hill, Brooklyn Heights and Cobble Hill, communities whose scale is protected by historic district designation and, in the case of Cobble Hill and Brooklyn Heights, by a 50-foot height restriction. The DEIS should evaluate the impact of the new Brooklyn Jail, which will rise to more than 430 feet, on the character of these adjacent low-rise, historic neighborhoods.

We believe that the ¼-mile radius is inadequate and is intentionally set to treat this project in isolation from other nearby developments, and ask that the radius be expanded to ½-mile.

In particular, the DEIS should evaluate the proposed action's Brooklyn jail in terms of its cumulative impact on traffic congestion and municipal infrastructure (water, sewer, police, fire, sanitation, etc.) with two other pending projects: first, the redevelopment of the former Long Island College Hospital site one block outside the ¼-mile study area, and second, with the reconstruction of the Brooklyn Queens Expressway between Atlantic Avenue and Sands Street, which may displace thousands of vehicles onto the streets immediately adjacent to the Brooklyn Detention Center. The DEIS should address the specific measures the City will undertake during the construction of the new Brooklyn jail and during its operation to mitigate these impacts, and what specific investments the City will take to accomplish those mitigation and enforcement measures.

The proposed action provides for mental health services, health care, job training, education and other social services within the Brooklyn jail. The scope does not take into account the total number of employees required to provide those services and their impact on traffic, parking and air quality within the adjacent communities. The DEIS should specifically identify the number of both uniformed DoC employees and non-uniformed staff of all types that are expected to work in the proposed Brooklyn jail, the transportation modes by which they are expected to reach this facility, and their impact on the capacity of the transportation system, air quality, and on other relevant environmental factors.

Given our objection to the one-size-fits-all approach of the proposed action, and to the failure by DoC to consider other alternatives, we ask DoC to evaluate the proposed action in terms of whether it fairly allocates detainees within the system to each of the boroughs and to clearly articulate the criteria used to assess that fairness.

Task 3. Socioeconomic Conditions

In considering the impact of the proposed project on indirect business and residential displacement, DOC should evaluate:

- a. how the proposed density of the Brooklyn jail and its operations, including impacts on traffic congestion, will affect neighborhood residents and the ability of local businesses to remain within the study area.
- b. whether the construction of jails of 1,510 beds is based on a thorough analysis of jail operations within the United States and elsewhere, and whether jails of this magnitude can be safely and humanely operated. The DEIS should cite and discuss the specific studies that were made to reach this assessment, and explain how the proposed action is similar and different to the other examples cited in these studies.
- c. what resources and training facilities will be implemented with the proposed action to address changing the culture within the city's jail system with respect to the treatment of detainees by corrections officers. The DEIS should address this issue in terms of the specific measures that will be taken to train DoC personnel on an on-going basis given fact that the proposed action does not provide for the creation of such training facilities or training programs.
- d. how the four new jails, including the Brooklyn Detention Center, will impact the large number of detainees with mental health issues, and whether the inclusion of this population within the new jails represents the most efficacious approach to meeting their needs. The DEIS should specifically discuss the approaches that are being used in other cities to divert this population from the criminal justice system, and more particularly, before they are detained within a jail,

and explain whether the City plans to implement any of these measures as part of implementing the borough-based jail plan.

Task 4 Community Facilities

The proposed action will create the densest building in Downtown Brooklyn with a unique security environment. In conjunction with the tremendous increase in residential and commercial development in this area, the DEIS should identify the existing fire protection resources in the downtown area and discuss how those resources will be deployed in the event of a fire within the Brooklyn jail.

Task 7 Historic and Cultural Resources

With respect to Historic Resources, the DEIS should evaluate the impact of the demolition of the existing Brooklyn Detention Center and the excavation and construction of the new jail facility on the approximately 184 year old railroad tunnel below Atlantic Avenue, the oldest urban railroad tunnel in North America, and the specific steps that will be undertaken to protect this fragile engineering artifact. In particular, the DEIS should address whether any equipment, including seismic or other monitoring devices, will be installed in the tunnel to document the condition of the tunnel prior to construction, measure this impact during construction, and the City's commitment, if any, to undertake any repairs that arise due to this monitoring and documentation process.

Task 8. Urban Design and Visual Resources.

The DEIS should evaluate the visual impact of the new Brooklyn Detention Center, given its unprecedented density, on the transitional zone between low-rise Cobble Hill/Boerum Hill and Downtown Brooklyn and upon the urban design features of these communities. Since the new facilities will be undertaken by a Design Build process, the DEIS should identify the specific measures that will be incorporated into the contract with the selected Design Build team to ensure that the design of the new jail facility is architecturally and aesthetically compatible with the adjacent communities in terms of design, materiality, light reflection, and other design aspects.

Task 10. Water and Sewer Infrastructure

The proposed addition of 1,510 jail detainees and the as-yet unspecified number of uniformed and civilian workers to the Brooklyn site will affect the capacity of the existing water and sewer system serving nearby communities, including Downtown Brooklyn. This impact must be discussed within the context of the much larger increase in population and daytime workers due to existing and planned developments within a larger radius than ¼ mile. It should specifically take into account the approximately 1,000 units of housing on the former Long Island College Hospital site and 166 units on Pier 6 in Brooklyn Bridge Park. The DEIS should evaluate the current capacity of this infrastructure and the additional impact provided by the new jail and new developments nearby, and explain what, if any, investments will be required to upgrade their capacity and the timeframe of those investments.

Task 11. Transportation

A. Travel Demand and Screening Assessment:

The assessment must clearly enumerate and discuss the impact of the number of persons coming to the new Brooklyn jail on a daily basis. It should include uniformed DoC officers, employees providing the medical, mental health, job training, reentry and social services, among others, to the detainees,

retail workers, and visitors to the jail, including but not limited to retail consumers, attorneys, and family members. The assessment must project the number of daily trips they will generate, their modal split, the route they will take to the Brooklyn jail site, the timing of their arrival and departure, and the impact of each of those trip types on the capacity of the area's transportation modes and street capacity.

The study area related to traffic must be expanded to include intersections on Smith Street south of Atlantic Avenue at least to the intersection at Bergen Street, and on Atlantic Avenue east of Smith Street at least to the intersection at 4th Avenue.

The traffic study also needs to take into account the impact of other proposed projects in the area including, but not limited to, the rebuilding of the BQE, the construction of the BQX streetcar, and the development of three new residential towers on the former Long Island College Hospital site and Pier 6.

The traffic study must include an analysis of the number and timing of trips of corrections officers and detainees between the Brooklyn jail and all court facilities, police precincts, other borough jails, and medical facilities. In addition, it must clearly discuss the number of trips that will be required with respect to the detainees who originate from Staten Island who will be transported to court facilities on Staten Island.

The traffic study must analyze the impact of the proposed loading dock and sally port on Smith Street, including trip generation.

The traffic study must analyze the current NYPD intake process and how it might change under the proposed action, particularly with respect to the current process of police stopping on State Street and walking suspects down the ramp into the courthouse for arraignment. The traffic study must also assess the proposed action in terms of traffic and parking by DoC and NYPD official vehicles.

The traffic study must analyze the impact of the proposed action with respect to deliveries to ground floor retail in the Brooklyn jail and their impact on traffic conditions, particularly on traffic during peak hours using Atlantic Avenue to access the Brooklyn and Manhattan Bridges. This assessment must be undertaken both during and after the construction of the Brooklyn jail.

The traffic study must identify specific mitigation measures that will be undertaken to lessen the impacts of the trips generated by the jail facility, including measures to discourage the use of cars and encourage the use of transit by persons working in or visiting the Brooklyn jail. The study should also address the additional resources that the City will devote to enforcement measures to mitigate the widespread placard abuse that currently exists due to the Brooklyn Detention Center and will continue with the much larger jail.

The traffic study must analyze the Citibike station located on site and the impact of its removal or relocation.

B. Parking:

The assessment must discuss the basis on which the number of parking spaces to be provided for the Brooklyn jail site was determined, particularly with respect to the number of civilian and uniformed employees that will be using the jail, as well as visitors.

The assessment must discuss the cost of the parking facility and need for providing free employee parking in a transit rich location.

The assessment should consider how DoC buses and vans will be accommodated on the Brooklyn jail site.

Task 12. Air Quality

The assessment must consider the impact on air quality of all employees and visitors traveling to and from the Brooklyn jail site, including those undertaken by non-uniformed employees providing services within the facility. It should also identify specific measures that will be undertaken to reduce particulate emissions from DoC vehicles while present at the site.

Task 14. Noise

The assessment must address the specific level of noise caused by outdoor recreation areas on floors of the Brooklyn jail housing detainees and the specific mitigation measures that will be taken to reduce or eliminate that noise.

Task 16. Neighborhood Character

The proposed Brooklyn site is zoned FAR 6.5 for community use. The surrounding large buildings are all built between an FAR of 7 and 12. Most of the buildings in the area are built at FAR 3 or lower.

The combined size, density, bulk and height of the proposed Brooklyn jail is unprecedented for Brooklyn. The assessment must look at the effects of the increase in FAR of the Brooklyn jail, its lack of proposed setbacks and the overall height discrepancies of the jail on the visual character of the adjacent neighborhoods. The DEIS should clearly indicate the specific requirements will be imposed upon the Design Build team to ensure visual compatibility with the adjacent historic neighborhoods.

Task 17. Construction Impacts.

The DEIS must analyze the proposed action with respect to how the detainee population currently housed at the Brooklyn jail site, and the operations of the jail, will be affected by the demolition of the existing Brooklyn jail and the construction of the new jail. This assessment should discuss where the displaced detainees will be housed, how they will be transported to the Brooklyn courts for arraignment and trial, the number of trips that will be generated, and the impact of these movements on air quality, traffic congestion, and all other relevant environmental factors.

The current Brooklyn Detention Center has historically provided habitat to peregrine falcons. The demolition of the current jail will displace that habitat. We ask that DoC identify the number of nesting falcons historically and existing at the current jail and identify how this displacement will be mitigated, as well as the measures that will be taken, if any, to provide habitat for new nesting sites. More generally, we ask that the assessment be conducted to consider a Natural Resources task in accordance with the CEQR Technical Manual that addresses the peregrine nesting sites but also other additional natural resources that will be affected by the project during construction and when the new jail is being operated.

Task 18. Alternatives

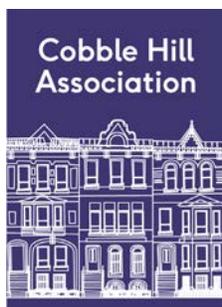
The scoping document considers only the proposed action and the No Action alternative. Reflecting our concern with the flawed approach of the planning process, and specifically, its lack of community engagement and the failure of the proposed action to successfully integrate the proposed Brooklyn jail into the affected communities, we ask that the assessment be expanded to consider multiple jail sites within each of the four boroughs slated by the proposed action and a new jail on Staten Island.

We appreciate a thorough consideration given to the above comments in the draft DEIS.

Respectfully submitted,


Peter L. Bray
Executive Director

cc: Martha Bakos Dietz, BHA President



TO: NYC Department of Correction (DOC) –
Borough Based Jail System Project

FROM: Cobble Hill Association

DATE: October 29, 2018

SUBJECT: RESPONSE TO CITY PROPOSAL TO BUILD NEW BROOKLYN JAIL

In April 2017, The Independent Commission on New York City Criminal Justice and Incarceration Reform released a report known as the “Lippman Commission Report” that outlined compelling reasons to close the Rikers Island jail complex, as a necessary step in reforming NYC’s criminal justice system.

Rikers Island is a stain on our great City. It leaves its mark on everyone it touches: the correction officers working back-to-back shifts under dangerous conditions, the inmates waiting for their day in court in an inhumane and violent environment, the family members forced to miss work and travel long distances to see their loved ones, the attorneys who cannot easily visit their clients to prepare a defense, and the taxpayers who devote billions of dollars each year to keep the whole dysfunctional apparatus running year after year. Put simply, **Rikers Island is a 19th century solution to a 21st century problem.**
(Lippman, p02)

As a result of the commission’s deliberations, the report outlined reforms that “cut New York City’s jail population in half over the next ten years, allowing for the closure of Rikers and its replacement by a smaller system of state- of-the-art jails—one for each borough—situated near the courthouses they serve.”

In order to maximize the chance for successful siting of the new jail facilities, the commission made clear the need for transparency in the planning process:

The Commission believes that the siting and planning process for any jail facility should be as transparent as possible. The City should create platforms for local residents and organizations to voice their concerns and feedback. It is in the City’s best interests to begin conversations with the community as early as

possible, before the formal legal processes begin. Above all, imparting a sense of trust to the community is vital: the City should have regular and reliable contact with residents, and maintain a visible presence, particularly when facing challenging conversations or meetings. (Lippman, p92)

In August 2018, The City of New York, through the New York City Department of Correction (DOC), released **A ROADMAP TO CLOSING RIKERS**, its project proposal for a borough-based jail system that would develop jails in four boroughs.

The Cobble Hill Association has four primary concerns with the city's proposal:

1. The process has lacked transparency: In contrast to the commission's recommendations, "conversations with the community" have not occurred prior to the development of the city's plans. As a result, our community lacks trust in this process. **It's not too late for the city to take the steps necessary to build community trust.**
2. The proposal fails to include a jail for Staten Island: In an obvious omission in meeting the commission's recommendations, the city's proposal inexplicably fails to recommend a jail facility on Staten Island, thus forcing Staten Island detainees and their families to make the difficult trek to Brooklyn. How does that accomplish the goal of helping family members who are "forced to miss work and travel long distances to see their loved ones [and their] attorneys who cannot easily visit their clients to prepare a defense"? **A jail must be built on Staten Island.**
3. The Brooklyn Jail would be grossly oversized: In part to accommodate Staten Island's entire prison population and to meet multiple and complex programmatic needs, the proposed Brooklyn jail would be almost nine times larger (1.4 million square feet) than the current jail and at over 430 feet tall, would tower over the adjacent historic districts of Brooklyn Heights, Cobble Hill and Boerum Hill with their 50-foot height limits. **For a new jail to be palatable to the community, a jail must be built on Staten Island, and the height and bulk of the proposed Brooklyn jail must be substantially reduced.**
 - Remove some programming from this facility to reduce density.
 - Segment the 1500+ beds you have determined are needed in this facility. What population(s) can be better served at another location?

You can create smaller and SAFER facilities as outlined in the commission's report?

- Consider a Woman's facility with outdoor recreational space, on-site job training, educational facilities, family visitation programming that specifically meets the needs of mothers and matriarchal figures and more.
 - Find another location for a mental health facility that can help the populations served by the DOC as well as members of the general public. Mental health is a crisis in the US and in NYC. Be a leader and design mental health facilities that can serve diverse populations and persons in need of critical services.
 - Those awaiting trial should be near the courthouse. But do those already convicted and serving short sentences need to be near the court?
 - Create specialized facilities that provide specific services. Be a leader, as one of the safest cities in the world, NYC can show how to do real reform. Lead with rehabilitation facilities not jails. Help the entirety of NYC by reforming the entire system not just closing the penal colony of Rikers Island.
4. The oversized jail would have a dramatically negative impact on the surrounding area: The new jail would bring thousands of new workers and visitors to our already traffic-choked area, many by car, every day. During roughly the same time frame in which this new jail would be built, our area will already be afflicted by a ten-year rebuilding of the BQE, a mere four blocks to the west. **The city must engage in a rigorous EIS process.**
- FAR of nearly twenty is an abuse of the ULURP. The density is far too great for that footprint. You are taking the cheap and easy route and the impact will affect generations of Brooklyn residents.

- Traffic on Atlantic Avenue from the West at the BQE on/off ramps to the East to Vanderbilt Avenue
- Parking – parking inside the facility for all on-site staff, including DOC employees, all support staff and visiting families.
- Open space and air and light. You are taking ours away and not providing enough to the inhabitants and their guests as well as the employees. Is this really a more humane solution?

The Cobble Hill Association strongly believes that these four concerns could be met if the city has the political will to follow the Lippman Commission's recommendations for a transparent process and a jail in every borough.

Sincerely,

Amy Breedlove

President, Cobble Hill Association

**Testimony on Behalf of College and Community Fellowship
On
City Environmental Quality Review: Public Scoping Session (Borough of Manhattan)**

Meeting Date: September 27th, 2018

At College and Community Fellowship, we partner with formerly incarcerated women to help them get degrees as a pathway to successful reentry. The recidivism rate for women in New York State over three years is 29%. CCF's three-year recidivism rate is less than 3%.

We are able to attain this low number because our focus on education allows us to meaningfully address the problems the prison system fails to address and often exacerbates. We have seen first-hand, both through our own experiences and through data, the transformative power of education. It isn't just a means to an end – education builds strong communities.

The current plan for closing Rikers proposes building new facilities in four of the boroughs. While these four facilities can mitigate and address the most obvious horrors of Rikers, which include environmental toxins and crumbling facilities, we have to address more than just the bare minimum. At the heart of it, prisons disrupt communities and lives. When an individual is arrested and held pre-trial, their incarceration disrupts their entire life and can have serious impacts on ones educational and professional endeavors.

The reason recidivism rates are so high is that people from already poorly resourced communities find themselves isolated, their lives put on hold in the service of "justice".

How is one to reform oneself if there are no opportunities for growth and transformation, both inside and outside the prison walls?

For these facilities to not recreate the problems at the core of Rikers, we demand that there be a concurrent investment in education for the affected communities. This means specifically ending race and wealth-based detention, expanding alternatives to incarceration without the use of racially-biased risk assessment instruments, and an investment of the money saved by decarceration to uplift communities and reduce the number of people who interact with the justice system.

Vivian D. Nixon, Executive Director

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ROTARY CLUB OF CHINATOWN, NEW YORK

We meet at Hop Lee Restaurant 16 Mott Street, New York, NY
Tuesday . . . 1:00 P.M.

President 2017-2019
Peter Chan

VIA E-MAIL (boroughplan@doc.nyc.gov)

Howard Fiedler
75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160,
East Elmhurst, NY 11370

Dear Mr. Fiedler,

I am writing on behalf of the Rotary Club of Chinatown, New York. Our chapter of Rotary International was founded in 1978 and consists of over twenty members, including several prominent business people and nonprofit leaders of the Chinatown community. We are writing to you to express our serious concerns of the Mayor's plan to build a jail at 80 Centre Street. We believe this plan absolutely cannot move forward at this time, given the limited community input, lack of transparency, and dearth of research needed for such a large and unprecedented project could have on all aspects of the surrounding communities.

The Four-Way Test is a nonpartisan and nonsectarian ethical guide for Rotarians to use for their personal and professional relationships. The test has been translated into more than 100 languages, and Rotarians recite it at club meetings. It is as follows:

Of the things we think, say or do

1. Is it the TRUTH?
2. Is it FAIR to all concerned?
3. Will it build GOODWILL and BETTER FRIENDSHIPS?
4. Will it be BENEFICIAL to all concerned?

When we apply our Four-Way Test on the proposed new jail at 80 Centre Street, it is very clear to us that the plan to build a new jail at 80 Centre Street fails and should not go forward. There are so many questions that have not been answered that compromise our ability to assess the Truth, the Fairness, the support of Goodwill and Better Friendships, and the Benefit to all concerned. Here are some of our most pressing questions:

1. What formal study has been done by the City outlining the effect such a project will have on Columbus Park, a vitally important green space for not only the Chinatown seniors, parents and their children, but also local schools like Transfiguration School? The Park is also home to many interleague sporting events such as weekly Downtown Soccer League games, CPC's annual Co-

ROTARY FOUR-WAY TEST

1. Is it the TRUTH? 2. Is it FAIR to all concerned? 3. Will it build GOODWILL and BETTER FREINDSHIP? 4. Will it be BENEFICIAL to all concerned?



ROTARY CLUB OF CHINATOWN, NEW YORK

We meet at Hop Lee Restaurant 16 Mott Street, New York, NY
Tuesday . . . 1:00 P.M.

Ed Basketball Tournament, as well as daily gatherings of tai chi and kung fu groups. Additionally, community cultural events such as movie screenings by the Museum of Chinese in

Americas take place at the Park. Has the City considered these particular groups and activities and the impact of both the construction of the new jail and the jail itself on them?

2. What study has been done regarding the effect such project will have on motor vehicle traffic routes in the surrounding radius? Such study should include traffic patterns not just in the immediate area such as Worth, Centre, Duane and Chamber Streets, but also already congested trafficked areas such as Canal, Bowery, Pearl, Park Row Streets (particularly with the closing off of Park Row after 9-11). Along the same lines, has the City done any studies which show the impact of the project on traffic flow to and from the following major inter-borough roadways downtown – FDR, Brooklyn Bridge, Manhattan Bridge and Westside Highway? If so, why not?
3. What study has been done to assess the effect such project has on pedestrian traffic in the surrounding radius – including Worth, Centre, Lafayette and Broadway, Bowery and Canal Streets? Similarly, what impact will this project pose on bike paths in such area?
4. What study has been done to assess the amount of parking required to operate the site, and what are the back-up facilities in the event such parking needs increase beyond the facilities provided?
5. What study has been done to assess the safety and security of the residents of a multi-level jail, including the ability for both jail administrators, guards and prisoners to exit safely during emergency evacuation proceedings (for fire, bomb attacks, et. al.), and the ability for security guards to maintain adequate visual monitoring of the population and to react quickly to situations?
6. What study has been done to assess whether it is convenient for prisoners' families to visit their loved ones in the proposed site? Has any study been done to determine what are the dominant geographies where such families live and whether there is adequate and appropriate transportation for them to travel to the proposed site within a reasonable time period?

ROTARY FOUR-WAY TEST

1. Is it the TRUTH? 2. Is it FAIR to all concerned? 3. Will it build GOODWILL and BETTER FREINDSHIP? 4. Will it be BENEFICIAL to all concerned?



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7. Were other potential sites considered? If so, what studies have been done by the City that show the above questions have been assessed and weighed among other potential sites and what were the determining factors from such studies that led the choosing of 80 Centre Street? If not, why not?
8. What study has been done that outlines how the new jail will preserve the Landmark requirements for not only 80 Centre Street, but also the skyline of the neighborhood?
9. What study has been done to determine the length of the construction period and whether the construction will cause long-term or short-term health issues for the residents and businesses in the area, including air (asbestos, dust, concrete) and noise pollution?
10. What study has been done to assess the effect of such project on the water quality (including lead and other metal pollutants) for the residents and businesses in the area, particularly during the period of construction?
11. What study has been done that outlines how and when the City will fund the construction of such project, including the effect on real estate taxes in the City for the entire period the funding is necessary, and whether any potential negative impact such project has on the property values in the neighborhoods surrounding the project would act as a double taxation on neighborhood properties?
12. Where is the study done by the City outlining the costs necessary to achieve the goal of reducing the prison population, a condition precedent to this project, such as programming and legal changes, and whether such changes are effective in the long term to maintain the prison population at such levels, even during times of economic downturn?

ROTARY FOUR-WAY TEST

1. Is it the TRUTH? 2. Is it FAIR to all concerned? 3. Will it build GOODWILL and BETTER FREINDSHIP? 4. Will it be BENEFICIAL to all concerned?



ROTARY CLUB OF CHINATOWN, NEW YORK

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Please be aware that there are still many more questions, but with the limited time our community has been given to consider what is being thrust upon us, we could not raise them all in this letter. Our members have also attended some of the few public meetings on the matter, and in each instance, we found the City insensitive to the community's needs, and lacking any detailed answers to our questions.

We urge you to consider thinking of everything you do in terms of the Four Way Test and think it will help you in coming to good solutions.

Thank you for your time and consideration. We look forward to real community engagement on this very important topic.


Sincerely yours,

ROTARY FOUR-WAY TEST

1. Is it the TRUTH? 2. Is it FAIR to all concerned? 3. Will it build GOODWILL and BETTER FREINDSHIP? 4. Will it be BENEFICIAL to all concerned?

Sarita Daftary-Steel

sarita@justleadershipusa.org

"To whom it may concern,

The members of the #CLOSErikers campaign have noted that the areas of consideration for public comment in the Draft Scope of Work are quite limited, but do include examinations of public health impacts and impacts on community resources. While these are narrowly defined in the draft scope of work (lead and noise exposure; archaeological resources), we believe that public health must include an examination of the impacts on the people who could be detained in these facilities. It is also our belief that those people are themselves community resources (particularly in the communities where they live and work, where they are parents, children, caretakers, neighbors, employees, etc).

For that reason, we ask for a detailed explanation of why the City believes it is appropriate for the Department of Corrections to be the lead agency for this proposal, and to be the lead agency running the facilities. Given the number of people detained in Rikers who are dealing with substance use disorders, mental health concerns, housing instability and other public health concerns, why would the City not consider appointing or creating an agency better designed to address public health concerns, or at minimum, an interagency approach with a public health agency at the helm?

In addition, ongoing reports on the treatment of people in the custody of the Department of Corrections indicate a lack of respect for human life and dignity, and ultimately, a degradation of the 'community resources' that those people are and can be. The Department of Corrections has made no indications of it's ability to operate as anything other than a vehicle for punishment. It does not serve and is not capable of serving any corrective or rehabilitative function. Just last week, the federal Nunez monitor announced that the number of violent incidents in city jails hit an all-time high this year, despite a major drop in the population of people detained. Reports of sexual assault on Rikers are also increasing.

We ask that the City publish a detailed justification of it's reasoning for putting the implementation of this plan in the hands of the Department of Corrections when the City's stated goal, from it's own presentations on the plan, is to create "'rehabilitative facilities designed to improve health, educational, and social outcomes.'" What evidence is there that the Department of Corrections can or will do that?

Sincerely,

Sarita Daftary-Steel
#CLOSErikers campaign organizer, Brooklyn resident

--

Sarita Daftary-Steel
pronouns: she/her

Senior Community Organizer

JustLeadershipUSA

t. @JustLeadersUSA <<https://twitter.com/JustLeadersUSA>>

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Board of Directors

courtviewowners@hotmail.com

"To Howard Judd Fiedler, Director of Design Unit at Department of Corrections:

On behalf of the Courtview Owners Corp., a cooperative apartment corporation consisting of 127 residential apartment units and six commercial units located at 123-35 82nd Road, Kew Gardens, we would like to voice our objection to the proposal to construct a 26 story jail in our Kew Gardens neighborhood. The proposed prison would not be beneficial to this neighborhood. This is being forced upon us like the housing of homeless in the hotel next door to our building. Our cooperative has had to increase lighting and security due to an increase of crime in the area. Recently, a car was stolen from our garage during the day. Building a prison in our neighborhood would only increase congestion and crime in the area. This proposed jail will destroy our community.

As the Board of Directors of Courtview Owners, we have a responsibility to our shareholders and must listen to their concerns about their safety and their investment.

Please abandon this proposal that does not benefit our neighborhood.

Sincerely,

James Dillman

Recording Secretary

Courtview Owners Board of Directors

"

QUEENS CIVIC CONGRESS – STATEMENT IN OPPOSITION TO CLOSING RIKERS ISLAND

The **Queens Civic Congress** is an umbrella organization of more than 100 Civic Associations representing hundreds of thousands of residents throughout Queens. The Civic Congress was established for the sole mission of improving and protecting the Quality of Life of our neighborhoods.

The Queens Civic Congress recognizes the need for judicial and corrections reform. We support further discussions on these complicated issues and favor actions that will accomplish reform without putting our communities at risk.

The Queens Civic Congress vehemently opposes the plan to close Rikers Island and create a system of Neighborhood Detention Centers. The currently envisioned neighborhood plan for jails can only accommodate 5,500 inmates. This means that the Rikers relocation plan can only succeed if its current historically low prison population of 8,500 can be further reduced to 5,500.

The proponents of the Rikers Island closure cite the many abuses and violence that occur at Rikers Island. The cause for these abuses and violence is not caused by the detention facilities. These serious problems need to be addressed now.

Reducing the prison population to 5,500 inmates would require the release of approximately 3,000 inmates back into local communities. The 3,000 inmates likely to be released would be individuals arrested for “non-violent” crimes such as attempted assault, burglary, auto theft, ID and Credit Card theft, etc. According to District Attorney Brown, “let me dispel the myth that Rikers detainees are comprised entirely of first-time misdemeanor offenders who are detained solely because they cannot make bail. In Queens County, we consistently find that about 94% of misdemeanor defendants and 79% of felony defendants are released on bail or on their own recognizance. In a typical week, fewer than 6% of the misdemeanor defendants have bail set instead of being released on their own recognizance. And nearly all of those have prior arrests, convictions, or bench warrants, or have other criminal cases pending, increasing their incentive to flee and thus making bail appropriate.”

The proposed Neighborhood Detention Centers would be unable to accommodate additional inmates if there were a sudden spike in crime. As a result, the City would likely be pressured to release more prisoners or construct *additional* prisons in other neighborhoods, both of which are unacceptable.

Rikers Island is an excellent location for a jail in a highly populated city like New York. Separated by water from nearby communities, it remains easily accessible by car or mass transit. In addition to regular bus service, the City currently provides transportation for families of inmates. The cost to transport prisoners from Rikers to court arraignments is a very small part of the total Rikers budget, so moving prisoners out of Rikers would not achieve the meaningful cost savings that many have claimed.

The fast-track time schedule to approve the closure of Rikers was developed with little or no community involvement. There have been no panels giving a voice to community stakeholders. Communities closest to the proposed Neighborhood Prisons have been given no opportunity for input.

The price tag to close Rikers and open four Neighborhood Prisons is projected to be multiple billions of dollars; to upgrade Rikers would likely cost less but has not even been seriously studied. Surely there are other needs such as public housing and the overhaul of the NYC Subway system that could better use these dollars.

Therefore, the Queens Civic Congress:

- 1. Supports judicial and corrections reform, and**
- 2. Strongly Opposes Closing Rikers Island.**
- 3. Strongly Opposes a System of Neighborhood Jails that will Degrade the Quality of Life of Neighborhoods in and around the communities where these Neighborhood Detention Centers are planned.**
- 4. Demands an Immediate Halt to all Decisions, ULURPS, and Attempts to Further Close Rikers Island before a Study of Costs to Renovate Rikers into a Safe, Modern Facility is Completed.**



Michael B. Gerrard
Andrew Sabin Professor of Professional Practice
Director, Sabin Center for Climate Change Law
Associate Chair, Faculty of the Earth Institute

October 14, 2018

Mr. Howard Fiedler
New York City Department of Correction
75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160
East Elmhurst, New York 11370

Via e-mail: boroughplan@doc.nyc.gov

Re: Draft Scope of Work for Environmental Impact Statement
New York City Borough-Based Jail System
CEQR No. 18DOC001Y

Dear Mr. Fiedler:

This comment on the Draft Scope of Work for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the New York City Borough-Based Jail System is submitted on behalf of the Sabin Center for Climate Change Law of Columbia Law School.

We are limiting ourselves to just one comment: the EIS should discuss the impact that increasing temperatures will have on the health and safety of the prisoners and employees in the new jails, and should set forth options to protect against heat impacts, preferably air conditioning.

In August 2015 the Sabin Center issued a report, *Heat in US Prisons and Jails: Corrections and the Challenge of Climate Change*. The report is attached and is incorporated into this comment by reference. The report documents that heat in prisons and jails causes many deaths in the incarcerated populations if air conditioning is not provided, especially since many of the individuals start with poor health status. The report also cites the many judicial decisions that have found excessive heat in prisons and jails can be a violation of the Eighth Amendment prohibition against cruel and unusual punishment

In 1991 the Supreme Court recognized warmth a essential human need and observed that “a low cell temperature at night combined with a failure to issue blankets” could amount to a violation of the Eighth Amendment.¹ Since then numerous federal courts have applied the same logic to excessive heat, finding potential violations of the Eighth Amendment as well as of the Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990 and the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.²

Texas prisons have received particular attention. More than 20 state prisoners died from the heat between 1998 and 2017.³ In 2017 a federal judge found that state officials had been “deliberately indifferent” to the heat in a prison for elderly inmates,⁴ and in 2018 he approved a settlement under which air conditioning will be provided.⁵

A report issued in 2015 by the New York City Panel on Climate Change documented the projected increase in heat waves in New York City as a result of climate change. That report, by Radley Horton et al. was published in the *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences*. An accompanying report by Patrick Kinney et al. discussed the adverse health effects of extreme heat in New York City. Both of these reports are attached and incorporated by reference. The Horton et al. report states:

The total number of hot days, defined as days with a maximum temperature at or above 90°F or 100°F, is expected to increase as the 21st century progresses (Table 1.2). By the 2020s, the frequency of days at or above 90°F may increase by more than 50% relative to the 1971 to 2000 base period; by the 2050s, the frequency may more than double; by the 2080s, the frequency may more than triple. Although 100°F days are expected to remain relatively rare, the percentage increase in their frequency of occurrence is projected to exceed the percentage change in days at or above 90°F.

In recognition of these projections, the OneNYC plan released by Mayor De Blasio in 2015 indicated that mitigating the risks of heat would be a priority for New York City sustainability efforts. Office of the Mayor, *One New York: The Plan for a Strong and Just City*, pages 228-229, available at <https://onenyc.cityofnewyork.us/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/OneNYC-1.pdf>.

Chapter 18, “Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change,” of the CEQR Technical Manual discusses the projections of increased temperatures in New York City, and states that future climate projections and mitigation of their impacts should be considered in New York City environmental impact reviews. This chapter is available at https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/oec/technical-manual/18_Greenhouse_Gas_Emissions_2014.pdf.

In view of these official projections of more extreme heat events in New York City, the dangers that these events pose to prisoners and employees in jails, and the constitutional significance of these dangers, the EIS for the Borough-Based Jail System should disclose heat risks and set forth measures to mitigate them.

Sincerely,



Michael Gerrard
Andrew Sabin Professor of Professional Practice
Director, Sabin Center for Climate Change Law
Columbia Law School

Attachments

¹ *Wilson v. Seiter*, 501 U.S. 294, 304 (1991).

² E.g., *Walker v. Schult*, 717 F.3d 119, 128 (2d Cir. 2013); *Blackmon v. Garza*, 484 F. App'x 866, 870–72 (5th Cir. 2012); *Hathaway v. Holder*, 491 F. App'x 207, 208 (2d Cir. 2012); *Graves v. Arpaio*, 623 F.3d 1043, 1049 (9th Cir. 2010); *Vasquez v. Frank*, 209 F. App'x 538, 541 (7th Cir. 2006); *Hearns v. Terhune*, 413 F.3d 1036, 1043 (9th Cir. 2005); *Chandler v. Crosby*, 379 F.3d 1278, 1294 (11th Cir. 2004); *Gates v. Cook*, 376 F.3d 323, 340 (5th Cir. 2004).

³ Maurince Chammah, “Cooking Them to Death” The Lethal Toll of Hot Prisons, Marshall Project, October 11, 2017.

⁴ *Keith Cole v. Bryan Collier*, Civ. Action No. 4:14-CV-1698 (July 19, 2017).

⁵ Gabrielle Banks, Judge approves deal to air condition Texas geriatric prison, *Houston Chronicle*, May 8, 2018.



COLUMBIA LAW SCHOOL

SABIN CENTER FOR CLIMATE CHANGE LAW

HEAT IN US PRISONS AND JAILS

Corrections and the Challenge of Climate Change

By Daniel W. E. Holt

August 2015

The Sabin Center for Climate Change Law develops legal techniques to fight climate change, trains law students and lawyers in their use, and provides the legal profession and the public with up-to-date resources on key topics in climate law and regulation. It works closely with the scientists at Columbia University's Earth Institute and with a wide range of governmental, non-governmental and academic organizations.

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About the author: Daniel Holt, M.A., J.D., was a Visiting Scholar at the Sabin Center for Climate Change Law from 2013 to 2015. He can be reached at dholtseq@gmail.com.

Acknowledgments: I would like to thank Michael Gerrard for hosting me at the Sabin Center and for encouraging me to undertake this project. I have learned an enormous amount from him and am grateful for his guidance and support. Michael Burger helped me stay on track and provided consistently valuable comments and suggestions. Others at the Sabin Center whose friendship and intellect nurtured me include Ethan Strell, Meredith Wilensky, Teresa Parejo Navajas, Shelley Welton, Adam Schempp, Margaret Barry, Jessica Wentz, and Jenny Klein. My conversations with Stuart Gaffin deepened my understanding of heat and passive cooling, and the students in his Capstone Workshop in Sustainable Development provided research assistance. Discussions with Brett Dignam, A. T. Wall, and Marcy Kahn helped me in the early stages as I was framing my questions and structuring my research. I am also grateful for the assistance of Leann Bertsch and George Camp at the Association of State Correctional Administrators. Finally, thanks to Ellen Baker for her unwavering love, faith, and support.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This paper addresses two important but largely neglected questions: How will increased temperatures and heat waves caused by climate change affect prisons, jails, and their staff and inmate populations? And what can correctional departments do to prepare for greater heat and minimize the dangers it poses?

Some 2.2 million inmates are currently incarcerated in around 1,800 prisons and jails across the United States. Nearly half a million correctional employees work in these facilities. Indoor environmental conditions in prisons and jails therefore have a direct impact on the health of well over 2.5 million people.

Climate scientists forecast with a high degree of confidence that average temperatures in the US will rise throughout this century and that heat waves will become more frequent, more severe, and more prolonged. Extreme heat is already the most common cause of weather-related death in the US and it will only become a graver threat to public health in the coming decades.

Rising temperatures and increasingly harsh extreme-heat events will jeopardize the health of inmates and correctional officers alike, and will stress the physical plant of the correctional sector. Adapting their systems and facilities to greater heat and the other impacts of climate change will become an urgent challenge for correctional departments. The success or failure of correctional adaptation efforts will be measured in human lives as well as public dollars.

Until now, the implications of climate change for corrections have been largely disregarded by both correctional administrators and public officials working on climate adaptation policy. This paper begins the process of connecting the discussions of climate policy and correctional policy. It provides an overview of the correctional sector and its specific vulnerabilities to heat, explores relevant legal issues, and offers recommendations for adaptation to address unique challenges that climate change poses for corrections.

Key Features of the Correctional Sector

Several key features of the correctional sector shape how it will likely be affected by increasing heat and how adapting to higher temperatures will test correctional departments:

- **The correctional sector spans diverse jurisdictions, each with its own systems and facilities, laws and policies.** The federal government and all 50 states operate prison systems. Nearly 3,000 individual jurisdictions, including counties, cities, and Indian tribes, operate jails.
- **Correctional facilities vary greatly by size, age, architecture, and security level.** Most prisons and jails were built since the phenomenon of mass incarceration began in the 1980s, but hundreds predate World War II, including around a hundred built in the nineteenth century that still house inmates. Older facilities have been added to and altered in hodgepodge fashion over the decades.
- **Close quarters and mass incarceration mean high population density in correctional facilities.** Overcrowding is a significant problem, with dozens of state prisons and hundreds of jails under court orders or consent decrees to reduce inmate populations.
- **Risk factors for succumbing to heat-related illness, including advanced age, poor mental and physical health, and the use of medications, are prevalent among the 2.2 million US inmates.** The inmate population is graying, with one in ten prisoners now 55 or older. Inmates over 50 are generally much less healthy than their peers in the outside world. Mental illness is widespread among inmates of all ages. Obesity, hypertension, and asthma are commonplace. Large numbers of inmates take medications that compromise the body's ability to handle heat.
- **Heat is already causing serious harm to inmates and correctional officers.** Heatstroke and other heat-related illnesses have claimed the lives of numerous inmates in recent years, while correctional officers in several prisons have suffered from heat stress.

Key Legal Issues and Findings

Correctional departments that fail to protect inmates and staff from extreme heat face the prospect of costly legal consequences. Existing policies and regulations are generally inadequate to ensure that temperatures remain within a healthy range. This paper's key findings include:

- **The US Constitution may require correctional departments to undertake adaptation efforts to mitigate the impacts of climate change.** It is now well established that high cell temperatures can constitute Cruel and Unusual Punishment. Federal courts have ordered correctional departments to reduce and control temperatures in inmate housing to remedy constitutional violations. Financial considerations do not excuse noncompliance with court-ordered reforms where constitutional violations are found.
- **Inmates with disabilities that make them more susceptible to heat stress may have viable claims under the Americans with Disabilities Act.** Litigants have pushed courts to recognize impaired thermoregulation—the ability to regulate body temperature—as a disability under the ADA.
- **The US Department of Justice has shown an interest in excessive cell temperatures and has legal tools to protect inmates from extreme heat.** DOJ recently filed an amicus brief in support of inmates claiming that extreme heat subjected them to Cruel and Unusual Punishment. The Civil Rights of Institutionalized Persons Act empowers DOJ to investigate conditions of confinement that may violate the constitution and to initiate legal action to remedy any violations.
- **Correctional officers have legal protections against workplace hazards such as extreme heat.** COs exposed to extreme temperatures can turn to occupational safety and health laws. COs with disabilities that put them at greater risk of heat illness can demand reasonable accommodations under the ADA.
- **Many jurisdictions have some policies or regulations governing temperatures in inmate housing but many do not.** Existing policies and regulations vary widely. A compilation is provided as an appendix to this paper.
- **The Federal Bureau of Prisons is required by executive order to conduct climate change adaptation planning but little is required in other jurisdictions.** Adaptation planning by DOJ encompasses the federal prison system. To date, no comparable requirements exist at state or local levels.

Key Recommendations

Like all sectors of government, corrections must begin to prepare for the impacts of climate change. Adaptation in corrections will involve surmounting some special challenges, including substantial security issues, atypical buildings with unusually high population density, uncertainty about future inmate numbers, and societal animosity toward inmates. This paper offers a number of recommendations to address these particular challenges, as well as more generic adaptation needs, including:

- **Reduce the size of the incarcerated population.** The looming challenge of adapting to the impacts of climate change dovetails with recent mainstream efforts to shift from mass incarceration toward more effective and less costly strategies to reduce crime and recidivism. Bringing down inmate numbers would advance adaptation by reducing security problems, lowering population densities, easing pressures on correctional budgets, and making it possible to retire problematic facilities.
- **Reduce inmates' and correctional officers' susceptibility to heat stress.** Acclimatizing inmates and COs to higher temperatures will reduce the likelihood of their succumbing to heat-related illness. As a short-term measure, heat-sensitive inmates should receive priority for housing in units where healthy temperatures can be maintained. Separate geriatric housing would also help address the greater overall health care needs of older inmates.
- **Phase out the most vulnerable facilities.** Adaptation needs should factor into decisions about closing obsolete or problematic facilities, and those that cannot be adapted at reasonable cost should be retired.
- **Retrofit adaptable facilities by maximizing passive cooling.** Proven passive-cooling solutions should be favored over mechanical air conditioning in order to capitalize on energy savings and minimize greenhouse gas emissions. Cool roofs, green roofs and walls, awnings, and advanced thermal windows are cost-effective options for cooling that can significantly reduce the need for air conditioning.

- **Build new sustainable, adapted, and resilient facilities.** The location, design, and construction of all new facilities should take into account future temperatures as well as other impacts of climate change. As part of this, environmental impact analyses should incorporate not only current climate conditions but foreseeable future conditions for the entire projected useful life of a facility.
- **Require adequate cooling of private facilities.** Future contracts with private entities that operate prisons or jails, and renewal of existing contracts, should require that healthy indoor temperatures be maintained.
- **Collaborate and cooperate.** Adaptation should not and cannot be an isolated effort. Correctional departments should work with one another, with other public agencies, and with private partners to share best practices and to take advantage of the considerable progress that has been made in some quarters.

The most important recommendation is to start now; the hour is already late. Adaptation, like climate change itself, is a long-term process, not an isolated event. If correctional departments put off beginning their adaptation efforts because of uncertainties about the details of specific climate impacts or apprehensiveness about the complexity of adapting, the task will only become more difficult and costly.

Adapting corrections to heat and other impacts of climate change is not a task for correctional departments alone. Just as correctional administrators should begin educating themselves about climate change and how it will affect their departments, so should policymakers, academics, and others who are already working on adaptation widen their compass to include corrections. This paper aims to help both efforts.

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1 INTRODUCTION

To meet the challenges of climate change, all government institutions must take steps to reduce their carbon footprints and to adapt their facilities and practices to increasing temperatures, rising sea levels, more erratic and extreme weather, and a host of other impacts. While the correctional sector has begun to promote sustainability through energy efficiency, thereby contributing to the effort to mitigate the causes of climate change, it has paid little attention to the adaptation side of the equation. As a result, correctional departments across the country are largely unprepared for the operational difficulties they will face as our climate continues to change. Fortunately, climate change has not yet reached a pace that makes adaptation impossible. By thoroughly evaluating their vulnerabilities, identifying practical adaptive measures to address those vulnerabilities, and implementing those solutions before finding themselves in crisis, correctional departments can successfully meet the adaptation challenge without compromising public safety or the health of inmates and correctional workers.

In some respects, correctional departments are no different from other public agencies when it comes to climate change adaptation. Like other departments, corrections has buildings that may be vulnerable to flooding from rising seas and more severe storms. It relies on energy, water, and other essentials that are likely to become scarcer, more costly, and subject to disruption. Its employees' health must be guaranteed as temperatures rise and heat waves become more frequent, longer, and more severe. Government agencies of all kinds may solve these and other challenges in similar ways, and opportunities to share best practices abound.

But corrections also has exceptional characteristics that set it apart from the rest of the public sector. Correctional departments have large full-time residential populations and are responsible under the Constitution for those populations' basic needs: food, water, shelter, health, safety. They also must ensure public safety by guaranteeing that those in their custody remain in their custody. Security is a paramount concern that shapes every decision and practice by correctional administrators and employees alike. Security considerations limit the range of available emergency measures and make options such as evacuation exceptionally

difficult. These idiosyncratic features shape the correctional sector's specific vulnerabilities in the face of climate change and the adaptive solutions needed to address those vulnerabilities.¹

This paper focuses on adaptation of adult correctional facilities to handle increasingly severe heat waves and rising average summer temperatures. Many correctional systems already struggle to keep inmates and employees adequately cool in the summer, a task made all the more difficult by the high rates of physical and mental health problems among the inmate population. Some correctional departments, such as those in Texas, Mississippi, and Louisiana, already feel the pressure of inmate litigation because of their inability to maintain livable environments throughout the summer months. Without adaptation, these and other correctional systems are in danger of being entirely overwhelmed as climate change progresses. In other places, where handling summertime heat has not historically been so serious a problem, previously adequate equipment and systems will fail. There, too, correctional systems will have to take adaptive measures to adjust to the objective reality of the changing climate. With 1 out of every 110 adult residents of the United States incarcerated in a prison or jail at the end of 2013, for a total of over two million inmates, the stakes in human welfare are enormous.²

When correctional facilities are unable to maintain healthy interior temperatures and humidity levels during the summer months, even healthy inmates and correctional staff can suffer heat stress, including heat edema, heat syncope, heat cramps, heat exhaustion, and heatstroke, a potentially fatal condition.³ Several factors can increase the risk of death or serious harm from extreme heat, including age and underlying health. A person's capacity to adjust to

¹ To a large extent, the exceptional features of adult corrections apply to the juvenile-justice sector as well. Since the two systems are administratively and legally distinct in most jurisdictions, this paper does not cover juvenile justice directly, though some of its content does apply to that sector. As of late 2011, nearly 69,000 individuals 21 or younger were being held state juvenile facilities. See OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, NCJ 246826, JUVENILES IN RESIDENTIAL PLACEMENT, 2011, at 3 (2014), ojjdp.gov/pubs/246826.pdf.

² BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS, NCJ 248479, CORRECTIONAL POPULATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES, 2013, at 4 tbl.2 (2014), bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cpus13.pdf.

³ For a brief overview of how excess heat affects the body and of factors that increase the risk of adverse health effects from heat, see, e.g., Shakoor Hajat et al., *Health Effects of Hot Weather: From Awareness of Risk Factors to Effective Health Protection*, 375 LANCET 856–57 (2010). It bears noting that research on the health effects of excess heat has focused primarily on mortality as opposed to morbidity. See Katherine Marmon, *How Does a Heat Wave Affect the Human Body?*, SCI. AM. (July 23, 2010), scientificamerican.com/article/heat-wave-health.

changes in temperature diminishes with age. Heat can exacerbate chronic conditions such as respiratory and cardiovascular illnesses. Obesity places one at greater risk. Numerous common medications, including many frequently used to treat mental health problems, make one more susceptible to heat stress. These and other factors that increase the health risks of high heat affect the inmate population and, to a lesser degree, the population of correctional workers.

Another common consequence of heat in prisons has implications for both health and security, of inmates and correctional officers alike: the potential for increased violence. Fighting among inmates and assault incidents may increase when high temperatures cut tempers short.⁴

As shown below, the most recent and best analyses predict significant increases in average summer temperatures in the coming decades as well as more common, severe, and protracted heat waves. Since 1895, average temperatures in the United States have increased by 1.3 to 1.9°F, with most of that increase occurring since 1970.⁵ The first decade of this century was the warmest on record, 2014 was the warmest single year on record, and the nation's climate is only expected to become warmer.⁶

⁴ See, e.g., Clara Crowder, *Few Beat the Heat in State Prisons*, BIRMINGHAM NEWS, Aug. 28, 2005, at 17, 2005 WLNR 24090809 (quoting Alabama warden saying that “incidents of fights and assaults go up dramatically in summer months” and that, “When they’re all in, and it’s hot, one guy will ‘disrespect’ another guy and they’ll have a fistfight.”); Jimmy Nesbitt, *Air-Conditioned Jail “Not a Reward,”* COURIER & PRESS (Evansville, Ill.), Aug. 4, 2006, at B3, 2006 WLNR 27279592 (quoting county sheriff describing new air conditioning system as an “asset” that reduces likelihood of fighting among inmates). There is considerable evidence that hot weather can trigger increases in violent behavior outside the correctional context, though the relationship between heat and violence is complex. See, e.g., Solomon M. Hsiang et al., *Quantifying the Influence of Climate on Human Conflict*, 341 SCI. 1235367 (2013), sciencemag.org/content/341/6151/1235367.full.pdf; (reporting results of meta-analysis: “for each one standard deviation (1σ) change in climate toward warmer temperatures . . . , median estimates indicate that the frequency of interpersonal violence rises 4% and the frequency of intergroup conflict rises 14%. Because locations throughout the inhabited world are expected to warm 2σ to 4σ by 2050, amplified rates of human conflict could represent a large and critical impact of anthropogenic climate change.”); Craig A. Anderson & Matt DeLisi, *Implications of Global Climate Change for Violence in Developed and Developing Countries*, in THE PSYCHOLOGY OF SOCIAL CONFLICT AND AGGRESSION 249, 250–56 (Joseph P. Forgas et al. eds. 2011) (analyzing relationship between heat and aggression).

⁵ J. Walsh et al., *Chapter 2: Our Changing Climate*, in CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS IN THE UNITED STATES: THE THIRD NATIONAL CLIMATE ASSESSMENT 28 (Jerry M. Melillo et al. eds., U.S. Global Change Research Program, 2014), nca2014.globalchange.gov/downloads.

⁶ *Id.*; *State of the Climate: Global Analysis for Annual 2014*, NOAA NAT’L CTRS. ENVTL. INFO. (Jan. 2015), ncdc.noaa.gov/sotc/global/201413.

Average temperatures are expected to rise 2 to 4°F in most areas of the country during the next few decades.⁷ Temperature increases of anywhere between 3 and 10°F are possible by the end of the century, depending on global emissions of greenhouse gases.⁸ States in the upper Midwest and Alaska may see rises of 10 to 15°F by 2099 if emissions continue to increase.⁹ Regardless of how much warming takes place, it will be neither uniform nor smooth across the country, given natural climate variations and our diverse geography.¹⁰

Climate change affects not only average summertime temperatures but also the frequency, severity, and duration of heat waves.¹¹ Heat waves are more frequent and intense than they used to be, especially in the western states, and the trend is expected to continue.¹² In the first decade of this century, heat waves in western regions broke historical records.¹³ In 2011 and 2012, the country experienced almost three times the long-term average number of intense heat waves.¹⁴ Those summers were the hottest on record in several states.¹⁵ New records were set for both hottest daytime maximum temperatures and warmest nighttime minimum temperatures, part of an increasing trend in persistently high nighttime temperatures that prolong heat waves and amplify their health impacts.¹⁶

⁷ J. Walsh et al., *Chapter 2: Our Changing Climate*, in CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS IN THE UNITED STATES: THE THIRD NATIONAL CLIMATE ASSESSMENT 29 (Jerry M. Melillo et al. eds., U.S. Global Change Research Program, 2014), nca2014.globalchange.gov/downloads.

⁸ *Id.*

⁹ *Id.* at 30, figure 2.9.

¹⁰ *Id.* at 28.

¹¹ See, e.g., CTRS. FOR DISEASE CONTROL & PREVENTION, CLIMATE CHANGE AND EXTREME HEAT EVENTS 8–9 (n.d.), cdc.gov/climateandhealth/pubs/ClimateChangeandExtremeHeatEvents.pdf.

¹² J. Walsh et al., *Chapter 2: Our Changing Climate*, in CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS IN THE UNITED STATES: THE THIRD NATIONAL CLIMATE ASSESSMENT 38 (Jerry M. Melillo et al. eds., U.S. Global Change Research Program, 2014), nca2014.globalchange.gov/downloads.

¹³ *Id.*

¹⁴ J. Walsh et al., *Appendix 3: Climate Science Supplement*, in CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS IN THE UNITED STATES: THE THIRD NATIONAL CLIMATE ASSESSMENT 770 (Jerry M. Melillo et al. eds., U.S. Global Change Research Program, 2014), nca2014.globalchange.gov/downloads.

¹⁵ J. Walsh et al., *Chapter 2: Our Changing Climate*, in CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS IN THE UNITED STATES: THE THIRD NATIONAL CLIMATE ASSESSMENT 38 (Jerry M. Melillo et al. eds., U.S. Global Change Research Program, 2014), nca2014.globalchange.gov/downloads.

¹⁶ *Id.* See also Katherine Harmon, *How Does a Heat Wave Affect the Human Body?*, SCI. AM. (July 23, 2010), scientificamerican.com/article/heat-wave-health (noting that deaths during heat waves increase when temperatures remain high overnight).

In the coming decades, record-setting heat waves will become increasingly likely and the annual number of extremely hot days is expected to keep growing. What were once rare summertime temperature extremes are projected to become commonplace, while extreme-heat days previously seen only once in a two-decade period are likely to occur once every two or three years by the end of the century.¹⁷

Extreme heat is already the most common cause of weather-related death in the US, killing more people each year than hurricanes, lightning, tornadoes, floods, and earthquakes combined.¹⁸ The number of heat-related deaths is rising and the risk of death or illness due to extreme heat is one of the key dangers that climate change poses.¹⁹ By the middle of the century, annual deaths attributable to extreme-heat events may well double.²⁰ While it is impossible to predict how many inmates and correctional staff will suffer or die from the heat, there is no doubt that these outcomes will become more frequent unless correctional systems take appropriate steps to adapt their facilities to handle increased cooling needs.

¹⁷ J. Walsh et al., *Chapter 2: Our Changing Climate*, in CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS IN THE UNITED STATES: THE THIRD NATIONAL CLIMATE ASSESSMENT 39 (Jerry M. Melillo et al. eds., U.S. Global Change Research Program, 2014), nca2014.globalchange.gov/downloads.

¹⁸ Ctrs. for Disease Control & Prevention, *Extreme Heat*, NAT'L ENVTL. PUB. HEALTH TRACKING, ephtracking.cdc.gov/showClimateChangeExtremeHeat.action (last updated July 1, 2014). Because heat-related deaths are very often attributed to causes such as cardiac arrest, the actual incidence of death due to heat is probably greater than mortality statistics indicate. See Ekta Choudhary & Ambarish Vaidyanathan, *Heat Stress Illness Hospitalizations: Environmental Public Health Tracking Program, 20 States, 2001–2010*, 63 MORBIDITY & MORTALITY WKLY. REP. SURVEILLANCE SUMMARIES, Dec. 12, 2014, at 1, cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/ss/ss6313.pdf; Jonathan A. Patz et al., *Climate Change: Challenges and Opportunities for Global Health*, 312 JAMA 1565, 1567 (2014).

¹⁹ Ctrs. for Disease Control & Prevention, *Extreme Heat*, NAT'L ENVTL. PUB. HEALTH TRACKING, ephtracking.cdc.gov/showClimateChangeExtremeHeat.action (last updated July 1, 2014); Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, *Summary for Policymakers*, in CLIMATE CHANGE 2014: IMPACTS, ADAPTATION, AND VULNERABILITY. PART A: GLOBAL AND SECTORAL ASPECTS. CONTRIBUTION OF WORKING GROUP II TO THE FIFTH ASSESSMENT REPORT OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE 14 (Christopher B. Field et al. eds., IPCC 2014), ipcc-wg2.gov/AR5/images/uploads/WG2AR5_SPM_FINAL.pdf.

²⁰ See PETER ALTMAN, NAT'L RES. DEF. COUNCIL, *KILLER SUMMER HEAT: PROJECTED DEATH TOLL FROM RISING TEMPERATURES IN AMERICA DUE TO CLIMATE CHANGE 4–5* tbl.2 (2012), nrdc.org/globalwarming/killer-heat/files/killer-summer-heat-report.pdf (presenting projections for the 40 largest U.S. cities previously published in Scott Greene et al., *An Examination of Climate Change on Extreme Heat Events and Climate-Mortality Relationships in Large U.S. Cities*, 3 WEATHER, CLIMATE, & SOC'Y, 281–92 (2011)).

The implications for corrections of increasing temperatures associated with climate change are not limited to the direct impact of heat on human health. As temperatures rise and the climate changes, food and water supplies will be put at risk. Peak energy use during heat waves will likely cause more frequent brownouts and blackouts. Buildings, paved surfaces, and mechanical systems are all vulnerable to damage from high heat. And these and other impacts will be compounded by other effects of climate change, such as flooding.

This paper offers the first systematic analysis of the correctional sector's structural and legal vulnerabilities to high temperatures caused by climate change. Section 1 presents an overview of the correctional sector. It emphasizes those characteristics that shape the sector's particular vulnerabilities to harm from rising temperatures. Legal dimensions of the problem posed by increased heat are the topic of Section 2. It begins with a discussion of constitutional claims that inmates may bring against correctional departments that fail to protect them from extreme heat. The correctional sector may be alone in facing the prospect of viable constitutional litigation if it does not effectively adapt to the changing climate. After examining constitutional issues, Section 2 turns to other inmate claims and possibilities for legal action by correctional officers. It concludes with a look at existing correctional policies and regulations concerned with heat and climate control. Section 3 is concerned with how corrections can adapt to the rising temperatures of the twenty-first century. It begins with an overview of the basics of adaptation before identifying and discussing exceptional challenges that make adaptation in the correctional sector different. It then turns to options for meeting those challenges, recommending cost-effective strategies and tactics that can make adaptation successful.

There is much that lies beyond the scope of this paper. Impacts of climate change other than heat, such as flooding from sea-level rise and major storms, present substantial challenges for the correctional sector and will have to be included in comprehensive vulnerability assessments and adaptation efforts. Many of the effects of climate change on corrections will equally affect other detention and confinement systems, including juvenile justice and immigration, requiring those systems to undertake adaptation efforts of their own. These and other issues are important topics for further research and analysis.

Adapting correctional systems to the ongoing changes in climate presents an unprecedented challenge. While informed predictions can be made about future objective conditions, much will remain unknown as the decades unfold. As the physical world continues to change, our institutions and systems will change as well. There is no fixed endpoint.²¹ Designing and implementing policy in the face of uncertainty will be difficult and sometimes profoundly uncomfortable. But it will also offer unique opportunities to think beyond maintaining and shoring up vulnerable facilities and systems, to think about how to build a future correctional sector that is not only flexible, resilient, and adapted to climate change, but also more effective and successful at fulfilling its mission than it is at present. These opportunities dovetail with recent efforts to reform corrections, such as shifting spending toward preventing recidivism, that have so far been driven largely by fiscal concerns.

Correctional departments should begin thinking strategically about adaptation, zeroing in on an approach or philosophy to guide them as they select among specific adaptation options. Such strategic thinking should include a recognition that appropriate options for the near term may be unsuitable for the long term. Departments should be wary of taking actions that unnecessarily limit their future options.

2 OVERVIEW OF THE CORRECTIONAL SECTOR

To some extent it is illusory to speak of *the* correctional sector in the United States, simply because it is so diverse. In addition to the federal system, each of the 50 states has its own correctional system for adults who have been convicted of crimes. Most states have separate local jail systems for inmates who are awaiting trial or who are serving brief sentences.²² Some

²¹ While the climate has never been and never will be fixed or static, the twenty-first century promises to be more transitional and the twenty-second may be more stable. Conceptualizing this century as a bridge to the next may make it easier to undertake adaptation planning.

²² In this paper, consistent with typical criminal justice parlance, the word “prison” refers to a correctional facility housing predominantly sentenced inmates serving terms of more than a year, typically for felony convictions. The word “jail” refers to a detention center housing predominantly individuals who have been arrested but not yet tried, who are in transit between court appearances or between facilities, or who are serving sentences of less than a year, typically for misdemeanor violations. *See, e.g.*, LARRY E.

facilities are publicly administered, others are privately run. This section provides only a brief overview of the correctional sector.

2.1 Jurisdictions and Administration

The federal prison system is operated by the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP), an agency of the Department of Justice, which is responsible for the custody of all adults convicted of a federal crime.²³ The BOP operates 121 institutions of its own and also houses inmates in contract facilities operated by private corporations.²⁴ There are federal institutions in most of the 50 states as well as the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.²⁵

All 50 states have their own prison systems, run by correctional departments. Twenty-nine states use privately operated contract prisons as well as state-run institutions.²⁶ All but six states have administratively separate local jail systems as well.²⁷ These diverse systems are run by cities, counties, and other local government entities. A total of 2,859 distinct jail jurisdictions existed as of 2006.²⁸ Numerous Indian nations have their own jails, some operated by tribal authorities, others by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.²⁹

SULLIVAN, ED., THE SAGE GLOSSARY OF THE SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES 275 (“jail”), 403–404 (“prison”) (2009).

²³ The US Marshals Service has custody of people charged with federal crimes until they are convicted and transferred to BOP or acquitted and released. The Marshals Service does not operate detention facilities of its own but contracts with states and localities for jail space. See *Defendant & Prisoner Custody & Detention*, U.S. MARSHALS SERV., usmarshals.gov/prisoner/detention.htm (last visited Aug. 1, 2015).

²⁴ *Fed. Prisons*, FED. BUREAU OF PRISONS, bop.gov/about/facilities/federal_prisons.jsp (last visited Aug. 1, 2015); *Contract Prisons*, FED. BUREAU OF PRISONS, bop.gov/about/facilities/contract_facilities.jsp (last visited Aug. 1, 2015).

²⁵ *Map of Our Locations*, FED. BUREAU OF PRISONS, bop.gov/locations/map.jsp (last visited Aug. 1, 2015).

²⁶ At the end of 2013, Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Hawai‘i, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Montana, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, and Wyoming had inmates housed in private prisons. See BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS, NCJ 247282, PRISONERS IN 2013, at 14 tbl.12 (2014), bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/p13.pdf.

²⁷ Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawai‘i, Rhode Island, and Vermont have integrated prison-jail systems.

²⁸ BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS, NCJ 230188, CENSUS OF JAIL FACILITIES, 2006, at 3 tbl.1 (2011), bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cjf06.pdf.

²⁹ BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS, NCJ 247017, JAILS IN INDIAN COUNTRY, 2013, at 8 (2014), bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/jic13.pdf.

2.2 Existing Facilities

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), part of the US Department of Justice, periodically conducts a Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities and a separate Census of Jails. Unfortunately, neither has been updated recently. The latest census of Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities is from 2005 and the most recent Census of Jails is from 2006.³⁰ The BJS Annual Survey of Jails in Indian Country, however, does provide more current information about that small subsection of the corrections world.³¹

2.2.1 Number and Types of Facilities

2.2.1.1 Prisons

As of December 2005, there were 1,719 state and 102 federal correctional facilities of various types in operation, for a total of 1,821.³² This number included private and local facilities operating under contract with federal or state correctional authorities.³³ It included not only prisons but also prison farms; reception, diagnostic, and classification centers; facilities primarily for people returned to custody for reasons such as parole violations; road, forestry, and conservation camps; youthful offender facilities (except in California); vocational training facilities; drug and alcohol treatment facilities; and state-operated local detention facilities in those states that operate combined prison and jail systems.³⁴

³⁰ See *Census of State & Federal Adult Correctional Facilities*, BUREAU OF JUST. STAT., [bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=dcdetail&iid=255](https://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=dcdetail&iid=255) (last visited Aug. 1, 2015); *Census of Jails*, BUREAU OF JUST. STAT., [bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=dcdetail&iid=254](https://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=dcdetail&iid=254) (last visited Aug. 1, 2015).

³¹ See *Jails in Indian Country*, BUREAU OF JUST. STAT., [bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=276](https://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=276) (last visited Aug. 1, 2015).

³² BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS, NCJ 222182, CENSUS OF STATE AND FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES, 2005, at 2 tbl.1 (2008), [bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/csfcf05.pdf](https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/csfcf05.pdf).

³³ *Id.* at 1 (2008).

³⁴ BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS, CENSUS OF STATE AND FEDERAL ADULT CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES, 2005: CODEBOOK 5 (Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research, n.d.), icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/studies/24642. The census excluded private facilities not primarily for state or federal inmates; military facilities; Immigration and Customs Enforcement facilities; Bureau of Indian Affairs facilities; facilities operated by or for local government; facilities operated by the Marshals Service; hospital wings and wards reserved for state prisoners; and facilities that held only juveniles.

State and federal authorities directly operated 1,406 facilities and private corporations operated another 415.³⁵ Private facilities were generally small: 346 of the 415 private facilities had average daily populations of fewer than 500 inmates and only 2 had average daily populations of more than 2,500.³⁶ More than 80 percent of private facilities operating under federal contract had an average daily population of fewer than 100 inmates.³⁷

More than half of all facilities were minimum-security, just over a quarter were medium-security, and a fifth were maximum security.³⁸ Minimum-security facilities tended to be much smaller than the others, holding an average of 319 inmates, compared to 1,261 for medium-security and 1,379 for maximum-security.³⁹

2.2.1.2 Jails

There were 3,283 jail facilities in operation at the end of 2006, 94 fewer than in 1999.⁴⁰ All but 49 were run by local authorities; private or public entities under contract to local governments operated 37 facilities and the BOP operated another 12.⁴¹

Jails tended to be small. Jail jurisdictions holding fewer than 50 inmates accounted for almost 40 percent of all jurisdictions and those holding fewer than 100 made up fully 59 percent.⁴² A number of jurisdictions had recently consolidated small neighboring local jails into larger regional jails. There were at least 63 regional jails in 17 states in 2006, up from to 42 regional jails in 14 states in 1999.⁴³ Two large jail jurisdictions, one in New York, the other in California, held at least 10,000 inmates apiece.⁴⁴ Even though most jurisdictions had small inmate populations, the limited number of large jurisdictions housed the majority of inmates.

³⁵ BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS, NCJ 222182, CENSUS OF STATE AND FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES, 2005, at 2 tbl.1 (2008), [bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/csfcf05.pdf](https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/csfcf05.pdf).

³⁶ *Id.* at app. tbl.3.

³⁷ *Id.* at 4.

³⁸ *Id.* at 3.

³⁹ *See id.* at 19 app. tbl.11.

⁴⁰ BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS, NCJ 230188, CENSUS OF JAIL FACILITIES, 2006, at 1, 4 (2011), [bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cjf06.pdf](https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cjf06.pdf). The census counted 2,860 individual jail jurisdictions. *Id.* at 1.

⁴¹ *See id.* at 2, 3 tbl.1.

⁴² *See id.* at 14.

⁴³ *Id.* at 4.

⁴⁴ *See id.* at 14.

Jail jurisdictions with populations of 1,000 or more made up only 5 percent of all jurisdictions but held half the nation's jail population.⁴⁵

The 2013 Annual Survey of Jails in Indian Country identified 79 such facilities, fully 21 of which had been built in the nine-year period from 2004 to 2013.⁴⁶ Jails in Indian country held an average of 29 inmates but the 18 facilities with a capacity of more than 50 inmates held just over half of all inmates.⁴⁷

2.2.2 Overcrowding and Facilities Under Court Orders or Consent Decrees

Because human beings are sources of heat and humidity, the number of people in a given enclosed space has a direct impact on the thermal conditions in that space.⁴⁸ Therefore, overcrowding of correctional facilities is an impediment to maintaining a tolerable interior environment. As external temperatures rise, overcrowding will become a bigger problem.

The 2005 Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities found that a total of 44 facilities (21 public, 23 private, all of them state facilities) were under court order or consent decree to limit inmate populations.⁴⁹ The 2006 Census of Jails revealed widespread overcrowding as well, as evidenced by the finding that 204 jail jurisdictions were under court orders or consent decrees to limit their inmate populations.⁵⁰

⁴⁵ See *id.* at 18.

⁴⁶ BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS, NCJ 247017, JAILS IN INDIAN COUNTRY, 2013, at 1 (2014), [bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/jic13.pdf](https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/jic13.pdf).

⁴⁷ *Id.* at 1, 3 tbl.3.

⁴⁸ See, e.g., 1997 ASHRAE FUNDAMENTALS HANDBOOK 28.7 (1997) (noting that “heat and moisture . . . given off by human beings” often “constitute a large fraction of the total [cooling] load” of an air-conditioning system); CORKY BINGGELI, BUILDING SYSTEMS FOR INTERIOR DESIGNERS 22 (2009) (quantifying heat production of human body, ranging from 70 to 870 watts, depending on activity level).

⁴⁹ BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS, NCJ 222182, CENSUS OF STATE AND FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES, 2005, at app. tbl.6 (2008), [bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/csfcf05.pdf](https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/csfcf05.pdf). The census also found that 218 facilities (189 state, 1 federal, and 28 private) were under court orders or consent decrees because of specific conditions of confinement. *Id.* Some facilities were under court orders or consent decrees both to limit population and for specific conditions of confinement. See *id.*

⁵⁰ BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS, NCJ 230188, CENSUS OF JAILS, 2006, at 13 tbl.7 (2011), [bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cjf06.pdf](https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cjf06.pdf). The census also found that 165 state jail jurisdictions were under court orders or consent decrees for specific conditions of confinement. *Id.* Most jail jurisdictions under court orders or consent decrees for specific conditions were also under court orders or consent decrees to limit populations. See *id.*

Overcrowding in California prisons, once the worst in the nation, reached a high of 199 percent of design capacity in 2007.⁵¹ The state is under court orders to reduce overcrowding to 137.5 percent of design capacity by February 2016.⁵² At the end of 2013, as a result of a variety of measures, including housing prisoners in local jails and modifying sentencing laws, overcrowding stood at 142.7 percent of design capacity.⁵³

At the end of 2013, the inmate populations in at least 18 states, as well as in the federal system, exceeded the capacity of their prison facilities.⁵⁴ Federal prisons were at 133.1 percent of their rated capacity.⁵⁵ The states with the most overcrowded prisons were Illinois, at 151.7 percent, North Dakota at 150.5 percent, and California at 142.7 percent.⁵⁶ The states with the least crowding were New Mexico (50.9 percent), Mississippi (60.7 percent), and Tennessee (70.3 percent).⁵⁷

In considering data on overcrowding, it is important to bear in mind that the rated capacity of a facility is often greater (but rarely less) than its original design capacity.⁵⁸ Thus, the total rated capacity of all state facilities counted in the 2005 Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities was 1,182,784 but their design capacity was 963,404.⁵⁹ This increase from design capacity to rated capacity of more than 200,000 inmates partly reflects renovations and other

⁵¹ BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS, NCJ 247282, PRISONERS IN 2013, at 12 (2014), [bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/p13.pdf](https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/p13.pdf).

⁵² *Id.*

⁵³ *Id.*

⁵⁴ *See id.* at 31 app. tbl.1. States reported facilities' "rated capacity," "operational capacity," "design capacity," or some combination of these measures. Where a state reported more than one measure, the Bureau of Justice Statistics compared the jurisdiction's custody population with the lowest and highest measures reported. The custody population exceeded the *highest* reported capacity in 18 states and exceeded the *lowest* reported capacity in 27 states. *See id.*

⁵⁵ *Id.*

⁵⁶ *See id.* Illinois prisons were at 151.7 percent of rated or operational capacity and at 172.6 percent of design capacity. North Dakota prisons were at 150.5 percent of rated or design capacity and at 158.5 percent of operational capacity. California's prisons were at 142.7 percent of design capacity. *See id.*

⁵⁷ *See id.*

⁵⁸ A facility's "rated capacity" is the number of beds or inmates assigned to it by a rating official. Its "design capacity" is number of inmates originally intended by the planners or architects who designed it. *See Terms & Definitions: Corrections*, BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS, [bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=tdtp&tid=1](https://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=tdtp&tid=1) (last revised Sept. 15, 2014).

⁵⁹ BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS, NCJ 222182, CENSUS OF STATE AND FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES, 2005, at app. tbl.4 (2008), [bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/csfc05.pdf](https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/csfc05.pdf).

physical changes to facilities. But it also reflects “double bunking” to increase capacity by housing two inmates in spaces originally designed for one. For example, the Bureau of Prisons originally calculated the rated capacity of its facilities based on the assumption that cells would have single occupants and dormitory spaces would have single beds, with double bunking used only on a temporary basis when necessary.⁶⁰ In the late twentieth century, however, the BOP recalculated the rated capacity of its existing facilities, now assuming double bunking in 100 percent of minimum- and low-security facilities, 50 percent of medium security facilities, and 25 percent of high-security facilities.⁶¹

2.2.3 Age of Facilities

Sixty-nine of the facilities identified in the 2005 Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities were built in the nineteenth century, with the oldest, the Metropolitan Transition Center in Baltimore, dating from 1811.⁶² In August 2006, high temperatures killed one inmate and contributed to the death of another at the Indiana State Prison, which was built in 1860 and lacks air conditioning.⁶³ The oldest jail identified in the 2006 Census of Jails was the Bayou Dorcheat Correction Center in Minden, Louisiana, built in 1800, one of 34 from before the twentieth century.⁶⁴ A total of 307 prison facilities and 153 jails constructed before the end of the

⁶⁰ See Scott Higgins, *Responding to a Fourfold Increase in Population: The Experience of the Federal Bureau of Prisons*, in PRISON ARCHITECTURE: POLICY, DESIGN AND EXPERIENCE 85, 86–87 (Leslie Fairweather & Seán McConville eds., 2000).

⁶¹ See *id.* at 85, 87. Unfortunately, the Bureau of Prisons did not report data on the design capacity of its facilities to the Bureau of Justice Statistics for at least the last two censuses of correctional facilities. See BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS, NCJ 222182, CENSUS OF STATE AND FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES, 2005, at app. tbl.4 note a (2008), bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/csfc05.pdf.

⁶² See BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS, ICPSR 24642, CENSUS OF STATE AND FEDERAL ADULT CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES, DATASET DS1, available at icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/NACJD/studies/24642.

⁶³ See *Coroner: Heat Contributed to 2 State Prison Inmates' Deaths*, S. BEND TRIB. (Ind.) (Aug. 3, 2006), articles.southbendtribune.com/2006-08-03/news/26957886_1_maximum-security-prison-prison-officials-cooling-centers; Cheryl Jackson, *Intense Heat Affects Inmates at Prison*, S. BEND TRIB. (Ind.) (Aug. 2, 2006), articles.southbendtribune.com/2006-08-02/news/26943153_1_prison-deaths-prison-employees-indiana-state-prison; Jon Seidel, *Heat Contributes to Inmates' Deaths*, MERRILLVILLE POST-TRIB. (Ind.), Aug. 3, 2006, at A1, highbeam.com/doc/1N1-113B189B9C6C7D40.html.

⁶⁴ See BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS, ICPSR 26602, CENSUS OF JAIL FACILITIES, DATASET DS1, available at icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/NACJD/studies/26602.

Second World War were still in use in 2005 and 2006, respectively.⁶⁵ The majority of both prisons and jails, however, were built since 1980.⁶⁶

2.2.4 Building Materials and Technologies

Historically, prisons were built to last, using stone, brick, cement, and other heavy, durable building materials.⁶⁷ As facilities aged, they were often simply added to in haphazard fashion, sometimes creating a sort of three-dimensional collage of building materials and construction techniques.⁶⁸ For most of the twentieth century, prison architecture tended toward monolithic, high-capacity, high-security buildings.⁶⁹ Prison exteriors were typically “large expanses of hard material,” with windows “small and few.”⁷⁰

The explosive growth in the US prison population in the last quarter of the twentieth century led to changes in prison construction techniques and materials. Less costly materials and less time-consuming techniques began to be used, and both the Bureau of Prisons and several states looked toward standardizing building plans.⁷¹ At the same time, the difficulties in managing inmates in massive housing tiers led to construction of low- and medium-security

⁶⁵ See BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS, ICPSR 24642, CENSUS OF STATE AND FEDERAL ADULT CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES, DATASET DS1, available at icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/NACJD/studies/24642; BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS, ICPSR 26602, CENSUS OF JAIL FACILITIES, DATASET DS1, available at icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/NACJD/studies/26602.

⁶⁶ See BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS, ICPSR 24642, CENSUS OF STATE AND FEDERAL ADULT CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES, DATASET DS1, available at icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/NACJD/studies/24642; BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS, ICPSR 26602, CENSUS OF JAIL FACILITIES, DATASET DS1, available at icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/NACJD/studies/26602. Note that both censuses were missing data on when many facilities were built.

⁶⁷ See TODD S. PHILLIPS & MICHAEL A. GRIEBEL, BUILDING TYPE BASICS FOR JUSTICE FACILITIES 4, 141 (2003); Joseph Torey Nalbone, Evaluation of Building and Occupant Response to Temperature and Humidity: Non-Traditional Heat Stress Considerations: A Comparison of Different Construction Types Used by the Texas Department of Criminal Justice 5 (Dec. 2004) (unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Texas A&M Univ.), available at oaktrust.library.tamu.edu/handle/1969.1/1504.

⁶⁸ See, e.g., TODD S. PHILLIPS & MICHAEL A. GRIEBEL, BUILDING TYPE BASICS FOR JUSTICE FACILITIES 4 (2003) (describing much prison construction as “additive and sometimes at hoc”).

⁶⁹ See generally NORMAN JOHNSTON, FORMS OF CONSTRAINT: A HISTORY OF PRISON ARCHITECTURE 140–49 (2000) (describing dominant architectural models).

⁷⁰ TODD S. PHILLIPS & MICHAEL A. GRIEBEL, BUILDING TYPE BASICS FOR JUSTICE FACILITIES 141 (2003).

⁷¹ See NORMAN JOHNSTON, FORMS OF CONSTRAINT: A HISTORY OF PRISON ARCHITECTURE 152–54 (2000); Joseph Torey Nalbone, Evaluation of Building and Occupant Response to Temperature and Humidity: Non-Traditional Heat Stress Considerations: A Comparison of Different Construction Types Used by the Texas Department of Criminal Justice 5 (Dec. 2004) (unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Texas A&M Univ.), available at oaktrust.library.tamu.edu/handle/1969.1/1504.

facilities based on a campus model of multiple lower-capacity units or pods.⁷² On the other hand, this era also saw the birth of “supermax” control-unit prisons, which more resemble the traditional fortress-style facility.⁷³

2.2.5 Expenditures on Construction and Maintenance

Between 1982 and 1991, as correctional departments expanded their systems to keep up with the swelling inmate population, state institutional capital outlays—money spent on construction, renovation, and repair of institutions, on various real-estate expenses, and on purchasing durable equipment—accounted for between 8.5 and 13.6 percent of annual corrections expenditures.⁷⁴ In any given year during that time frame, at least six states found themselves putting 20 percent or more of their corrections dollars toward capital outlays.⁷⁵ Annual spending on capital outlays peaked in 1991, coming in at \$4.6 billion.⁷⁶

After that peak, annual capital outlays began to fall, eventually reaching \$2.3 billion or less for each year between 2002 and 2010.⁷⁷ In only one year during that period did more than a single state allocate 20 percent or more of its corrections expenditures to capital outlay.⁷⁸

Construction expenses for the correctional sector can vary considerably from year to year, particularly on the local level. With that caveat, some figures from fiscal year 2011 are still instructive. During fiscal 2011, state governments together spent roughly \$1.25 billion on construction of correctional institutions.⁷⁹ All but 12 states—Delaware, Hawai‘i, Kentucky, Maine, Mississippi, New Mexico, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, and Wyoming—spent more than \$1 million each on correctional construction.⁸⁰ A number of large

⁷² See NORMAN JOHNSTON, FORMS OF CONSTRAINT: A HISTORY OF PRISON ARCHITECTURE 153–54 (2000).

⁷³ See *id.* at 148, 157–58.

⁷⁴ See BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS, NCJ 239672, STATE CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES, FY 1982–2010, at 2 (rev. 2014), bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/scefy8210.pdf.

⁷⁵ See *id.* at 3 tbl.1.

⁷⁶ See *id.* at 2.

⁷⁷ See *id.*

⁷⁸ See *id.* at 3 tbl.1.

⁷⁹ See BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS, NCJ 247020, JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT EXTRACTS, 2011: PRELIMINARY, file `jeeus1110.csv` (2014), available at bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=5050 (click on “Comma-delimited format (CSV)” to download data archive, then unzip downloaded archive “jeeus11p.zip,” then open file “jeeus1110.csv”).

⁸⁰ See *id.*

counties, including Bergen, NJ, Bexar, TX, Broward, FL, Cook, IL, Dade, FL, Hillsborough, FL, Hudson, NJ, Los Angeles, CA, Maricopa, AZ, Milwaukee, WI, Montgomery, PA, Nassau, NY, Orange, CA, Orange, FL, Suffolk, NY, Travis, TX, and Wayne, MI, each shouldered construction expenses in excess of \$1 million for correctional facilities.⁸¹ And several large cities, including New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, and Washington, each spent over \$1 million on correctional construction.⁸²

2.3 Inmate Populations

The total incarcerated population hit an all-time high in 2008 and has been gradually declining since then.⁸³ At the end of 2013, approximately 2,220,300 individuals were in state or federal prisons or local jails, compared to approximately 2,307,500 at the end of 2008.⁸⁴ These numbers do not include the tens of thousands of juveniles in the custody of the juvenile-justice system or the hundreds of thousands of immigrants who spend time in US Immigration and Customs Enforcement facilities each year pending deportation.⁸⁵ Despite the first decrease in the number of federal prisoners since 1980 (down by 1,900), the total prison population grew

⁸¹ See BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS, NCJ 247020, JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT EXTRACTS, 2011: PRELIMINARY, file jeeus1112.csv (2014), available at bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=5050 (click on “Comma-delimited format (CSV)” to download data archive, then unzip downloaded archive “jeeus11p.zip,” then open file “jeeus1112.csv”).

⁸² See BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS, NCJ 247020, JUSTICE EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT EXTRACTS, 2011: PRELIMINARY, file jeeus1115.csv (2014), available at bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=5050 (click on “Comma-delimited format (CSV)” to download data archive, then unzip downloaded archive “jeeus11p.zip,” then open file “jeeus1115.csv”).

⁸³ See BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS, NCJ 248479, CORRECTIONAL POPULATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES, 2013, at 13 tbl.5 (2014), bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cpus13.pdf. The total incarcerated population decreased by 0.5 percent in 2013, the second consecutive year with a decrease of less than 1 percent. *Id.* at 1.

⁸⁴ Compare *id.* at 2 tbl.1 with BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS, NCJ 239972, CORRECTIONAL POPULATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES, 2011, at 3 tbl.2 (2012), bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cpus11.pdf. For a useful interactive map showing the most recent available data on prison and jail populations and incarceration rates for each of the 50 states, and allowing comparison between states, see *Interactive Map*, SENTENCING PROJECT, sentencingproject.org/map/map.cfm (last visited Aug. 1, 2015).

⁸⁵ Some 68,815 juveniles age 21 or younger were being held state juvenile facilities in late 2011, down from 109,094 in 2003. OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, NCJ 246826, JUVENILES IN RESIDENTIAL PLACEMENT, 2011, at 3 (2014), ojjdp.gov/pubs/246826.pdf. During 2013, the Department of Homeland Security apprehended approximately 662,000 aliens and Immigration and Customs Enforcement detained nearly 441,000 aliens. OFFICE OF IMMIGRATION STATISTICS, IMMIGRATION ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS: 2013, at 1 (2014), dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/ois_enforcement_ar_2013.pdf.

slightly in 2013 (up by 4,300), putting an end to a three-year downward trend.⁸⁶ However, that increase was outweighed by a modest decrease in the local jail population (down by 13,300).⁸⁷ Of the incarcerated population at the end of 2013, about 70 percent (1,574,700) was in prison and 30 percent (731,200) was in jail.⁸⁸

2.3.1 Location and Jurisdiction

The prison population at the end of 2013 was split between 215,866 in federal custody and 1,358,875 in state custody.⁸⁹ Private prisons held 137,200 prison inmates, making up 8 percent of all state prisoners and 19 percent of all federal prisoners.⁹⁰ Although the total number of prisoners held in private facilities fell by 3 percent during 2013, the federal government and some states continued to make heavy use of private prisons.⁹¹ New Mexico housed 44 percent of its inmates in private facilities, Montana 40 percent, Idaho 36 percent, and Oklahoma 26 percent.⁹²

Most prisoners were held in state and federal prisons but some were housed elsewhere, most notably in local jails. At the end of 2013, local jails held about 85,600 prisoners on top of their regular jail populations.⁹³ Some states placed unusual reliance on local jails. Louisiana housed fully 52 percent of its prison inmates in local jails, Kentucky 39 percent, and Mississippi 29 percent.⁹⁴ California made use of local jails to help alleviate the chronic overcrowding of its

⁸⁶ See BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS, NCJ 248479, CORRECTIONAL POPULATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES, 2013, at 2 tbl.1, 3 (2014), [bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cpus13.pdf](https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cpus13.pdf).

⁸⁷ See *id.* at 2 tbl.1.

⁸⁸ *Id.* at 2.

⁸⁹ BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS, NCJ 247282, PRISONERS IN 2013, at 2 tbl.1 (2014), [bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/p13.pdf](https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/p13.pdf).

⁹⁰ *Id.* at 13.

⁹¹ *Id.*

⁹² *Id.*

⁹³ *Id.*

⁹⁴ *Id.* at 2.

state prisons.⁹⁵ Territorial prisons housed around 14,000 inmates at the end of 2013 and 1,421 were held in military facilities.⁹⁶ Jails in Indian country held another 2,287 in mid-2013.⁹⁷

2.3.2 Reasons for Incarceration

State and federal inmates differ significantly in terms of the offenses for which they are serving time. In 2012, as Table 1 shows, the most common offenses for which state prisoners were imprisoned were violent offenses and property offenses.⁹⁸ In contrast, the most common offenses for federal prisoners were drug offenses and public-order offenses.⁹⁹

Most serious offense	State	Federal
Violent	53.8%	7.1%
Property	18.8%	5.8%
Drug	16.0%	51.0%
Public order	10.7%	35.5%
Other/unspecified	0.8%	0.6%

Source: BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS, NCJ 247282, PRISONERS IN 2013, at 15 tbl.13, 17 tbl.16 (2014), [bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/p13.pdf](https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/p13.pdf).

2.3.3 Prevalence of Risk Factors for Heat-Related Illness Among Inmates

Certain conditions can increase an individual's susceptibility to suffering adverse health effects from heat, including age, mental and physical health, and the use of medications.¹⁰⁰

⁹⁵ See *id.* at 11.

⁹⁶ BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS, NCJ 248479, CORRECTIONAL POPULATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES, 2013, at 13 app. tbl.3 (2014), [bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cpus13.pdf](https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cpus13.pdf); BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS, NCJ 247282, PRISONERS IN 2013, at 21 (2014), [bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/p13.pdf](https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/p13.pdf).

⁹⁷ BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS, NCJ 247017, JAILS IN INDIAN COUNTRY, 2013, at 1 (2014), [bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/jic13.pdf](https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/jic13.pdf).

⁹⁸ BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS, NCJ 247282, PRISONERS IN 2013, at 15 tbl.13 (2014), [bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/p13.pdf](https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/p13.pdf). Data are for December 31, 2012.

⁹⁹ *Id.* at 17 tbl.16. Data are for September 30, 2012. The category of public-order offenses "includes weapons, drunk driving, and court offenses; commercialized vice, morals, and decency offenses; and liquor law violations and other public-order offenses." *Id.* at 15 tbl.13 note e.

¹⁰⁰ For an overview of mortality and morbidity associated with extreme heat events among the general population in the US, see, e.g., ENVTL. PROT. AGENCY, EPA 430-B-06-005, EXCESSIVE HEAT EVENTS GUIDEBOOK 12–16 (2006), [epa.gov/heatisland/about/pdf/EHEguide_final.pdf](https://www.epa.gov/heatisland/about/pdf/EHEguide_final.pdf).

2.3.3.1 Age

The inmate population is aging.¹⁰¹ Between 1999 and 2013, the number of state and federal prisoners age 55 and older increased by 234 percent, a much faster rate of growth than among younger inmates.¹⁰² At the end 2013, 9.5 percent of sentenced prisoners were age 55 or older, including 2.1 percent who were age 65 or older.¹⁰³ In recent years nearly half a million of those arrested annually have been age 50 or older.¹⁰⁴

This unprecedented growth in the senior inmate population reflects a number of phenomena, including the graying of the US population as a whole. But the decisive shift in criminal-justice policies toward punishment and retribution instead of treatment and rehabilitation, which began in earnest in the early 1980s, bears much of the responsibility.¹⁰⁵ Tough sentencing rules such as mandatory minimums for repeat offenders, sharp reductions in opportunities for discretionary early release, the outright elimination of parole in more than a dozen states, and even the creation of pardon-proof sentences have had the inevitable effect of keeping many offenders in custody well into old age.¹⁰⁶

From a health perspective, inmates appear to experience accelerated aging compared to members of the general population.¹⁰⁷ From the age of 50 onward, incarcerated people are significantly more likely to suffer from chronic health problems or disabilities compared to

¹⁰¹ Including those on parole or probation, the total population of people in custody or under supervision of the criminal justice system is aging more rapidly than the US population as a whole. Brie A. Williams et al., *Addressing the Aging Crisis in U.S. Criminal Justice Health Care*, 60 J. AM. GERIATRICS SOC. 1150, 1150 (2012), ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3374923/pdf/nihms363409.pdf.

¹⁰² See *Prison Population Continues to Age*, PEW CHARITABLE TRUSTS (Oct. 3, 2014), pewtrusts.org/en/about/news-room/news/2014/10/03/prison-population-continues-to-age (citing Bureau of Justice Statistics data). See also RON H. ADAY, *AGING PRISONERS: CRISIS IN AMERICAN CORRECTIONS* 3 (2003) (noting that the elderly are now the fastest-growing age group of prisoners).

¹⁰³ See BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS, NCJ 247282, *PRISONERS IN 2013*, at 8 tbl.7 (2014), bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/p13.pdf.

¹⁰⁴ RON H. ADAY, *AGING PRISONERS: CRISIS IN AMERICAN CORRECTIONS* 2–3 (2003).

¹⁰⁵ See, e.g., *id.* at 7, 10–11.

¹⁰⁶ See, e.g., *id.* at 10–11.

¹⁰⁷ See, e.g., Brie A. Williams, *Addressing the Aging Crisis in U.S. Criminal Justice Health Care*, 60 J. AM. GERIATRICS SOC. 1150, 1151 (2012), ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3374923/pdf/nihms363409.pdf (noting that at least 20 state departments of correction and the National Commission on Correctional Health Care consider inmates over 50 or over 55 to be “older”).

those in the outside world.¹⁰⁸ Prisoners over 55 suffer from an average of three chronic health conditions, such as hypertension, diabetes, and pulmonary disease, and around one out of five have a mental illness.¹⁰⁹

With age also comes increased susceptibility to heat-related illness.¹¹⁰ After around age 65, the natural decline of the central nervous system over time compromises the body's ability to regulate temperature, increasing the risk of illness or death from extreme heat.¹¹¹ Elderly individuals who develop full-blown heatstroke have only around a 20 percent chance of survival.¹¹² Inmates may suffer the inevitable decrease in ability to regulate internal body temperature earlier than those in the general population.¹¹³ Older inmates are also at greater risk of heat-related illness than their younger fellows because they take more medication, suffer from more chronic health problems, and are much more likely to be overweight or obese.¹¹⁴

Cognitive impairment afflicts a large portion of older inmates at a far greater rate than outside the world of corrections. Risk factors for cognitive impairment are common among prisoners, including a history of substance abuse, traumatic head injury, and post-traumatic stress disorder.¹¹⁵ According to one study, two out of every five inmates aged 55 or older had a

¹⁰⁸ *Id.* at 1150.

¹⁰⁹ *See id.* at 1151; Mike Mitka, *Aging Prisoners Stressing Health Care System*, 292 JAMA 423, 424 (2004); RON H. ADAY, *AGING PRISONERS: CRISIS IN AMERICAN CORRECTIONS* 92–94 (2003).

¹¹⁰ *See, e.g.*, Barbara K. Bailes & Kathleen Reeve, *Prevention of Heat-Related Illness*, J. FOR NURSE PRAC., Mar. 2007, at 161, 163–64.

¹¹¹ *See, e.g.*, *Heatstroke Risk Factors*, MAYO CLINIC (July 12, 2014), mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/heat-stroke/basics/risk-factors/con-20032814.

¹¹² *See* Barbara K. Bailes & Kathleen Reeve, *Prevention of Heat-Related Illness*, J. FOR NURSE PRAC., Mar. 2007, at 161, 164.

¹¹³ *See Prison Population Continues to Age*, PEW CHARITABLE TRUSTS (Oct. 3, 2014), pewtrusts.org/en/about/news-room/news/2014/10/03/prison-population-continues-to-age (citing TINA CHIU, *IT'S ABOUT TIME: AGING PRISONERS, INCREASING COSTS, AND GERIATRIC RELEASE* (Apr. 2010), vera.org/sites/default/files/resources/downloads/Its-about-time-aging-prisoners-increasing-costs-and-geriatric-release.pdf).

¹¹⁴ *See, e.g.*, Barbara K. Bailes & Kathleen Reeve, *Prevention of Heat-Related Illness*, J. FOR NURSE PRAC., Mar. 2007, at 161, 163; BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS, NCJ 248491, *MEDICAL PROBLEMS OF STATE AND FEDERAL PRISONERS AND JAIL INMATES, 2011–12*, at 17 app. tbl.2–3 (2015), bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/mpsfpi1112.pdf (reporting incidence of excess weight).

¹¹⁵ *See* Brie A. Williams et al., *Addressing the Aging Crisis in U.S. Criminal Justice Health Care*, 60 J. AM. GERIATRICS SOC. 1150, 1153 (2012), ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3374923/pdf/nihms363409.pdf.

diagnosis of cognitive impairment in their medical records.¹¹⁶ The actual incidence could well be much higher, since the study only captured *diagnosed* cognitive impairment.

People with cognitive impairment often exercise poor judgment. Older inmates whose cognition is impaired may be less capable of caring for themselves in conditions of extreme heat by, for example, increasing their fluid intake. This is particularly true because older adults are less able to rely on subjective feelings of thirst to remain properly hydrated.¹¹⁷ They are also less aware of changes in skin temperature and may be less capable of recognizing when heat is causing their health to deteriorate.¹¹⁸

Needless to say, as the prison population ages, the cost of inmate health care increases. This impact on corrections has already reached crisis proportions.¹¹⁹ The National Institute of Corrections estimates the cost of caring for inmates age 55 and older with chronic or terminal illnesses to be two or three times the cost of caring for other inmates.¹²⁰ Other research suggests that the costs are higher still.¹²¹ The larger the share of a state's incarcerated population that inmates age 55 or older make up, the higher the state's per-capita spending on inmate health

¹¹⁶ See *id.*

¹¹⁷ See Gary W. Mack et al., *Body Fluid Balance in Dehydrated Healthy Older Men: Thirst and Renal Osmoregulation*, 76 J. APPLIED PHYSIOLOGY 1615, 1621 (1994) (finding that “an attenuated thirst sensation in dehydrated 65+ subjects is translated directly into reduced fluid intake”).

¹¹⁸ See John Sanko, *Thermoregulation: Considerations for Aging People*, in GERIATRIC REHABILITATION MANUAL 53, 55 (Timothy L. Kauffman et al. eds., 2d ed. 2007); Brie A. Williams et al., *Addressing the Aging Crisis in U.S. Criminal Justice Health Care*, 60 J. AM. GERIATRICS SOC. 1150, 1154 (2012), [ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3374923/pdf/nihms363409.pdf](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/2411154/) (noting need for further research into prevalence and implications of dementia among older prisoners).

¹¹⁹ See, e.g., *id.* at 1150 (“Criminal justice institutes, policy-makers, and the media increasingly view the growing older prisoner population as a health and economic crisis for the criminal justice system and communities . . .”).

¹²⁰ See *Prison Population Continues to Age*, PEW CHARITABLE TRUSTS (Oct. 3, 2014), [pewtrusts.org/en/about/news-room/news/2014/10/03/prison-population-continues-to-age](https://www.pewtrusts.org/en/about/news-room/news/2014/10/03/prison-population-continues-to-age) (citing B. JAYE ANNO ET AL., CORRECTIONAL HEALTH CARE: ADDRESSING THE NEEDS OF ELDERLY, CHRONICALLY ILL, AND TERMINALLY ILL INMATES (Feb. 2004), static.nicic.gov/Library/018735.pdf).

¹²¹ See, e.g., Brie A. Williams et al., *Addressing the Aging Crisis in U.S. Criminal Justice Health Care*, 60 J. AM. GERIATRICS SOC. 1150, 1151 (2012), [ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3374923/pdf/nihms363409.pdf](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/2411154/); *Prison Population Continues to Age*, PEW CHARITABLE TRUSTS (Oct. 3, 2014), [pewtrusts.org/en/about/news-room/news/2014/10/03/prison-population-continues-to-age](https://www.pewtrusts.org/en/about/news-room/news/2014/10/03/prison-population-continues-to-age) (citing Cyrus Ahalt et al., *Paying the Price: The Pressing Need for Quality, Cost, and Outcomes Data to Improve Correctional Health Care for Older Prisoners*, 61 J. AM. GERIATRICS SOC. 2013–19 (2013)).

tends to be.¹²² Between 2001 and 2008, at least five states — Alabama, Arkansas, Maryland, Montana, and New Hampshire — saw per-capita spending on inmate health more than double.¹²³

2.3.3.2 Mental Health

Mental illness is significantly more common behind bars than in the population outside.¹²⁴ In 2010, a third of all inmates suffered from mental illness, nearly two-thirds met the criteria for an alcohol- or drug-use disorder, and a quarter had to contend with both mental illness and a substance-abuse disorder.¹²⁵

The prevalence of mental illness among inmates increases their vulnerability to adverse health consequences from extreme heat for at least two reasons. First, many medications used to treat mental illness compromise the body's ability to regulate its internal temperature. Second, like aging inmates with cognitive impairment, mentally ill inmates can be less able to think and act rationally to take care of themselves when the mercury rises and less aware that they are suffering the effects of hyperthermia.¹²⁶

2.3.3.3 Physical Health

Chronic health conditions, including heart, lung, kidney, and liver disease, poor circulation, hypertension, obesity, diabetes, psychiatric and neurological impairment, cancer, and a history

¹²² See PEW CHARITABLE TRUSTS & JOHN D. & CATHERINE T. MACARTHUR FOUND., STATE PRISON HEALTH CARE SPENDING 1 (July 2014), pewtrusts.org/~media/Assets/2014/07/StatePrisonHealthCareSpendingReport.pdf.

¹²³ See BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS, NCJ 239672, STATE CORRECTIONS EXPENDITURES, FY 1982–2010, at 7 (rev. 2014)), bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/scefy8210.pdf. While at least 35 states reported increases in per-capital spending on inmate health during this period, 8 states — Illinois, Maine, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, and West Virginia — reported decreases. See *id.*

¹²⁴ See, e.g., PEW CHARITABLE TRUSTS & JOHN D. & CATHERINE T. MACARTHUR FOUND., STATE PRISON HEALTH CARE SPENDING 9 (July 2014), pewtrusts.org/~media/Assets/2014/07/StatePrisonHealthCareSpendingReport.pdf (citing Henry J. Steadman et al., *Prevalence of Serious Mental Illness Among Jail Inmates*, 60 PSYCHIATRIC SERVS. 761–65 (2009)).

¹²⁵ See *id.* (citing NAT'L CTR. ON ADDICTION & SUBSTANCE ABUSE AT COLUMBIA UNIV., BEHIND BARS II: SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND AMERICA'S PRISON POPULATION (February 2010)).

¹²⁶ See, e.g., ENVTL. PROT. AGENCY, EPA 430-B-06-005, EXCESSIVE HEAT EVENTS GUIDEBOOK 17 (2006), epa.gov/heatisland/about/pdf/EHEguide_final.pdf. See also *Gates v. Cook*, 376 F.3d 323, 334 (5th Cir. 2004) (noting lower court's finding that probability of heat-related illness is “dramatically more [extreme] . . . for mentally ill inmates who often do not take appropriate behavioral steps to deal with the heat”).

of previous heatstroke, can increase an individual's risk of suffering heatstroke or increase the likelihood of death from hyperthermia.¹²⁷ A sedentary lifestyle, almost a defining characteristic of life in correctional facilities, can also increase the risk.¹²⁸ Those who are not acclimated to high temperatures are also more susceptible to heat stress.¹²⁹

The Bureau of Justice Statistics surveyed prison and jail inmates in 2011 and 2012, asking them to assess their own health.¹³⁰ The surveys asked about a number of chronic health conditions that can increase susceptibility to heat stress, including asthma, diabetes, heart and kidney problems, and hypertension.

To identify both those at risk of future medical needs and those with current medical needs, the survey asked inmates whether they ever had a chronic condition and whether they currently had one.¹³¹ Five out of ten state and federal prisoners and local jail inmates reported ever having a chronic condition and four out of ten reported currently having a chronic condition.¹³² Almost a quarter of all prisoners and jail inmates reported ever having multiple

¹²⁷ See, e.g., Ekta Choudhary & Ambarish Vaidyanathan, *Heat Stress Illness Hospitalizations: Environmental Public Health Tracking Program, 20 States, 2001–2010*, 63 MORBIDITY & MORTALITY WKLY. REP. SURVEILLANCE SUMMARIES, Dec. 12, 2014, at 1, cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/ss/ss6313.pdf; NAT'L CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION RESEARCH FACILITY, CASE STUDY: IMPACTS AND ADAPTATION RESPONSES OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND COMMUNITIES TO HEATWAVES 44 (2010) (Austl.), nccarf.edu.au/business/sites/www.nccarf.edu.au.business/files/attached_files_publications/Pub_13_10_Southern_Cities_Heatwaves_-_Complete_Findings.pdf; ENVTL. PROT. AGENCY, EPA 430-B-06-005, EXCESSIVE HEAT EVENTS GUIDEBOOK 17 (2006), epa.gov/heatisland/about/pdf/EHEguide_final.pdf; *Heat-Related Deaths—United States, 1999–2003*, 55 MORBIDITY & MORTALITY WKLY. REP., 796, 797 tbl. (2006), stacks.cdc.gov/view/cdc/28686; Roy Sucholeiki, *Heatstroke*, 25 SEMINARS IN NEUROLOGY 307, 310 tbl.1 (2005); *Heatstroke Risk Factors*, MAYO CLINIC (July 12, 2014), mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/heat-stroke/basics/risk-factors/con-20032814; *Preventing Heat-Related Illness*, WISC. DEP'T OF HEALTH SERVS. (Jan. 16, 2014), dhs.wisconsin.gov/climate/weather/heatillness.htm; *Extreme Heat: A Prevention Guide to Promote Your Personal Health and Safety*, CTRS. FOR DISEASE CONTROL & PREVENTION, emergency.cdc.gov/disasters/extremeheat/heat_guide.asp (last visited Aug. 1, 2015).

¹²⁸ See *Heatstroke Risk Factors*, MAYO CLINIC (July 12, 2014), mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/heat-stroke/basics/risk-factors/con-20032814.

¹²⁹ See Roy Sucholeiki, *Heatstroke*, 25 SEMINARS IN NEUROLOGY 307, 310 tbl.1 (2005); Barbara K. Bailes & Kathleen Reeve, *Prevention of Heat-Related Illness*, J. FOR NURSE PRAC., Mar. 2007, at 161, 164 tbl.1.

¹³⁰ BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS, NCJ 248491, MEDICAL PROBLEMS OF STATE AND FEDERAL PRISONERS AND JAIL INMATES 1 (2015), bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/mpsfpj1112.pdf.

¹³¹ See *id.* at 2 (explaining rationale).

¹³² *Id.* at 5 tbl.3.

chronic conditions.¹³³ Table 2 shows the prevalence among prisoners and jail inmates of ever having or currently having one of several chronic conditions.

Condition	State & federal prisoners		Local jail inmates	
	<i>Ever</i>	<i>Current</i>	<i>Ever</i>	<i>Current</i>
High blood pressure/hypertension	30.2%	23.0%	26.3%	20.2%
Asthma	14.9%	11.9%	20.1%	15.6%
Heart-related problems	9.8%	5.1%	10.4%	6.0%
Diabetes/high blood sugar	9.0%	7.4%	7.2%	5.3%
Kidney-related problems	6.1%	3.4%	6.7%	3.8%
Stroke-related problems	1.8%	0.9%	2.3%	1.0%

Source: BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS, NCJ 248491, MEDICAL PROBLEMS OF STATE AND FEDERAL PRISONERS AND JAIL INMATES, 2011–12, at 3 tbl.1, 4 tbl.2, 21 app'x tbl.7 (2015), [bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/mpsfjpi1112.pdf](https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/mpsfjpi1112.pdf).

One unexpected finding was that among both prisoners and jail inmates the rates of ever having high blood pressure or diabetes had increased significantly since BJS last surveyed those populations, as had the rate among jail inmates of ever having asthma.¹³⁴ The rate of diabetes among prisoners and jail inmates had roughly doubled and the rate of hypertension was around one and a half times what earlier surveys showed.¹³⁵ Among jail inmates, the rate of

¹³³ *Id.* at 8.

¹³⁴ See *id.* at 6–7. Previously, the Bureau of Justice Statistics had conducted separate surveys of prisoners and jail inmates. It last surveyed prisoners in 2004 and jail inmates in 2002. See BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS, NCJ 221740, MEDICAL PROBLEMS OF PRISONERS (rev. 2008), [bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/mppp.pdf](https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/mppp.pdf); BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS, NCJ 210696, MEDICAL PROBLEMS OF JAIL INMATES (2006), [bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/mpji.pdf](https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/mpji.pdf).

¹³⁵ See BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS, NCJ 248491, MEDICAL PROBLEMS OF STATE AND FEDERAL PRISONERS AND JAIL INMATES, 2011–12, at 6–7 (2015), [bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/mpsfjpi1112.pdf](https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/mpsfjpi1112.pdf). Among prisoners, the rate of diabetes reported was 483 per 10,000 in 2004 and 899 per 10,000 in 2011–2012. Among jail inmates it was 361 per 10,000 in 2002 and 723 per 10,000 in 2011–2012. Among prisoners, the rate of hypertension reported was 2,093 per 10,000 in 2004 and 3,020 per 10,000 in 2011–2012. Among jail inmates it was 1,803 per 10,000 in 2002 and 2,626 per 10,000 in 2011–2012. The asthma rate reported by jail inmates was 1,502 per 10,000 in 2002 and 2,012 per 10,000 in 2011–2012. *Id.* at 6–7, & file mpsfjpi1112f03.csv (2015), available at [bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=5219](https://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=5219) (click on “Comma-delimited format (CSV)” to download data archive, then unzip downloaded archive “mpsfjpi1112.zip,” then open file “mpsfjpi1112f03.csv”).

asthma had gone up by about a third.¹³⁶ Noting that the newest survey had actually used more restrictive wording when asking about chronic conditions, BJS called these “true increases.”¹³⁷

Female inmates were significantly more likely to report ever having a chronic condition than males. Among state and federal prisoners, 65 percent of females and 50 percent of males reported ever having a chronic condition; among local jail inmates the respective percentages were 67 percent of females and 48 percent of males.¹³⁸ Prevalence of ever having a chronic condition also varied significantly by age: 73 percent of state and federal prisoners and 79 percent of local jail inmates age 50 or older reported ever having a chronic condition, compared to 28 percent of prisoners and 38 percent of jail inmates in the 18-to-24 age group.¹³⁹

The survey also found that clear majorities of prisoners and jail inmates were overweight, obese, or morbidly obese.¹⁴⁰ Male prisoners and jail inmates were more likely to be overweight than their female counterparts, but obesity and morbid obesity were significantly more prevalent among females than among males.¹⁴¹ Prisoners and jail inmates age 50 or older were much more likely to be overweight, obese, or morbidly obese than those in the 18-to-24 age group.¹⁴² As noted previously, excess body weight is a risk factor for increased susceptibility to heat stress.

¹³⁶ See BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS, NCJ 248491, MEDICAL PROBLEMS OF STATE AND FEDERAL PRISONERS AND JAIL INMATES, 2011–12, at 6–7 (2015), [bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/mpsfpi1112.pdf](https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/mpsfpi1112.pdf).

¹³⁷ *Id.* at 6.

¹³⁸ See *id.* at 5 tbl.3. Note that the demographic makeup of the prison population is not identical to the demographic makeup of the jail population. Consequently, the data reported above cannot be read to show that female jail inmates are more likely to report ever having a chronic condition than female prison inmates. This caveat applies to the data throughout this section.

¹³⁹ See *id.* at 5 tbl.3.

¹⁴⁰ Among prisoners, 46 percent were overweight, 26 percent were obese, and 2 percent were morbidly obese. The situation was slightly better for jail inmates: 39 percent were overweight, 20 percent were obese, and 2 percent were morbidly obese. *Id.* at 8 tbl.5. The survey used the body mass index to determine if a person was overweight (BMI of 25.0 to 29.9), obese (BMI of 30.0 to 39.9), or morbidly obese (BMI of 40 or greater). *Id.* at 15.

¹⁴¹ Among male prisoners, 47 percent were overweight, 25 percent were obese, and 2 percent were morbidly obese. Among female prisoners, 35 percent were overweight, 37 percent were obese, and 6 percent were morbidly obese. With regard to jail inmates, among males 40 percent were overweight, 19 percent were obese, and 1 percent were morbidly obese. Among females, 32 percent were overweight, 29 percent were obese, and 8 percent were morbidly obese. *Id.* at 17 app. tbl.2–3.

¹⁴² Nearly 80 percent of prisoners and 63 percent of jail inmates age 50 or over were at least overweight, compared to 57 percent of prisoners and 46 percent of jail inmates age 18 to 24. *Id.* at 17 app. tbl.2–3.

2.3.3.4 Drug Use

The BJS health survey found that 66 percent of prisoners and 40 percent of jail inmates with current chronic conditions were taking prescription medication.¹⁴³ Certain drugs can interfere with thermoregulation, the body's ability to keep internal temperature around 98.6°F.¹⁴⁴ Other drugs can increase metabolic heat production, constrict blood vessels, impair sweating, and have other effects that raise the risk of heat-related illness. Inmates (and correctional officers) who take any of these drugs may be more susceptible to adverse health consequences of heat and should be closely monitored during extreme heat events. A federal court of appeals recently upheld district court orders that pretrial detainees taking psychotropic drugs, which are among those that compromise thermoregulation, be held in cells where temperatures do not exceed 85°F.¹⁴⁵

Anticholinergic drugs and drugs that have anticholinergic effects inhibit sweating, reducing the body's ability to eliminate excess heat.¹⁴⁶ These medicines include some antihistamines,¹⁴⁷ parkinsonism medications, belladonna alkaloids such as atropine and scopolamine,

¹⁴³ *Id.* at 10 tbl.7. Among those with chronic conditions who were not taking prescription medication, 20 percent of prisoners and 39 percent of jail inmates explained that they had not seen a doctor about their condition. *Id.*

¹⁴⁴ See K. C. Mendoza & J. D. Griffin, *Thermoregulation*, in *ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BEHAVIORAL NEUROSCIENCE* 400, 400 (George F. Koob et al. eds. 2010). For detailed discussions of the mechanisms by which drugs interfere with thermoregulation, see generally Peter Lomax & Eduard Schönbaum, *The Effects of Drugs on Thermoregulation During Exposure to Hot Environments*, in 115 *PROGRESS IN BRAIN RESEARCH* 193–204 (H. S. Sharma & J. Westman eds., 1998); Wesley G. Clark & J. M. Lipton, *Drug-Related Heatstroke*, 26 *PHARMACOLOGY & THERAPEUTICS* 345–88 (1984).

¹⁴⁵ See *Graves v. Arpaio*, 623 F.3d 1043, 1049 (9th Cir. 2010) (“Accepting the district court’s factual finding that temperatures in excess of 85°F greatly increase the risk of heat-related illness for pretrial detainees taking psychotropic medications, it follows that the Eighth Amendment prohibits housing such pretrial detainees in areas where the temperature exceeds 85°F.”).

¹⁴⁶ See Mary Linda Stotter Cuddy, *The Effects of Drugs on Thermoregulation*, 15 *AACN CLINICAL ISSUES* 238, 242–43 (2004); Mauricio Martinez et al., *Drug-Associated Heat Stroke*, 95 *S. MED. J.* 799, 801 (2002).

¹⁴⁷ A recent study of older prisoners in Texas found a high incidence of inappropriate prescription and use of antihistamines. See Brie A. Williams et al., *Medication Prescribing Practices for Older Prisoners in the Texas Prison System*, 100 *AM. J. OF PUB. HEALTH* 756–60 (2010), [ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PMC/articles/PMC2836339/pdf/756.pdf](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PMC/articles/PMC2836339/pdf/756.pdf).

neuroleptics (a broad category of antipsychotics), antispasmodics, bronchodilators, and tricyclic antidepressants.¹⁴⁸

Many antipsychotic drugs, which are widely used in corrections, can affect central thermoregulatory processes, causing the body to overheat by reducing cutaneous blood flow, and can also have anticholinergic effects.¹⁴⁹ Among these are phenothiazines, thioxanthenes, and butyrophenones.¹⁵⁰ Clozapine, used to treat schizophrenia, is also associated with increased incidence of heatstroke.¹⁵¹ According to an internal report by the University of Texas Medical Branch, which provides health care to Texas inmates, nearly 80% of the patients on its mental health caseload in January 2010 were being treated with psychotropic medications.¹⁵²

Sympathomimetic drugs, a group of medications that includes amphetamines, methamphetamines, ephedrine, and pseudoephedrine, elevate body temperatures, constrict blood vessels (reducing the body's ability to shed excess heat), and interfere with the thermoregulatory process at a basic level.¹⁵³

Diuretic medications, which promote the excretion of water through urination, can cause dehydration, a particular danger in conditions of extreme heat.¹⁵⁴ Monoamine oxidase inhibitors, benztropine, trifluoperazine, and ephedra-containing dietary supplements raise

¹⁴⁸ See Mary Linda Stotter Cuddy, *The Effects of Drugs on Thermoregulation*, 15 AACN CLINICAL ISSUES 238, 243, 244 tbl.1 (2004); Mauricio Martinez et al., *Drug-Associated Heat Stroke*, 95 S. MED. J. 799, 801 (2002); Peter Lomax & Eduard Schönbaum, *The Effects of Drugs on Thermoregulation During Exposure to Hot Environments*, in 115 PROGRESS IN BRAIN RESEARCH 193, 199 (H. S. Sharma & J. Westman eds., 1998).

¹⁴⁹ See Mauricio Martinez et al., *Drug-Associated Heat Stroke*, 95 S. MED. J. 799, 801 (2002).

¹⁵⁰ See *id.* at 801–802; Peter Lomax & Eduard Schönbaum, *The Effects of Drugs on Thermoregulation During Exposure to Hot Environments*, in 115 PROGRESS IN BRAIN RESEARCH 193, 197 (H. S. Sharma & J. Westman eds., 1998).

¹⁵¹ See Jeffrey S. S. Kwok & Thomas Y. K. Chan, *Recurrent Heat-Related Illnesses During Antipsychotic Treatment*, 39 ANNALS PHARMACOTHERAPY 1940, 1941 (2005).

¹⁵² BEN G. RAIMER ET AL., HEALTH CARE IN THE TEXAS PRISON SYSTEM: A LOOMING FISCAL CRISIS 5 (2010), available at utmbhealth.com/doc/Page.asp?PageID=DOC000496. The report noted that “[m]ore than 864,000 prescriptions for psychotropic medications were filled for TDCJ offenders in FY 2009, representing an increase of nearly 114% since FY 2002.” *Id.*

¹⁵³ See Mary Linda Stotter Cuddy, *The Effects of Drugs on Thermoregulation*, 15 AACN CLINICAL ISSUES 238, 242 (2004); Mauricio Martinez et al., *Drug-Associated Heat Stroke*, 95 S. MED. J. 799, 801 (2002).

¹⁵⁴ See, e.g., Jeffrey S. S. Kwok & Thomas Y. K. Chan, *Recurrent Heat-Related Illnesses During Antipsychotic Treatment*, 39 ANNALS PHARMACOTHERAPY 1940, 1941 (2005).

body temperatures by increasing metabolism.¹⁵⁵ Other medications and substances that may contribute to heat-related illness include lithium and some anticonvulsants, antiemetics, benzodiazepines, beta blockers, calcium-channel blockers, laxatives, stimulants for attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder, tranquilizers, and vasoconstrictors.¹⁵⁶

Some illegal drugs, such as cocaine and ecstasy, also raise the risk of suffering heat-related illness.¹⁵⁷ While correctional departments face practical challenges gauging prevalence of illegal drug use within their facilities, and may have disincentives to acknowledge that it takes place at all, they should at least be aware of its implications for inmate health during periods of elevated temperatures.¹⁵⁸

2.4 Correctional Staff Population

One in nine state employees works in a prison.¹⁵⁹ For correctional officers (COs), workplace conditions are in large part the same as inmate housing conditions. Thus, rising indoor temperatures present both correctional issues and labor issues. This section provides an overview of the CO population in US prisons and jails.

2.4.1 Size

The Occupational Outlook Handbook, put out by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, says that COs held roughly 469,500 jobs in 2012, though it does not break this number down at all or

¹⁵⁵ See Mary Linda Stotter Cuddy, *The Effects of Drugs on Thermoregulation*, 15 AACN CLINICAL ISSUES 238, 242–43 (2004); Theresa Pluth Yeo, *Heat Stroke: A Comprehensive Review*, 15 AACN CLINICAL ISSUES 280, 283 tbl.1 (2004).

¹⁵⁶ See *Heatstroke Risk Factors*, MAYO CLINIC (July 12, 2014), mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/heat-stroke/basics/risk-factors/con-20032814; *Preventing Heat-Related Illness*, WISC. DEP'T OF HEALTH SERVS. (Jan. 16, 2014), dhs.wisconsin.gov/climate/weather/heatillness.htm; James L. Glazer, *Management of Heatstroke and Heat Exhaustion*, 71 AM. FAM. PHYSICIAN 2133, 2135 tbl.1 (2005), aafp.org/afp/2005/0601/p2133.pdf; Mary Linda Stotter Cuddy, *The Effects of Drugs on Thermoregulation*, 15 AACN CLINICAL ISSUES 238, 243 (2004).

¹⁵⁷ See, e.g., Theresa Pluth Yeo, *Heat Stroke: A Comprehensive Review*, 15 AACN CLINICAL ISSUES 280, 283 tbl.1, 284 (2004); Peter Lomax & Eduard Schönbaum, *The Effects of Drugs on Thermoregulation During Exposure to Hot Environments*, in 115 PROGRESS IN BRAIN RESEARCH 193, 198, 200–202 (H. S. Sharma & J. Westman eds., 1998).

¹⁵⁸ The same certainly goes for illegal drug use by correctional officers.

¹⁵⁹ ROBERT A. FERGUSON, *INFERNO: AN ANATOMY OF AMERICAN PUNISHMENT* 3 (2014).

indicate its source.¹⁶⁰ The Bureau of Justice Statistics' Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities and Census of Jails both provide some data on the number of people who work in state and federal facilities, though, as noted earlier, neither census has been updated recently. The Jails in Indian Country series is more current.

The 2005 Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities found that about 420,000 employees were working in such facilities at the end of 2005.¹⁶¹ Of these, 295,000—roughly two-thirds—were COs, supervisors, and others who worked in direct contact with inmates and therefore worked at least some of the time in the same environment in which inmates lived.¹⁶² The 2006 Census of Jails counted around 231,500 jail employees.¹⁶³ The 2013 Jails in Indian Country survey identified 1,642 employees working in 73 facilities, 1,106 of them (again, about two-thirds) in direct contact with inmates at least half of the time.¹⁶⁴

2.4.2 Health

Information about COs' physical health is not easy to come by even though, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, "correctional officers have one of the highest rates of injuries and illnesses of all occupations" because of exposure to violence and contagious diseases in the workplace.¹⁶⁵ Chronic illnesses and drug use (both legal and illegal) certainly put some correctional workers at greater risk of suffering heat stress. COs who work in facilities that lack air conditioning may be at greater risk than inmates because they may be more physically active

¹⁶⁰ See *Correctional Officers*, in BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK HANDBOOK, 2014–15 EDITION (2014), [bls.gov/ooh/protective-service/correctional-officers.htm](https://www.bls.gov/ooh/protective-service/correctional-officers.htm).

¹⁶¹ See BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS, NCJ 222182, CENSUS OF STATE AND FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES, 2005, at 20 app. tbl.12 (2008), [bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/csfcf05.pdf](https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/csfcf05.pdf). Since numbers were not reported for several facilities, the actual number of correctional employees was higher. The Bureau of Justice Statistics estimated the actual total to be approximately 445,055. See *id.* at 7, 20 app. tbl.12.

¹⁶² See *id.* at 4, 20 app. tbl.12.

¹⁶³ See BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS, NCJ 230188, CENSUS OF JAIL FACILITIES, 2006, at 23 tbl.12 (2011), [bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cjf06.pdf](https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cjf06.pdf). The Bureau of Justice Statistics estimated the actual total to be closer to 234,000. See *id.* at 23 tbl.12, 27.

¹⁶⁴ See BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS, NCJ 247017, JAILS IN INDIAN COUNTRY, 2013, at 7 (2014), [bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/jic13.pdf](https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/jic13.pdf).

¹⁶⁵ *Correctional Officers*, in BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK HANDBOOK, 2014–15 EDITION (2014), [bls.gov/ooh/protective-service/correctional-officers.htm](https://www.bls.gov/ooh/protective-service/correctional-officers.htm) (Work Environment tab).

and burdened by heavier clothing and work equipment, all of which may result in rapid accumulation of metabolic heat.¹⁶⁶

Texas COs have sounded alarms about the deleterious impact on their health from working in the state's prisons, which generally lack air conditioning. In a 2013 op-ed piece that ran in the *New York Times*, union leader Lance Lowry described seeing fellow officers "pass out from the heat" and noted that during the previous year, "92 state correctional officers reported heat-related illnesses as a result of working in prisons lacking climate control."¹⁶⁷ According to Lowry,

a physician's examination isn't required for applicants—even though they'll be expected to work in a physically demanding job up to 12 hours a day, sometimes in heavy Kevlar vests, often in extreme heat. And just as the inmate population is aging, the officer population is getting older, too: with the economic downturn, we've seen retired officers returning to the job. I once worked with an officer who was 82 years old. Like the older inmates, many of these older officers take medications that make them particularly sensitive to the heat, including antidepressants and diuretics to control high blood pressure.¹⁶⁸

The paucity of information on COs' physical health, particularly as it relates to their susceptibility to heat stress, makes it difficult to gauge what adaptive measures may be needed to ensure their wellbeing. Accounts like those of Lowry, however, underline the potential risks to the correctional workforce from working in inadequately cooled environments. It goes without saying that when COs succumb to heat stress, more is at stake than their own health.

¹⁶⁶ See Sheila Arbury et al., *Heat Illness and Death Among Workers: United States, 2012–2013*, 63 MORBIDITY & MORTALITY WKLY. REP. 661, 662 (2014), cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/wk/mm6331.pdf ("Heat-related deaths often occur in occupations in which workers are performing tasks in hot environments, causing them to build metabolic heat faster than their bodies can release heat and cool down.").

¹⁶⁷ Lance Lowry, Opinion, *In Texas, Inmates and Officers Swelter*, N.Y. TIMES, Nov. 22, 2013, at A29, nytimes.com/2013/11/22/opinion/in-texas-inmates-and-officers-swelter.html.

¹⁶⁸ *Id.* (paragraph break omitted).

2.5 Correctional Reforms

Starting around 2007, concerns about rising correctional costs, prison overcrowding (particularly in California), and growing doubts about the efficacy of mass incarceration began to provide the impetus for what has become a significant wave of reform in corrections.¹⁶⁹ Many states have followed a “justice reinvestment” approach to correctional reform, redirecting correctional dollars into evidence-based policies and practices shown to improve public safety while reducing incarceration rates.¹⁷⁰ States have revisited sentencing policies, including those that imposed mandatory minimums and required enhanced sentences for repeat offenders. They have focused attention and resources on alternatives to incarceration for low-level offenses, including drug and mental-health treatment. They have streamlined the parole process and invested in more effective probation and parole supervision aimed at getting former prisoners back on their feet without reoffending.¹⁷¹ For the most part, these reforms have enjoyed bipartisan backing and public support. In 2010, the Bureau of Justice Assistance, part of the US Department of Justice, and the Public Safety Performance Project at the Pew Charitable Trusts partnered to launch the Justice Reinvestment Initiative, which works with a number of

¹⁶⁹ Some advocates of reform worry that current policy discussions have marginalized concerns such as racial equity, human rights, and basic fairness, noting that an improving economy could undercut the appetite for reform. *See, e.g.*, OPPORTUNITY AGENDA, AN OVERVIEW OF PUBLIC OPINION AND DISCOURSE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE ISSUES 3 (2014), opportunityagenda.org/files/field_file/2014.08.23-CriminalJusticeReport-FINAL_0.pdf (“The almost exclusive focus on fiscal concerns as the justification for reform is problematic, as is the absence of a long-term vision of what a model criminal justice system would look like.”).

¹⁷⁰ So-called justice reinvestment states include Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Georgia, Hawai‘i, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, and West Virginia. *See Justice Reinvestment*, JUST. CTR., csgjusticecenter.org/jr (last visited Aug. 1, 2015) (click on “States”).

¹⁷¹ For a helpful chart showing a long list of policy reforms and identifying by year which have been adopted by specific states, see *Sentencing and Corrections Reforms in Justice Reinvestment States*, PEW CHARITABLE TRUSTS (May 2014), pewtrusts.org/~media/Assets/2013/PSPP_Sentencing_and_Corrections_Reform_Matrix.pdf.

other public and private organizations to provide technical assistance to states and localities as they design and implement such data-driven reforms.¹⁷²

Even though the need to adapt corrections in the face of climate change has not informed these recent reforms, policies that can reduce the size of the incarcerated population without compromising public safety contribute to the adaptation cause. Simply put, the smaller the number of people held in jails and prisons, the easier it will be to protect the inmate population and the correctional workforce and to maintain the facilities of confinement as temperatures rise.

2.6 Structural Vulnerabilities to Extreme Heat

The risks that extreme heat presents to the correctional sector reflect the particular characteristics surveyed above. Its greatest vulnerability by far is its vast population of inmates, with their elevated susceptibility to heat-related illness and limited capacity to care for themselves. Rising temperatures also jeopardize the correctional officers who must perform difficult and stressful work in the same conditions in which inmates live. Electrical systems and other critical components of penal facilities themselves may also be threatened by extreme heat.¹⁷³

The challenge of protecting inmates from heat and other harmful impacts of climate change is made all the more difficult by structural factors over which correctional departments have little or no control. No matter how many inmates are placed in correctional custody, no matter how long they are sentenced to remain in custody, no matter how unhealthy they may be, no matter what particular security risks they may pose, correctional departments must be prepared to ensure their basic wellbeing, whatever the cost, notwithstanding scarce financial resources and often inadequate facilities.

¹⁷² See *What Is JRI?*, BUREAU JUST. ASSISTANCE, bja.gov/programs/justicereinvestment/what_is_jri.html (last visited Aug. 1, 2015); *Public Safety Performance Project*, PEW CHARITABLE TRUSTS, pewtrusts.org/en/projects/public-safety-performance-project (last visited Aug. 1, 2015).

¹⁷³ For a discussion of the impacts of heat waves on the electricity generating sector and recommendations for adaptation to minimize those impacts, see SOFIA AIVALIOTI, *ELECTRICITY SECTOR ADAPTATION TO HEAT WAVES* (2015), web.law.columbia.edu/sites/default/files/microsites/climate-change/white_paper_-_electricity_sector_adaptation_to_heat_waves.pdf

This section has provided an overview of the structural features of corrections such as the populations of inmates and correctional officers and the facilities in which inmates are housed. The next section explores legal considerations that shape the challenges posed by heat and other impacts of climate change, as well as the options available for meeting those challenges.

3 HEAT, CORRECTIONS, AND THE LAW

Like any division of government, the correctional sector needs to adapt to our changing climate so it can continue to fulfill its essential functions. Beyond that basic motive for adaptation, a number of legal considerations arise in the case of corrections that present further reasons to adapt. Some of these are unique to corrections, others not. Many amount to, in effect, another form of vulnerability to climate change that correctional departments face. While these legal vulnerabilities may be less tangible than physical or technological vulnerabilities such as the inability to maintain acceptable interior temperatures during heat waves or the location of prisons on flood plains, they are no less pressing.

3.1 Inmate Litigation

Inmates and their advocates have long looked to the courts for protection against dangerous or unjustly harsh conditions of confinement. Both constitutional and statutory claims can compel correctional departments to implement reforms in how they house and care for inmates. As temperatures rise with the changing climate, correctional departments can expect to see an increase in heat-based litigation.

3.1.1 Constitutional Claims

Corrections is by far the largest on a very short list of sectors for which the failure to adapt has constitutional implications.¹⁷⁴ This exceptional legal vulnerability provides a strong incentive for adaptation.

¹⁷⁴ As discussed below, taking people into custody triggers constitutional duties of care. Outside the correctional context, this occurs in very limited circumstances, such as when people are detained following arrest, *Revere v. Massachusetts General Hospital*, 463 U.S. 239, 244–45 (1983), and when individuals are involuntarily committed, *Youngberg v. Romeo*, 457 U.S. 307, 315–16 (1982).

The Eighth Amendment to the United States Constitution forbids cruel and unusual punishment.¹⁷⁵ This guarantee embodies “broad and idealistic concepts of dignity, civilized standards, humanity and decency,”¹⁷⁶ and requires that penal measures conform to “the evolving standards of decency that mark the progress of a maturing society.”¹⁷⁷ “It is undisputed that the treatment a prisoner receives in prison and the conditions under which he is confined are subject to scrutiny under the Eighth Amendment.”¹⁷⁸ Conditions of confinement may be “restrictive and even harsh,” and “the Constitution does not mandate comfortable prisons.”¹⁷⁹ But inmates may not be held in conditions that deprive them of “the minimal civilized measure of life’s necessities.”¹⁸⁰

In 1991, the United States Supreme Court recognized warmth as one such essential human need and observed that “a low cell temperature at night combined with a failure to issue blankets” could amount to an Eighth Amendment violation.¹⁸¹ Since then, numerous federal courts have applied the same logic to allegations of a failure to protect inmates against excessive heat, recognizing that allowing inmates to be exposed to such extreme temperatures may constitute cruel and unusual punishment.¹⁸²

Unlike the prison population, which consists primarily of offenders who have been convicted and sentenced to a term of confinement, much of the jail population is made up of people who have not yet stood trial. Because those individuals are not in custody for the purpose of punishment, the Eighth Amendment does not apply to them.¹⁸³ Instead, the Due

¹⁷⁵ U.S. CONST. amend. VIII. The Cruel and Unusual Punishments Clause applies to the states by way of the Fourteenth Amendment. *Robinson v. California*, 370 U.S. 660, 675 (1962).

¹⁷⁶ *Estelle v. Gamble*, 429 U.S. 97, 102 (1976) (quoting *Jackson v. Bishop*, 404 F.2d 571, 579 (8th Cir. 1968)).

¹⁷⁷ *Trop v. Dulles*, 356 U.S. 86, 101 (1958).

¹⁷⁸ *Helling v. McKinney*, 509 U.S. 25, 31 (1993).

¹⁷⁹ *Rhodes v. Chapman*, 452 U.S. 337, 347–48 (1981).

¹⁸⁰ *Id.* at 347.

¹⁸¹ *Wilson v. Seiter*, 501 U.S. 294, 304 (1991).

¹⁸² *E.g.*, *Walker v. Schult*, 717 F.3d 119, 128 (2d Cir. 2013); *Blackmon v. Garza*, 484 F. App’x 866, 870–72 (5th Cir. 2012); *Hathaway v. Holder*, 491 F. App’x 207, 208 (2d Cir. 2012); *Graves v. Arpaio*, 623 F.3d 1043, 1049 (9th Cir. 2010); *Vasquez v. Frank*, 209 F. App’x 538, 541 (7th Cir. 2006); *Hearns v. Terhune*, 413 F.3d 1036, 1043 (9th Cir. 2005); *Chandler v. Crosby*, 379 F.3d 1278, 1294 (11th Cir. 2004); *Gates v. Cook*, 376 F.3d 323, 340 (5th Cir. 2004); *Wilson v. Seiter*, 893 F.2d 861, 865 (6th Cir. 1990), *vacated on other grounds*, 501 U.S. 294 (1991).

¹⁸³ *See City of Revere v. Mass. Gen. Hosp.*, 463 U.S. 239, 244 (1983).

Process Clauses of the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments protect federal and state pretrial detainees, respectively, from mistreatment while in custody.¹⁸⁴

[W]hen the State takes a person into its custody and holds him there against his will, the Constitution imposes upon it a corresponding duty to assume some responsibility for his safety and general well-being. . . . The rationale for this principle is simple enough: when the State by the affirmative exercise of its power so restrains an individual's liberty that it renders him unable to care for himself, and at the same time fails to provide for his basic human needs—*e.g.*, food, clothing, shelter, medical care, and reasonable safety—it transgresses the substantive limits on state action set by the Eighth Amendment and the Due Process Clause.¹⁸⁵

Indeed, “the due process rights of a [pretrial detainee] . . . are at least as great as the Eighth Amendment protections available to a convicted prisoner.”¹⁸⁶

Current inmates and detainees, as well as former inmates, can assert claims based on allegedly unconstitutional conditions of confinement.¹⁸⁷ The survivors of deceased inmates can bring such claims as well.¹⁸⁸

As temperatures inside correctional facilities rise with climate change, constitutional claims brought by inmates and their survivors will become more common and will arise in jurisdictions that did not previously see litigation concerning extreme heat conditions. Correctional departments that fail to adapt to the changing climate will become increasingly vulnerable to such suits. On the other hand, correctional departments that make diligent

¹⁸⁴ *E.g., id.*; *Bistran v. Levi*, 696 F.3d 352, 367 (3d Cir. 2012); *Caiozzo v. Koreman*, 581 F.3d 63, 69 (2d Cir. 2009).

¹⁸⁵ *DeShaney v. Winnebago Cty. Dep't of Soc. Servs.*, 489 U.S. 189, 199–200 (1989) (citations omitted).

¹⁸⁶ *Mass. Gen. Hosp.*, 463 U.S. at 244.

¹⁸⁷ *See, e.g., Hope v. Pelzer*, 536 U.S. 730, 733 (2002) (suit brought by former inmate).

¹⁸⁸ As of August 2015, the survivors of numerous deceased Texas inmates alleged to have died in custody because of exposure to extreme heat had suits pending in US District Court for the Southern District of Texas. *See Bailey v. Livingston*, No. 4:14-cv-1698; *Caddell v. Livingston*, 4:14-cv-3323; *Hinojosa v. Livingston*, No. 4:14-cv-3311; *Martone v. Livingston*, No. 4:13-cv-3369; *McCollum v. Livingston*, No. 4:14-cv-3253; *Webb v. Livingston*, No. 4:14-cv-3302.

adaptation efforts can reduce if not eliminate their exposure in two ways. First, and most obviously, successful adaptation can prevent or rectify unconstitutional conditions of confinement.¹⁸⁹ Second, even partially successful adaptation efforts may defeat this kind of suit by making it impossible for litigants to prove their cases.

To prevail on a claim that particular conditions of confinement violate the Constitution, a plaintiff must establish two elements, whether proceeding under the Cruel and Unusual Punishments Clause of the Eighth Amendment or under the Due Process Clause of the Fifth or Fourteenth Amendment.¹⁹⁰ First, a plaintiff must show that the challenged conditions, “alone, or in combination,”¹⁹¹ objectively pose a “substantial risk of harm,”¹⁹² even if no harm has yet occurred.¹⁹³ Second, a plaintiff must show that state officials were “subjectively aware of the risk” and, despite that knowledge, acted or failed to act with “deliberate indifference” to the danger presented to the health or safety of inmates.¹⁹⁴ Robust adaptation efforts could make it impossible for inmates or their survivors to make this second necessary showing, since “prison officials who actually knew of a substantial risk to inmate health or safety may be found free from liability if they responded reasonably to the risk, even if the harm ultimately was not averted.”¹⁹⁵

Defending against constitutional claims is expensive. On top of their own litigation costs, which may include hiring outside counsel and expert witnesses, defendants must pay the legal

¹⁸⁹ Note, however, that actual harm already suffered due to conditions that have since been remedied could still provide the basis for an award of monetary damages.

¹⁹⁰ *E.g.*, *King v. Kramer*, 763 F.3d 635, 640 (7th Cir. 2014); *Jackson v. Buckman*, 756 F.3d 1060, 1065–66 (8th Cir. 2014); *Doe v. Robertson*, 751 F.3d 383, 387–88 (5th Cir. 2014); *Keith v. DeKalb County*, 749 F.3d 1034, 1044 n.35 (11th Cir. 2014); *Thomas v. Cumberland Cty.*, 749 F.3d 217, 223 n.4 (3d Cir. 2014); *Caiozzo v. Koreman*, 581 F.3d 63, 71 (2d Cir. 2009).

¹⁹¹ *Rhodes v. Chapman*, 452 U.S. 337, 347 (1981).

¹⁹² *Farmer v. Brennan*, 511 U.S. 825, 834 (1994).

¹⁹³ *See Helling v. McKinney*, 509 U.S. 25, 32–33 (1993) (rejecting argument Eighth Amendment “does not protect against prison conditions that merely threaten to cause health problems in the future, no matter how grave and imminent the threat”).

¹⁹⁴ *Farmer*, 511 U.S. at 829. Subjective awareness of a risk may be inferred where the risk of harm is obvious. *Hope v. Pelzer*, 536 U.S. 730, 738 (2002).

¹⁹⁵ *Farmer*, 511 U.S. at 844.

fees of successful plaintiffs and any money damages that are awarded.¹⁹⁶ They also face the possibility of having to implement court-ordered reforms, which can involve considerable expense and may force them to take measures beyond those they would have chosen had they proactively addressed excessive heat conditions.

Ironically, however, having to comply with court orders can push underfunded correctional departments toward the front of the line for state spending. State legislatures that might otherwise resist spending on correctional institutions have little choice in the matter when a court has ordered corrective measures to cure a constitutional violation. Simply put, “the lack of adequate funds cannot justify unconstitutional treatment of prisoners.”¹⁹⁷

In order to understand how these legal principles can apply in the context of rising temperatures due to climate change, it is helpful to examine cases in which inmates brought constitutional claims based on their confinement in conditions of high heat and humidity. The following two examples of Eighth Amendment litigation come from Mississippi and Louisiana, states where extreme heat is no theoretical future possibility. Both states are within the Fifth Circuit of the federal court system and the plaintiffs in both cases happened to be inmates on death row. Neither of those facts, however, made the legal issues or their analysis atypical.

3.1.1.1 Example 1: Mississippi State Penitentiary in Parchman, Unit 32

In 2002, Willie Russell, an inmate on Mississippi’s death row, Unit 32-C¹⁹⁸ of the Mississippi State Penitentiary in Parchman, filed a class-action suit in US District Court against officials of the Mississippi Department of Corrections (MDOC), alleging that extreme temperatures and

¹⁹⁶ Courts typically exercise the discretion that the Civil Rights Attorney’s Fees Act of 1976, 42 U.S.C. § 1988(b) (2015), gives them to award attorneys’ fees and expenses to plaintiffs who prevail on constitutional claims brought, as these cases are, under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Courts can also require defendants to pay the fees of experts retained by successful plaintiffs. § 1988(c). The Prison Litigation Reform Act also provides for awards of attorneys’ fees, subject to certain limits. *See* 42 U.S.C. § 1997e(d) (2015).

¹⁹⁷ *Johnson v. Bowers*, 884 F.2d 1053, 1055 (8th Cir. 1989) (citing *Campbell v. Cauthron*, 623 F.2d 503, 508 (8th Cir. 1980)). *See also, e.g., Smith v. Sullivan*, 611 F.2d 1039, 1043–44 (5th Cir. 1980) (“inadequate funding will not excuse the perpetuation of unconstitutional conditions of confinement”); *Detainees of Brooklyn House of Det. for Men v. Malcolm*, 520 F.2d 392, 399 (2d Cir. 1975) (“Inadequate resources of finances can never be an excuse for depriving detainees of their constitutional rights.”).

¹⁹⁸ Unit 32-C was a section of Unit 32, Mississippi’s supermax facility, which opened in 1990.

humidity, an uncontrolled mosquito infestation, and other conditions on death row subjected him and his fellow inmates to cruel and unusual punishment.¹⁹⁹ Based on the evidence presented at a bench trial, the trial judge made the following findings of fact with regard to temperature, humidity, and mosquitos:

The summer temperatures in the Mississippi Delta average in the nineties with high humidity, and Unit 32, for the most part, is not an air-conditioned facility. . . . There are industrial type fans in the hallways to help with air circulation, and most inmates have smaller fans. Relief from the heat can be obtained by keeping the windows open in the cell using fans [sic]. However, keeping the windows open increases the mosquito population in the cells Generally, the ambient temperature in the cells is within reasonable limits except during the summer months. The court finds that the ventilation in Unit 32–C is inadequate to afford prisoners a minimal level of comfort during the summer months. While temperatures obviously run high during the summer months in Mississippi, inmates on lockdown status, such as the inmates on Death Row, must rely on the Mississippi Department of Corrections for minimal relief. The probability of heat-related illness is extreme at Unit 32–C, and is dramatically more so for mentally ill inmates who often do not take appropriate behavioral steps to deal with the heat. Also, the medications commonly given to treat various medical problems interfere with the body’s ability to maintain a normal temperature. The inmates are not afforded extra showers, ice water, or fans if they don’t have fans when the heat index is 90 or above. The court finds that the heat problem extends to all of Unit 32 and possibly throughout Parchman.

The heat problem also exacerbates the problem of pest control. Mosquitoes in Mississippi and the Delta, in particular, are a problem that cannot be eliminated. The court finds, however, that the problem must be addressed and the impact lessened, especially with the incidence of West Nile virus, a mosquito-

¹⁹⁹ See *Russell v. Johnson*, No. 1:02-cv-261, 2003 WL 22208029, *1 (N.D. Miss. May 21, 2003).

born disease, increasing in Mississippi. The court finds that inadequate screening on the cell windows causes the inmates to choose between suffering from the heat or increasing the mosquitoes in their cells. The problems of heat and mosquitoes must be addressed to provide the plaintiffs with conditions that would meet minimal constitutional standards.²⁰⁰

The trial court found that such conditions posed a substantial risk of serious harm and that MDOC officials knew of this risk because it was obvious.²⁰¹ Implicitly finding that the officials' acts or omissions in light of this knowledge demonstrated deliberate indifference, the court concluded that the heat and other challenged conditions constituted cruel and unusual punishment.²⁰²

Turning to remedies, the trial court ordered prison officials to closely monitor the heat index—a combined measure of air temperature and relative humidity²⁰³—in the individual housing tiers.²⁰⁴

If the heat index reaches 90 degrees or above, the defendants will insure that each cell is equipped with a fan, that ice water is available to each inmate, and that each inmate may take one shower during each day when the heat index is 90 degrees or above. As an alternative, the defendants may provide fans, ice water, and daily showers during the months of May through September.²⁰⁵

²⁰⁰ *Id.* at *2–3 (subheading omitted).

²⁰¹ *Id.* at *5.

²⁰² *See id.* at *5 (applying *Farmer* deliberate-indifference test); *see also* *Gates v. Cook*, 376 F.3d 323, 335 (5th Cir. 2004) (noting that *Russell* court found deliberate indifference). While commending the state officials for obtaining accreditation of the Mississippi State Penitentiary by the American Correctional Association during the course of the litigation, the court dismissed the notion that accreditation might moot the issues in the case or insure that conditions at the facility were constitutional. *See Russell*, 2003 WL 22208029, at *2, *5 (citing *Friends of the Earth, Inc. v. Laidlaw Envtl. Servs., Inc.*, 528 U.S. 167, 190 (2002)).

²⁰³ *See, e.g., Heat Index*, NAT'L WEATHER SERV., srh.weather.gov/jetstream/global/hi.htm (last modified Oct. 21, 2011).

²⁰⁴ *See Russell*, 2003 WL 22208029, at *5.

²⁰⁵ *Id.* The court also ordered the defendants to “insure that all cell windows are repaired and screened with 18 gauge window screen or better.” *Id.*

The court cautioned state officials that it would not consider “monetary considerations . . . as a legitimate reason for non-compliance.”²⁰⁶ The court also ordered the state to pay the plaintiffs’ reasonable attorneys’ fees and expenses.²⁰⁷

The Mississippi defendants made a number of arguments on appeal, including that much of the injunctive relief was not required because MDOC was “already meeting, intending to meet, or attempting to meet the standards enunciated by the trial court”; that Parchman’s accreditation by the American Correctional Association (ACA) proved that conditions at the facility did not violate the Eighth Amendment; that none of the injunctions was based on an Eighth Amendment violation; and that no Unit 32-C inmate had ever suffered a serious heat-related illness.²⁰⁸ The US Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit rejected all these arguments and held that the constitutional violations, including the heat and mosquito conditions, justified the specific injunctive relief ordered.²⁰⁹

On the issue of whether the injunctive relief was necessary, the Fifth Circuit noted that a defendant’s voluntary conduct can moot a case only under very narrow circumstances, when a defendant meets the “heavy burden” of persuading a court that it is “absolutely clear” that the underlying wrongful conduct cannot reasonably be expected to recur.²¹⁰ The court concluded that the prison officials had not met that heavy burden.²¹¹ Regarding Parchman’s ACA accreditation, the court acknowledged that compliance with ACA standards was not irrelevant but declared it “absurd to suggest that the federal courts should subvert their judgment as to alleged Eighth Amendment violations to the ACA whenever it has relevant standards.”²¹²

²⁰⁶ *Id.* at *6, *8.

²⁰⁷ *Id.* at *8.

²⁰⁸ See *Gates v. Cook*, 376 F.3d 323, 337, 339–40 (5th Cir. 2004). Because *Russell* was consolidated with *Gates*, a pre-existing class action, after the plaintiff class in *Russell* was certified as a subclass of *Gates*, the case had a new party designation on appeal. See *id.* at 327–28.

²⁰⁹ See *id.* 337, 339–40. The court narrowed the scope of the injunctions from all of Unit 32 to only Unit 32-C, the section in which *Russell* and the other class members were confined. See *id.* at 339.

²¹⁰ *Id.* at 337 (5th Cir. 2004) (citing *Friends of the Earth, Inc. v. Laidlaw Env’tl. Servs., Inc.*, 528 U.S. 167, 190 (2002)).

²¹¹ *Id.*

²¹² *Id.*

The court also rejected the prison officials' argument that nobody on death row had ever suffered a serious heat-related illness, noting that the question was whether the conditions posed a substantial *risk* of harm to which MDOC officials had shown deliberate indifference, not whether death or serious illness had yet occurred.²¹³ The court cited expert testimony at trial "that it was 'very likely' that, under current conditions on Death Row, an inmate will die of heat stroke or some other heat-related illness."²¹⁴

After the Fifth Circuit issued its opinion, the legal team that represented Russell and his 64 fellow inmates on death row moved to extend the relief they had won to the rest of Unit 32, which housed around a thousand inmates.²¹⁵ The Unit 32 inmates' lawyers filed suit against Mississippi officials in June 2005.²¹⁶ This time the parties were able to sit down and negotiate terms of a consent decree, which the court approved in April 2006.²¹⁷ In contrast to the injunction in the death-row case, the consent decree's provisions on the issue of heat were tied only to the calendar, not to any specific heat index. From May through September of each year, prison officials were to ensure that each cell in Unit 32 was equipped with a fan, that each prisoner received a 32-ounce cup of ice three times daily, and that each prisoner was allowed to shower once a day, six days a week.²¹⁸

The final chapters of Unit 32's story end up not being primarily about the extreme heat conditions at the facility. A host of other problems had long bedeviled Unit 32 and MDOC eventually launched a series of deep reform initiatives to address the facility's many

²¹³ *Id.* at 339.

²¹⁴ *Id.*

²¹⁵ See Margaret Winter & Stephen F. Hanlon, *Parchman Farm Blues: Pushing for Prison Reforms at Mississippi State Penitentiary*, 35 LITIG. 6, 11–12 (2008), reprinted at aclu.org/files/images/asset_upload_file829_41138.pdf. The trial court in the death-row case had originally found that "the heat problem extends to all of Unit 32 and possibly throughout Parchman." *Russell v. Johnson*, No. 1:02-cv-261, 2003 WL 22208029, *2 (N.D. Miss. May 21, 2003). The Fifth Circuit, however, had narrowed the scope of injunctive relief to only Unit 32-C, where the plaintiff class was housed. See *Gates*, 376 F.3d at 339–240.

²¹⁶ Complaint at 1, *Presley v. Epps*, No. 4:05-cv-148 (N.D. Miss. June 22, 2005).

²¹⁷ See Order on Joint Motion for Preliminary Approval of Proposed Consent Decree at 2–3, *Presley*, No. 4:05-cv-148 (N.D. Miss. Mar. 6, 2005); *Presley*, No. 4:05-cv-148 (N.D. Miss. Apr. 28, 2005) (order granting final approval of consent decree).

²¹⁸ See Notice of Proposed Class Action Settlement at 2–3, *Presley*, No. 4:05-cv-148 (N.D. Miss. Apr. 28, 2005).

problems.²¹⁹ Ultimately, despite the success of many of those reforms, MDOC chose to close Unit 32 altogether.²²⁰ Based on this planned shutdown, the parties agreed to dismiss the consent decree in June 2010.²²¹

The Unit 32 litigation has important lessons for correctional departments facing the prospect of constitutional claims based on excessive cell temperatures. Heat that poses a substantial risk of harm can be enough to prove unconstitutional conditions of confinement, even if no inmate has yet suffered that harm. Correctional officials' failure to take reasonable measures to relieve the heat can amount to deliberate indifference to those unconstitutional conditions if the risk is obvious. And budgetary constraints can never excuse constitutional violations or justify the failure to enact court-ordered reforms.

3.1.1.2 Example 2: Louisiana State Penitentiary in Angola, Death Row

In June 2013, three inmates on death row at the Louisiana State Penitentiary in Angola sued prison officials, alleging ongoing violations of their rights under the Eighth Amendment and

²¹⁹ See, e.g., John Buntin, *Mississippi's Corrections Reform*, GOVERNING (Aug. 2010), governing.com/topics/public-justice-safety/courts-corrections/mississippi-correction-reform.html; Margaret Winter & Stephen F. Hanlon, *Parchman Farm Blues: Pushing for Prison Reforms at Mississippi State Penitentiary*, 35 LITIG. 6, 13–14 (2008), reprinted at aclu.org/files/images/asset_upload_file829_41138.pdf.

²²⁰ The facilities to which the inmates of Unit 32 were relocated are not necessarily any better than Unit 32 from the standpoint of heat. Most inmate housing in Mississippi remains without air conditioning and, according to an MDOC spokesperson interviewed in 2013, Parchman stopped keeping temperature records in March 2012. See Emily Lane, *Miss. Prisoners on Death Row Lack Air Conditioning*, CLARION-LEDGER (Jackson, Miss.) (Aug. 22, 2013, 11:36 PM), archive.clarionledger.com/article/20130823/news/308200040/Miss-prisoners-death-row-lack-air-conditioning. Alan Bean, executive director of the civil rights organization Friends of Justice, visited the new death row in 2011 and met with an inmate who told him:

They closed down Unit 32 partly 'cause it was so hot; but we still have no air-conditioning and I believe it's hotter now than it used to be. The old building was made out of cinder block, so at least the temperature would drop at night. This new building is pretty much all metal, so it holds the heat all night long. I don't ever wear a shirt on the cell-block because anything you put on is instantly covered with sweat. I really feel sorry for the guards who have to work in here.

Alan Bean, *It's Still Hot as Hell on Parchman's Death Row*, FRIENDS OF JUSTICE (July 8, 2011), friendsofjustice.wordpress.com/2011/07/08/its-still-hot-as-hell-on-parchmans-death-row.

²²¹ See *Presley*, No. 4:05-cv-148 (N.D. Miss. Aug. 10, 2010) (order dismissing case without prejudice by agreement of parties).

discrimination on the basis of disability.²²² The plaintiffs, Elzie Ball, Nathaniel Code, and James Magee, alleged that the defendants were “subjecting them to excessive heat, acting with deliberate indifference to their health and safety, and discriminating against them on the basis of their disabilities.”²²³ They sought strictly injunctive relief, including a court order requiring defendants to take necessary measures to reduce and maintain the heat index on death row at or below 88°F.²²⁴ The district court ordered the independent collection of temperature, humidity, and heat-index data for the three-week period immediately before trial.²²⁵ After a bench trial, the district court found that the defendants had subjected the plaintiffs to cruel and unusual punishment but rejected their claims of discrimination based on disability.²²⁶

The court’s ruling and order contained extensive findings of fact.²²⁷ It began with a description of death row, which the judge had visited, noting that its eight housing tiers had no air conditioning or other mechanical system to lower temperatures or humidity, only louver windows and non-oscillating fans.²²⁸ Individual cells had exhaust vents but no windows or fans.²²⁹ Inmates spent all but one hour a day locked in their cells and were permitted daily showers.²³⁰ Each housing tier had an ice chest, all stocked from a single ice machine.²³¹ Inmates’ only direct access to ice was during their daily hour of “tier time,” when they were free to move about the tier outside their cells, though they could usually get ice during other daytime hours

²²² See *Ball v. LeBlanc*, 988 F. Supp. 2d 639, 642 (M.D. La. 2013).

²²³ *Id.*

²²⁴ *Id.* at 643. The US Justice Department filed a “statement of interest” shortly before trial in order “to assist the Court in determining what remedies would be necessary should the Court find that the Louisiana Department of Corrections violated the federal civil rights of prisoners in its custody.” Statement of Interest of the United States at 1–2, *Ball v. LeBlanc*, No. 13-368 (M.D. La. Aug. 2, 2013). The Justice Department made two points: that the district court would have broad authority to enter injunctive relief and that monitoring mechanisms would be essential to the success of any remedy. *Id.* at 4–8.

²²⁵ *Ball*, 988 F. Supp. 2d at 643–44.

²²⁶ *Id.* at 641. I discuss the court’s analysis of the plaintiffs’ discrimination claim separately in the section on disability-based statutory claims.

²²⁷ See *id.* at 647–61.

²²⁸ *Id.* at 647–49.

²²⁹ *Id.* at 648.

²³⁰ *Id.*

²³¹ *Id.*

from fellow inmates whose turn it was for tier time.²³² They had no access to ice at night, during lock-downs, or when supplies from the single ice machine ran out.²³³

The court noted that the plaintiffs, who ranged in age from 35 to 60, all suffered from hypertension and each had at least one other chronic condition or illness, such as diabetes, hepatitis, depression, high cholesterol, or obesity.²³⁴ All three took medications that made them more susceptible to heat-related illness.²³⁵ The court summarized the plaintiffs' trial testimony about how the heat affected them and what they did to cope. They described profuse sweating, swelling of joints and extremities, tingling sensations, dizziness, lightheadedness, disorientation, headaches, nausea, and difficulty breathing and sleeping.²³⁶ The plaintiffs' coping strategies included lying on the floor or "as still as possible," drinking water, and creating "cool towels" by wrapping them around ice.²³⁷

The court's opinion provided considerable detail about the data collected on the various housing tiers during the 21 days before the early-August trial.²³⁸ The heat index in all of the tiers exceeded 104°F at various times and the temperature, humidity, and heat index on the tiers all tended to be the same or higher—sometimes much higher—than outdoors.²³⁹ Protracted, unbroken periods of high heat indices were recorded.²⁴⁰ The data "unequivocally established that inmates housed in each of the death row tiers are consistently, and for long periods of time, subjected to high temperatures and heat indices in the NWS's 'caution,' 'extreme caution,' and 'danger' zones."²⁴¹

²³² *Id.* at 649.

²³³ *Id.*

²³⁴ *Id.* at 650–51.

²³⁵ *Id.* at 650–52.

²³⁶ *See id.*

²³⁷ *Id.*

²³⁸ *See id.* at 652–60.

²³⁹ *Id.* at 653, 659.

²⁴⁰ *See id.* at 652–59.

²⁴¹ *Id.* at 659. The National Weather Service's (NWS) heat-index chart, to which the court referred, shows specific combinations of temperature and humidity that give rise to various degrees of likelihood that prolonged exposure will result in heat disorder. They range from "caution" to "extreme caution" to "danger" to "extreme danger." The chart is available at *NWS Heat Index*, NAT'L WEATHER SERV., www.noaa.gov/om/heat/heat_index.shtml (last visited Aug. 1, 2015).

Based on this evidence, as well as expert testimony at trial on risks that the heat and humidity on death row posed to the plaintiffs, along with public health information from multiple state and federal agencies, the court concluded that the conditions on death row constituted a substantial risk of serious harm to the plaintiffs.²⁴² Thus, the first of the two elements of a successful claim of cruel and unusual punishment was established.²⁴³

Turning to the second element of the Eighth Amendment claim, the court found sufficient evidence that the defendants had acted with deliberate indifference to the substantial risk of harm that the extreme heat conditions posed. The court concluded that the defendants' knowledge of the risk could be inferred from its obviousness as well as from circumstantial evidence presented at trial.²⁴⁴ Citing the warden's own testimony that he took no actions to reduce the heat conditions, the court further concluded that the defendants had disregarded the risks to the plaintiffs.²⁴⁵ Accordingly, the court concluded that the conditions of confinement in which the plaintiffs were held violated the Eighth Amendment.²⁴⁶

After denying the plaintiffs' disability claims, the district court turned to the question of relief. Reasoning that the defendants might move the plaintiffs to a different cell or tier at any time, the court concluded that a remedy would have to address heat conditions throughout death row and that facility-wide remedial measures would not be overly broad.²⁴⁷ The court ordered prison officials to come up with a plan to reduce the heat index on all death row tiers, to keep it at or below 88°F each year from April 1 through October 31, and to closely monitor and record temperature, humidity, and heat index during that seven-month timeframe.²⁴⁸ Death row inmates at risk of developing heat-related illnesses were also to receive at least one cold

²⁴² *Ball*, 988 F. Supp. 2d at 672.

²⁴³ As discussed previously, conditions of confinement are unconstitutional if (1) they present a "substantial risk of harm" to an inmate's health and (2) correctional officials acted with "deliberate indifference" to that risk. *Farmer v. Brennan*, 511 U.S. 825, 829, 834 (1994).

²⁴⁴ *Ball*, 988 F. Supp. 2d at 672–73 (M.D. La. 2013) (citing *Gates v. Cook*, 376 F.3d 323, 332 (5th Cir. 2004)). The plaintiffs had introduced evidence of complaints they had lodged about the heat and testimony revealed that prison officials closely monitored and logged temperatures on death row and regularly walked the tiers. *Id.* at 676.

²⁴⁵ *Id.* at 676.

²⁴⁶ *Id.* at 684.

²⁴⁷ *Id.* at 688–89.

²⁴⁸ *Id.* at 689.

shower daily, as well as 24-hour direct access to clean and uncontaminated ice, cold drinking water, or both.²⁴⁹ The court admonished the defendants that “financial considerations will *not* be considered a legitimate reason” for noncompliance with its order.²⁵⁰ Finally, it awarded reasonable attorneys’ fees and costs to the plaintiffs.²⁵¹

On appeal, in July 2015, the Fifth Circuit unanimously affirmed both the finding of constitutional violations and the dismissal of the plaintiffs’ disability claims.²⁵² However, a majority held that while injunctive relief was appropriate, the relief ordered by the trial court went beyond the bounds set by the Prison Litigation Reform Act of 1995 (PLRA), which significantly limits trial courts’ discretion to fashion injunctive relief to remedy violations of inmates’ federal rights.²⁵³

Under the PLRA, an injunction to cure unconstitutional conditions of confinement must “extend no further than necessary to correct the violation of the Federal right of a particular plaintiff or plaintiffs,” must be “narrowly drawn,” and must be “the least intrusive means necessary to correct the violation.”²⁵⁴ The majority held that both the type of relief and the scope of relief exceeded these constraints.²⁵⁵

In the majority’s view, “the district court ordered a type of relief—air conditioning—that is unnecessary to correct the Eighth Amendment violation.”²⁵⁶ Yet, as the dissenting judge noted, the injunction “in principal only orders the heat index in the Angola death row tiers to be maintained below 88 degrees.”²⁵⁷ Indeed, aside from setting a maximum heat index, the

²⁴⁹ *Id.*

²⁵⁰ *Id.* The court also announced that it would retain jurisdiction and appoint a special master to oversee implementation of the defendants’ plan, at state expense. *Id.*

²⁵¹ *Id.* at 690 (citing 42 U.S.C. § 1988).

²⁵² *Ball v. LeBlanc*, No. 14-30067, slip op. at 14 (5th Cir. July 8, 2015), ca5.uscourts.gov/opinions/pub/14/14-30067-CV0.pdf. The court’s discussion of the disability claims is discussed below in the section on such statutory claims.

²⁵³ *Id.* at 18–19.

²⁵⁴ 18 U.S.C. § 3626(a)(1)(A) (2015). The act also requires district courts to “give substantial weight to any adverse impact on public safety or the operation of a criminal justice system caused by the relief.” *Id.* For an overview of other ways in which the 1995 law made litigation more difficult for inmates, see, e.g., Margo Schlanger, *Inmate Litigation*, 116 HARV. L. REV. 1555, 1627–64 (2003).

²⁵⁵ *Ball*, slip op. at 19, 21.

²⁵⁶ *Id.* at 19.

²⁵⁷ *Id.* at 23 (Reavley, J., dissenting).

injunction did not prescribe any particular method of staying below that ceiling.²⁵⁸ It did not mention air conditioning.²⁵⁹

The majority also faulted the district court for determining that a facility-wide remedy was necessary to provide effective relief to the three plaintiffs.²⁶⁰ On this score, the majority was on firmer footing, since the case was not a class action and targeted measures could have reduced the risk that heat posed to the three plaintiffs without affecting other inmates.

The Fifth Circuit vacated the injunction and remanded the case to the district court with instructions to produce a new injunction.²⁶¹ It directed the district court to limit its order to measures similar to those affirmed in the 2004 *Gates* decision and to target relief only to the three plaintiffs:

[T]he Defendants could divert cool air from the guards' pod into the tiers; allow inmates to access air conditioned areas during their tier time; allow access to cool showers at least once a day; provide ample supply of cold drinking water and ice at all times; supply personal ice containers and individual fans; and install additional ice machines. . . . Plaintiffs could be placed in cells next to the officers' pod, which are cooler than those farther down the tiers. Louisiana could also air condition one of the four [death row] tiers for the benefit of prisoners susceptible to heat-related illness. When coupled with an order not to move the Plaintiffs

²⁵⁸ See *Ball v. LeBlanc*, 988 F. Supp. 2d 639, 689 (M.D. La. 2013) (“Defendants’ plan shall include a step-by-step description as to how Defendants will: (1) immediately lower and maintain the heat index in the Angola death row tiers at or below 88 degrees Fahrenheit; (2) maintain the heat index in the Angola death row tiers at or below 88 degrees Fahrenheit *from April 1 through October 31*; (3) monitor, record, and report the temperature, humidity, and heat index in each of the death row tiers every two hours on a daily basis *from April 1 through October 31*; (4) provide Plaintiffs, and other death row inmates who are at risk of developing heat-related illnesses, with (a) at least one cold shower per day; (b) direct access to clean, uncontaminated ice and/or cold drinking water during their “tier time” and the twenty-three hours in which the inmates are confined to their cell; and (c) any and all relief that it is necessary to comply with this Court’s order and the prevailing constitutional standards.”).

²⁵⁹ See *id.* at 689–91.

²⁶⁰ *Ball*, slip op. at 21 (majority opinion).

²⁶¹ *Id.* at 22.

from these cells unless certain conditions are met, these options could adequately remedy the Plaintiffs' constitutional violation.²⁶²

As of this writing, in August 2015, *Ball* remains on remand in the district court and the question of relief is still unresolved. But the Fifth Circuit's affirmance of the verdict on the plaintiffs' constitutional claims reinforces the lessons from the Unit 32 litigation about what evidence can suffice to prove constitutional violations based on extreme heat. Even more than the Mississippi litigation, *Ball* shows the persuasive power of quantitative evidence of temperature, humidity, and heat index.

Ball is also important because of the actions it sparked on the part of third parties. Amicus briefs supporting the plaintiffs at the appellate stage were filed by the US Department of Justice,²⁶³ AFSCME Local 3807 (Texas Correctional Employees),²⁶⁴ the Louisiana Advocacy Center and Disability Rights Texas,²⁶⁵ and Families of Deceased Texas Prisoners.²⁶⁶ The Justice Department's amicus brief, along with the statement of interest it submitted at the trial level,²⁶⁷ signal its concern with high prison temperatures and its willingness to become involved in efforts to force correctional departments to provide adequate cooling. The amicus brief from Texas Correctional Employees shows a rare congruence of interests between inmates and correctional officers when prison temperatures are concerned, hinting at the possibility of future cooperation in efforts to compel correctional departments to take extreme heat seriously.²⁶⁸

²⁶² *Id.* at 19–21.

²⁶³ Brief for the United States as Amicus Curiae Supporting Plaintiffs-Appellees/Cross-Appellants and Urging Affirmance in Part, *Ball*, No. 14-30067 (5th Cir. Sept. 30, 2014).

²⁶⁴ Amicus Brief of American Federation of State County Municipal Employees Local 3807 (Texas Correctional Employees) in Support of Plaintiffs-Appellees in Favor of Affirmance, *Ball*, No. 14-30067 (5th Cir. Sept. 30, 2014).

²⁶⁵ Brief on Behalf of Amici Curiae Advocacy Center (La.) and Disability Rights Texas, in Support of Plaintiffs' Cross Appeal (with Consent of the Parties), *Ball*, No. 14-30067 (5th Cir. Sept. 30, 2014). The Advocacy Center and Disability Rights Texas are the agencies designated by the governors of Louisiana and Texas, respectively, to protect and advocate for the rights of individuals with disabilities in their states, pursuant to federal statutes. *Id.* at 1.

²⁶⁶ Brief for Amicus Curiae Families of Deceased Texas Prisoners (Filed in Support of Appellees Elzie Ball, Nathaniel Code, and James Magee, and Urging Affirmation), *Ball*, No. 14-30067 (5th Cir. Sept. 30, 2014).

²⁶⁷ Statement of Interest of the United States, *Ball v. LeBlanc*, No. 13-368 (M.D. La. Aug. 2, 2013).

²⁶⁸ In 2013, the president of the Texas union had declared support for survivors of deceased Texas inmates in civil suits alleging that their deaths were caused by exposure to extreme heat while in custody:

With the issue of relief up in the air, it is harder to assess the significance of *Ball* for future litigation around remedies. The Fifth Circuit majority's strained reading of the injunction suggests an active effort to avoid leaving any basis for future arguments that air conditioning is legally required to remedy unconstitutionally high temperatures in inmate housing.²⁶⁹ Because a remedial measure must be calibrated to the risk it is meant to mitigate, however, there is no sound basis for categorically eliminating any specific approach, particularly if it is the most practical way of reducing that risk. Furthermore, "[i]f air conditioning is the only means of avoiding that risk, that is a function of defendants' decision to build the facility as they did."²⁷⁰

It is also striking how differently the district court and appellate court conceptualized appropriate relief. The district court set an objective goal for the state defendants to meet—keeping the heat index from exceeding 88°F—while allowing the defendants to propose a means of achieving that goal. In contrast, the Fifth Circuit singled out various acceptable measures, such as increasing access to showers and ice, without defining the end that those means were meant to achieve except to reduce risk “to a socially acceptable level.”²⁷¹ As the Fifth Circuit did not reject the approach of setting a goal while allowing flexibility in how that goal is achieved, the district court may once again take that approach, while eliminating the requirement for a facility-wide remedy.

“Several inmates’ families have filed wrongful-death lawsuits, and the officers’ union supports them.” Lance Lowry, Opinion, *In Texas, Inmates and Officers Swelter*, N.Y. TIMES, Nov. 22, 2013, at A29, nytimes.com/2013/11/22/opinion/in-texas-inmates-and-officers-swelter.html.

²⁶⁹ The majority went out of its way to categorically reject air conditioning as a remedy: “Even assuming that air conditioning is an acceptable remedy here—and it is not—it is possible to provide air conditioning solely to these three inmates.” *Ball v. LeBlanc*, No. 14-30067, slip op. at 21 (5th Cir. July 8, 2015) (emphasis added).

²⁷⁰ *Jones’El v. Berge*, No. 00-C-421-C, 2003 WL 23109724, *1 (D. Wis. Nov. 26, 2003) (“Defendants constructed a facility in which inmates are subjected to temperatures that can pose a serious risk to their well-being, particularly if they are taking medications or have health conditions that prevent their bodies from adjusting to high heat. If air conditioning is the only means of avoiding that risk, that is a function of defendants’ decision to build the facility as they did. Leaving inmates vulnerable to serious health consequences or death is not a reasonable alternative.”)

²⁷¹ *Ball*, slip op. at 19.

3.1.2 Claims Under the Americans with Disabilities Act and the Rehabilitation Act

In addition to the constitutional claims available to all inmates, disabled inmates may be able to bring successful claims under Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA)²⁷² and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (RA)²⁷³ against correctional departments that fail to protect them from adverse health consequences of heat. Title II, which “unmistakably includes State prisons and prisoners within its coverage,”²⁷⁴ protects individuals who would otherwise be qualified for the benefits of public services, programs, or activities against being excluded from or denied those benefits or discriminated against because of a disability.²⁷⁵ Title II of the ADA is an expansion of Section 504 of the RA, which similarly protects individuals who would otherwise be qualified for the benefits of services, programs, or activities that receive federal funding against being excluded from or denied those benefits or discriminated against because of a disability.²⁷⁶ The remedies, procedures, and rights under the two statutes are the same.²⁷⁷

Viable heat-related claims under Title II and Section 504 may arise where inmates need reasonable accommodations to enable them to withstand heat that inmates who are not disabled can tolerate. In *Hinojosa v. Livingston*, the mother of a former inmate who died while incarcerated in Texas claimed that the failure to make reasonable accommodations for her son’s disabilities, in violation of Title II and Section 504, resulted in his death from hyperthermia.²⁷⁸ She argued that the combination of her son’s various medical conditions and the drugs used to treat them “made him more vulnerable to suffer adverse consequences as a result of the extreme

²⁷² 42 U.S.C. §§ 12131–12134 (2014).

²⁷³ 29 U.S.C. §§ 794–794a (2014).

²⁷⁴ Pa. Dep’t of Corr. v. Yeskey, 524 U.S. 206, 209 (1998). While *Yeskey* only explicitly addressed Title II, its holding is applied to Section 504 as well. See, e.g., Key v. Grayson, 179 F.3d 996, 997 (6th Cir. 1999) (“it is now established that the ADA and the Rehabilitation Act apply to prisoners”) (citing *Yeskey*); McIntyre v. Robinson, 126 F. Supp. 2d 394, 407–8 (D. Md. 2000) (“There is no longer any question after . . . *Yeskey* . . . that Title II of the ADA and by extension the Rehabilitation Act apply to inmates or prisons.”).

²⁷⁵ 42 U.S.C. § 12132 (2014).

²⁷⁶ 29 U.S.C. § 794(a) (2014).

²⁷⁷ 42 U.S.C. § 12133 (2014).

²⁷⁸ 994 F. Supp. 2d 840, 841–42 (S.D. Tex. 2014). The specific disabilities were hypertension, diabetes, depression, schizophrenia, and obesity. *Id.* at 842. As of this writing, the *Hinojosa* case is in active litigation.

heat that the inmates at the Garza West Unit must endure.”²⁷⁹ The state defendants moved to dismiss the suit, arguing that the plaintiff failed to allege any facts that would demonstrate discrimination.²⁸⁰

Denying the motion to dismiss, the *Hinojosa* court began by noting that a “failure to make reasonable accommodations to the needs of a disabled prisoner may have the effect of discriminating against that prisoner because the lack of an accommodation may cause the disabled prisoner to suffer more pain and punishment than non-disabled prisoners.”²⁸¹ The court rejected the argument that the deceased inmate’s living and housing conditions were shared by all his fellow prisoners, noting that “Plaintiff has alleged sufficient facts to state that those conditions were more onerous on the decedent due to his particular disabilities.”²⁸² The court also stressed that it was not incumbent on the disabled inmate to request particular accommodations when prison officials took no action despite knowing of his disabilities and needs.²⁸³

The plaintiffs in *Ball v. LeBlanc*, discussed at length above, brought Title II and Section 504 claims along with their Eighth Amendment claims.²⁸⁴ Unlike in *Hinojosa*, however, the *Ball* court found that they had not shown that they were “disabled,” as that term is defined by the ADA and the RA, a threshold showing for their statutory claims.²⁸⁵ Both statutes define a “disability” as “a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities” of an individual.²⁸⁶ The court found that the evidence did establish that the plaintiffs each suffered from several chronic diseases.²⁸⁷ However, it continued, “[w]hile the Court has no doubt that such diseases may limit one or more of Plaintiffs’ major life activities, the record is

²⁷⁹ *Id.* at 842.

²⁸⁰ *Id.*

²⁸¹ *Id.* at 843 (quoting *McCoy v. Tex. Dep’t of Criminal Justice*, 2006 WL 2331055, *7 (S.D. Tex. Aug. 9, 2006)).

²⁸² *Id.*

²⁸³ *See id.* at 843–44.

²⁸⁴ *See Ball v. LeBlanc*, 988 F. Supp. 2d 639, 684 (M.D. La. 2013).

²⁸⁵ *Id.* at 687. The court’s analysis ended at that threshold issue and did not reach the substance of their arguments about discrimination.

²⁸⁶ 42 U.S.C. § 12102(1)(A) (2014); 29 U.S.C. § 705(9)(B) (incorporating definition in 42 U.S.C. § 12102(1)(A)).

²⁸⁷ *Ball*, 988 F. Supp. 2d at 686–87.

void of any *evidence* to support such a conclusion.”²⁸⁸ The district court therefore dismissed their disability-based claims.²⁸⁹

On appeal, the plaintiffs argued that the district court had applied the wrong standard by citing cases and regulations that had been abrogated and superseded by the ADA Amendments Act of 2008.²⁹⁰ The Civil Rights Division of the US Department of Justice made the same basic argument in an amicus brief.²⁹¹ Both the plaintiffs and the Justice Department argued that thermoregulation—the regulation of internal body temperature—is a “major life activity” under current law and that, accordingly, individuals whose capacity for proper thermoregulation is compromised, for whatever reason, are disabled for purposes of Title II and Section 504.²⁹²

The Fifth Circuit agreed that the district court had erroneously applied a superseded and excessively restrictive definition of disability but concluded that the error was harmless.²⁹³ As it had done on a prior occasion, the Fifth Circuit assumed for the sake of argument that thermoregulation is a major life activity for purposes of the ADA but explicitly left the question undecided.²⁹⁴ But it found “no *evidence* that these prisoners’ thermoregulatory systems are actually impaired.”²⁹⁵ It therefore affirmed the district court’s dismissal of their disability claims.²⁹⁶

Hinojosa and *Ball* both show that inmates with disabilities that increase their susceptibility to harm from extreme heat may have viable claims under the ADA and the RA. *Hinojosa* teaches the important lesson that correctional departments have an affirmative responsibility to determine whether disabled inmates need reasonable accommodations to protect them from the

²⁸⁸ *Id.* at 687.

²⁸⁹ *Id.*

²⁹⁰ See Appellees’ Principal and Response Brief at 50–52, *Ball v. LeBlanc*, No. 14-30067 (5th Cir. Sept. 23, 2014).

²⁹¹ See Brief for the United States as Amicus Curiae Supporting Plaintiffs-Appellees/Cross-Appellants and Urging Affirmance in Part at 24–31, *Ball*, No. 14–30067 (5th Cir. Sept. 30, 2014).

²⁹² See Appellees’ Principal and Response Brief at 56–57, *Ball*, No. 14-30067; Brief for the United States as Amicus Curiae at 24, 30, *Ball*, No. 14–30067.

²⁹³ *Ball v. LeBlanc*, No. 14-30067, slip op. at 14 (5th Cir. July 8, 2015).

²⁹⁴ *Id.* at 16 & n.11. In *EEOC v. Agro Distribution, LLC*, 555 F.3d 462 (5th Cir. 2009), the court “assume[d], without deciding, that the regulation of body temperature constitutes a major life activity under the ADA.” *Id.* at 469 n.8.

²⁹⁵ *Ball*, slip op. at 16.

²⁹⁶ *Id.* at 17.

heat and that they cannot wait for those inmates to demand such accommodations. *Ball* makes clear the importance of introducing evidence to show that plaintiffs are indeed disabled.

Although the *Ball* plaintiffs were ultimately unsuccessful on their disability claims, the case has brought the problem of extreme cell temperatures to the attention of mainstream disability advocates. As previously noted, the Advocacy Center and Disability Rights Texas submitted an amicus brief to the Fifth Circuit supporting the *Ball* plaintiffs. Those are the agencies designated by the governors of Louisiana and Texas, respectively, to protect and advocate for the rights of individuals with disabilities in their states. The Justice Department's amicus brief demonstrates its concern with the issue as well.

As the Fifth Circuit noted in *Ball*, “no court has held that thermoregulation is a major bodily function [under the current statutory definition of disability], nor do EEOC regulations list thermoregulation as a major bodily function.”²⁹⁷ That may change as temperatures continue to rise, driving an increase in inmate litigation and bringing additional attention from disability advocates.

3.2 The Civil Rights of Institutionalized Persons Act

The Civil Rights of Institutionalized Persons Act of 1980 (CRIPA)²⁹⁸ empowers the US Department of Justice (DOJ) to investigate correctional facilities and certain other institutions where people are held in state or local custody in order to determine whether conditions there violate the Constitution.²⁹⁹ Where DOJ finds a pattern and practice of civil rights violations and has reasonable cause to believe that state or local authorities are subjecting inmates to conditions that violate their constitutional rights, it can initiate litigation to remedy those violations.³⁰⁰ First, however, it must attempt to work with and assist the authorities in correcting unconstitutional conditions without the need for litigation.³⁰¹ In situations where DOJ finds a

²⁹⁷ *Ball v. LeBlanc*, No. 14-30067, slip op. 16 n.11 (5th Cir. July 8, 2015) (citing 29 C.F.R. § 1630.2(i)(1)(ii)).

²⁹⁸ 42 U.S.C. §§ 1997–1997j (2014).

²⁹⁹ See §§ 1997a(a), 1997a-1. CRIPA's definition of “institution” also encompasses places such as skilled-nursing facilities, juvenile-justice facilities, and institutions for the mentally ill, among others. See § 1997(1).

³⁰⁰ See § 1997a(a).

³⁰¹ See § 1997b(2).

pattern and practice of civil rights violations and unconstitutional conditions of confinement, and where an inmate has already commenced litigation, it may intervene in that litigation upon motion.³⁰² DOJ may seek whatever equitable relief is appropriate to remedy unconstitutional conditions of confinement.³⁰³

To date, DOJ has not used its authority under CRIPA to investigate heat conditions in correctional facilities. However, the fact that it filed an amicus brief supporting the plaintiffs in *Ball v. LeBlanc*, as discussed above, demonstrates that DOJ has taken an interest in extreme heat conditions. It remains to be seen how much that interest will translate into active enforcement efforts under CRIPA. But as temperatures rise with climate change, there is a distinct possibility that DOJ will decide to prioritize eliminating unconstitutional conditions of confinement due to heat.

3.3 Legal Action by Correctional Officers

“Heat sees no difference in an inmate or an officer. It does not choose its victims based on their moral character, their criminal history, or their uniform.”³⁰⁴ This striking statement appears in an amicus brief that the Texas Correctional Officers Union filed in support of the inmate plaintiffs in *Ball v. LeBlanc*. The very existence of the brief is remarkable; it is not every day that correctional officers (COs) side with inmates in disputes with correctional departments. Yet the union’s move makes strategic sense. Perhaps ironically, COs enjoy significantly less legal protection than inmates do against being forced to endure heat conditions that threaten their health. From a legal standpoint, COs are simply state employees like any other. Their employers owe them no special duty of care beyond those owed to all employees. Thus, their best option for getting dangerous heat in their workplaces remedied may be to hitch their wagons to those of inmates who assert can constitutional claims and win injunctive remedies.

³⁰² See § 1997c(a)(1).

³⁰³ See § 1997a(a).

³⁰⁴ Amicus Brief of American Federation of State County Municipal Employees Local 3807 (Texas Correctional Employees) in Support of Plaintiffs-Appellees in Favor of Affirmance at 1, *Ball v. LeBlanc*, No. 14-30067 (5th Cir. Sept. 30, 2014).

In its 2014 amicus brief, the Texas Correctional Officers Union described a number of recent reports it had received from officers who were harmed by having to work under extreme heat conditions at various Texas prisons.³⁰⁵ One officer reported receiving medical advice that regularly working in temperatures above 90°F was causing complications to his diabetes.³⁰⁶ Another complained about almost passing out from the heat at a time when no fans were working.³⁰⁷ An officer with hypertension complained of summertime temperatures regularly exceeding 100°F in the building where he works.³⁰⁸ Another report documented several officers' suffering heat exhaustion and passing out.³⁰⁹ On four occasions, one officer had to be sent to the hospital by emergency medical personnel because of heat-related complications to a blood-pressure condition, while another reported suffering from heat exhaustion "at least three or four times."³¹⁰

Although the Texas Correctional Officers Union has attracted national media attention through its advocacy around working conditions,³¹¹ Texas is not the only state in which extreme heat has affected COs' health.³¹² Wherever correctional facilities lack sufficient cooling capacity, the health of inmates and COs alike is in jeopardy.

³⁰⁵ See *id.* at 4–5. Two of these reports noted that the excessive heat also presented security concerns. One "described how excessive heat continually fogs up the officer's eyewear resulting in decreased 'visibility and reaction time to emergencies,'" while the other, filed by an officer who had suffered from heat exhaustion on multiple occasions, "lament[ed] the security risk in the event [that] the symptoms of heat exhaustion arise when the officer is tending to offenders out of their cells." *Id.* at 5.

³⁰⁶ *Id.* at 4.

³⁰⁷ *Id.*

³⁰⁸ *Id.*

³⁰⁹ *Id.*

³¹⁰ *Id.* at 5.

³¹¹ See, e.g., Lance Lowry, Opinion, *In Texas, Inmates and Officers Swelter*, N.Y. TIMES, Nov. 22, 2013, at A29, nytimes.com/2013/11/22/opinion/in-texas-inmates-and-officers-swelter.html (describing workplace conditions; "Last year, 92 state correctional officers reported heat-related illnesses as a result of working in prisons lacking climate control").

³¹² See, e.g., Editorial, *Hot Front: Prison Conditions at a Boiling Point*, DAILY OKLAHOMAN, July 9, 2010, newsok.com/hot-front-prison-conditions-reach-a-boiling-point/article/3474535 (warning that summer heat and humidity take physical and emotional toll on Oklahoma COs); Laurie Willis, *Union Criticizes Conditions at Jail: Several Workers Fell Ill After Air Conditioner Broke*, BALTIMORE SUN, May 14, 2004, at 3B, articles.baltimoresun.com/2004-05-14/news/0405140164_1_air-conditioning-conditioner-correctional-officers (reporting that COs suffered heatstroke and had to be hospitalized when air conditioning at Baltimore's Central Booking and Intake Center failed during heat wave).

For individual COs who experience heat-related illnesses or injuries on the job, workers' compensation statutes provide coverage for medical expenses and lost income, as well as compensation for disability or death.³¹³ Workers' compensation claims are generally the exclusive legal remedy for workplace injuries.³¹⁴

Workers' compensation can address the specific injuries that an individual CO suffers due to extreme heat. It is not, however, an effective vehicle for COs to demand improvements in working conditions that would prevent heat-related illness from occurring in the first place. For such efforts, COs may turn to the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (OSH Act).³¹⁵

The OSH Act requires employers to provide their employees with a workplace that is free of recognized hazards that may cause death or serious physical harm.³¹⁶ Standards set by the federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) do not directly apply to state or local public employees but half the states have OSHA-approved state plans that afford them at least the same protections.³¹⁷ Public employees in those states, including COs, have the right to request an OSHA inspection of their workplace, the right to information and training about hazards and harm prevention, the right to copies of the results of tests conducted to identify workplace hazards, the right to review records of work-related accidents and injuries, and protection against retaliation or discrimination for exercising these and other rights.³¹⁸

Since states with OSHA-approved state plans must adopt workplace standards that are "at least as effective as" federal OSHA standards, they often simply adopt the wording of federal

³¹³ Every state has its own workers' compensation statutes, as does the federal government.

³¹⁴ 82 AM. JUR. 2D *Workers' Compensation* § 54 (2015).

³¹⁵ 29 U.S.C. ch. 15 (2014).

³¹⁶ 29 U.S.C. § 654(a)(1) (2014).

³¹⁷ See 29 U.S.C. § 667(a)–(c) (2014). State and local workers in Alaska, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Hawai'i, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, and Wyoming, as well as Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands, are protected by OSHA-approved state plans. *State Plans*, OSHA, [osha.gov/dcsp/osp/index.html](https://www.osha.gov/dcsp/osp/index.html) (last visited Aug. 1, 2015).

³¹⁸ *Id.*

standards as their own.³¹⁹ Federal OSHA has not yet set any specific standards for indoor workplace heat and so far Minnesota is the only state to do so as part of its state plan.³²⁰

Minnesota's OSHA rules set "two-hour time-weighted average permissible heat exposure limits" for "employee exposure to indoor environmental heat conditions," calibrated to the intensity of the work performed.³²¹ Employees must not be exposed to heat in excess of 77°F for heavy work, 80°F for moderate work, or 86°F for light work.³²² The rule also requires that workers exposed to heat receive training to understand the risks associated with workplace heat, permissible exposure levels, and appropriate emergency treatment measures.³²³

The lack of specific standards for workplace heat set by OSHA—and, by extension, under state plans that simply use federal standards—does not leave workers unprotected. Such hazards fall under the General Duty Clause of the OSH Act, which provides that "[e]ach employer . . . shall furnish to each of his employees employment and a place of employment which are free from recognized hazards that are causing or are likely to cause death or serious physical harm to his employees."³²⁴ In 2012 and 2013, twenty cases of heat illness or death were brought for federal enforcement under the General Duty Clause.³²⁵

³¹⁹ OSH Act § 18(c)(2), 29 U.S.C. § 667(c)(2) (2014); *State Plans*, OSHA, [osha.gov/dcsp/osp/index.html](https://www.osha.gov/dcsp/osp/index.html) (last visited Aug. 1, 2015).

³²⁰ California and Washington have adopted specific standards for workplace heat but they only apply to outdoor workplaces. See *Heat Illness Prevention in Outdoor Places of Employment*, CAL. CODE REGS. tit. 8, § 3395 (2015); *Outdoor Heat Exposure*, WASH. ADMIN. CODE § 296-62-095 to -09560 (2015).

³²¹ *Indoor Ventilation and Temperature in Places of Employment*, MINN. R. 5205.0110, subpt. 2(B) (2015).

³²² *Id.* at subpt. 2(B) tbl.1 (2015). The rule defines the three levels of work. "'Heavy work' means 350 or higher kcal/hr (kilocalories per hour), for example: heavy lifting and pushing, shovel work"; "'Moderate work' means 200 to 350 kcal/hr, for example: walking with moderate lifting and pushing"; and "'Light work' means up to 200 kcal/hr, for example: sitting or standing performing light hand or arm work." *Id.* at subpt. 2(A)(4)–(6) (2015). Most work by COs would likely fall into the light or moderate categories.

³²³ *Id.* at subpt. 2(C); 5206.0700, subpts. 1 & 3 (2015).

³²⁴ OSH Act § 5(a)(1), 29 U.S.C. § 654(a)(1) (2014). See also *Occupational Heat Exposure*, OSHA, [osha.gov/SLTC/heatstress/standards.html](https://www.osha.gov/SLTC/heatstress/standards.html) (last visited Aug. 1, 2015) ("This includes heat-related hazards that are likely to cause death or serious bodily harm."). For a representative decision of the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission in which a serious violation was upheld against an employer under the General Clause after an employee died from workplace exposure to heat, see *Secretary of Labor v. Post Buckley Schuh & Jernigan, Inc.*, No. 10-2387 (OSHR Mar. 15, 2012) (ALJ), [oshr.gov/decisions/pdf_2012/10-2587.pdf](https://www.oshrc.gov/decisions/pdf_2012/10-2587.pdf).

³²⁵ Sheila Arbury et al., *Heat Illness and Death Among Workers: United States, 2012–2013*, 63 MORBIDITY & MORTALITY WKLY. REP. 661 (2014), [cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/wk/mm6331.pdf](https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/wk/mm6331.pdf).

Although OSHA has not yet set standards for workplace heat exposure, heat is clearly a matter of active concern for the agency.³²⁶ OSHA has launched a “Campaign to Prevent Heat Illness in Outdoor Workers,” has a webpage devoted to occupational heat exposure, has produced an employer’s guide to using the heat index, and has developed an application for mobile devices that allows workers to calculate the heat index in their workplace and instructs them in appropriate safety precautions.³²⁷ As climate change progresses and heat becomes a more significant workplace hazard, OSHA may well define standards that would protect COs in jurisdictions with OSHA-approved state plans.

The workers’ compensation and OSHA statutory schemes apply to workers generally. For workers with disabilities who sustain injury or are at greater risk of injury because of their disabilities, the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA) provides additional legal options.

Title I of the ADA prohibits discrimination in employment against qualified individuals with disabilities.³²⁸ Refusal to make reasonable accommodations that a qualified individual needs in order to perform the essential functions of the job is a form of prohibited discrimination.³²⁹ Therefore, COs with disabilities that place them at greater risk of heat-related injury are entitled to reasonable accommodations to mitigate that greater risk and allow them to fulfill their essential job functions. Whether such accommodations could be made, or whether

³²⁶ A 2012 article in *Professional Safety*, the journal of the American Society of Safety Engineers, states that “[t]he likelihood of OSHA enforcement in this area is very high.” Mark A. Lies II & Meagan Newman, *OSHA Campaign to Protect Employees from Heat Hazards: Multiple Legal Liabilities*, PROF. SAFETY EXTRA, July 2012, at 2, asse.org/assets/1/7/PSEExtra_Lies-Newman_0712.pdf. Discussing OSHA’s Campaign to Prevent Heat Illness in Outdoor Workers, the authors advise that “OSHA can be expected to enforce this agenda across the entire spectrum of industries where heat is a factor in the workplace. For those employers who do not have employees working outside, the same potential liabilities exist for operations within a facility where there are inadequate HVAC resources.” *Id.* at 1.

³²⁷ See *OSHA’s Campaign to Prevent Heat Illness in Outdoor Workers*, OSHA, osha.gov/SLTC/heatillness/index.html (last visited Aug. 1, 2015); *Occupational Heat Exposure*, OSHA, osha.gov/SLTC/heatstress/index.html (last visited Aug. 1, 2015); *Using the Heat Index: A Guide for Employers*, OSHA, osha.gov/SLTC/heatillness/heat_index/pdfs/about.pdf (last visited Aug. 1, 2015); *Heat Safety Tool*, OSHA, osha.gov/SLTC/heatillness/heat_index/heat_app.html (last visited Aug. 1, 2015).

³²⁸ See 42 U.S.C. § 12112(a) (2015). The ADA defines a “qualified individual” is one who, “with or without reasonable accommodation, can perform the essential functions of the employment position that such individual holds or desires.” § 12111(8).

³²⁹ See § 12112(b)(5).

they would be considered “reasonable,” are largely matters of conjecture at this point since the issue has not yet arisen.

Labor law provides a final legal tool that COs may employ in pushing for mitigation of dangerous workplace heat. Working conditions are a classic labor concern and a frequent topic of collective bargaining. In jurisdictions where heat in the workplace jeopardizes COs’ health, the issue may make its way into contract negotiations or become the focus of labor actions. As the CO union’s amicus brief in *Ball* illustrates, dangerously hot working conditions are already of concern to organized labor in the correctional sector.

All of these options presume that COs who suffer from excessive heat in the workplace will try to find ways to improve their working conditions. But it is equally likely that worsening prison temperatures will simply drive some COs to seek less risky employment. States that cannot maintain healthy interior temperatures in their correctional facilities may face increasing problems with workforce retention as climatic conditions become more difficult.³³⁰

3.4 Policies and Regulations Concerning Heat and Climate Control in Corrections

Constitutional requirements for humane conditions of confinement and worker health protections are not the only standards that correctional departments must meet in order to ensure the wellbeing of inmates and correctional officers in the context of high temperatures. Many departments must also comply with policies and regulations. Those policies and regulations vary considerably but many share common features. This section presents a brief survey of some common requirements. The Appendix provides specific policy and regulatory language from most jurisdictions.

³³⁰ “In a recent report to the Texas Legislature, work conditions including extreme heat were cited as the second greatest reason for the high turnover rate among TDCJ [Texas Department of Criminal Justice] staff, second only to low pay. Complaints about overheating and extreme heat conditions consistently rank among the top four or five workplace complaints from TDCJ correctional staff.” HUMAN RIGHTS CLINIC, UNIV. OF TEX. SCH. OF LAW, RECKLESS INDIFFERENCE: DEADLY HEAT IN TEXAS PRISONS 11–12 (2015), available at law.utexas.edu/wp-content/uploads/sites/11/2015/04/2015-HRC-USA-Reckless-Indifference-Report.pdf (citations omitted).

The existence of a particular policy or rule certainly does not guarantee its enforcement. It does, however, provide a legal framework for the administration of correctional facilities and may offer leverage to inmates, correctional officers, or other advocates who seek to pressure correctional departments into improving temperature conditions inside correctional facilities.

Many states have rules that define specific permissible temperature ranges or maximum temperatures for local or municipal jails. For example, in Maine, all inmate housing areas in county jails, holding facilities, and short-term detention areas must be kept between 65 and 85°F.³³¹ Texas has the same requirement for its county correctional centers, jails, and lockups.³³² Often such rules only apply to new construction. Thus, Kentucky requires that living areas and direct-supervision areas in all new local correctional facilities be designed to maintain temperatures between 65 and 85°F.³³³ Another common requirement is that temperatures be kept within the seasonal “comfort zone,” a term that is not always defined.³³⁴ As an example, Massachusetts requires independent verification every three years that the temperatures in all living areas are appropriate to the winter and summer comfort zones.³³⁵ For the most part, such temperature regulations apply only to jails, not prisons.

A number of states have adopted specific protocols that departments must follow when temperatures cross a given threshold. Iowa, for example, requires that fans and adequate supplies of cold liquids be made available and used when interior temperatures in jails and

³³¹ 03-201 ME. CODE R. ch. 1, §§ II.a(R.20) (county jails), II.b(H.43) (holding facilities), II.c(SDA.22) (short-term detention areas) (LexisNexis 2015).

³³² 37 TEX. ADMIN. CODE §§ 260.154 (county correctional centers), 261.160 (maximum-security jails), 261.255 (lockups), 261.350 (minimum-security jails) (2015).

³³³ 501 KY. ADMIN. REGS. 3:050, § 10(16)(a)(3), (17)(c) (2015). The same requirement applies to occupied areas in new restricted-custody centers. 7:050, § 10(3)(e)(6).

³³⁴ To receive accreditation by the American Correctional Association, a facility must demonstrate that “[t]emperatures in indoor living and work areas are appropriate to the summer and winter comfort zones.” AM. CORR. ASS’N, ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS, § 4-4153 (4th ed. 2006). In 2012, the ACA Standards Committee considered a proposal to replace this standard with ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 55, “Thermal Environmental Conditions for Human Occupancy.” Standard 55, promulgated by the American Standards Institute and the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers, is more specific, objective, and robust than the ACA standard. The proposal was referred to the Physical Plant Standards Subcommittee but does not seem to have gone anywhere. See Am. Corr. Ass’n, *Standards Committee Meeting Minutes* [98–100] (July 20, 2012), [aca.org/ACA_PROD_IMIS/docs/Standards and Accreditation/sac August 2012.pdf](http://aca.org/ACA_PROD_IMIS/docs/Standards%20and%20Accreditation/sac_August_2012.pdf).

³³⁵ 103 MASS. CODE REGS. 920.10(3) (2015)

temporary holding facilities exceed 85°F.³³⁶ Virginia regulations require that air conditioning or mechanical ventilation systems such as fans be provided when temperatures in jails and lockups rise above 85°F.³³⁷ South Dakota goes much further, requiring regular monitoring of the heat index and specifying measures that must be taken when the heat index reaches 105°F, including carefully observing inmates for signs of heat stress and suspending strenuous outdoor work and recreation.³³⁸

Some jurisdictions have adopted specific rules to protect inmates who are at greater risk of heat stress because they take psychotropic drugs. Alabama, Delaware, New Mexico, Ohio, and Vermont, for example, all require correctional staff to identify such inmates, educate them about the dangers that heat and sun exposure pose to them and about preventive measures they should use to protect themselves, and take specific steps to reduce the danger of heat illness when cell temperatures reach 90°F.³³⁹

Extreme heat is treated more as an occupational hazard than as an environmental or residential hazard in certain jurisdictions. Thus, Georgia, which has no regulations or policies concerned with heat in inmate housing, requires correctional staff to be “particularly alert to the early detection of symptoms and the prevention of cases of heat exhaustion” among inmates working outdoors during hot weather, and singles out new inmates and those “who have not acclimated to the environment” for particular attention.³⁴⁰ Texas, which regulates temperatures in local jails but not state prisons, has detailed policies to protect both inmate workers and correctional staff from the dangers of working in hot weather.³⁴¹

³³⁶ IOWA ADMIN. CODE §§ 201-50.4(3) (jails), 201-51.4(3) (holding facilities) (2015).

³³⁷ 6 VA. ADMIN. CODE § 15-40-1160(C) (2015).

³³⁸ See S.D. DEP’T OF CORR., POLICY 1.5.C.1, § IV(1)–(3) (2014). This policy was scheduled for revision in March 2015.

³³⁹ See ALA. DEP’T OF CORR., ADMIN. REG. 419, §§ IV–V (change no. 1, 2005); DEL. DEP’T OF CORR, POLICY D-02.1, § V (2010); N.M. CORR. DEP’T, POLICY CD-171501 (2013); OHIO DEP’T OF REHAB. & CORR., POLICY 67-MNH-07, § H (2015); VT. DEP’T OF CORR., PROTOCOL 361.01.14, § V(G) (1997).

³⁴⁰ GA. COMP. R. & REGS. 125-3-5-.04(1)(d) (2015).

³⁴¹ See TEX. DEP’T OF CRIM. JUST., CORRECTIONAL MANAGED HEALTH CARE POLICY MANUAL D-27.2 (2014). In a recent report, however, the Human Rights Clinic at the University of Texas School of Law presented evidence that Texas prison officials often require heat-sensitive inmates to work in extremely hot environments such as kitchens and laundries, casting doubt on whether this administrative directive provides any meaningful protection for inmate workers. See HUMAN RIGHTS CLINIC, UNIV. OF TEX. SCH. OF

At least partly as a consequence of litigation, Maryland has particularly comprehensive policies to protect pretrial detainees.³⁴² A key component of these policies is “heat stratification,” which involves assessing all arrestees at intake to evaluate their individual susceptibility to heat-related illness and then assigning them each a heat-risk code.³⁴³ That code determines housing assignments and provisions for respite during periods of high heat.³⁴⁴

As the warming effects of climate change become more pronounced in the coming years, more correctional officers and inmates will suffer heat-related illness. New policies and regulations may address those harms and seek to minimize future injuries. Many correctional departments will be unable to remain in compliance with existing policies and regulations, or to come into compliance with new ones, without implementing adaptive measures.

3.5 Mandated Adaptation Efforts

Executive orders or other legal mandates may require correctional departments to begin adaptation planning and action. In 2009, President Obama issued an executive order requiring all federal agencies to prepare and annually update strategic sustainability performance plans.³⁴⁵ Those plans must include evaluations of “agency climate-change risks and vulnerabilities to manage the effects of climate change on the agency’s operations and mission in both the short and long term.”³⁴⁶ In compliance with that requirement, federal agencies have

LAW, RECKLESS INDIFFERENCE: DEADLY HEAT IN TEXAS PRISONS 23–24 (2015), available at law.utexas.edu/wp-content/uploads/sites/11/2015/04/2015-HRC-USA-Reckless-Indifference-Report.pdf.

³⁴² See *Duvall v. O’Malley*, No. 94-cv-2541 (D. Md. Aug. 18, 2009) (partial settlement agreement); *Duvall*, No. 94-cv-2541 (D. Md. Apr. 18, 2012) (report and recommendation that motion to amend partial settlement agreement be granted); *Duvall*, No. 94-cv-2541 (D. Md. May 8, 2012) (order granting approval of amendment to partial settlement agreement).

³⁴³ MD. DIV. OF DET. & PRETRIAL SERVS., DIRECTIVE DPDS.185.0008.05, § A (2009); MD. OFFICE OF INMATE HEALTH SERVS., MED. EVALS. MANUAL, ch. 1, sec. 1A, pt. I, § II(D)(2)(a) (2009).

³⁴⁴ MD. DIV. OF DET. & PRETRIAL SERVS., DIRECTIVE DPDS.185.0008.05, § B (2009).

³⁴⁵ Exec. Ord. 13514: Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance, 74 Fed. Reg. 52,117 (Oct. 8, 2009). The executive order also required agencies to pursue reductions of greenhouse gas emissions; “implement high performance sustainable Federal building design, construction, operation and management, maintenance, and deconstruction”; and designate Senior Sustainability Officers who would be accountable for agency conformance with the order. *Id.* §§ 2(a)–(c), (g), 7.

³⁴⁶ *Id.* § 8(i).

produced climate change adaptation plans.³⁴⁷ Because the Federal Bureau of Prisons is part of the US Department of Justice, it is included in DOJ's *Climate Change Adaptation Plan*, the details of which are discussed below in section 3.³⁴⁸

Some state governors have also issued executive orders requiring state agencies to take measures to address climate change. For example, a 2014 executive order requires Rhode Island state agencies, of which the Department of Corrections is one, to assist a newly created Executive Climate Change Council by assessing the vulnerability of public infrastructure to impacts of climate change and recommending strategies to protect that infrastructure.³⁴⁹ And in Virginia, the Secretariat of Public Safety and Homeland Security, which includes the Department of Corrections, co-chairs a commission convened in 2014 and charged with updating and prioritizing the recommendations contained in the state's 2008 *Climate Action Plan*.³⁵⁰ Those recommendations included having state agencies develop adaptation plans for the infrastructure for which they are responsible, based on a minimum increase of 3.6°F in air and water temperatures and at least a 2.3-foot rise in sea level.³⁵¹ While these and other executive orders from state governors have not yet mandated the level of adaptation planning and action that exists at the federal level, future orders from state and local executives, or comparable legislative enactments, are likely to impose increasingly significant adaptation requirements on state agencies as the climate crisis progresses.

³⁴⁷ See Press Release, Council on Env'tl. Quality, Obama Administration Releases Federal Agency Strategic Sustainability Performance Plans (Feb. 7, 2013), whitehouse.gov/administration/eop/ceq/Press_Releases/February_07_2013; Press Release, Council on Env'tl. Quality, Obama Administration Releases Federal Agency Climate Plans on Fifth Anniversary of Presidential Sustainability Initiative (Oct. 31, 2014), whitehouse.gov/administration/eop/ceq/Press_Releases/October_31_2014. A 2013 executive order spelled out the required contents of Adaptation Plans. See Exec. Ord. 13653: Preparing the United States for the Impacts of Climate Change, 78 Fed. Reg. 66,819 (Nov. 6, 2013).

³⁴⁸ The current DOJ *Climate Change Adaptation Plan* is available at justice.gov/sites/default/files/jmd/pages/attachments/2014/10/30/doj-climate-change-adaptation-plan.pdf. It updates the first *Climate Change Adaptation Plan*, which can still be found at justice.gov/sites/default/files/jmd/legacy/2014/03/07/doj-ccap-2012.pdf.

³⁴⁹ See R.I. Exec. Ord. 14-01: Rhode Island Executive Climate Change Council, § 4(g) (Feb. 21, 2014).

³⁵⁰ See Va. Exec. Ord. 19: Convening the Governor's Climate Change and Resiliency Update Commission 2 (July 1, 2014).

³⁵¹ See GOVERNOR'S COMM'N ON CLIMATE CHANGE, FINAL REPORT: A CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION PLAN 35, 60 (2008), sealevelrisevirginia.net/docs/homepage/CCC_Final_Report-Final_12152008.pdf.

3.6 The Legal Context for Adaptation

The above review of legal dimensions of the climate challenge for corrections permits some generalizations about the legal context for adaptation. First, litigation will almost certainly continue to exert pressure on correctional departments to protect inmate and employee populations from excessive heat. Successful constitutional litigation by inmates can result in court-ordered change that may be more costly than other adequate measures that departments might have taken on their own accord. Once constitutional violations are established and remedial actions are ordered, financial constraints will not justify noncompliance with ordered relief. While litigation may be the only route to adaptation in jurisdictions that would not otherwise act in the face of the climate threat, it is an inefficient means of reform. Judges are also less likely to craft optimal prescriptions for adaptation than policymakers, engineers, scientists, and other professionals.

Second, outside the context of litigation the legal pressures to adapt are few at this point. Policies, rules, and regulations in some jurisdictions require that correctional facilities meet certain requirements for internal temperature but those requirements are not couched in the language of climate-change adaptation. The one significant exception is at the federal level, where executive action has driven adaptation efforts. But if adaptation is, for the most part, not legally required today, the full brunt of climate change is still ahead of us. As the years elapse and climate change increases, the law may begin to catch up and require public agencies to undertake adaptation in earnest. Of course, correctional departments need not wait for the law to require them to begin adaptation efforts. Adaptation will advance their missions regardless of any legal mandates.

Third, the lack of legal pressures to undertake adaptation has a positive corollary, which is that forward-thinking correctional administrators have few legal constraints on their formulation of adaptive strategies. That fact, combined with the current resurgence of interest in the correctional sector and in reducing mass incarceration, growing concern about climate change, and an increasingly solid scientific consensus around what changes to expect, makes the time ripe for correctional administrators to begin to devote resources to adaptation.

The next section takes up the question of what adaptation might look like in the correctional sector.

4 ADAPTATION CHALLENGES AND OPTIONS

Climate change requires all public agencies, including correctional departments, to determine how it will likely impact their mission, programs, and operations, and to find ways to minimize its negative impacts. Neither the challenges nor the solutions will look the same in all places. There is ample room for correctional departments to collaborate with each other and with other public agencies in preparing, deploying, and adjusting adaptation strategies. But ultimately each department must tailor its adaptation efforts to its own circumstances.

While the correctional sector has not led the way, other entities, both public and private, have been grappling with the adaptation challenge for years. As departments begin to assess their vulnerabilities and options, they will not have to reinvent the wheel. Many departments will be able to plug into efforts already underway in their states or localities.³⁵² For those at the vanguard of adaptation in their jurisdiction, resources of many kinds are readily available to guide and support their efforts.³⁵³

³⁵² For information about existing state and local efforts, see, e.g., *State and Local Adaptation Plans*, GEORGETOWN CLIMATE CENTER, georgetownclimate.org/adaptation/state-and-local-plans (last visited Aug. 1, 2015); *Law and Governance*, GEORGETOWN CLIMATE CENTER, georgetownclimate.org/search/apachesolr_search?featured=lg (last visited Aug. 1, 2015); *State and Local Climate Blackboard*, CENTER FOR CLIMATE STRATEGIES, climatestrategies.us/policy_tracker/state (last visited Aug. 1, 2015).

³⁵³ See, e.g., *Climate Change Adaptation Resources*, SABIN CENTER FOR CLIMATE CHANGE LAW, web.law.columbia.edu/climate-change/resources/adaptation-resources (last visited Aug. 1, 2015). One of several useful starting points for adaptation planning is the US Climate Resilience Toolkit, a resource of the federal government that is available at toolkit.climate.gov. Another is the *Adaptation* section of the US Global Change Research Program's *2014 National Climate Assessment*, available as a web-based publication at nca2014.globalchange.gov/report/response-strategies/adaptation or for download at nca2014.globalchange.gov/downloads. The Environmental Protection Agency's *Adaptation Tools for Public Officials*, available at epa.gov/climatechange/impacts-adaptation/adapt-tools.html, provides links to many resources that will be of interest to public officials. Guidance documents and materials used by federal agencies in their adaptation planning are available at *Climate Change Adaptation*, FEDCENTER.GOV, fedcenter.gov/kd/go.cfm?destination=Page&Pge_ID=3853 (last visited Aug. 1, 2015). The Adaptation Clearinghouse at the Georgetown Climate Center, available at georgetownclimate.org/adaptation/clearinghouse, offers a wealth of useful information and links to many valuable resources. For a legal perspective on adaptation, begin with Michael B. Gerrard and Katrina Fischer Kuh's edited collection *The*

Adaptation in the correctional sector presents a mix of common and unusual challenges. This section begins with some observations about adaptation in general, then explores special considerations for corrections, and finally suggests possible adaptation options to address the problem of excessive heat in light of those special challenges.

4.1 The Basics of Adaptation

Like climate change itself, adaptation is a process, not an isolated event. And like climate change, adaptation is a long-term process, much of which lies beyond the immediately visible horizon. It requires thoughtful action on the basis of sometimes incomplete information, as many of the minute details of localized climate changes and impacts will not be known with a high degree of precision until it is too late to move proactively to minimize harmful consequences.

Although this uncertainty complicates adaptation, risk management is a basic part of public administration; administrators must often make policy choices based on probabilities rather than certainties. Just as uncertainty about future crime rates, inmate numbers, and the incidence of recidivism does not prevent policy makers from formulating and implementing correctional policy, uncertainty about how high temperatures and sea levels will rise, and how quickly, does not preclude successful, proactive adaptation planning and action. While the scale, complexity, and novelty of the task may seem paralyzingly daunting, delay will only make subsequent action more costly and difficult.

The first step in preparing for the impacts of climate change is committing to a policy of adaptation and assigning administrative responsibility for research, decision making, implementation, and collaboration.³⁵⁴ The initial work of the adaptation officers or team consists of making a variety of assessments: What are the most likely local impacts of climate change? How are the department and its assets vulnerable? What are the most pressing risks? What

Law of Adaptation to Climate Change (2012), particularly Robert L. Fischman and Jillian R. Rountree's chapter on *Adaptive Management* (19–47) and J. Cullen Howe's chapter on *Buildings* (209–34).

³⁵⁴ A useful model policy statement for climate change adaptation is available in COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, FEDERAL AGENCY CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION PLANNING: SUPPORT DOCUMENT, App. C (2011), [whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/microsites/ceq/adaptation_support_document_3_3.pdf](https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/microsites/ceq/adaptation_support_document_3_3.pdf).

resources are available for adaptation and what additional resources are needed? What opportunities exist for learning about climate impacts and adaptation options? Departments can tackle these kinds of questions far more productively and effectively by building partnerships with one another and with both public and private entities that are already engaged in adaptive efforts.

Identifying a department's vulnerabilities involves considering three interrelated issues: exposure, sensitivity, and capacity to adapt.³⁵⁵ *Exposure* refers to particular expected impacts and the systems or assets they will affect. A correctional department's exposure might include the threat of high temperatures to its facilities. *Sensitivity* refers to how prone a system or asset is to harm from a given exposure. Thus, a correctional facility that lacks any mechanical system for climate control and a similar one that has high-capacity air conditioning may share *exposure* to the same level of extreme heat, but the first facility has greater *sensitivity* to harm from that exposure. Finally, *adaptive capacity* refers to the room for making adjustments to a threatened system or asset to minimize any harmful consequences of a given exposure. For example, a correctional facility with a failing air-conditioning system may have greater adaptive capacity than one built without any air conditioning at all, since repair is often easier than retrofitting. On a human level, inmates and correctional officers in good health have a greater capacity to adapt to high temperatures than those who are unwell. By considering their exposures, sensitivities, and adaptive capacities, correctional departments can determine their greatest vulnerabilities and then set priorities for adaptive action, bearing in mind that vulnerabilities change over time and must therefore be periodically reassessed.

A department's most vulnerable assets may not all be appropriate priorities for adaptation efforts. For example, a department would not likely prioritize adaptation of a highly vulnerable facility that is near the end of its expected useful life. Setting priorities for adaptation generally

³⁵⁵ See, e.g., CTR. FOR CLIMATE & ENERGY SOLUTIONS, CLIMATE CHANGE 101: ADAPTATION 6 (2011), [c2es.org/docUploads/climate101-adaptation.pdf](https://www.c2es.org/docUploads/climate101-adaptation.pdf). For a detailed theoretical discussion of the concept of "vulnerability," see Omar-Dario Cardona et al., *Determinants of Risk: Exposure and Vulnerability*, in *MANAGING THE RISKS OF EXTREME EVENTS AND DISASTERS TO ADVANCE CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION* 65, 69–72 (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2012), [ipcc.ch/pdf/special-reports/srex/SREX-Chap2_FINAL.pdf](https://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/special-reports/srex/SREX-Chap2_FINAL.pdf).

involves weighing a number of criteria, including the magnitude of a specific risk, its probability and timing, and equitable considerations.³⁵⁶ A risk is of high *magnitude* if it endangers important assets or systems and threatens to have particularly costly consequences, such as death or economic loss. Where the *probability* of a particular risk is high, as is the case with extreme temperatures, it generally takes higher priority. The *timing* of a risk may increase its priority, though postponing action on less imminent risks may come at the cost of losing the best chance to avert them. *Equitable* concerns will likely come into play as correctional departments compete with other public agencies for scarce adaptation dollars, given prevailing public attitudes toward inmates. Whatever priorities correctional departments set for their adaptation efforts, the dynamic natures of climate change and adaptation may require departments to change their priorities over time.

Once vulnerabilities are assessed and priorities established it becomes possible to consider specific adaptation options, taking into account their relative costs and benefits. The most attractive adaptation options are those that address existing needs irrespective of climate change and that, therefore, do not depend on climate change to justify the investment. One such option is making use of passive-cooling technologies such as insulation and cool roofs in new construction. Not only does passive cooling make it easier to handle increased heat, it reduces energy needs, which can save money as well as help cut carbon emissions. Other options, such as avoiding new construction in areas that are likely to become vulnerable to flooding in the future, yield no additional benefits beyond adaptation but do not entail prohibitive costs. While such options are appealing, in many contexts truly effective adaptation may require more costly and difficult choices. One example is the need to relocate existing vital assets that are at risk of catastrophic loss due to rising sea levels.

³⁵⁶ See Michael Oppenheimer et al., *Emergent Risks and Key Vulnerabilities*, in CLIMATE CHANGE 2014: IMPACTS, ADAPTATION, AND VULNERABILITY. PART A: GLOBAL AND SECTORAL ASPECTS. CONTRIBUTION OF WORKING GROUP II TO THE FIFTH ASSESSMENT REPORT OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE 1039, 1052 (Christopher B. Field et al. eds., IPCC, 2014), ipcc-wg2.gov/AR5/images/uploads/WGIIAR5-Chap19_FINAL.pdf; CTR. FOR CLIMATE & ENERGY SOLUTIONS, CLIMATE CHANGE 101: ADAPTATION 7 (2011), c2es.org/docUploads/climate101-adaptation.pdf.

Some adaptations may appear to make sense in the short term but may prove to be maladaptive in the long run. A simple example would be retrofitting an existing facility with air conditioning based on current temperature levels without considering projected future temperatures. The added cost of later upgrading such a system to meet future conditions—or retiring the poorly adapted facility altogether—could well exceed the cost of installing a system with sufficient capacity in the first place. In addition, even relatively efficient air conditioning systems use electricity, thereby contributing to the problem of climate change as long as we remain dependent on fossil fuels for power generation.

Ongoing collaboration among public and private entities is essential to successful adaptation. Adaptation efforts are strengthened by the systematic sharing and exchange of knowledge, expertise, and resources among agencies at all levels of government, the scientific community, and the private sector. Because significant adaptation work has been taking place at the federal level for several years, federal agencies are particularly well suited to support nascent state and local efforts.³⁵⁷ To some degree collaboration is not only prudent but also necessary, since society and its institutions are highly interdependent. For example, higher temperatures will likely affect water and food supplies, tax the electric grid, and strain complex systems of all sorts. Successful adaptation to such impacts will depend on coordinated and collaborative efforts.

4.2 Special Challenges for Corrections

Beyond the basics outlined above, adaptation in the correctional context will require addressing a number of special challenges. This section addresses some of those considerations.

4.2.1 Security

All correctional policies must address security concerns and adaptation policies will be no different. Adaptation options will be shaped and limited by the need to ensure the safety and

³⁵⁷ There are a variety of useful online federal resources to support adaptation. See, e.g., U.S. CLIMATE RESILIENCE TOOLKIT, toolkit.climate.gov (last visited Aug. 1, 2015); *Climate Change Adaptation*, FEDCENTER.GOV, fedcenter.gov/programs/climate (last visited Aug. 1, 2015); *Adaptation*, GLOBALCHANGE.GOV, nca2014.globalchange.gov/report/response-strategies/adaptation (last visited Aug. 1, 2015); *Adaptation Tools for Public Officials*, EPA, epa.gov/climatechange/impacts-adaptation/adapt-tools.html (last updated Sept. 9, 2013).

security of the general public, of correctional workers, and of inmates. Security concerns also underline the importance of careful long-term advance planning and preparation so as to minimize improvisation during extreme-heat events. And certain aspects of adaptation planning itself may need to be kept confidential for reasons of security, which can complicate collaboration with public- and private-sector partners.

Adaptation strategies that involve retrofitting existing correctional facilities may present security difficulties, since some retrofitting work will necessarily require relocating inmates. Temporarily accommodating the inmates from a small facility while retrofitting is underway may not be terribly difficult but finding space to house the inmates of larger facilities on a temporary basis may be quite another matter. This is one of many reasons not to delay proactive adaptation planning and action.

The need to maintain custody over inmates and to keep them in secure locations, segregated from the general public, also makes some common short-term options for weathering periods of extreme heat impractical. Public cooling centers, for example, cannot serve as resources for correctional populations. Correctional facilities must be self-sufficient, developing on-site cooling capacity to meet foreseeable cooling needs, backed up by stormproof generators that can run cooling systems in the event of blackouts or brownouts.³⁵⁸ Facilities that capitalize on opportunities for passive cooling and minimize their reliance on energy-dependent mechanical cooling will be best prepared to maintain cooling capacity when power supplies are stressed or disrupted.

Security concerns also make short-term relocation of inmates from facilities with inadequate cooling to better-prepared facilities during extreme-heat events a poor option. Even when secure receiving locations are available, relocating large numbers of inmates presents

³⁵⁸ Renewable generating sources such as windmills and photovoltaic arrays cannot presently provide reliable emergency backup power because they generate electricity intermittently (when the wind blows or the sun shines) and because battery technology has not yet advanced to the point of making large-scale storage practical. Storage is now a priority area for research and development. *See, e.g.,* Umair Irfan and ClimateWire, *Battery Storage Needed to Expand Renewable Energy*, SCI. AM. (Feb. 13, 2015), [scientificamerican.com/article/battery-storage-needed-to-expand-renewable-energy](https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/battery-storage-needed-to-expand-renewable-energy).

considerable difficulty and always entails significant risk.³⁵⁹ Furthermore, because heat waves are rarely localized, secure locations to which inmates might otherwise be evacuated may already be hard-pressed to handle their own cooling needs without having to accommodate an influx of additional inmates.

4.2.2 Unique Buildings

Another factor that distinguishes correctional facilities is their unusually high population density, which has important implications for the problem of excessive heat. Jails and prisons are not designed to provide spacious housing for inmates. Whether formally overcrowded or not, correctional facilities hold large numbers of people relative to their interior volume, particularly in their housing tiers. Numbers dip somewhat at night when fewer correctional officers and other staff are needed on site, but for the most part the population density in correctional facilities remains high around the clock.

Every inmate and correctional officer contributes heat to the indoor environment, adding to the cooling load that a climate-control system has to carry. Just to dissipate the heat added by 600 people requires around 240,000 BTUs-per-hour of cooling capacity—the equivalent of a 20-ton air-conditioning system—on top of the capacity dictated by outdoor temperatures.³⁶⁰ Given

³⁵⁹ Correctional departments have managed effective evacuations of sizable facilities in the past. For example, in August 1992, the Florida Department of Corrections successfully evacuated some 1,000 inmates held at Dade Correctional Institute as Hurricane Andrew bore down on the state. See NAT'L INST. OF CORR., NIC 020293, A GUIDE TO PREPARING FOR AND RESPONDING TO PRISON EMERGENCIES 319–21 (2005). Many factors contributed to the successful outcome, including comprehensive advance planning, particularly effective leadership, dedicated and courageous staff, and inmate cooperation. See *id.* at 321–32; see also *id.* at 289–91 (recounting successful evacuation by Missouri Department of Corrections of hundreds of inmates from Renz Correctional Center during 1993 floods). Such examples stand in stark contrast to the calamitous situation at Orleans Parish Prison during and after Hurricane Katrina, where no attempt was made to evacuate the facility before the storm hit. Inmates and staff were stranded for days in the flooded and sweltering prison, which was without power because floodwaters had submerged the backup generators. Their eventual evacuation was a haphazard exercise in improvisation that should serve as an object lesson in how not to evacuate a correctional facility. See, e.g., ACLU NATIONAL PRISON PROJECT, ABANDONED AND ABUSED: ORLEANS PARISH PRISONERS IN THE WAKE OF KATRINA (2006), aclu.org/prisoners-rights/abandoned-and-abused; DEMAREE INGLESE, NO ORDINARY HEROES: 8 DOCTORS, 30 NURSES, 7,000 PRISONERS, AND A CATEGORY 5 HURRICANE (2007).

³⁶⁰ This estimate assumes that each person adds 400 BTUs per hour to the cooling load. See THE “PEOPLE LOAD,” HEATING, AIRCONDITIONING & REFRIGERATION DISTRIBS. INT’L 1 (n.d.), hvacsalesandsupply.com/Linked Documents/Tech Tips/26-The people load.pdf.

this immutable factor, it is particularly important for correctional facilities to minimize the penetration of outdoor heat during the summer.

4.2.3 Unstable Population Size

The size of the inmate population today—and therefore the scale and difficulty of correctional departments’ responsibilities—is radically different from what it was a generation or so ago. By the middle of this century, the inmate population may shrink or swell significantly, or remain roughly the same. Only for the relatively short term can correctional departments predict with confidence how many inmates they must be prepared to hold in confinement, since crime, law enforcement, and sentencing policies are all subject to trends over which the correctional sector has little direct influence. The uncertainty about rises and drops in inmate populations is another special challenge for correctional adaptation to a warmer climate. Because the difficulty of maintaining a healthy interior climate in a prison or jail increases significantly with overcrowding, correctional departments must develop and maintain a margin of excess cooling capacity if they are to be adequately prepared for extreme heat, which can entail capital outlays for contingencies that may never materialize. The alternative is to risk having to accommodate an inmate population beyond what facilities can handle, jeopardizing the health and safety of both correctional workers and inmates and exposing the state to costly litigation.

4.2.4 Unpopular Constituency

Adaptation entails expenses. Some of the costs may well be high. It will be far easier to sell public spending to adapt schools, hospitals, and some other public facilities to rising temperatures than to adapt prisons and jails.³⁶¹ Correctional departments already have to fulfill a demanding mission with inadequate resources. They will likely find themselves at a unique disadvantage as they are forced to compete with more popular sectors for scarce adaptation funds. While public sentiment is shifting away from support for harsh sentencing and mass

³⁶¹ Several studies show minimal support for increasing spending on prisons at the expense of other areas such as health, education, or infrastructure. See OPPORTUNITY AGENDA, AN OVERVIEW OF PUBLIC OPINION AND DISCOURSE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE ISSUES 26 (2014), opportunityagenda.org/files/field_file/2014.08.23-CriminalJusticeReport-FINAL_0.pdf.

incarceration and toward support for crime prevention and rehabilitative services, that shift does not translate into willingness to increase public spending on corrections.³⁶² Perhaps ironically, the pressure of inmate litigation around conditions of confinement may give correctional departments leverage in the contest for adaptation dollars.

4.3 Options

4.3.1 Reduce the Size of the Incarcerated Population

One rational approach to the adaptation challenge in corrections is to reduce the size of the problem by reducing the size of the incarcerated population. On the face of it, this may seem like a naïve exercise in denial, an effort to avoid the problems that climate change presents rather than deal with them. In fact, promising efforts are already underway to shrink the correctional population, for reasons that have nothing to do with climate change but that dovetail perfectly with the sector's adaptation needs.³⁶³ Policy changes such as sentencing reforms and putting more resources into reducing crime and recidivism have brought down inmate populations in some jurisdictions.³⁶⁴ In recent years, California, New Jersey, and New

³⁶² See *id.* at 7–8 (2014) (reporting meta-analysis of public-opinion research). A 2013 study of US voters found that 52 percent believed that society spends too much on prisons. See *id.* at 26.

³⁶³ California is under federal court orders to reduce its adult prison population. See *Brown v. Plata*, 131 S. Ct. 1910, 1923 (2011) (affirming court order requiring California to reduce adult prison population to 137.5 percent of prisons' design capacity). Much of the reductions elsewhere have been due to policies adopted under the umbrella of "justice reinvestment," a public-private initiative begun by the US Department of Justice Bureau of Justice Assistance and the Pew Charitable Trusts and now involving additional partners. Details about justice reinvestment projects in 24 states and 17 local jurisdictions are available from BJA at bja.gov/programs/justicereinvestment/index.html. See also *Public Safety Performance Project*, PEW CHARITABLE TR., pewtrusts.org/en/projects/public-safety-performance-project (last visited Aug. 1, 2015); *About Justice Reinvestment*, JUST. CTR., csgjusticecenter.org/jr/about (last visited Aug. 1, 2015); *Justice Reinvestment Initiative*, VERA INST. OF JUST., vera.org/project/justice-reinvestment-initiative (last visited Aug. 1, 2015); *Justice Reinvestment at the Local Level*, URB. INST., urban.org/center/jpc/justice-reinvestment/index.cfm (last visited Aug. 1, 2015); *Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI)*, CRIME & JUST. INST., crj.org/cji/entry/project_justicereinvest (last visited Aug. 1, 2015).

³⁶⁴ See, e.g., *Success Stories*, BJA, bja.gov/programs/justicereinvestment/success_stories.html (last visited Aug. 1, 2015); *Justice Reinvestment Publications*, JUST. CTR., csgjusticecenter.org/jr/publications-library (last visited Aug. 1, 2015).

York have all reduced their prison populations by around a quarter without seeing any increase in crime.³⁶⁵

Not only does downsizing the incarcerated population promise to make other adaptation strategies more manageable, it also speaks to special difficulties that adaptation presents for corrections. Security considerations become less complicated and challenging with a smaller inmate population, and particularly problematic facilities can be retired. Reducing the inmate population lowers individual facilities' population density, provided that capacity is not cut in lockstep with population reductions. Facilities with lower population density are more able to handle an elastic supply of inmates. And bringing down the number of inmates without triggering an increase in crime adds to the credibility and perceived effectiveness of the criminal justice system, thereby strengthening its hand in competition for scarce adaptation funds.

Needless to say, reducing the incarcerated population cannot come at the expense of increasing crime or otherwise compromising public safety. While shorter sentences, more effective rehabilitation and reentry services, more supportive parole and supervision, and other policies can bring down inmate populations over time, downsizing can only go so far before it produces unacceptable consequences. It also bears noting that increasing the rate at which older inmates are released as part of overall downsizing, particularly older inmates with cognitive impairment or mental illness, could have significant implications for community resources and public health as a whole, since older former inmates already make heavy use of emergency health care and are frequently hospitalized after release.³⁶⁶

³⁶⁵ Marc Mauer & David Cole, Opinion, *How to Lock Up Fewer People*, N.Y. TIMES, May 24, 2015, Sunday Review at 6, nytimes.com/2015/05/24/opinion/sunday/how-to-lock-up-fewer-people.html.

³⁶⁶ See Brie A. Williams et al., *Addressing the Aging Crisis in U.S. Criminal Justice Health Care*, 60 J. AM. GERIATRICS SOC. 1150, 1150, 1154 (2012), ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3374923/pdf/nihms363409.pdf. One study found that in the two weeks following release from prison older former inmates were significantly more susceptible to health-related mortality than younger former inmates. See Ingrid A. Binswanger et al., *Release from Prison: A High Risk of Death for Former Inmates*, 356 N. ENGL. J. MED. 157, 159-61 (2007), nejm.org/doi/pdf/10.1056/NEJMsa064115.

4.3.2 Reduce Inmates' and Correctional Officers' Susceptibility to Heat Stress

4.3.2.1 Acclimatize Inmates and Correctional Officers to Heat

In 2011, Larry Gene McCollum, 58, received a one-year sentence in Texas for a minor, nonviolent offense.³⁶⁷ After serving the first month of his sentence in the air-conditioned McLennan County Jail, he was transferred in July to the Hutchins State Jail in Dallas County and assigned to a cell without air conditioning, a fan, or a window that could be opened. Within a week of his transfer the indoor heat index hit 150°F and McCollum died of heatstroke. Earlier in the week, Douglas Hudson, 62, had died from heatstroke after three days at the Joe F. Gurney Transfer Facility in Anderson County, Texas.³⁶⁸ Two weeks later, Kenneth James, 52, also died from heatstroke three days after arriving at Gurney.³⁶⁹ A year later, Rodney Adams, 45, died from heatstroke the day after he arrived at Gurney.³⁷⁰

At the time of their deaths, McCollum, Hudson, James, and Adams were all taking medications that increased their susceptibility to heat illness, and some had other risk factors.³⁷¹ But the suddenness of their deaths after arrival at overheated facilities illustrates the importance of acclimatization to surviving exposure to hot environments.³⁷²

Heat acclimatization is the adaptation of the body over time to a high-temperature environment. Over the course of days or weeks, the body's ability to dissipate heat through perspiration improves and blood vessels undergo physiological changes that increase heat

³⁶⁷ The facts of McCollum's story are taken from Jacquelyn Floyd, *The Crime of Un-Air-Conditioned Texas Prisons*, DALL. MORNING NEWS (Apr. 24, 2014, 11:01 PM), dallasnews.com/news/columnists/jacquelyn-floyd/20140424-the-crime-of-un-airconditioned-texas-prisons.ece.

³⁶⁸ Brief for Amicus Curiae Families of Deceased Texas Prisoners (Filed in Support of Appellees Elzie Ball, Nathaniel Code, and James Magee, and Urging Affirmation), *Ball v. LeBlanc*, No. 14-30067 at 20 (5th Cir. Sept. 30, 2014).

³⁶⁹ *Id.*

³⁷⁰ *Id.*

³⁷¹ *Id.*

³⁷² In general, jail inmates are at greatest risk of dying of whatever cause within their first week in a new facility. Out of the 958 inmates who died in local jails during 2012, more than a third—348—had served seven or fewer days. BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS, NCJ 247448, MORTALITY IN LOCAL JAILS AND STATE PRISONS, 2000–2012: STATISTICAL TABLES 8 tbl.4 (2014), bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/mljsp0012st.pdf. The 2012 data are typical. *See id.* at 9 tbl.5. The Bureau of Justice Statistics does not appear to collect comparable data for prison-inmate deaths.

resistance.³⁷³ When people are exposed to high heat without having time to acclimatize, they can suffer serious or fatal heat illness. A recent study of 20 cases of heat-related workplace death or injury cited for federal enforcement under section 5(a)(1) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act found that employers' "failure to support acclimatization appears to be the most common deficiency and the factor most clearly associated with death."³⁷⁴ Of the 13 fatalities, 4 involved workers who died on their first day on a new job or after returning from time away from the job; 9 involved deaths in the first three days on a new job or after returning to work.³⁷⁵

Beyond the obvious reasons why acclimatization is important, it has particular significance in the correctional context for at least two reasons. First, symptoms of even mild heat illness, such as fatigue and weakness, can diminish correctional officers' ability to perform their duties effectively, which can in turn compromise security. Second, numerous conditions can make acclimation difficult to achieve, including high population density, widespread use of prescription medications that interfere with thermoregulation, high incidence of chronic health problems that increase susceptibility to heat, and a sometimes limited availability of cooler housing assignments.

Correctional health staff should closely monitor inmates and correctional officers who are new to a hotter facility while they adjust and should instruct them in recognizing and acting on the warning signs of heat stress. To the extent possible, these inmates and COs should remain in areas with more moderate temperatures until they have acclimatized. Although full acclimatization can take a couple of weeks, measurable acclimatization can be obvious within

³⁷³ See *Acclimatizing Workers*, OSHA, [osha.gov/SLTC/heatillness/heat_index/acclimatizing_workers.html](https://www.osha.gov/SLTC/heatillness/heat_index/acclimatizing_workers.html) (last visited Aug. 1, 2015); see also Zhe Tian et al., *Experimental Study on Physiological and Psychological Effects of Heat Acclimatization in Extreme Hot Environments*, 46 *BUILDING & ENV'T.* 2033 (2011) (reporting results of experimental study demonstrating that effects of heat acclimatization are significant and that acclimatization training can improve adaptability of human body to extremely hot environments). It is important to note that there has been scant research on the extent to which elderly people or those with chronic medical conditions are capable of acclimatizing to heat. See Shakoor Hajat et al., *Health Effects of Hot Weather: From Awareness of Risk Factors to Effective Health Protection*, 375 *LANCET* 856, 861 (2010).

³⁷⁴ Sheila Arbury et al., *Heat Illness and Death Among Workers—United States, 2012–2103*, 63 *MORBIDITY & MORTALITY WKLY. REP.* 661, 664 (2014), [cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/wk/mm6331.pdf](https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/wk/mm6331.pdf).

³⁷⁵ See *id.* at 663 tbl.

only a few days of exposure to heat.³⁷⁶ New correctional officers and those returning to work after an absence of more than a week should begin with reduced hours and work up to a full shift over the course of a work week.³⁷⁷ Inmates and correctional officers alike should have access to abundant drinking water and ice and should be reminded to remain hydrated. Inmates should minimize exercise and take frequent cool showers until they become acclimatized. Correctional officers should take frequent rest breaks and spend time in air-conditioned areas where available. The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration both provide guidelines to help employers acclimatize their employees to hot work environments and minimize the risk to employee health posed by heat.³⁷⁸

4.3.2.2 *Segregate Inmates Based on Heat Sensitivity*

Another straightforward adaptation option is to assess individual inmates' vulnerability to heat stress and assign housing based on those assessments. While temperature and humidity in all housing areas should be kept at healthy levels, a department or facility that is unable yet to guarantee that level of care for all inmates should at least ensure that areas that hold the most-susceptible inmates have adequate climate controls. As a short-term measure for departments that have only limited housing with adequate climate control, relocating more vulnerable inmates to separate housing units, where they could be more closely observed and more easily assisted when temperatures spike, would allow departments to minimize risk while they bring deficient facilities or housing tiers up to par. For the long term, prophylactically identifying inmates who are at greater risk of heat-related illness and assigning them to cooler housing would make it easier to anticipate, minimize, and respond effectively to individual cases of heat stress.

³⁷⁶ See *id.* at 664; Shakoor Hajat et al., *Health Effects of Hot Weather: From Awareness of Risk Factors to Effective Health Protection*, 375 LANCET 856, 860 (2010).

³⁷⁷ See Sheila Arbury et al., *Heat Illness and Death Among Workers: United States, 2012–2013*, 63 MORBIDITY & MORTALITY WKLY. REP. 661, 664 (2014), cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/wk/mm6331.pdf (recommending 20 percent exposure to hot work environment on first day and additional 20 percent on subsequent days for workers of all types).

³⁷⁸ See *Heat Stress*, CDC (June 24, 2014), cdc.gov/niosh/topics/heatstress; OSHA's Campaign to Prevent Heat Illness in Outdoor Workers, OSHA, osha.gov/SLTC/heatillness/edresources.html (last visited Aug. 1, 2015).

Some segregation of inmates according to their tolerance for heat already takes place. In one recent case, a federal court ordered that pretrial detainees who take psychotropic drugs be kept in housing where temperatures do not exceed 85°F.³⁷⁹ Maryland uses a “heat stratification” process in making housing assignments.³⁸⁰ Individuals admitted to a Maryland Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services facility receive a medical intake evaluation, in part to “[i]dentify at an earlier time arrestees/detainees/inmates who may be at risk for heat related health issues if placed in non–air conditioned environments.”³⁸¹ All inmates initially receive one of three “heat risk codes” and are then periodically reevaluated to determine whether that code should be changed based on factors such as chronic medical conditions and medication use.³⁸² Housing assignments are based, in part, on the individual inmate’s heat-risk code.³⁸³

More than half the states now have some geriatric facilities where older inmates are cared for while still confined.³⁸⁴ Departments should make it a priority to ensure that geriatric housing be kept at appropriate temperatures.

4.3.3 Phase Out the Most Vulnerable Facilities

Correctional departments close facilities as their needs change, as buildings deteriorate, and as designs and the penological theories that inspired them become obsolete. The decision to shut an individual facility involves a variety of considerations, including the age and condition of the facility, characteristics such as its security level, and adverse local economic impacts and staff layoffs from a closure. The degree to which a given facility is well-adapted to the impacts of climate change should be among those factors so that facility closures advance adaptation efforts rather than setting them back.

³⁷⁹ See *Graves v. Arpaio*, 623 F.3d 1043, 1049 (9th Cir. 2010) (affirming district court order).

³⁸⁰ See MD. OFFICE OF INMATE HEALTH SERVS., MED. EVALS. MANUAL, ch. 1, sec. 1A, pt. I, § II(D)(2) (2009).

³⁸¹ MD. OFFICE OF INMATE HEALTH SERVS. & OFFICE OF TREATMENT SERVS., MED. EVALS. MANUAL, ch. 1, sec. 1A, pt. I, § I (2009).

³⁸² *Id.* § II(D)(2).

³⁸³ See *id.*

³⁸⁴ See RON H. ADAY, AGING PRISONERS: CRISIS IN AMERICAN CORRECTIONS 152 (2003). Examples include State Park Correctional Center in South Carolina, McCain Correctional Hospital in North Carolina, SCI Laurel Highlands in Pennsylvania, Hocking CF in Ohio, and Estelle Unit in Texas. See *id.* at 159–62, 209.

In the process of assessing their vulnerabilities to the impacts of climate change, correctional departments will find that some facilities are already well-adapted, others can be retrofitted at reasonable cost, and still others would be too difficult or costly to cool or are at risk of inundation from rising sea levels and storm surges. Ultimately, facilities that cannot reasonably be made suitable for future climate conditions will have to be phased out. If inmate populations fall significantly, correctional departments may find it unnecessary to replace phased-out vulnerable facilities. Where replacement facilities are needed, departments will have the opportunity to build resilient facilities that are well-adapted to meet foreseeable climate impacts during their expected useful lifetimes.

4.3.4 Retrofit Adaptable Facilities by Maximizing Passive Cooling

Many cost-effective options exist for modifying existing buildings to make them better suited for hot weather. Installing or upgrading mechanical air-conditioning systems is the most familiar means of controlling indoor temperatures during summertime, but air conditioning should not be the first option that correctional departments consider when deciding how to improve their facilities' cooling capacity. Air conditioning is expensive, both to install and to operate, and even the most efficient systems consume significant amounts of energy, which means more of the carbon emissions that are causing climate change in the first place. Correctional departments should look first to passive cooling options, including cool roofs, green roofs and walls, and awnings. Even where passive cooling alone will be inadequate, it will reduce the need for air conditioning.

Long before human beings used air conditioners or, for that matter, electric fans, they took advantage of passive cooling techniques to create healthy indoor environments without using energy. Correctional departments can capitalize on both ancient knowledge and modern innovations to cool their facilities. A variety of incentives may help defray the cost of installing passive-cooling options.³⁸⁵

³⁸⁵ See, e.g., *Database of State Incentives for Renewables & Efficiency*, N.C. CLEAN ENERGY TECH. CENTER, dsireusa.org (last visited Aug. 1, 2015); CATALOG OF FED. DOMESTIC ASSISTANCE, cfda.gov (last visited Aug. 1, 2015); LEED, U.S. GREEN BUILDING COUNCIL, usgbc.org/leed (last visited Aug. 1, 2015).

In the correctional context, retrofit work on building exteriors offers significant advantages because it does not require displacing inmate populations and minimizes security complications. Roofs are a prime target for passive-cooling retrofits.³⁸⁶

Cool roofs, which are typically though not always white or light gray, are a cost-effective and proven form of passive cooling.³⁸⁷ They work by reflecting solar energy away from a building and by readily giving up (or emitting) the heat that they do absorb from the sun. Their high reflectivity and high emissivity allow them to remain about 50 to 60°F cooler than traditional roofs.³⁸⁸ At their warmest, they can get to 20°F above air temperature, in sharp contrast to traditional roofs, which can exceed air temperature by up to 85°F.³⁸⁹

Because cool roofs allow less heat to reach building interiors, indoor spaces remain cooler. That can translate into significant public health benefits where buildings lack mechanical air conditioning.³⁹⁰ Prime candidates for cool roofs include buildings with existing cooling deficiencies, buildings whose roof surfaces make up a quarter or more of the total exterior

³⁸⁶ The Onondaga County Department of Correction is near the end of a multi-year comparative study of the effects on energy consumption and stormwater management of different roof retrofit options at its Jamesville, NY, facility. In 2009, four different roofs were installed on top of four inches of foam insulation: a black rubber conventional roof, an extensive green roof, and two white thermoplastic polyolefin cool roofs, one over an extra four inches of insulation. Onondaga is a central New York county where winters are more challenging than summers, so the study has not focused on roof performance during maximum summertime temperatures. Nevertheless, it will be of interest to any correctional department considering roof retrofits as part of a climate-change adaptation strategy. See James R. Kirby, *Green, Greener, Greenest?*, ROOFING CONTRACTOR (June 4, 2013), roofingcontractor.com/articles/89570-green-greener-greenest; ASHLEY-MCGRAW ARCHITECTS, PC, & CDH ENERGY CORP., FINAL REPORT: COMPARATIVE ROOF TESTING AT ONONDAGA COUNTY CORRECTIONAL FACILITY (2011), cdhenergy.com/presentations/ashley_roof_final_report-Oct_2011.pdf; see also *Coalition Extending Research Project on Sustainable Roofing*, CONSTRUCTION SPECIFIER (Dec. 19, 2014), constructionspecifier.com/coalition-extending-research-project-on-sustainable-roofing (reporting extension of research through 2015).

³⁸⁷ A 2008 EPA publication, *Reducing Urban Heat Islands: Compendium of Strategies*, available at epa.gov/heatisland/resources/compendium.htm, offers an excellent primer on cool roofs and other passive cooling techniques. In addition to providing clear explanations of different techniques and how they work, it lists useful resources for conducting cost-benefit analyses and other calculations.

³⁸⁸ See CLIMATE PROT. P'SHIP DIV., OFFICE OF ATMOSPHERIC PROGRAMS, EPA, REDUCING URBAN HEAT ISLANDS: COMPENDIUM OF STRATEGIES: COOL ROOFS 1 (2008), epa.gov/heatisland/resources/pdf/CoolRoofsCompendium.pdf.

³⁸⁹ See *id.* at 4.

³⁹⁰ See *id.* at 11 (reporting on results of Philadelphia program that provided cool roofs and insulation for residential buildings that lacked air conditioning).

surface, and buildings where sun damage already causes traditional roofing materials to deteriorate.³⁹¹ Installing exterior insulation at the same time as cool roofing can provide additional benefits.³⁹²

A variety of cool roofing materials are available. For low-sloped rooftops, which are the most common sites for cool roofs, the main options are coatings and single-ply membranes.³⁹³ Options for steep-sloped roofs include cool shingles, tiles, and metal roofing.³⁹⁴ Since cool roofs do not impose additional loads and since all buildings eventually need new roofs, cool roofs are an ideal option for retrofitting.

Growing a layer of vegetation on a rooftop provides passive cooling as well as environmental benefits. Where structural considerations make such green roofs impractical, green walls—typically trellises with climbing plants—can provide similar benefits.³⁹⁵ Both approaches take advantage of the shade that plants provide as well as evapotranspiration, the cooling effect of evaporation from soil (and from foliage after a rainfall) combined with the movement of water through a plant, up from its roots and out through its leaves, known as transpiration.³⁹⁶ Although they are darker than cool roofs and reflect less solar energy, green roofs can be cooler still, both below the temperature of the surrounding air and up to 90°F cooler than conventional rooftops.³⁹⁷

For roof retrofits, the most appropriate model is the extensive (or low-profile) green roof, which is relatively light and simple, populated by hardy, rugged, shallow-rooted plants that spread quickly and require little maintenance once established, such as sedums.³⁹⁸ A

³⁹¹ *See id.* at 20.

³⁹² *See id.*

³⁹³ *See id.* at 5–6.

³⁹⁴ *See id.* at 6–7.

³⁹⁵ One study found that growing vines on a wall cut the temperature of the wall by up to 36°F. *See id.* at 2.

³⁹⁶ *See* CLIMATE PROT. P'SHIP DIV., OFFICE OF ATMOSPHERIC PROGRAMS, EPA, REDUCING URBAN HEAT ISLANDS: COMPENDIUM OF STRATEGIES: GREEN ROOFS 2–3 (2008), epa.gov/heatisland/resources/pdf/GreenRoofsCompendium.pdf.

³⁹⁷ *See id.* at 1.

³⁹⁸ *See id.* at 4, 14. The other main model is the intensive green roof, also called high- or deep-profile, which is more akin to a garden or park. *See id.*

lightweight, engineered growing medium is used to minimize the load on the roof.³⁹⁹ The multilayer design ensures adequate drainage, provides insulation, and protects the building below from leaks.⁴⁰⁰ Extensive green roofs can have fairly significant pitches, as much as a 30° or greater slope.⁴⁰¹

Green roofs reduce indoor temperatures and can help with stormwater management.⁴⁰² While green roofs have higher initial costs than cool roofs, they have longer expected lives, so their lifetime cost may be no higher than that of conventional or cool roofs.⁴⁰³ The viability and cost effectiveness of retrofitting a building with a green roof largely depends on how the existing roof was built. Roofs with concrete structural systems lend themselves to green roof retrofits while those with steel decks present more difficulty and cost.⁴⁰⁴ Needless to say, such considerations do not come into play for green walls, which do not add any appreciable structural load.

Both cool and green roofs can be augmented with photovoltaic systems to generate electricity. The roof of the Santa Rita Jail in Alameda County, California, combines an extensive photovoltaic array with a cool roof.⁴⁰⁵ The shade from the raised panels and the 65-percent reflectivity of the cool roof membrane lowers peak roof temperatures by 50°F, while the supply of solar energy cuts almost a third off the facility's electric bill.⁴⁰⁶

Green walls are not the only passive cooling option for retrofits that does not require roof modifications. Windows can be a significant source of heat gain if they are not protected from direct sunlight. Shading windows with awnings is a traditional, highly cost-effective tactic for beating summer heat. Indeed, when the court ordered the collection of temperature data on Louisiana's death row in *Ball v. LeBlanc*, the facility's warden had awnings installed over the

³⁹⁹ See *id.* at 15.

⁴⁰⁰ See *id.* at 15–16.

⁴⁰¹ See *id.* at 4.

⁴⁰² See *id.* at 8.

⁴⁰³ See *id.* at 10.

⁴⁰⁴ See *id.* at 13.

⁴⁰⁵ See CTY. OF ALAMEDA, SMART ENERGY STRATEGIES: INTEGRATING SOLAR ELECTRIC GENERATION AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY: SANTA RITA JAIL CASE STUDY 7 (2002), acgov.org/srjp/caseStudy.pdf.

⁴⁰⁶ See *id.* at 2, 7.

windows of two housing tiers in order to bring down temperatures.⁴⁰⁷ Awnings over south-facing windows can cut heat gain by up to 65 percent and awnings over west-facing windows can reduce heat gain by 77 percent.⁴⁰⁸ High-reflectivity window films can also be applied to existing windows to deflect sunlight.⁴⁰⁹

4.3.5 Build New Sustainable, Adapted, and Resilient Facilities

Compared to the complexity of adapting existing correctional facilities to the coming higher temperatures of this century and the next, ensuring that new facilities are built to be sustainable and resilient under reasonably foreseeable future conditions is relatively straightforward. Simply locating new facilities in areas less prone to climate impacts will improve resiliency.⁴¹⁰ The range of innovative and effective designs, materials, and technologies will only broaden as sustainable, climate-adapted construction becomes increasingly commonplace. Opportunities to share best practices and create model facilities will abound.

It is imperative, however, that correctional departments take the foreseeable impacts of climate change into account in all current and future construction projects. One way to do this is to incorporate likely future climate conditions in environmental impact analyses.

The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) requires federal agencies to consider the environmental impact of proposed federal actions and to prepare environmental impact statements before undertaking actions that are likely to have a significant effect on the environment.⁴¹¹ Many states and some localities have equivalent statutes that mandate

⁴⁰⁷ See *Ball v. LeBlanc*, 300 F.R.D. 270, 275 (M.D. La. 2013).

⁴⁰⁸ *Energy Efficient Window Treatments*, ENERGY.GOV (Sept. 25, 2012, 9:04 AM), energy.gov/energysaver/articles/energy-efficient-window-treatments.

⁴⁰⁹ See *id.*

⁴¹⁰ In some jurisdictions, departments are already required to take climate impacts into account when siting new facilities. See, e.g., Md. Exec. Ord. 01.01.2012.29: Climate Change and “Coast Smart” Construction, § B (Dec. 28, 2012) (requiring state agencies seeking funding for new construction, reconstruction, or rehabilitation of infrastructure to “consider the risk of coastal flooding and sea level rise to the project” and recommending that they “site and design State structures to avoid or minimize associated impacts”); Cal. Exec. Ord. S-13-08, § 5 (Nov. 14, 2008) (requiring state agencies planning construction in coastal areas to “consider a range of sea level rise scenarios for the years 2050 and 2100 in order to assess project vulnerability and, to the extent feasible, reduce expected risks and increase resiliency to sea level rise”).

⁴¹¹ See National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 § 102, 42 U.S.C. § 4332 (2015).

environmental assessments for projects that require the action of a public agency.⁴¹² Because changes in the climate during a project's lifespan may require adaptations that have environmental impacts—such as increased water consumption as temperatures rise—foreseeable future conditions should be taken into account in environmental impact analyses.

In December 2014, the Council on Environmental Quality published a draft guidance for federal departments and agencies on how to include climate-change considerations in their NEPA reviews.⁴¹³ The draft guidance calls on federal agencies to “take into account the ways in which a changing climate over the life of the proposed project may alter the overall environmental implications” of agency actions.⁴¹⁴ To envision the “expected future state of the environment” during the “expected lifespan of the proposed project,” the guidance directs federal agencies to use “available climate change information, including observations, interpretive assessments, predictive modeling, scenarios, and other empirical evidence.”⁴¹⁵ Considering future climate conditions will “inform[] decisions on whether to proceed with and how to design the proposed action” and will “ultimately enabl[e] the selection of smarter, more resilient actions.”⁴¹⁶

A recent environmental impact statement issued in connection with a proposed new federal correctional institution and prison camp at Leavenworth, Kansas, acknowledged the need to consider the impacts of climate change on the project. However, its discussion of the issue was

⁴¹² *E.g.*, California Environmental Quality Act, CAL. PUB. RES. CODE §§ 21000–21177 (West 2015); CONN. GEN. STAT. §§ 22a-1 to -1h (2014); D.C. CODE §§ 8-109.01–.11 (2015); Environmental Policy Act, GA. CODE ANN. §§ 12-16-1 to -8 (2015); Hawaii Environmental Policy Act, HAW. REV. STAT. §§ 343-1 to -8 (2015); IND. CODE §§ 13-12-4-1 to -10 (2015); Maryland Environmental Policy Act, MD. CODE ANN., NAT. RES. §§ 1-301 to -305 (West 2015); MASS. GEN. LAWS ch. 30, §§ 61–62I (2015); Minnesota Environmental Policy Act, MINN. STAT. §§ 116D.01–.06 (2015); State Environmental Quality Review Act, N.Y. ENVTL. CONSERV. LAW §§ 8-0101 to 8-0117 (2015); North Carolina Environmental Policy Act of 1971, N.C. GEN. STAT. §§ 113A-1 to -13 (2015); South Dakota Environmental Policy Act, S.D. CODIFIED LAWS §§ 34A-9-1 to -13 (2014); VA. CODE ANN. §§ 10.1-1188 to -1192 (2014); State Environmental Policy Act, WASH. REV. CODE §§ 43.21C.010–.900 (2015); Wisconsin Environmental Policy Act, WIS. STAT. § 1.11 (2015); *see also* N.J. EXEC ORDER 215 (1989) (requiring environmental review of projects in New Jersey).

⁴¹³ Revised Draft Guidance for Federal Departments and Agencies on Consideration of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and the Effects of Climate Change in NEPA Reviews, 79 Fed. Reg. 77,802 (Dec. 24, 2014).

⁴¹⁴ *Id.* at 77,825.

⁴¹⁵ *Id.* at 77,828.

⁴¹⁶ *Id.* at 77,828–29.

only cursory. After noting that global warming of 3 to 8°F is expected over the next 40 to 50 years, the study stated: “It is expected that the proposed project will be unaffected by a potential climatic change of this magnitude. Furthermore, . . . the proposed project would not be affected by changes in sea levels.”⁴¹⁷ The study did not explain the basis for these conclusions.

States with analogues to NEPA should require environmental impact studies to encompass analyses of the implications of foreseeable climate changes for all proposed projects, in order to encourage sustainability and resiliency. As construction of correctional facilities always involves the action of public agencies, such protocols for impact analyses would provide a formal structure for designing and building well-adapted prisons and jails. With appropriate planning there is no reason for correctional officers or inmates to suffer heat stress in a correctional facility built from this point forward, regardless of how much temperatures rise due to climate change.

4.3.6 Require Adequate Cooling of Private Facilities

Correctional departments that make use of private facilities to house inmates should ensure that those facilities have adequate cooling capacity to safeguard inmates’ health. Contracts with private entities that operate jails or prisons should include provisions requiring that temperature and humidity in all interior areas be kept within safe ranges. Where private operators cannot guarantee that inmates and staff will be protected from excessive heat, their contracts should not be renewed. Designs for new private facilities should incorporate energy-efficient and passive cooling features as necessary to guarantee sufficient cooling throughout the expected lifespan of the facilities, taking into account projections for severe heat.

4.3.7 Collaborate and Cooperate

Climate change will test today’s generation of correctional leaders in ways that few likely imagined when they entered the field. Adapting their operations and facilities to the changing climate will take time, resources, creativity, and an ability to make and implement decisions based on only partial information, since postponing action until the precise extent of

⁴¹⁷ LOUIS BERGER, FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT, PROPOSED FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION AND FEDERAL PRISON CAMP, LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS III-97 to -98 (April 2015) (prepared by Louis Berger for Federal Bureau of Prisons).

temperature rise and other impacts becomes clear is dangerous and unwise. Correctional leaders should collaborate and cooperate with each other, with stakeholders, and with independent public and private entities, sharing best practices and learning from one another's successes and disappointments. Adaptation will not be easy but it is still eminently feasible.

4.4 Adaptation Planning by the Federal Bureau of Prisons

The Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP), part of the US Department of Justice (DOJ), is included in that department's *Climate Change Adaptation Plan*, produced in compliance with executive orders.⁴¹⁸ Like all federal agencies, DOJ has been guided in its efforts by materials issued by the Council on Environmental Quality.⁴¹⁹ Although the DOJ plan covers the department as a whole, some of its contents explicitly mention the BOP.

DOJ began its adaptation work by designating a senior official to be responsible for the effort.⁴²⁰ It then evaluated the likely impacts of climate change on its assets and infrastructure and determined that the assets at greatest risk were its buildings, utilities infrastructure, and personnel.⁴²¹ It found that the greatest threats to those assets are from severe weather and flooding, followed by drought and high temperatures, and then sea-level rise.⁴²² The vulnerabilities of DOJ's high-risk assets fell into four broad categories: physical damage to buildings and utilities infrastructure; human health impacts (including prisoners' vulnerability to "heat-related health impacts"); disruption of operations resulting from potential unrest and

⁴¹⁸ See Exec. Ord. 13514: Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance, 74 Fed. Reg. 52,117 (Oct. 8, 2009) (superseded by Exec. Ord. 13693: Planning for Federal Sustainability in the Next Decade, 80 Fed. Reg. 15,871 (Mar. 25, 2015)); Exec. Ord. 13653: Preparing the United States for the Impacts of Climate Change, 78 Fed. Reg. 66,819 (Nov. 6, 2013).

⁴¹⁹ See COUNCIL ON ENVTL. QUALITY, FEDERAL AGENCY CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION PLANNING: IMPLEMENTING INSTRUCTIONS (Mar. 4, 2011), whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/microsites/ceq/adaptation_final_implementing_instructions_3_3.pdf; COUNCIL ON ENVTL. QUALITY, FEDERAL AGENCY CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION PLANNING: SUPPORT DOCUMENT (Mar. 4, 2011), whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/microsites/ceq/adaptation_support_document_3_3.pdf. Adaptation planners in correctional departments will find the *Support Document* particularly useful.

⁴²⁰ DEP'T OF JUSTICE, CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION PLAN 1-1 (2014), justice.gov/sites/default/files/jmd/pages/attachments/2014/10/30/doj-climate-change-adaptation-plan.pdf.

⁴²¹ *Id.* at 2-2.

⁴²² *Id.*

increased violence among those affected by climate change; and increased fiscal needs.⁴²³ The plan notes that “[m]ore detailed information on agency vulnerability cannot be published within this Adaptation Plan because it is considered sensitive to the DOJ mission.”⁴²⁴

To manage climate risks and build resilience, the *Adaptation Plan* identifies programmatic activities for DOJ to implement under existing programs and initiatives.⁴²⁵ These include demonstrating commitment to adaptation efforts through internal communications and policies and dissemination of up-to-date information; integrating climate-change preparedness into agency policies, programs, operations, and budgeting; collaborating, sharing information, and coordinating preparedness planning with other public-sector partners; examining capital improvement plans for ways to implement adaptive designs; and periodically reviewing and updating adaptation efforts to reflect both current science and lessons learned.⁴²⁶

Beyond these programmatic activities, the *Adaptation Plan* enumerates a set of actions that “require a higher level of effort that is beyond the scope of existing programs and initiatives.”⁴²⁷ Five of these actions, intended to increase understanding of the risks and opportunities associated with climate change, “include a combination of detailed vulnerability assessments; monitoring; scientific, social, economic, and behavioral research; exploration of climate change scenarios; and studies of specific geographic areas, programs, and operations.”⁴²⁸ Noting that “the BOP must ensure that prisons continue to function in the case of energy disruption, heat waves, drought, or coastal storm impacts,” the *Adaptation Plan* emphasizes the need to identify the department’s highest-risk assets with a greater degree of detail.⁴²⁹ The plan also highlights

⁴²³ *Id.*

⁴²⁴ *Id.*

⁴²⁵ *See id.* at 2-2 to -5.

⁴²⁶ *See id.*

⁴²⁷ *See id.* at 2-3, 2-5, 2-7.

⁴²⁸ *Id.* at 2-5. The five “actions to understand” are: “Identify High Risk Assets,” “Summarize Current Climate Resiliency Practices and Lessons Learned by Locality,” “Identify Locations and Scenarios Prone to Climate-Related Health Impacts,” “Identify Locations and Scenarios Prone to Climate-Related Population Unrest,” and “Assess Budgetary Implications of Climate-Related Impacts.” *Id.* at 2-6 to -7. The plan’s Appendix A provides detailed explanations of all five actions.

⁴²⁹ *Id.* at 2-6.

“the spread of a climate-related illness throughout the BOP inmate population” as a health impact that would have budgetary implications that must be better understood.⁴³⁰

In addition to the five actions to improve understanding, the plan delineates five actions to address climate-change risks and opportunities, “including pilot activities, modifications to existing programs, formal integration and dissemination of preparedness policies, sharing of best practices, and collaboration.”⁴³¹ As one example of why the agency has committed to integrating adaptation into its investment decisions, the plan notes that “if a facility installs a roof in a southwestern region of the country without consideration of the projected increased incidence of heat waves, the investment may not perform as planned and the roof may have to be replaced or repaired ahead of schedule, resulting in additional financial outlay.”⁴³²

The plan also outlines some steps that DOJ will take “to ensure that climate related risks are considered . . . in real property acquisition and leasing decisions,” including determining whether “infrastructure is built to withstand projected extreme temperatures.”⁴³³ One challenge for the BOP that the plan identifies is the bureau’s limited control over where its facilities are located, since Congress, not the BOP, decides where to site federal prisons.⁴³⁴ Additional provisions in the plan commit DOJ to take actions to “remove barriers to climate resilient investment, reform policies and funding programs that increase climate vulnerabilities, and incentivize climate-resilient investment by states, local communities, and tribes,” including through DOJ grants.⁴³⁵

⁴³⁰ *Id.* at 2-7.

⁴³¹ *Id.* The five “actions to address” are: “Increase Adaptive Capacity of Buildings, Utilities Infrastructure, and Assets,” “Increase Adaptive Capacity of Personnel,” “Anticipate and Avoid Disruption to Operations,” “Anticipate and Avoid Budgetary Impacts,” and “Integrate Adaptation into Funding, Investment, and Purchasing Programs.” *Id.* at 2-7 to -8. The plan’s Appendix B provides detailed explanations of all five.

⁴³² *Id.* at 2-8.

⁴³³ *Id.* at 2-10.

⁴³⁴ *Id.*

⁴³⁵ *Id.* at 3-1 to -2.

Like all adaptation plans, the DOJ plan is explicitly a work in progress, subject to ongoing revision as adaptation efforts progress and as climate science develops.⁴³⁶ It also recognizes the critical importance of approaching adaptation as a collaborative effort, involving information sharing, participation in interagency programs, and coordination with similar efforts by state, local, tribal, and territorial partners.⁴³⁷ As they begin their own adaptation work, therefore, correctional departments across the country will benefit from building relationships with the adaptation planners at the BOP. Although DOJ's published *Climate Change Adaptation Plan* offers few details to the general public about adaptation efforts at the BOP in particular, more complete and valuable information is undoubtedly available to fellow correctional departments.

5 CONCLUSION

Much remains unknown about how climate change will transform our nation and world in the coming decades. That it will have transformative effects is beyond reasonable doubt, though many remain unable to face the daunting tests it poses for us all, seizing upon uncertainties in the science in the vain hope that it will all prove to have been a vast misunderstanding. Such resistance to frightening information is understandable but it is maladaptive and dangerous, as it risks squandering opportunities to minimize the harmful impacts of climate change. Our best chance for avoiding the worst of what climate change may bring lies in the opposite response: mitigating the causes of climate change and adapting to its inevitable impacts.

This paper has focused on the implications of rising temperatures for the correctional sector. Unfortunately, climate change promises much more than just greater heat. Effective adaptation will require correctional departments to assess the full range of likely impacts of climate change and to formulate holistic and coherent strategies to address all those impacts. For some departments, temperatures may not be as significant a concern as flooding from rising sea levels or more destructive storm surges. Adaptation will be more difficult for some departments than

⁴³⁶ See *id.* at 2-1 (committing DOJ to “continued monitoring to assess the success of the plan, and mechanisms to periodically review and update the plan”).

⁴³⁷ See *id.* at 2-5.

for others. The first step for all departments, however, is to acknowledge the importance of assessing their vulnerabilities and beginning to take adaptive measures without delay.

In gauging their vulnerabilities and setting adaptation priorities, correctional departments should consider not only the direct impacts of rising temperatures but also indirect impacts such as greater risks of wildfires and drought, increased burdens on the electric grid, and growing pressures on food and water supplies. Impacts beyond heat include coastal and river flooding, more extreme weather of all kinds, and infestations of insects and other vermin, some transmitting disease. Damage to infrastructure, reduced agricultural yields, diminishing supplies of potable water, public-health crises, and other national impacts will impose significant costs, and correctional departments are likely to find themselves in tough competition with other divisions of government for limited public funds. Those correctional departments that make an early start will be at an advantage in adapting to these and other impacts.

Beyond getting started without delay, one of the most important steps that correctional departments can take is to collaborate both with one another and with other public agencies. Adult corrections will find the most common ground with juvenile justice. Other public agencies that share common features with corrections include immigration, public health, law enforcement, and the military.

At this juncture, climate change is not likely to be high on the agenda of most correctional administrators. One reason for this is that those who are focused on climate change have almost completely disregarded the correctional sector. Mentions of corrections in the literature on climate change are virtually nonexistent. Just as the correctional sector must come to terms with the challenges of climate change, those outside corrections who are already devoted to meeting those challenges must expand their vision of the public sector to include corrections, juvenile justice, and other essential public agencies that have been left out of the discussion. Corrections should not—and will not—have to go it alone.

APPENDIX:

POLICIES AND REGULATIONS CONCERNING HEAT AND CLIMATE CONTROL IN CORRECTIONS

Federal

U.S. DEP'T OF JUST., FED. BUREAU OF PRISONS, PROGRAM STMT. 8041.03, § 2.2.2 (1997)

[for Federal Prison Industries facilities at BOP institutions]

HVAC systems shall be designed to maintain a light manufacturing environment, while remaining compatible with the institution's systems. Air conditioning, and/or evaporative cooling (depending on local environmental conditions), shall be included in the design for the main production floor. All factory support and administrative areas shall be air-conditioned. The temperature range shall be similar to other areas within the institution. The factory shall be provided with its own air handling unit to allow for localized temperature control and ventilation. Heating shall be provided through this air handling unit.

Alabama

ALA. DEP'T OF CORR., ADMIN. REG. 435, § V(C)(3)(a)(2) (2006)

Inmates assigned to Protective Custody who are taking prescribed psychotropic medication shall comply with the requirements of AR 619, *Psychotropic Medication and Heat*, [and] when the temperature in the housing unit reaches 90 degrees Fahrenheit, the following actions shall be taken:

- (a) Record the temperatures on ADOC Form MH-026, *Housing Unit Temperature Log*.
- (b) Increased ventilation of the area through utilization of fans to improve airflow and reduce cell temperatures to less than 90 degrees.
- (c) Provision of increased fluids and ice.
- (d) Allowance of additional showers to provide cooling.

(e) Recommend to the Warden to temporarily transfer the inmate to an area of the institution that is more compatible with the inmate's clinical status.

ALA. DEP'T OF CORR., ADMIN. REG. 419, change no. 1 (2005)

[§ I:] ADOC will ensure inmates prescribed psychotropic medication with side effects that may cause sensitivity to sustained elevated temperatures and/or direct sunlight are protected from these potential health risks.

[§ II:] Efforts will be taken to ensure that inmates receiving certain first generation antipsychotics, such as Mellaril, Thorazine, and Prolixin, as well as mood stabilizers, such as Lithium, are not exposed to sustained elevated temperatures or extended periods of direct sunlight. Individuals on this type of medication have increased sensitivity to sunlight and are at risk for heat induced syndromes, such as heat stroke, hyperthermia, dehydration, and heat prostration. This policy does not effect most atypical antipsychotics, such as Geodon and Risperdal, or antidepressants such as Prozac, Effexor, Pamelor, Paxil, and Zoloft.

ALA. DEP'T OF CORR., ADMIN. REG. 419 (2005)

[§ IV:] A. Psychiatrists/Nurse Practitioners are responsible to inform inmates prescribed psychotropic medication of potential risks when they are exposed to heat/sun for prolonged periods.

B. The mental health nurses at each institution will conduct individual or group education sessions before each summer season to remind inmates prescribed psychotropic medication of the risks involved with elevated temperature and direct sunlight.

C. Correctional Officers assigned to segregation units where inmates taking psychotropic medication are housed are responsible for:

1. Monitoring and recording of temperatures in segregation.
2. Initiating measures to reduce temperatures in segregation.

D. The Director of Treatment and Wardens will ensure that measures to reduce sun/heat exposure risks for inmates taking psychotropic medication are initiated and maintained at all ADOC institutions.

E. The Supervising Psychologist is responsible to remind the institutional Wardens of the risks of elevated temperature on inmates prescribed psychotropic medication before each summer season. The Supervising Psychologist is also responsible to monitor that measures to minimize these risks are completed at each institution. The ADOC Director of Treatment will be consulted for assistance when the Supervising Psychologist experiences difficulties in achieving compliance at a specific institution.

[§ V:] A. Mental Health Nursing Staff will advise inmates prescribed psychotropic medication of the potential risks associated with exposure to sustained elevated temperatures and/or direct sunlight and offer the following precautionary measures:

1. Wear protective clothing and sunscreen when in direct sunlight.
2. Limit activities/work assignments that are physically exhausting and expose the inmate to direct sunlight.
3. Consume eight to twelve glasses of liquid per day to prevent dehydration.

B. The Supervising Psychologist will provide the Institution's SEG Commander/Captain with an updated weekly list of inmates taking psychotropic medication.

C. Correctional Officers in segregation units that house inmates prescribed psychotropic medication will:

1. Regularly monitor the temperature (at least three times per day) when the outside temperature is higher than 80 degrees Fahrenheit.
2. Record the temperatures on ADOC Form MH-026, Housing Unit Temperature Log.
3. Take the following measures if the cell temperature exceeds 90 degrees Fahrenheit:
 - a. Notify the SEG Commander/Captain.
 - b. Use fans to increase ventilation and airflow.

c. Provide increased amounts of fluids and ice.

d. Allow additional showers to provide cooling.

4. If the above efforts fail to reduce the cell temperature, Officers will:

a. Notify the Warden.

b. Consider temporary transfer to a cooler area in the institution.

D. Inmates taking psychotropic medication will be provided sunscreen if both of the following apply:

1. They are required to be in direct sunlight for longer than one hour.

2. They are unable to afford the purchase of sunscreen.

Alaska

ALASKA DEP'T OF CORR., POLICIES & PROCEDURES § 801.03(5)(C) (2012)

Facility staff shall strive to maintain ventilation and temperatures in each facility indoor living and work areas appropriate to summer and winter comfort zones. When feasible, temperatures shall be maintained between 65 and 80 degrees Fahrenheit.

Arizona

ARIZ. DEP'T OF CORR., DEP'T ORDER 717 (2009)

[.02, § 1.4.10] [Service dog (SD) handlers at offender operations facilities] shall ensure that the SD is properly protected from heat-related conditions . . .

[.07, § 1.4:] Vehicles [used to transport service dogs] shall be equipped with an operational heat alarm and or shelter to protect the SD from extreme environmental elements . . .

Arkansas

ARK. CRIM. DET. FACILITY STDS. § 15-1004 (2015)

Air circulation shall be provided and temperature shall be between 65° and 85° Fahrenheit.

California

CAL. DEP'T OF CORR. & REHAB., DEP'T OPERATIONS MANUAL ch. 5, art. 19, § 52050.27 (2014)

Canine vehicles shall be equipped with . . . heat monitoring systems to ensure the safety of the canine.

Temperature extremes can be detrimental to the service dog's health and in extreme cases may result in death. . . . During hot, humid weather, the vehicle may be secured with the engine and air conditioning running and windows partially opened. Only vehicles equipped with 'secure idle' may be left running while inside institutional grounds. In such cases, the vehicle shall be under direct observation Extreme caution to inside vehicle temperature on hot days shall be exercised with welfare checks of the service dog conducted . . . at least every thirty (30) minutes.

Colorado

COLO. DEP'T OF CORR., ADMIN. REG. 300-56, § IV(H)8 (2011)

Temperatures in indoor living and work areas are appropriate to the summer and winter comfort zones [while special controls are in use].

Delaware

DEL. DEP'T OF CORR., POLICY 8.55, § V (2015)

It is the policy of the Department that all areas of its facilities will be operated in an environment that complies with applicable standards related to . . . air circulation/temperatures.

DEL. DEP'T OF CORR., POLICY 8.62, § VI (2010)

When building cooling is required, systems should be operated so that indoor temperatures are maintained at 75–78 degrees during normal hours of operation. However, lobby, corridor, restroom, building entrances and storage areas shall be maintained at a temperature of 78–80 degrees. Unoccupied buildings and buildings during non-business hours shall be maintained at a temperature no higher than is required to maintain the integrity and operation of the facility and its systems. 24 hour facilities, institutions and health care delivery areas are exempt from

these temperature controls to the extent [that] following these measures threatens life, health or safety. However, when possible, the temperature controls are applicable to the administrative areas of such buildings. Any buildings, rooms or equipment that require precise climate controlled conditions to properly operate are also exempt from the above temperature standards.

DEL. DEP'T OF CORR., POLICY D-02.1, § V (2010)

1. The psychiatrist and/or medical director responsible for the facility will identify those inmates who, by virtue of the medications they are prescribed and other relevant medical criteria, are at risk for suffering from heat-related complications.
2. The psychiatrist and/or prescribing physician will inform the identified inmates of the potential risks of prolonged exposure to heat. Mental health and/or nursing staff will educate the inmates regarding preventative measures, symptoms to watch for and actions to be taken should symptoms develop. Education efforts will include informing inmates on tricyclic antidepressants, and other photosensitive medications, of the need to use sunscreen and wear hats during summer months.
3. Between June 1st and September 30th of each year, the responsible Health Services Administrator will communicate on a weekly basis the names of all identified inmates, and any resulting considerations that may need to be made, including, but not limited to, housing requirements, required levels of fluid consumption, ice, and additional showers, to the facility administrator or their designee.
4. From June 1st through September 30th of each year, correctional officers working in non-temperature controlled units where the identified inmates are housed will monitor the temperature on the housing units at least three times per day between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. A log will be maintained in which the temperature readings are recorded.
5. The following measures are to be taken in housing units where the identified inmates are housed if a cell temperature exceeds 90 degrees Fahrenheit:
 - a. Notify the Shift Commander and nursing supervisor.

- b. Use fans to increase ventilation and airflow.
 - c. Provide increased quantities of fluid and ice.
 - d. Allow additional showers to allow cooling.
 - e. Re-take cell temperature every hour until the temperature no longer exceeds 90 degrees.
6. When the above measures are ineffective in reducing the cell temperature the following steps are taken:
- a. Notify the facility administrator or designated representative.
 - b. Have inmates evaluated and monitored by a qualified health care professional, at a level determined to be clinically appropriate by the on-call physician.
 - c. Consider temporary transfer of identified inmates to a cooler area.
7. Any inmate who shows signs of heat-related pathology (e.g., nausea, fatigue, headache, muscle cramps, dry flushed skin, alteration in consciousness) must be immediately referred to the Medical Department for evaluation and treatment.

District of Columbia

D.C. DEP'T OF CORR., PROGRAM STMT. 7500.1, § 10(e) (2008)

Temperature and humidity are mechanically raised or lowered to acceptable comfort levels.

D.C. DEP'T OF CORR., POLICY & PROCEDURE 7500.2C, § 12(b) (2014)

During cooling season, the temperature shall be maintained at a level no higher than 84°F.

D.C. CODE § 24-211.02(b)(2) (2015)

[The Department of Corrections must] Provide to the Council [of the District of Columbia] on a quarterly basis all internal reports relating to living conditions in the Central Detention Facility, including . . . the monthly report on temperature control and ventilation.

Georgia

GA. COMP. R. & REGS. 125-3-5-.04(1)(d) (2015)

During hot weather, all Correctional Officers and Supervisory personnel shall be particularly alert to the early detection of symptoms and the prevention of cases of heat exhaustion [among inmates working outdoors]. New inmates and others who have not acclimated to the environment will require the particular attention of supervisory personnel.

Illinois

20 ILL. ADMIN. C. § 701.80(k) (2015)

Detention areas [in county jails] shall be comfortably heated and cooled according to the season with a system designed to . . . routinely provide temperatures within the normal comfort zone.

20 ILL. ADMIN. C. § 720.40(c) (2015)

[Buildings in which municipal jails are located must] Be heated and cooled according to the season with a system designed to . . . routinely provide temperatures within the normal comfort zone (67° to 85°F).

Indiana

210 IND. ADMIN. C. § 3-1-7(a)(3) (2015)

[In inmate living and activity areas of county jails,] Temperatures shall be maintained at an acceptable comfortable level consistent with exterior conditions, clothing and bedding issued.

Iowa

IOWA ADMIN. C. § 201-50.4(3) (2015)

[In all detention and living areas of jails,] Fans and an adequate supply of cold liquids will be made available and utilized when indoor temperatures exceed 85° Fahrenheit.

IOWA ADMIN. C. § 201-51.4(3) (2015)

[In all detention and living areas of temporary holding facilities,] Fans and an adequate supply of cold liquids will be made available and utilized when indoor temperatures exceed 85° Fahrenheit.

Kansas

KAN. DEP'T OF CORR., INTERNAL MGMT. POLICY & PROCEDURE § 09-102 (2011)

Facilities shall maintain energy efficient thermostat settings, with such devices located in housing, program, and exercise areas to be set . . . where tempered air is available, not lower than 78 degrees Fahrenheit during summer cooling. In other areas of the facilities, the settings shall be set at not . . . less than 72 degrees Fahrenheit for cooling.

Kentucky

501 KY. ADMIN. REGS. 3:050 (2015)

[§ 10(16)(a)(3):] Temperature ranges within comfort zones (sixty-five (65) degrees Fahrenheit to eighty-five (85) degrees Fahrenheit) [are among the required design features for living areas in new local correctional facilities].

[§ 10(17)(c):] Temperature ranges within comfort zones (sixty-five (65) degrees Fahrenheit) to eighty-five (85) degrees Fahrenheit [are among the required design features for direct-supervision areas in new local correctional facilities].

501 KY. ADMIN. REGS. 7:050, § 10(3)(e)(6) (2015)

“Each occupied area [in a new restricted-custody center] shall have temperature ranges within comfort zones, sixty-five (65) degrees Fahrenheit to eighty-five (85) degrees Fahrenheit.

Louisiana

LA. ADMIN. CODE. tit. 22, § 3707(A) (2015)

Temperature and humidity ranges in . . . [new jails] shall be checked and approved by the state health officer.

Maine

ME. DEP'T OF CORR., POLICY 12.4, § VI(E)(2) (2015)

Temperatures in indoor living and work areas shall be appropriate to summer and winter comfort zones.

03-201 ME. CODE R. ch. 1, § II.a(R.20) (LexisNexis 2015)

All inmate housing areas [in county jails] shall be maintained at temperatures no less than 65 and no more than 85 degrees F.

03-201 ME. CODE R. ch. 1, § II.b(H.43) (LexisNexis 2015)

Prisoner holding areas [in holding facilities] shall be no less than 65 degrees F and no more than 85 degrees F.

03-201 ME. CODE R. ch. 1, § II.c(SDA.22) (LexisNexis 2015)

Detention area temperatures shall be no less than 65 degrees F. and no more than 85 degrees F [in short-term detention areas].

Maryland

MD. CODE REGS. 12.02.03.06(A)(12) (2015)

The [community adult rehabilitation] facility shall be well ventilated to insure that internal temperatures during summer months do not exceed outside temperatures by more than 10 degrees.

MD. DIV. OF DET. & PRETRIAL SERVS., DIRECTIVE DPDS.185.0008 (2009)

[Note: The origin of these (and perhaps other) provisions appears to be *Duwall v. Glendening*, 1:94-cv-02541-JFM (D. Md.), available at clearinghouse.net/detail.php?id=758.]

[.01(A):] This directive establishes a heat management system for detainees housed in facilities of the Division of Pretrial Detention and Services.

[.03:] The Division will implement the Heat Plan to reduce the possibility of heat injury and address the health concerns of identified detainees. The Heat Plan will automatically be in effect from May 1st through September 30th each year and whenever a heat emergency is declared by the DPSCS [Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services] Medical Director.

[.04(B)(1):] “Heat Plan” means a systematic plan of action implemented in the summer months, or when there is anticipated warming of the ambient air that exceeds 88° Fahrenheit. The plan allows for the identification and housing of detainees at risk for heat injury.

[.05:] A. Assessment and Identification

At the time of intake, medical staff will assess the detainee to determine if the individual is susceptible to heat related injuries and assign a corresponding heat risk code of:

- (1) H-1;
- (2) H-2; or
- (3) H-3.

B. Housing Assignment

Medical staff shall forward documentation reflecting the heat risk code of new detainees to the Traffic Unit to be used for housing assignment as follows:

- (1) Heat Risk Code – H-I detainees shall be assigned to a:
 - (a) Permanently air-conditioned housing area; or
 - (b) Housing area with provisions for respite, to include:
 - (i) Rotational movement of the detainee to an area at a temperature of 87° Fahrenheit or lower for a period of 1 hour at least 3 times daily;
 - (ii) Circulating air in the housing area while inside temperatures exceed 88° Fahrenheit for four hours;
 - (iii) Access to at least 12 ounces of water or other fluids per hour for 10 consecutive hours;

(iv) Minimization of physical activity and outside work related activities;
and

(v) Showers once each day.

(2) Heat Risk Code – H-2 detainees shall be assigned to a housing area with provisions for respite, to include:

(a) Rotational movement of the detainee to an area at a temperature of 87° Fahrenheit or lower for a period of 1 hour at least 2 times daily;

(b) Circulating air in the housing area while inside temperatures exceed 88° Fahrenheit for four hours;

(c) Access to at least 8 ounces of water or other fluids per hour for 10 consecutive hours;

(d) Minimization of physical activity and outside work related activities; and

(e) Showers as per the routine facility.

(3) Heat Risk Code – H-3 detainees shall be assigned to housing areas following the standard heat alert protocol.

C. Heat Code Re-Evaluation

(1) Medical Services, Psychology Services and Mental Health staff will provide updated lists of detainees assigned to heat risk codes of H-1 or H-2 each week.

(2) If the detainee's heat risk code has changed, the authorized treatment staff will submit a "Transfer of Housing" form to the Traffic Office.

D. Heat Alert Action – General

(1) The Warden is responsible to provide instructions, procedures, post orders and any other directions required for the implementation of this directive.

(2) Whenever the Office of Resident Health Services issues a Heat Alert for a facility, the Warden or design shall ensure that:

- (a) All facility staff is notified of the Heat Alert at roll call;
- (b) Provisions are made to supply adequate amounts of ice to all housing areas of that facility;
- (c) Provisions are made to deploy additional fans in that facility as needed;
- (d) In Specialized Housing Areas (Maximum Security) respite for H-I and H-2 coded detainees will be provided in 1 dayroom for each housing unit through the utilization of a window-mounted air condition unit.
- (e) Facility staff is advised to follow protocol as outlined in Attachment A of this directive; and
- (f) Daily records are maintained during Heat Alerts to document the time period and location for which each occasion of respite was provided.

[Attachment A:] Heat Alert Information Sheet

- All individuals should drink additional fluids to keep themselves hydrated. Ensure that sufficient water, or other drinking fluids, and ice is available during this time of excessive heat
- Work crews should take additional breaks and need to stay hydrated. Please, Note that water replacement alone is not sufficient in severe heat conditions. In consultation with the DPSCS Medical Director, outside work crew schedules may be modified related to excessive heat, (e.g.. work in an only).
- Outside recreation may be cancelled or recreation moved to a cooler location and recreation time may be limited.
- Increased use of showers may be permitted, after consultation with the Building Supervisor.
- Advise all detainees who suffer from chronic conditions such as asthma, hypertension, diabetes, etc., to use caution in their exercise routine. Individuals on medications that are sensitive to heat should also use caution in their exercise routine.

- Individuals should use caution and be mindful of the symptoms of heat illness listed below. Please, ensure that all individuals who show these early signs of heat stroke are referred to the dispensary:

- (1) Dizziness
- (2) Headache
- (3) Nausea
- (4) Vomiting
- (5) Excessive sweating
- (6) Feeling faint

MD. OFFICE OF INMATE HEALTH SERVS., MED. EVALS. MANUAL, ch. 1, sec. 1A, pt. I (2009)

[§ I:] All inmates newly admitted to DPSCS facilities shall receive a medical intake evaluation immediately upon an inmate's entrance from the community that will . . . Identify at an earlier time arrestees/detainees/inmates who may be at risk for heat related health issues if placed in non-air conditioned environments.

[§ II(D)(2):] Heat Stratification is required on all admissions to an Intake facility and periodically as conditions affecting any change in that status arise.

a. All arrestees, male and female will be assigned a heat risk category upon entry and at the Comprehensive Intake Physical Examination and housing assignment process, and throughout the year.

i. All male arrestees shall be designated for H1 housing by the receiving/screening nurse while at BCBIC (air conditioned housing) until they are reevaluated by a clinician and heat risk is reclassified based upon the initial chronic medical conditions or medications prescribed as per DPSCS heat stratification policy.

A. Clinical findings and medications prescribed at the intake examination will determine the final heat risk stratification.

B. Any detainee who is prematurely moved prior to receiving a Comprehensive Intake Physical or is placed into a non air-conditioned facility as part of the transfer screening process, prior to receipt of a final heat stratification assignment will receive an his or her Intake Comprehensive Intake Physical and a final heat stratification.

iii. [sic; there is no ii] The H-1 assignment will remain until the intake physical is completed and an alternative risk is assigned.

b. Female arrestees will receive heat stratification upon entry to BCBIC and upon their Comprehensive Intake Physical at WDC per protocol.

c. Final heat stratification shall be by medical doctor and shall be documented on the Electronic Patient Health Record (EPHR) Patient Problem list as “Heat Risk Stratification” category H-1[,] H-2 or H-3 and in the Electronic Patient Health Record (EPHR) Medical Classification template located on the home page.

d. A weekly data report of H-1 and H-2 detainees will be maintained and submitted to classification and to the OIHS as an electronic file from May 1 through September 30th each calendar year from both medical and mental health contractors . Included in that file shall be, at a minimum:

- i. The inmate’s name,
- ii. Date of birth,
- iii. DOC number,
- iv. Heat stratification code
- v. Facility and
- vi. Any code changes.

e. There shall be a notification on the individual problem lists for patients requiring a heat stratification code change, specifically, the original heat stratification on the problem list will be recorded as resolved and the new Heat Stratification will be entered

as the current “problem” on that list. This process will be repeated every time there is a Heat Stratification change.

MD. DIV. OF PRETRIAL DET. & SERVS., DIRECTIVE DPDS.185.0008, HEAT PLAN (2009)

[§ .03:] The Division will implement the Heat Plan to reduce the possibility of heat injury and address the health concerns of identified detainees. The Heat Plan will automatically be in effect from May 1st through September 30th each year and whenever a heat emergency is declared by the DPSCS [Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services] Medical Director.

[§ .04(B)(1):] “Heat Plan” means a systematic plan of action implemented in the summer months, or when there is anticipated warming of the ambient air that exceeds 88° Fahrenheit. The plan allows for the identification and housing of detainees at risk for heat injury.

[§ .05:] A. Assessment and Identification

At the time of intake, medical staff will assess the detainee to determine if the individual is susceptible to heat related injuries and assign a corresponding heat risk code of:

- (1) H-1;
- (2) H-2; or
- (3) H-3.

B. Housing Assignment

Medical staff shall forward documentation reflecting the heat risk code of new detainees to the Traffic Unit to be used for housing assignment as follows:

- (1) Heat Risk Code – H-I detainees shall be assigned to a:
 - (a) Permanently air-conditioned housing area; or
 - (b) Housing area with provisions for respite, to include:
 - (i) Rotational movement of the detainee to an area at a temperature of 87° Fahrenheit or lower for a period of 1 hour at least 3 times daily;

- (ii) Circulating air in the housing area while inside temperatures exceed 88° Fahrenheit for four hours;
- (iii) Access to at least 12 ounces of water or other fluids per hour for 10 consecutive hours;
- (iv) Minimization of physical activity and outside work related activities; and
- (v) Showers once each day.

(2) Heat Risk Code – H-2 detainees shall be assigned to a housing area with provisions for respite, to include:

- (a) Rotational movement of the detainee to an area at a temperature of 87° Fahrenheit or lower for a period of 1 hour at least 2 times daily;
- (b) Circulating air in the housing area while inside temperatures exceed 88° Fahrenheit for four hours;
- (c) Access to at least 8 ounces of water or other fluids per hour for 10 consecutive hours;
- (d) Minimization of physical activity and outside work related activities; and
- (e) Showers as per the routine facility.

(3) Heat Risk Code – H-3 detainees shall be assigned to housing areas following the standard heat alert protocol.

C. Heat Code Re-Evaluation

- (1) Medical Services, Psychology Services and Mental Health staff will provide updated lists of detainees assigned to heat risk codes of H-1 or H-2 each week.
- (2) If the detainee's heat risk code has changed, the authorized treatment staff will submit a "Transfer of Housing" form to the Traffic Office.

D. Heat Alert Action – General

(1) The Warden is responsible to provide instructions, procedures, post orders and any other directions required for the implementation of this directive.

(2) Whenever the Office of Resident Health Services issues a Heat Alert for a facility, the Warden or design shall ensure that:

- (a) All facility staff is notified of the Heat Alert at roll call;
- (b) Provisions are made to supply adequate amounts of ice to all housing areas of that facility;
- (c) Provisions are made to deploy additional fans in that facility as needed;
- (d) In Specialized Housing Areas (Maximum Security) respite for H-1 and H-2 coded detainees will be provided in 1 dayroom for each housing unit through the utilization of a window-mounted air condition unit.
- (e) Facility staff is advised to follow protocol as outlined in Attachment A of this directive; and
- (f) Daily records are maintained during Heat Alerts to document the time period and location for which each occasion of respite was provided.

Massachusetts

103 MASS. CODE REGS. 920.10 (2015)

At least every three years, an independent, qualified source shall document that all living areas have: . . . (3) Temperatures appropriate to summer and winter comfort zones . . .

MASS. DEP'T OF CORR., POLICY 103 DOC 703.12(9) (2013)

[.12(9):] Temperatures in indoor living and work areas [of new construction and additions] are appropriate to the summer and winter comfort zones per Department of Public Health Regulations.

[.19(3)(C):] [In all activity areas of new construction and additions,] temperatures are appropriate to the summer and winter comfort zones with consideration for the activity being performed.

Minnesota

MINN. R. 2900.0200, subpt. 19 (2015)

All [new] facilities shall be designed and provided with necessary equipment to maintain temperatures in prisoner living areas between 65 and 71 degrees Fahrenheit during winter months and between 66 and 85 degrees Fahrenheit during summer months.

MINN. DEP'T OF CORR., POLICIES, DIRECTIVES & INSTRUCTIONS MANUAL, POLICY 105.126 (2015)

PURPOSE: To establish a process for the prevention of heat related illnesses, cold weather exposure, and protection from severe weather.

POLICY: . . . Each applicable unit/facility must establish a safety program that establishes guidelines for the prevention of heat related illnesses, cold weather exposure, and protection from severe weather. Each applicable unit/facility must develop instructions to implement this policy.

MINN. R. 5205.0110, subpt. 2 (2015)

. . . The requirements of this subpart cover employee exposure to indoor environmental heat conditions. . . .

[(A)(1):] "Wet bulb globe temperature index" or "WBGT" means a measure of the combined effect of air temperature, air speed, humidity, and radiation. $WBGT = 0.7 T_{nwb} + 0.3 T_g$.

[(A)(4):] "Heavy work" means 350 or higher kcal/hr (kilocalories per hour), for example: heavy lifting and pushing, shovel work.

[(A)(5):] "Moderate work" means 200 to 350 kcal/hr, for example: walking with moderate lifting and pushing.

[(A)(6):] “Light work” means up to 200 kcal/hr, for example: sitting or standing performing light hand or arm work.

[(B):] Employees shall not be exposed to indoor environmental heat conditions in excess of the values listed in Table 1. The values in Table 1 apply to fully clothed acclimatized workers.

TABLE 1. Two-hour time-weighted average permissible heat exposure limits.

Work Activity	WBGT, °F
Heavy work	77
Moderate work	80
Light work	86

[(C):] Employees with exposure to heat shall be provided training according to part 5206.0700, subparts 1 and 3 [Department of Labor and Industry rules for training employees about harmful physical agents.].

Nebraska

77 NEB. ADMIN. CODE § 001.01C (2015)

[Existing community residential facilities must have] Adequate heating and cooling systems to insure a comfortable and healthful living and working environment that are [sic] appropriate to the summer and winter comfort zones.

77 NEB. ADMIN. CODE § 006.07 (2015)

Heating and cooling systems [in newly constructed and renovated community residential facilities] shall provide a comfortable and healthful living and working environment with temperatures maintained between sixty-five (65) and eighty (80) degrees Fahrenheit.

81 NEB. ADMIN. CODE § 006.04 (2015)

“Heating and cooling systems [in newly constructed and renovated jail facilities] shall provide a comfortable and healthful living and working environment with temperatures maintained between sixty-five (65) and eighty (80) degrees Fahrenheit.”

Nevada

NEV. ADMIN. CODE § 211.320(3) (2014)

Cells, dormitories, dayrooms and other areas of local correctional institutions used to house inmates . . . must be provided with a ventilating system which is maintained to prevent the inside air temperature from rising above 85 degrees Fahrenheit.

NEV. DEP'T OF CORR., ADMIN. REG. 493.02, § 3(A)(1) (2014)

Set all air conditioning space temperatures at 78 degrees Fahrenheit (summer cooling) during daytime waking hours and 83 degrees Fahrenheit during nighttime sleeping hours in inmate cells and staff offices and common areas. NRS 444.335/NAC211.320 states that a comfort level of no more than 85 degrees Fahrenheit be maintained in inmate cells. In addition[,] Section 1028 of the State Administrative Manual (SAM) states the following “Building temperature should be kept at a minimum of 78°F in the summer”

New Jersey

N.J. ADMIN. CODE §§10A:4-10.4(a) (2015)

Ventilation and reasonable temperature shall be maintained on a 24 hour basis [in detention areas].

N.J. ADMIN. CODE §§10A:5-2.12(a) (2015)

Proper ventilation, lighting, room temperatures, cleanliness and properly functioning sanitary fixtures shall be maintained in cells within the [Management Control Unit] . . .

N.J. ADMIN. CODE §§10A:5-3.4(a) (2015)

Ventilation and reasonable temperature shall be maintained on a 24-hour basis [in administrative segregation, close custody units].

N.J. ADMIN. CODE §§10A:5-5.6(a) (2015)

Ventilation and reasonable temperature shall be maintained on a 24-hour basis [in protective custody, close custody units].

New Mexico

N.M. CORR. DEP'T, POLICY CD-163000, § GG (2013)

Temperatures in indoor living and work areas shall be appropriate to the summer . . . comfort zone.

N.M. CORR. DEPT., POLICY CD-171500 (2013)

PURPOSE: To establish the Standard of Care for the reduction of psychotropic medication-related heat pathology.

POLICY: Medications with anticholinergic effects, such as phenothiazines, tricyclic antidepressants, antihistamines, etc., decrease sweating capacity. Neuroleptics affect the thermoregulating mechanisms of the brain. Diuretics, such as furosemide (Lasix), hydrochlorothiazides [sic], etc., cause dehydration. Inmates on any of these types of medications have increased sensitivity to heat and sunlight and are at high risk for developing the following heat induced syndromes: muscle cramps, heat exhaustion and malignant neuroleptic syndrome (heat stroke). Inmates taking any of these medications should not be exposed to elevated temperatures, poorly ventilated areas, or direct sunlight for extended periods of time.

N.M. CORR. DEPT., POLICY CD-171501 (2013)

PROCEDURE:

- A. The prescribing physician will warn inmates taking diuretics or psychotropic medication of the risks of developing heat-related illnesses.
- B. Inmates will be advised to wear protective clothing and/or sunscreen when under direct sunlight.
- C. Inmates will be advised to avoid excessive exhausting activities in high temperatures during the summer.
- D. Native American inmates taking diuretics or psychotropic medication will be warned regarding the risks of developing heat-related illnesses while participating in sweat lodges.

E. Inmates will be advised to drink an adequate amount of fluids (8–12 glasses of liquid per day) to avoid dehydration.

F. If the inmate needs special living or work conditions, the Facility Medical Director will issue a written order (which may be a medical chrono) addressing the need to the facility classification officer. At the beginning of each week, a list of all inmates that are subject to developing heat pathology will be submitted to the Unit Manager.

G. The housing unit custody officer will check the inside and outside temperatures every two hours, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. beginning June 1 and continuing through September 30.

H. The following documents are to be maintained at the institution each month from June 1 and continuing through September 30:

1. Outside Temperature Logs,
2. Inside Temperature Logs,
3. Medical Rounds Logs,
4. Heat Incident Logs, and
5. Weekly Lists of Heat-Risk Inmates.

I. A heat pathology log must be maintained, reviewed and signed by the Warden or Deputy Warden and the Health Service Administrator. It shall include the following information in chronological order:

1. Inside Temperature of 90 Degrees and Above:

Include date, hour(s), temperature and location by housing unit(s). Indicate “None” if a temperature of 90 degrees was not attained in the housing unit(s).

2. Medical Rounds Performed in Housing Unit(s) Reaching 90 Degrees or More:

Name of medical staff conducting rounds, name of inmate(s), NMCD number(s), housing unit(s) and a brief summary of medical treatment ordered. Indicate “None” if there were no heat-related illnesses identified.

3. Outside Temperature Logs:

Include date, hour(s), temperature, and location by housing unit(s). Indicate “None” if an outside temperature of 90 degrees was not attained.

4. Weekly List of Heat-Risk Inmates:

Note the distribution (as deemed appropriate) and availability of list on file at the institution.

5. Heat Incident Log:

Include the name and inmate number of any inmate requiring attention because of heat exposure; include the date, time, hour of incident, and housing unit.

J. If inmates housing area exceeds 90 degrees Fahrenheit, the following measures must be instituted by the Unit Manager:

1. Notify the Health Services Administrator;
2. Provisions of increased fluids and ice;
3. Allowance of additional showers to provide cooling;
4. Increase ventilation to the area as much as possible to reduce housing area temperatures to less than 90 degrees Fahrenheit;
5. If the housing area remains consistently above 90 degrees Fahrenheit, temporary transfer of the inmate to an area of the institution or other institution that is more compatible with the inmate’s clinical status.

K. Inmates who show signs of heat-related pathology, e.g. nausea, fatigue, headache, muscle cramps, dry flushed skin, alteration in consciousness, must be immediately referred to the Medical Department for evaluation and treatment, according to the “Protocol for Treatment of Heat-induced Syndrome”.

North Carolina

10A N.C. ADMIN. CODE 14J.1217(a) (2015)

Each [new] jail shall have heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems that are capable of maintaining temperatures in confinement units not less than 68 degrees Fahrenheit during the heating season and not more than 85 degrees Fahrenheit during the cooling season.

10A N.C. ADMIN. CODE 14J.1512(i) (2015)

Confinement areas [in existing jails and local confinement facilities] shall be cooled within a range of not less than 75 degrees nor more than 85 degrees.

10A N.C. ADMIN. CODE 14J.1606(4) (2015)

[Mechanical systems in existing state-funded satellite work/work-release units must] Have capability of maintaining temperatures in the confinement areas within 68 degrees Fahrenheit minimum in the heating season and a maximum of 85 degrees Fahrenheit during the non-heating season.

10A N.C. ADMIN. CODE 14J.1743(a) (2015)

Each municipal lockup shall have heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems that are capable of maintaining temperatures in confinement units not less than 68 degrees Fahrenheit during the heating season and not more than 85 degrees Fahrenheit during the cooling season.

Ohio

OHIO ADMIN. CODE 5120:1-7-02(B)(17) (2015)

[Definition] “Fundamental rights”: Rights which may not be suspended for disciplinary or classification reasons and which are to be guaranteed to all inmates except in times of emergency or other such conditions beyond the control of the facility administrators. Such rights may include . . . adequate ventilation, temperature control

OHIO ADMIN. CODE 5120:1-8-04(D) (2015)

(Important) Temperature is mechanically raised or lowered to acceptable comfort levels [in full-service jails].

OHIO ADMIN. CODE 5120:1-10-04(C)(2) (2015)

[In single cells/rooms and multiple occupancy cells/rooms/dormitories of 12-day jails,] Temperatures shall be maintained in a range between sixty-six to eighty degrees Fahrenheit.

OHIO ADMIN. CODE 5120:1-12-04(C)(2) (2015)

[In single cells/rooms and multiple occupancy cells/rooms of 12-hour facilities,] Temperatures shall be maintained in a range between sixty-six to eighty degrees Fahrenheit.

OHIO DEP'T OF REHAB. & CORR., POLICY 67-MNH-07, § H (2015)

1. Inmates on psychotropic medication shall not be exposed to sustained elevated temperature or direct sunlight for extended periods of time. Patients on certain psychotropic medications have increased sensitivity to sunlight and are at higher risk of heat-induced syndromes: heatstroke, hyperthermia, and heat prostration. In view of these factors, inmates and correctional staff shall be provided the following information:

- a. Inmates shall be directed to wear protective clothing and/or sunscreen when in direct sunlight.
- b. Inmates shall be directed to avoid excessive, exhausting activities outdoors in the heat of summer.
- c. Inmates shall be directed to consume an adequate intake of fluids (8–12 glasses of liquid per day) to avoid dehydration.

2. Institutional staff, as designated by the Managing Officer, shall ensure that the following steps are taken:

- a. The temperature of the buildings and interior of the cells must be monitored regularly during the summer months and logged on a temperature log

b. If the inmate housing areas exceed 90 degrees Fahrenheit, the following “Heat Plan” measures shall be instituted:

- i. Provide increased ventilation to the area through utilization of fans to improved air flow and reduce ambient temperature to less than 90 degrees.
- ii. Make provisions for increased fluids and ice.
- iii. Permit additional showers to provide cooling.
- iv. Consideration shall be given by the Managing Officer or designee to permit a temporary reassignment of the inmate to an area of the institution that is cooler and more compatible with the inmate’s clinical status.

3. The temperature log shall also record whether any Heat Plan measures were implemented, which measures were implemented, and how long they were in effect.

4. Completed logs shall be submitted to the MHA/MHM.

Oklahoma

OKLA. ADMIN. CODE § 310:670-5-6(27) (2015)

Air circulation and ventilation [in jail facilities and detention centers] shall be capable of maintaining a temperature of at least eighty-five (85) degrees Fahrenheit or lower. If temperature exceeds eighty-five (85) degrees Fahrenheit, positive air movement shall be provided by use of fans, coolers, or air conditioning units. New facilities or substantially remodeled facilities shall be equipped with central air conditioning or individual air conditioning units which are capable of maintaining a temperature of eighty-five (85) degrees Fahrenheit.

“Excessive Heat Warning—Contingency Planning,” Memorandum from Don Suttmiller, Chief Medical Officer, to All Correctional Administrators & All Correctional Healthcare Professionals (May 6, 2014), available at ok.gov/doc/documents/Heat_warning_2011.pdf

In preparation for the upcoming summer temperatures, the following guidelines should be put in place. When continued exposure to air temperatures or heat index readings, exceed 95

degrees Fahrenheit, this puts certain individuals at an increased risk for heat related illnesses. *Elderly offenders (over 55 years of age) and mental health patients on psychotropic medication have the greatest risk potential.* Other factors contributing to an individual's risk include:

- Chronic illnesses, particularly respiratory and cardiovascular disease and diabetes
- Recent illness involving fluid loss from vomiting or diarrhea.
- Humid weather
- Working or residing in a hot environment
- Loss of body fluids from sweating and failure to drink sufficient quantities of replacement fluids
- Heavy, restrictive clothing
- Fever

The effects of extreme heat can be insidious and may compromise an individual's health status even before it becomes apparent. Simple overexposure can cause heat exhaustion in elderly persons. Recognizing the early onset of symptoms is essential. Signs and symptoms of heat exhaustion include:

- Dizziness, fatigue, faintness, and headache.
- Skin that is pale and clammy.
- Weak rapid pulse.
- Breathing that is fast and shallow.
- Muscle cramps, usually of the abdomen or legs.
- Intense thirst.

People who do not receive adequate treatment for the symptoms of heat exhaustion will likely develop symptoms of heat stroke. *This condition is life threatening.* Signs and symptoms of a heat stroke include:

- Skin that becomes hot, dry, and appears flushed.

- Perspiration ceases.
- Body temperature is elevated and may reach 107 degrees Fahrenheit.
- Rapid pulse.
- Mental confusion.
- Eventual loss of consciousness.

Offender mental health patients who are taking psychotropic medications are also at increased risk for sun and heat sensitivity. They should avoid direct sun or extreme heat exposure. They should receive a break every 30 minutes in shade, and should be encouraged to drink fluids when the heat index temperature exceeds 85 degrees. Exercise should be encouraged only in the early morning rather than in the highest heat of the day. Facility work crew supervisors should contact Medical Services for recommendations regarding work crew restrictions.

Offenders should have access to hats and sunscreen as appropriate for their work assignment.

Treatment must be initiated when symptoms of heat exhaustion are identified. Immediate first aid measures include:

- *Get the person out of the heat and into a cooler environment.*
- Place them in the shock position (lying on back with feet elevated) if indicated.
- Remove or loosen clothing.
- Cool them by fanning and/or with cold packs, wet towels or sheets.
- Offer water (4–5 ounces) every 15 minutes if they are conscious and can tolerate it.

Each facility must develop a contingency plan to ensure adequate protection for offenders who have the greatest risk potential. Elements of this plan should include:

- Identification of offenders who meet the criteria for risk (i.e., over 55 or on psychotropic medications).

- Routine assessment of offenders who are at risk when air temperatures or heat index readings exceed 95 degrees Fahrenheit (unless the offender is housed on an air-conditioned unit).
- An air-conditioned area available between sunrise and sunset if needed. Symptomatic offenders at risk may be successfully managed in the air-conditioned area during day light hours and returned to their housing units after sunset.
- Fans available to elderly offenders who have other risk factors and do not live on air-conditioned housing units.

Please provide appropriate consultation and advisement to your facility head. It will require a cooperative effort by medical and security to ensure that measures are implemented to protect offenders who are at risk for heat related illnesses. Thank you for your assistance and prompt attention. Feel free to call if you have any questions.

Pennsylvania

PA. DEP'T OF CORR., GENERAL SAFETY PROCEDURES MANUAL, POLICY 15.1.1, § I(D)(1)(b) (2014)

A Ventilation/Light/Sound/Temperature Testing Report (Attachment 1-F) shall be completed annually by the Central Office Safety and Environmental Protection Division during the Annual Operations Inspection.

PA. DEP'T OF CORR., GENERAL SAFETY PROCEDURES MANUAL, POLICY 15.1.1, § 20(C)(4) (2011)

Interior Environment

- a. The temperature in all Department-owned facilities will be maintained at 67 degrees in the winter and 75 degrees in the summer.
- b. This excludes areas that are not heated or cooled and areas with unique environmental needs.

South Dakota

S.D. DEP'T OF CORR., POLICY 1.5.C.1 (2014) [scheduled for revision in 3/15]

[§ II:] Department of Corrections (DOC) staff will have inmates discontinue strenuous physical activity when the heat index reaches a level considered unsafe.

[§ IV(1)(A):] The shift commander will ensure the heat index is monitored whenever weather conditions warrant.

[§ IV(2):] Monitoring Heat Index and Declaring an Alert:

A. Any time the temperature is forecasted to be *ninety degrees Fahrenheit (90°F) or greater*, the shift commander or designee will periodically check the heat index, particularly from the hours of 12 p.m. to 5 p.m.

1. Any time the heat index is between *one hundred degrees Fahrenheit (100°F) to one hundred four (104°F)*, the shift commander or designee will check the heat index *at least hourly*. . . .

B. If the heat index *reaches or exceeds one-hundred five degrees (105° F)*, the shift commander will announce a heat index alert over the radio and staff will inform inmates and immediate community service work supervisors of the alert. Staff will begin implementing the procedures described below in *Heat Index Limitation of Activities*.

C. When declaring a heat index alert, the shift commander will direct staff to carefully observe inmates for signs or symptoms of common heat related health problems

D. If an inmate shows signs of heat related distress, first aid will be administered immediately and Health Services will be contacted. Responding staff will contact the shift commander as soon as practical.

[§ IV(3):] Heat Index - Limitation of Activities:

A. Any time a heat index alert is announced, inmates will be restricted from performing non-essential outside strenuous work activity and/or outside strenuous recreation activity.

B. Exceptions may be granted by the Secretary of Corrections or Director of Prison Operations during an Emergency Response Operation, Deployment to a Natural Disaster or other activities deemed essential, provided proper safety precautions are planned and exercised.

C. The shift commander and/or work supervisors will determine what constitutes non-essential outside strenuous work and outside strenuous recreational activity. During a heat index alert, inmates will either be sent back to their housing unit or may be allowed to perform limited recreational activity or essential outside strenuous work activity, as approved by the shift commander and/or work supervisor.

D. Outside strenuous recreation activity includes but is not limited to: weight lifting, jogging, basketball and any other recreation type activity the shift commander deems excessive. Inmates may remain outside at recreation during a heat index alert but for their own safety, activities will be restricted.

E. Inmates assigned to essential outside strenuous work activity should be allowed time to acclimate to the heat.

F. Inmates performing essential outside strenuous work activity or attending outside recreation when a heat index alert has been announced will have access to chilled water and should be encouraged to drink water frequently, (Recommended amount is approximately one cup every 15–20 minutes or about 1 quart an hour).

G. Inmates performing essential outside strenuous work activity when a heat index alert has been announced will be offered frequent breaks in a cool and/or shaded area (when possible).

Tennessee

TENN. COMP. R. & REGS. 1400-01-.04(1)(d) (2015)

New and existing [local correctional] facilities shall have a temperature of not less than sixty-five (65) degrees Fahrenheit and not more than eighty (80) degrees Fahrenheit in sleeping and activity areas.

Texas

37 TEX. ADMIN. CODE § 259.256 (2015)

Temperature levels [in new lockup facilities] shall be reasonably maintained between 65 degrees Fahrenheit and 85 degrees Fahrenheit in all occupied areas.

37 TEX. ADMIN. CODE § 259.350 (2015)

Temperature levels [in new medium-security jails] shall be reasonably maintained between 65 degrees Fahrenheit and 85 degrees Fahrenheit in all occupied areas.

37 TEX. ADMIN. CODE § 259.446 (2015)

Temperature levels [in new minimum-security jails] shall be reasonably maintained between 65 degrees Fahrenheit and 85 degrees Fahrenheit in all occupied areas.

37 TEX. ADMIN. CODE § 259.517 (2015)

Temperature levels [in new jail temporary housing (tents)] shall be reasonably maintained between 65 degrees Fahrenheit and 85 degrees Fahrenheit in all occupied areas.

37 TEX. ADMIN. CODE § 259.617 (2015)

Temperature levels [in new jail temporary housing] shall be reasonably maintained between 65 degrees Fahrenheit and 85 degrees Fahrenheit in all occupied areas.

37 TEX. ADMIN. CODE § 259.762 (2015)

Temperature levels [in new long-term-incarceration jails] shall be reasonably maintained between 65 degrees Fahrenheit and 85 degrees Fahrenheit in all occupied areas.

37 TEX. ADMIN. CODE § 260.154 (2015)

Temperature levels [in county correctional centers] shall be reasonably maintained between 65 degrees Fahrenheit and 85 degrees Fahrenheit in all occupied areas.

37 TEX. ADMIN. CODE § 261.160 (2015)

Temperature levels [in existing maximum-security jails] shall be reasonably maintained between 65 degrees Fahrenheit and 85 degrees Fahrenheit in all occupied areas.

37 TEX. ADMIN. CODE § 261.255 (2015)

Temperature levels [in existing lockup facilities] shall be reasonably maintained between 65 degrees Fahrenheit and 85 degrees Fahrenheit in all occupied areas.

37 TEX. ADMIN. CODE § 261.350 (2015)

Temperature levels [in existing minimum-security jails] shall be reasonably maintained between 65 degrees Fahrenheit and 85 degrees Fahrenheit in all occupied areas.

47 TEX. ADMIN. CODE § 259.160 (2015)

Temperature levels [in new maximum-security jails] shall be reasonably maintained between 65 degrees Fahrenheit and 85 degrees Fahrenheit in occupied areas.

TEX. DEP'T OF CRIM. JUST., CORRECTIONAL MANAGED HEALTH CARE POLICY MANUAL D-27.2 (2014)

[p. 1:] It is the *responsibility of the facility medical staff* to provide guidelines to assist the facility administration in the determination of safe and healthful work conditions. Every reasonable effort shall be made in the interest of preventing heat-related injuries in the workplace. Problems of heat stress are more common than those prevented by very cold environments. Heat stress is best prevented by acclimatizing staff and offenders to working under hot and humid climate conditions, assuring adequate fluid intake and, to a lesser extent, assuring adequate salt intake. Proper treatment of heat stress should begin at the work site, but severe heat stress is a medical emergency which must be treated in a medical facility. *Salt tablets should not be used in the treatment or prevention of heat stress.*

[p. 2:] PROCEDURES:

I. Whenever the temperature is 85°F or higher, the Warden (or designee) will use the Heat and Humidity Index . . . to *determine safe hot weather working conditions*. Prior to exposing workers to

extremely hot working conditions, the Warden or designee should consult with medical staff to evaluate the hazard of the effective temperature.

II. *Acclimatization*. Offenders newly assigned to jobs which require strenuous work under conditions with an apparent air temperature of 90°F or greater . . . must be acclimatized before assuming a full workload. They should work no more than 3–4 hours at a time, separated by at least one hour rest in a cooler environment for the first week. After the first week, they may assume a normal work schedule. Acclimatization can be lost in as little as two weeks, so anybody who has been away from a hot work environment for more than two weeks should be reacclimatized. Acclimatization is not necessary for persons assigned to the same job when temperatures vary with seasonal changes.

III. *Fluid Intake*. Offenders and staff working at apparent air temperatures over 90°F should maintain an intake of at least 16 oz of fluids per hour of work. Under extreme conditions, work should be interrupted every 15–20 minutes and offenders instructed to drink fluids even if they are not thirsty. Drinking water will always be available to workers in hot weather conditions.

IV. *Work-rest Cycle*. Whenever the apparent temperature . . . is 90–95°F, a 5-minute rest break should be given every hour. If the apparent temperature is 96–120°F, a 5-minute rest break should be given every 30 minutes, and work intensity be reduced by 1/3. If the apparent temperature is over 120°F, work should be curtailed, or, if work must continue, a 10-minute rest period should follow every 20 minutes of work, and work intensity should be decreased by 1/2 to 2/3.

V. *Newly-assigned workers* who are not acclimatized to the heat should be evaluated by the medical staff before being subjected to significant heat stress, and should be monitored by supervisors for signs of heat stress during the acclimatization period.

VI. *Offenders on Medications*. Work assignments for offenders on medications classified as anhidrotics, poikilothermics or potentiators . . . should be considered carefully. In general, offenders on antipsychotic drugs should not be allowed to work or recreate in environments where the apparent air temperature is 95°F or higher. This restriction should also be considered for offenders who are on other drugs classified as anhydrotics [sic] or poikilothermics or

potentiators if they are on more than one such drug or if they also have an underlying medical condition that places them at increased risk . . . , particularly at higher dosage levels of the drugs. Decisions about suitability of work assignments for these offenders will be made by facility medical staff. Documentation shall be made in the patient's health record on the HSM-18, *Health Summary for Classification*, form.

Infopac Report #IMS042 lists all offenders with heat sensitive medical restrictions, including offenders on psychotropic medications. This list is to be reviewed at least once a week during the summer months of May through September and a determination made that the listed offenders have appropriate HSM-18 restrictions.

VII. *Transportation*. Units are to refrain from transporting psychiatric inpatients to another facility via chain bus. Offenders on the Infopac medication list should be transported during the coolest hours of the day. Outgoing chain screens should be reviewed against the unit Infopac Report to ensure that the offenders on medication are traveling on the appropriate mode of transportation. Please note that the Transportation Department adjusts their schedule during the summer months so that routes are run during the coolest part of the day.

VIII. *Training*. Facility medical staff shall provide initial and annual training in the prevention of temperature extreme injury to all supervisory personnel who manage employees and offenders. Documentation of completed training shall be maintained by the Facility Health Administrator. Training should generally be accomplished in March or April of each year.

IX. *Reporting*. Facility medical staff shall complete the "Heat-Related Illness Reporting Form" . . . for each case of heat cramps, heat exhaustion, heat stroke or neuroleptic malignant syndrome. . . .

TEX. DEP'T OF CRIM. JUST., ADMIN. DIRECTIVE AD-10.64 (2008)

[p. 1:] POLICY:

The TDCJ shall establish guidelines to assist unit administration in adapting offender work assignments to temperatures in the work environment that cannot be controlled by the Agency. . . .

Every reasonable effort shall be made to prevent extreme temperature-related injuries in the workplace. . . .

PROCEDURES:

Prior to exposing offenders to extreme temperature conditions (i.e., cold/heat), the Warden and involved Department Supervisors shall ensure appropriate measures are instituted which prevent extreme temperature-related injuries. The Warden and involved Department Supervisors are encouraged to consult medical staff to ascertain specific hazards. In all cases of temperature-related incidents or injuries, the unit medical staff and the unit Risk Manager shall be notified immediately. Upon arrival on the scene, medical staff shall take control of the individual's medical care. The injured offender shall be removed from the environment by the most expeditious means available to receive proper medical treatment.

[§ I(A):] During work assignments, offenders shall be exposed to no more than three (3) or four (4) hours at a time, until acclimated to existing weather conditions. Work periods may then be extended as the offender physically adjusts to the weather conditions. Appropriate clothing shall be worn to protect the offender from extreme temperature conditions at all times.

[§ I(B):] Unit staff shall monitor the temperature once every hour between 6:30 a.m. and 6:30 p.m. The temperature shall be announced over the radio and documented on the Temperature Log If conditions warrant, the Warden may also request additional readings.

[§ III(A):] 1. . . . When the temperature is over 85°F, the Warden shall use the Heat and Humidity Matrix [similar to the NWS Heat Index] to determine the heat index. The heat index shall be used as an indicator of the risk for heat-related injury.

2. At any point when the Heat and Humidity Matrix indicates the possibility of heat exhaustion or heatstroke [i.e., at a heat index of 90°F or above], the Warden shall instruct the appropriate staff to immediately initiate the precautionary measures identified in the Heat and Humidity Matrix [i.e., regular rest breaks, increased water intake, reduced work pace].

3. If guidance is needed, medical staff shall be contacted prior to exposing offenders to extremely hot working conditions to evaluate the hazards of the current temperatures and humidity
4. Offenders shall be provided and required to wear clothing appropriate for the effective temperatures and the hazards imposed by UV radiation (e.g., light-colored hats can be used to an advantage in high heat and direct sunlight).
5. Drinking water shall always be available to offenders in conditions of hot weather. According to individual medical advice, liquids containing sodium may be used depending on an offender's state of acclimatization to hot weather conditions.
6. Newly assigned offenders, who may not be acclimated to the heat, shall be medically evaluated prior to exposure to significant heat stress and closely monitored by supervisors for early evidence of heat intolerance.
7. High water intake . . . shall be enforced.
8. Offenders under treatment with diuretics or drugs inhibiting sweating require special medical evaluation prior to assignment to work in extreme heat.

[§ IV(C):] In [medical emergencies due to] extreme heat conditions, staff shall:

1. Immediately begin an attempt to decrease the offender's temperature by placing the offender in a cool area;
2. Only force oral fluid intake if the offender is conscious and able to safely swallow;
3. Remove heavy clothing or excess layers of clothing; saturate remaining lightweight clothing with water. Position the offender in the shade with air movement past the offender. Fan the offender if necessary to create air movement;
4. If ice is available, place ice packs in armpit and groin areas;
5. Take all of these measures while moving the offender in the most expeditious means available to continue with and obtain proper medical treatment; and

6. Ensure, whenever medical staff are on-site, to continue treatment as directed by the physician or medical staff.

[§ V:] Training

A. Each Warden shall ensure training in the prevention of temperature extreme injury is provided by unit medical staff to all supervisors designated by the Warden. . . . Heat Training shall be completed in May of each year.

...

2. Non-work assigned offenders shall be notified of heat awareness via the dayroom bulletin boards and/or other common use areas

Vermont

VT. DEP'T OF CORR., PROTOCOL 361.01.14, § V(G) (1997)

Inmates on psychotropic medications should not be exposed to sustained elevated temperature or direct sunlight for extended periods of time. Patients on psychotropic medications have increased sensitivity to sunlight and are at higher risk of heat-induced syndromes including heatstroke, hyperthermia and heat prostration. In view of these factors, the following recommendations should be made:

1. When under direct sunlight, inmates should wear protective clothing and/or sunscreen. Provisions should be made for suntan lotions and protective clothing (i.e., shirts) for such inmates.
2. Excessive exhausting activities in the heat of summer should be avoided;
3. An adequate intake of fluid (8–12 glasses of liquid per day) should be maintained to avoid dehydration;
4. The temperature of the SRTP must be monitored regularly and logged on a temperature log in accordance with specific directives issued by the Director of Clinical Services at Central Office. If inmate housing areas exceed 90 degrees Fahrenheit, the following measures must be instituted:

- a. increased ventilation to the area through utilization of fans to improve air flow and reduce room temperature to less than 90 degrees;
- b. provision of increased fluids and ice;
- c. allowance of additional showers to provide cooling;
- d. recommendation to the Superintendent to permit temporary transfer of the inmate to an area of the institution that is more compatible with inmate's clinical status.

Virginia

6 VA. ADMIN. CODE § 15-40-1160(C) (2015)

Air conditioning or mechanical ventilation systems, such as electric fans, shall be provided when the temperature exceeds 85°F [in jails and lockups].

6 VA. ADMIN. CODE § 15-45-10 (2015)

"Appropriate heating" [in private prisons] means temperatures appropriate to the summer and winter comfort zones.

6 VA. ADMIN. CODE § 15-45-870 (2015)

Special housing cells or units [in private prisons] shall be well ventilated, adequately lighted, and appropriately heated and maintained in sanitary conditions at all times. A general log shall be kept and the temperature shall be recorded at least once each shift. Inmates shall be housed in an environment in which the temperature does not fall below 65°F, and when the temperature exceeds 85°F, mechanical air circulation shall be provided.

6 VA. ADMIN. CODE § 15-80-10(B) (2015)

"Climate control" [in local correctional facilities] means temperature appropriate to the summer and winter comfort zones.

6 VA. ADMIN. CODE § 15-80-360 (2015)

All cells [in housing units at secure local correctional facilities] shall be provided with . . . climate control.

6 VA. ADMIN. CODE § 15-80-370 (2015)

All dormitories [in housing units at secure local correctional facilities] shall be provided with . . . climate control.

6 VA. ADMIN. CODE § 15-80-420(B) (2015)

Heat and air conditioning or mechanical ventilation shall be evenly distributed in all rooms [in housing units at secure local correctional facilities] so that a temperature not less than 65°F nor more than 85°F is maintained. Air conditioning or mechanical ventilating systems shall be provided to maintain temperatures of not more than 85°F.

6 VA. ADMIN. CODE § 15-80-430(C)(7) (2015)

[In temporary holding cells or areas in central intake units at secure local correctional facilities,] climate control shall be provided.

6 VA. ADMIN. CODE § 15-80-1270 (2015)

[In lockups at local correctional facilities,] climate control shall meet the requirements . . . [for secure local correctional facilities] in these standards.

Washington

WASH. ADMIN. CODE § 137-28-370(4)(a) (2015)

[(4)(a):] An inmate placed in disciplinary segregation shall be . . . Confined to an environment with healthful temperatures in cells substantially similar to those used for general population.

[(5)(a):] An inmate placed in isolation shall be . . . Confined to an environment with healthful temperatures in cells substantially similar to those used for general population.

WASH. ADMIN. CODE § 137-32-30(1)(a) (2015)

An inmate placed in an intensive management or administrative segregation unit shall, unless safety or security considerations dictate otherwise, be . . . Confined in an adequately . . . ventilated environment at a reasonably comfortable temperature for the season, unless mechanical or other problems prevent such conditions on a temporary basis.

WASH. DEP'T OF CORR., POLICY DOC 890.170 (2012)

[p.2:] POLICY:

I. The Department recognizes the danger associated with outdoor work during periods of extreme heat. This policy is intended to protect workers in outdoor work environments from the potential effects of heat related illness through local procedures and annual training.

II. These requirements apply to workers who will work in a heat exposure environment between May 1 and September 30. For the purposes of this policy, heat exposure environments are outdoor work areas in which workers will be exposed to heat at or above the temperature action levels identified in W[ashington] A[dministrative] C[ode] 296-62-09510 [which defines thresholds for action based on workers' clothing and personal protective equipment].

[specifics of local procedures and training are laid out on pp. 2-3.]

West Virginia

W. VA. CODE R. § 95-1-8 (2014)

[for jails]

[.5:] Temperatures [in all activity areas] shall be maintained appropriate to the summer and winter comfort zones with consideration for the activity performed.

[.9(g):] [All rooms or cells shall have] Temperatures appropriate to the summer and winter comfort zones.

[.10(j):] [All multiple-occupancy rooms shall have] Temperatures appropriate to the summer and winter comfort zones.

[.11(h):] [All segregation rooms shall have] Temperatures appropriate to the summer and winter comfort zones.

W. VA. CODE R. § 95-2-8 (2014)

[for correctional facilities]

[.8.7:] [All rooms or cells shall have] Temperatures that are appropriate to the summer and winter comfort zones.

[.9.10:] [All multiple-occupancy rooms shall have] Temperatures that are appropriate to the summer and winter comfort zones.

[.10.6:] [All rooms in minimum-security areas or facilities shall have] Temperatures that are appropriate to the summer and winter comfort zones.

[.11.8:] [All segregation rooms shall have] Temperatures that are appropriate to the summer and winter comfort zones.

[.23:] Sufficient space shall be provided for equipment needed for . . . ventilating, air conditioning, . . . etc.

W. VA. CODE R. § 95-3-8 (2014)

[for holding facilities]

[.5:] Temperatures [in all activity areas] shall be maintained appropriate to the summer and winter comfort zones with consideration for the activity performed.

[.7.g:] Temperatures are appropriate to the summer and winter comfort zones [in all rooms or cells].

[.8.j:] Temperatures are appropriate to the summer and winter comfort zones [in all multiple-occupancy rooms].

W. VA. CODE R. § 95-3-25 (2014)

[for holding facilities]

[.8.g:] [All holding rooms or cells shall have] Temperatures that are appropriate to the summer and winter comfort zones.

[.9.g:] [All multiple-occupancy rooms shall have] Temperatures appropriate to the summer and winter comfort zones.

W. VA. DIV. OF CORR., POLICY DIR. 203.00, § V(E) (2010)

1. Temperatures in indoor living areas shall be appropriate to summer and winter comfort zones.
2. Temperatures in indoor work areas shall be appropriate to summer and winter comfort zones.

ANNALS OF THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

Issue: *Building the Knowledge Base for Climate Resiliency*

New York City Panel on Climate Change 2015 Report

Chapter 1: Climate Observations and Projections

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Introduction

During 2013 and 2014, numerous international (IPCC, 2013) and national (Melillo *et al.*, 2014; Gordon, 2014) reports have concluded that human activities are changing the climate, leading to increased vulnerability and risk. Since the industrial revolution, fossil fuel burning, industrial activity, and land use changes have led to a 40% increase in heat-trapping carbon dioxide (CO₂), and an approximately 150% increase in methane (CH₄), another powerful greenhouse gas (GHG), has been observed. Global temperatures have increased by close to 1°C since 1880 as the upper oceans have warmed and polar ice has retreated. These and other climate changes are projected to accelerate as greenhouse gas concentrations continue to rise.

In the coming decades, climate change is extremely likely to bring warmer temperatures in the New York metropolitan region (see Box 1.1 and Fig. 1.1 for key definitions and terms). Heat waves are very likely to increase; total annual precipitation will likely increase and brief, intense rainstorms are very likely to increase.

Because of incomplete knowledge about exactly how much climate change will occur, choosing among policies for reducing future damages requires prudent risk management (Yohe and Leichenko, 2010; Kunreuther *et al.*, 2013). Given differing risk tolerances among stakeholders, a risk management approach allows for a range of possible climate change outcomes to be examined with associated uncertainties surrounding their likelihoods.

The New York City Panel on Climate Change 2 (NPCC2) projections can be used to inform planning across multiple governmental scales (e.g., city, county, state) in the New York metropolitan region. Such coordinated efforts can serve as test cases for successful local, state, and federal coordination for integrated climate adaptation initiatives.

This chapter describes the global climate system, and presents observed temperature and precipitation trends and projections for the region. Chapter 2 (NPCC, 2015) focuses on sea level rise and possible changes in coastal storms. Chapter 3 and Chapter 4 (NPCC, 2015) describe efforts to better understand the region's vulnerability to coastal flooding during coastal storms.

The treatment of likelihood related to the NPCC projections is similar to that developed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Fourth and Fifth Assessment Reports (IPCC, 2007; 2013), with six likelihood categories (Box 1.1 and Fig. 1.1). The assignment of climate hazards to these categories is

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Box 1.1. Definitions and terms

Climate change

Climate change refers to a significant change in the state of the climate that can be identified from changes in the average state or the variability of weather and that persists for an extended time period, typically decades to centuries or longer. Climate change can refer to the effects of (1) persistent anthropogenic or human-caused changes in the composition of the atmosphere and/or land use, or (2) natural processes such as volcanic eruptions and Earth's orbital variations (IPCC, 2013).

Global climate models (GCMs)

A GCM is a mathematical representation of the behavior of the Earth's climate system over time that can be used to estimate the sensitivity of the climate system to changes in atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases (GHGs) and aerosols. Each model simulates physical exchanges among the ocean, atmosphere, land, and ice. The NPCC2 uses 35 GCMs for temperature and precipitation projections.

Representative concentration pathways (RCPs)

RCPs are sets of trajectories of concentrations of GHGs, aerosols, and land use changes developed for climate models as a basis for long-term and near-term climate-modeling experiments (Figure 1.2; Moss *et al.*, 2010). RCPs describe different climate futures based on different amounts of climate forcings^b. These data are used as inputs to global climate models to project the effects of these drivers on future climate. The NPCC2 uses a set of global climate model simulations driven by two RCPs, known as 4.5 and 8.5, which had the maximum number of GCM simulations available from World Climate Research Programme/Program for Climate Model Diagnosis and Intercomparison (WCRP/PCMDI). RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 were selected to bound the range of anticipated GHG forcings at the global scale.

Climate change risk information

On the basis of the selection of the 2 RCPs and 35 GCM simulations, local climate change information is developed for key climate variables—temperature, precipitation, and associated extreme events. These results and projections reflect a range of potential outcomes for the New York metropolitan region (for a full description of projection methods, see Section 1.3).

Climate hazard

A climate hazard is a weather or climate state such as a heat wave, flood, high wind, heavy rain, ice, snow, and drought that can cause harm and damage to people, property, infrastructure, land, and ecosystems. Climate hazards can be expressed in quantified measures, such as flood height in feet, wind speed in miles per hour, and inches of rain, ice, or snowfall that are reached or exceeded in a given period of time.

Uncertainty

Uncertainty denotes a state of incomplete knowledge that results from lack of information, natural variability in the measured phenomenon, instrumental and modeling errors, and/or from disagreement about what is known or knowable (IPCC, 2013). See Box 1.3 for information on sources of uncertainty in climate projections.

based on observed data, global climate model simulations, published literature, and expert judgment.

^bA climate forcing is a mechanism that alters the global energy balance, causing the climate to change. Examples of climate forcings include variations in GHG concentrations and volcanic aerosols.

1.1 The global climate system

The global climate system is comprised of the atmosphere, biosphere, hydrosphere, cryosphere, and lithosphere. The components of the climate system interact over a wide range of spatial and temporal scales. The Earth's climate is largely driven by the energy it receives from the sun. This incoming solar

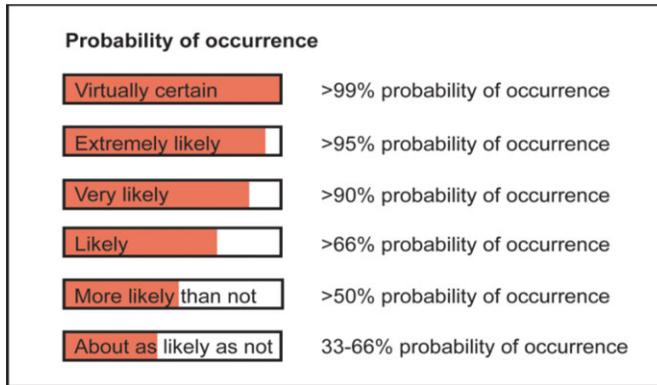


Figure 1.1. Probability categories used by NPCC2. Source: IPCC, 2007; 2013.

radiation (shortwave radiation) is partly absorbed, partly scattered, and partly reflected by gases in the atmosphere, by aerosols, by the Earth’s surface, and by clouds. The Earth reemits the energy it receives

from the sun in the form of longwave, or infrared, radiation.

Under equilibrium conditions, there is an energy balance between the outgoing terrestrial longwave

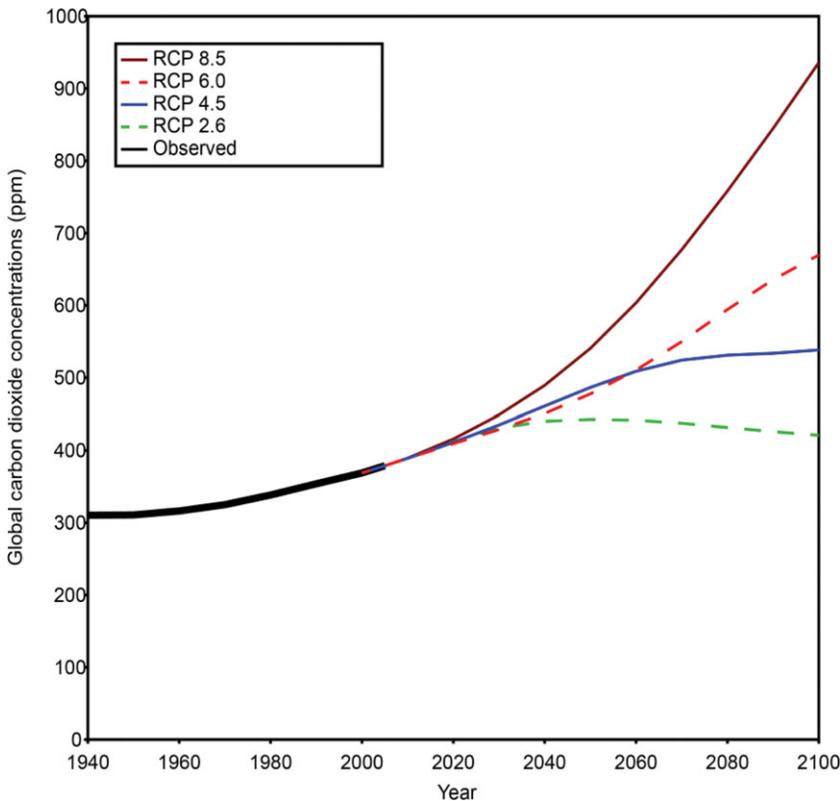


Figure 1.2. Observed CO₂ concentrations through 2005 and future CO₂ concentrations consistent with four representative concentration pathways (RCPs). NPCC2 climate projections are based on RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5. Carbon dioxide and other GHG concentrations are driven by a range of factors, including carbon intensity of energy used, population and economic growth, and diffusion and adoption of new technologies including green energy and energy efficiency.

radiation and the incoming solar radiation. Without the presence of naturally occurring GHGs in the atmosphere, this balance would be achieved at temperatures of approximately -33°F (-18°C). An atmosphere containing GHGs is relatively opaque to terrestrial radiation. Such a planet achieves radiative balance at a higher surface temperature than it would without GHGs. On Earth, the increase in GHG concentrations due to human activities such as fossil fuel combustion, cement making, deforestation, and land use changes has led to a surface warming of almost 1.8°F (1°C) and a range of climate changes including upper ocean warming, and loss of land and sea ice. Key components of Earth's radiative balance are illustrated in Figure 1.3.

In the 2013 Fifth Assessment Report (IPCC AR5), the IPCC documented a range of observed climate trends. Global surface temperature has increased about 1.5°F (0.85°C) since 1880. Both hemispheres have experienced decreases in net snow and ice cover, and global sea level has risen by approximately 0.5 to 0.7 inches (1.3 to 1.7 cm) per decade over the past century (Hay *et al.*, 2015). More recently,

since the 1990s, the global sea level rise rate has accelerated to approximately 1.3 inches (3.2 cm) per decade (see Chapter 2, NPCC, 2015, for New York metropolitan region sea level rise observations and projections). Droughts (in regions such as but not limited to the Mediterranean and West Africa) have grown more frequent and longer in duration. In the United States, Canada, and Mexico (as well as other regions), intense precipitation events have become more common. Hot days and heat waves have become more frequent and intense, and cold events have decreased in frequency. The upper oceans have warmed and become more acidic (IPCC, 2013). As temperatures have warmed in the atmosphere and ocean, biological systems have responded as well; for example, spring has been arriving earlier, and fall has been extending later into the year, in many mid- and high-latitude regions (IPCC, 2014).

The IPCC AR5 states that there is a greater than 95% chance that warming temperatures since the mid-20th century are primarily due to human activities. Atmospheric concentrations of the major GHG carbon dioxide (CO_2) are now approximately

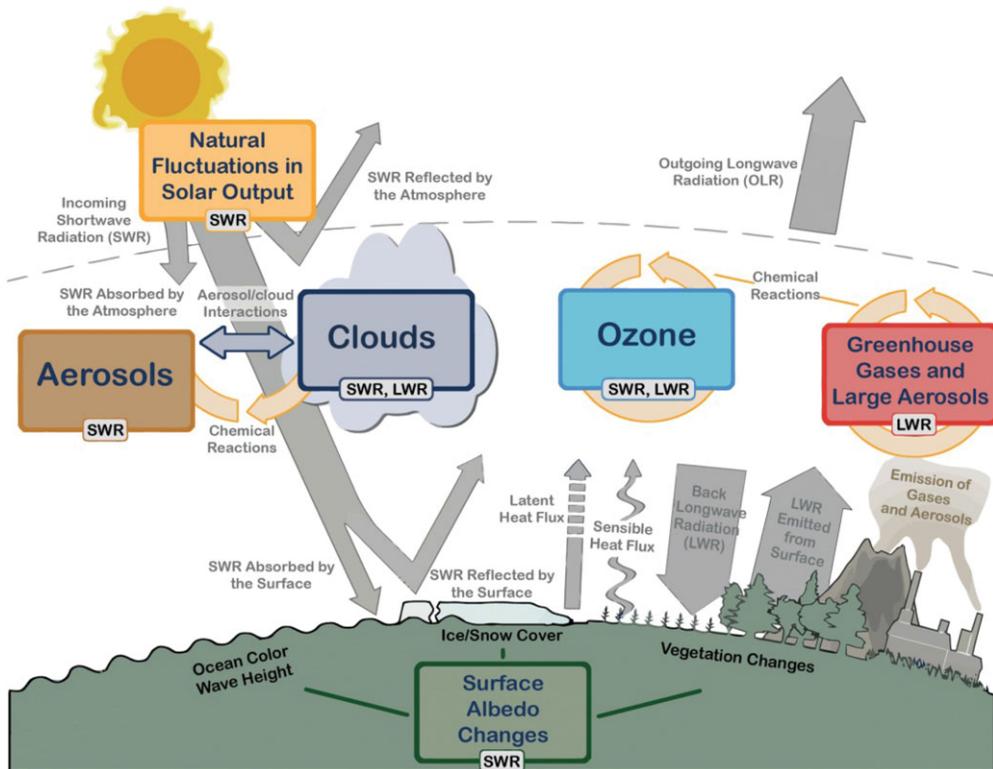


Figure 1.3. The main drivers of climate change. Source: IPCC, 2013.

40% higher than in preindustrial times. Concentrations of other important GHGs, including methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O), have increased by close to 150% and close to 20%, respectively, since preindustrial times. The warming that occurred globally over the 20th century cannot be reproduced by GCMs unless human contributions to historical GHG concentrations are taken into account (Fig. 1.4).

Further increases in GHG concentrations are extremely likely to lead to accelerated temperature increases. Depending on these future emissions and concentrations, by the 2081 to 2100 time period, global average temperatures are projected to increase by 2.0°F to 4.7°F (1.1°C to 2.6°C) or as high as 4.7°F to 8.6°F (2.6°C to 4.8°C)^c (IPCC, 2013). The large range is due to uncertainties both in future GHG concentrations and the sensitivity^d of the climate system to GHG concentrations. Warming is projected to be greatest in the high latitudes of the northern hemisphere. Throughout the globe, land areas are generally expected to warm more than ocean regions.

High-latitude precipitation is projected to increase in both hemispheres, while many dry regions at subtropical latitudes, such as the Mediterranean region, are projected to become drier.

Globally, it is virtually certain that the hottest temperatures will increase in frequency and magnitude, and the coldest temperatures will decrease in frequency and magnitude, although there could be regional exceptions (IPCC, 2012). Both land ice and sea ice volumes are projected to decrease. Ocean acidification is projected to increase as CO₂ concentrations rise.

1.2 Observed local climate

This section describes the critical climate hazards related to temperature and precipitation in the New York metropolitan region. For sea level and coastal storms, see Chapters 2 and 4 (NPCC, 2015). Both

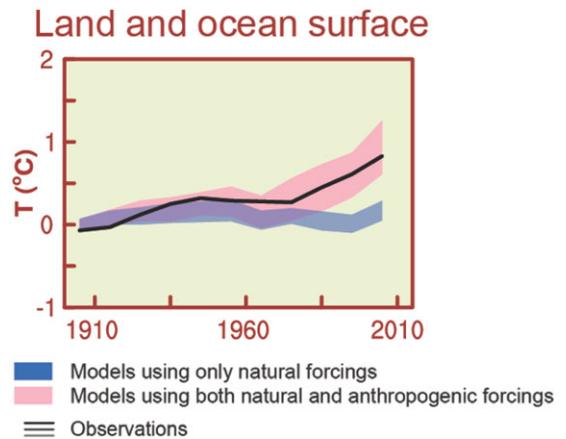


Figure 1.4. Twentieth-century observations and global climate model results. Source: IPCC, 2013.

mean (e.g., annual averages) and extreme (e.g., heavy downpours) quantities are presented. Observations for New York City are placed in a broader context because trends over large spatial scales (regional, national and global) are an important source of predictability with respect to New York City's future climate.

Temperature

Summers in New York City are warm, with cool winters. Annual mean air temperature in New York City (using data from the Central Park weather station) was approximately 54°F from 1971 to 2000. Mean annual temperature has increased at a rate of 0.3°F per decade over the 1900 to 2013 period in Central Park, although the trend has varied substantially over shorter periods (Fig. 1.5). For example, the first and last 30-year periods were characterized by warming (0.38°F per decade and 0.79°F per decade, respectively), whereas the middle segment experienced negligible cooling (−0.04°F per decade). This absence of warming in the middle of the 20th century is evident nationally and globally as well and has been linked to a combination of high sulphate aerosol emissions (a cooling factor) and natural variability.

The temperature trend since 1900 for the New York metropolitan region is broadly similar to the trend for the northeast United States (Fig. 1.6).^e Specifically, most of the Northeast has experienced

^cEstimates based on RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5.

^dClimate sensitivity is defined by the IPCC (IPCC, 2007) as the equilibrium or final increase in global temperature associated with a doubling of CO₂ from preindustrial levels. More generally, sensitivity refers to how much climate change is associated with a given climate-forcing agent, such as CO₂.

^eThe Northeast as defined in the U.S. National Climate Assessment consists of Connecticut, Delaware, Maine,

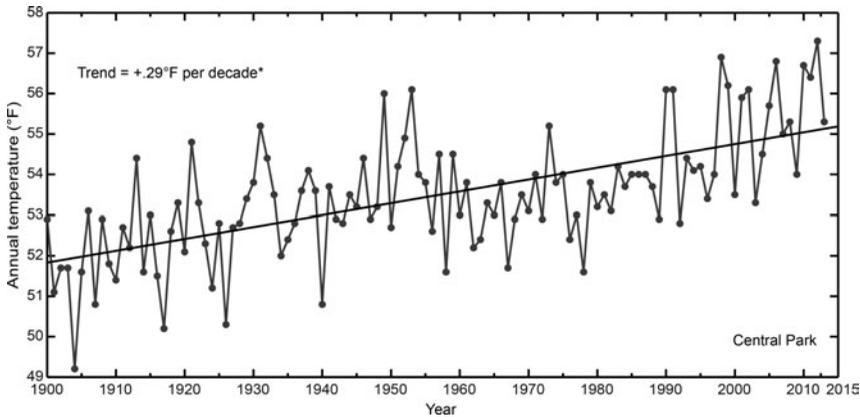


Figure 1.5. Observed annual temperature trend in New York City (Central Park) for 1900 to 2013. Data are from NOAA United States Historical Climatology Network (USHCN) Version 2.5 (Menne *et al.*, 2013). *Trend is significant at the 99% level.

a trend toward higher temperatures, especially in recent decades. This trend is present in both rural and urban weather stations, so it cannot be explained by the urban heat island effect.^f

Precipitation

New York City experiences significant precipitation throughout the year, with relatively little variation from month to month in the typical year. Annual average precipitation ranges between approximately 43 and 50 inches, depending on the location within the city. Precipitation has increased at a rate of approximately 0.8 inches per decade from 1900 to 2013 in Central Park (Fig. 1.7).

Year-to-year (and multiyear) variability of precipitation has also become more pronounced,

especially since the 1970s. The standard deviation, a measure of variability, increased from 6.1 inches from 1900 to 1956 to 10.3 inches from 1957 to 2013.

Precipitation in many parts of the larger Northeast region has also increased since the 1900s

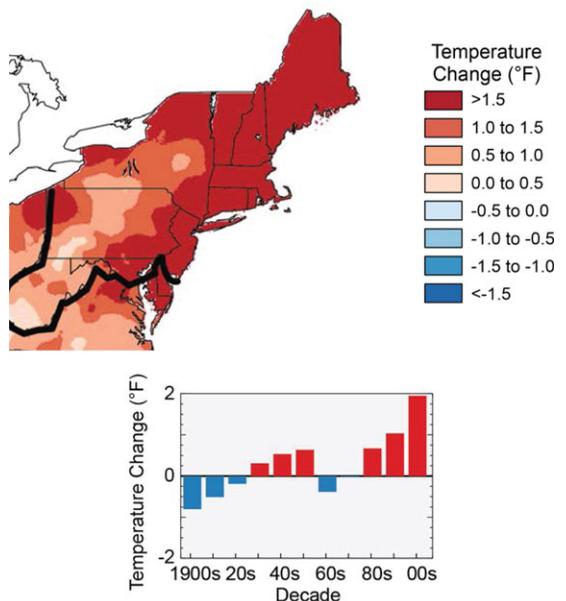


Figure 1.6. Observed temperature changes in the Northeast. The map shows temperature changes over the past 22 years (1991–2012) compared to the 1901–1960 average. The bars on the graph show the average temperature change by decade for 1901–2012 (relative to the 1901–1960 average). The far right bar (2000s decade) includes 2011 and 2012. Source: Melillo *et al.*, 2014; Horton *et al.*, 2014.

Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and West Virginia (NCA; Melillo *et al.*, 2014; Horton *et al.*, 2014).

^fUrbanization is often associated with elevated surface air temperature, a condition referred to as the urban heat island (UHI). Urban centers and cities are often several degrees warmer than their surrounding areas. Because of the low albedo (reflectivity) of urban surfaces (such as dark rooftops and asphalt roadways) and reduced evapotranspiration, cities “trap” heat (Blake *et al.*, 2011, and references therein). The future projections described in this chapter primarily reflect the influences of global processes. New York City’s long-term baseline surface temperature is higher than those of surrounding areas in part due to the urban heat island effect, but the UHI cannot explain New York City’s long-term warming trend.

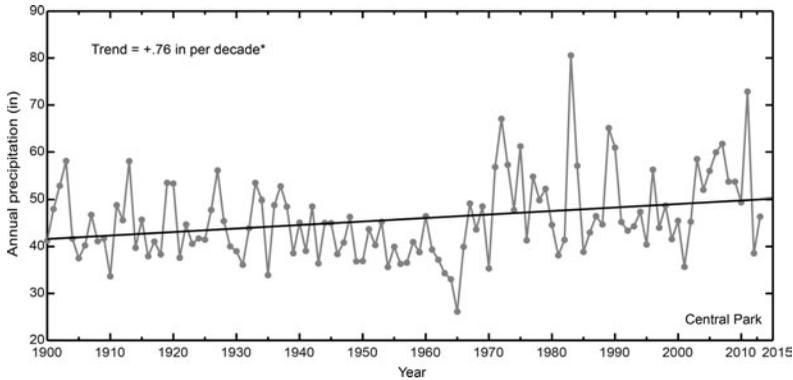


Figure 1.7. Observed annual precipitation trend in New York City (Central Park) for 1900 to 2013. Data are from NOAA United States Historical Climatology Network (USHCN) Version 2.5 (Menne *et al.*, 2013). *Trend is significant at the 99% level.

(Fig. 1.8). However, this long-term trend in the Northeast generally cannot be distinguished from natural variability.

Extreme events

Both temperature and precipitation extremes have significant impacts on New York City. When a single climate variable or combinations of variables approach the tails of their distribution, this

is referred to as an extreme event (see Fig. 1.9 for an example of how an extreme is defined). Extreme precipitation timescales are highly asymmetrical: heavy precipitation events generally range from less than an hour to a few days, whereas meteorological droughts can range from months to years. With its location in the midlatitudes, New York City frequently experiences heat waves in summer and periods of cold weather in winter.

Trends in extreme events at local scales such as the New York metropolitan region are often not statistically significant due to high natural variability and limited record length (Horton *et al.*, 2011). However, some changes in extreme events (such as daily maximum and minimum temperatures and

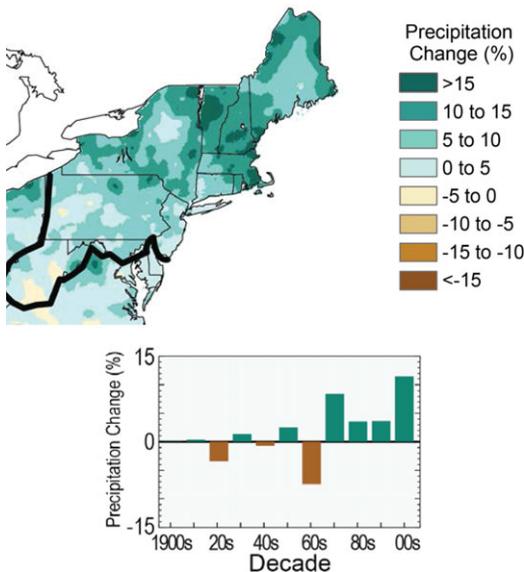


Figure 1.8. Observed precipitation changes in the Northeast. The map shows annual total precipitation changes (%) for 1991–2012 compared to the 1901–1960 average. The bars on the graphs show average precipitation changes (%) by decade for 1901–2012 (relative to the 1901–1960 average). The far right bar is for 2001–2012. Source: Melillo *et al.*, 2014; Horton *et al.*, 2014.

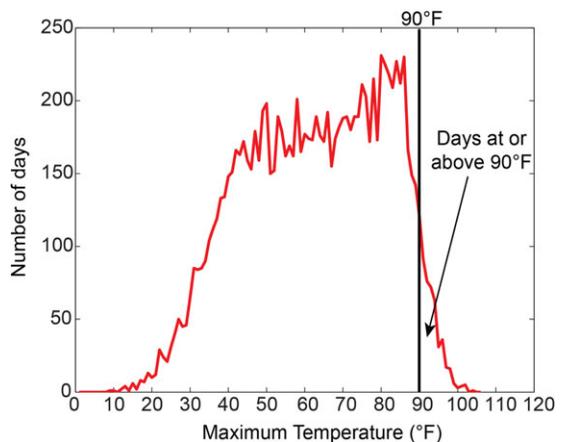


Figure 1.9. Distribution of observed cumulative daily maximum temperatures in Central Park from 1971 to 2000 with an extreme event threshold of days with maximum temperature at or above 90°F. Source: NCDC

extreme precipitation) at large spatial scales can be attributed to human influences on global climate (IPCC, 2012). The IPCC Special Report on Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation (SREX) report concluded that it is very likely that there have been an overall decrease in the number of cold days and cold nights and an overall increase in the number of warm days and warm nights globally for most land areas with sufficient data, including North America, Europe, and Asia. The SREX also found that there have been statistically significant trends in the number of heavy precipitation events in some regions around the world (e.g., Canada and Mexico).

Hurricane Sandy has focused attention on the significant effects that extreme climate events have on New York City (see Chapter 2, Box 2.1). Other recent events in the United States, such as the widespread drought of 2012 or the “polar vortex” winter of 2013/2014 (see Box 1.2), also raised awareness of the impacts of weather and climate extremes. Although it is not possible to attribute any one extreme event such as Hurricane Sandy to climate change, sea level rise already occurring in the New York metropolitan region, in part due to climate change, increased the extent and magnitude of coastal flooding during the storm (see also Chapter 2, NPCC, 2015). This is an example of how long-term trends in climate variables can modify the risk of extremes.

Extreme temperature. Extreme temperature events can be defined in several ways using daily data from New York City (Central Park weather station) since 1900.^g Here, we use the following metrics:

- Individual days with maximum temperatures at or above 90°F
- Individual days with maximum temperatures at or above 100°F
- Heat waves, defined as three consecutive days with maximum temperatures at or above 90°F
- Individual days with minimum temperatures at or below 32°F

^gTemperatures from the meteorological station in Central Park tend to be lower than those in some other parts of New York City. This is due to the close proximity of the weather station to extensive vegetation.

From 1971 to 2000, New York City averaged 18 days per year with maximum temperatures at or above 90°F, 0.4 days^h per year at or above 100°F, and two heat waves per year.

The number of extreme events in a given year is highly variable. For example, New York City recently recorded three consecutive years (2010–2012) with at least one day with maximum temperatures at or above 100°F. Prior to 2010, the last day at or above 100°F was in 2001, and there has only been one other time on record (1952–1955) where New York City experienced more than two years in a row with maximum temperatures at or above 100°F.

From 1971 to 2000, Central Park averaged 71 days per year with minimum temperatures at or below 32°F. As is the case for hot days, the number of cold days in a given year also varies from one year to the next. In the cool season of 2013/2014, there were 92 days at or below 32°F, whereas in 2011/2012, there were only 37 days. The former is the greatest number of cool season days at or below 32°F since 1976/1977.

Extreme precipitation. Extreme precipitation events are defined here as the number of occurrences per year of precipitation at or above 1, 2, and 4 inches per day for New York City (at the weather station in Central Park) since 1900. Between 1971 and 2000, New York City averaged 13 days per year with 1 inch or more of rain, 3 days per year with 2 inches or more of rain, and 0.3 days per year with 4 inches or more of rain. As with extreme temperatures, year-to-year variations in extreme precipitation events are large.

There has been a small but not statistically significant trend toward more extreme precipitation events in New York City since 1900. For example, the four years with the greatest number of events with 2 inches or more of rain have all occurred since 1980 (1983, 1989, 2007, and 2011). Because extreme precipitation events tend to occur relatively infrequently, long time-series of measurements over large areas are needed to identify trends; there is a relatively large burden of proof required to distinguish a significant trend from random variability. Over the larger Northeast region, intense precipitation events (defined as the heaviest 1% of all daily

^hFor extreme events, decimal places are shown for values less than 1, although this does not indicate higher precision/certainty.

events) have increased by approximately 70% over the period from 1958 to 2011 (Horton *et al.*, 2014).

1.3 Climate projections

This section presents New York City–specific climate projections for the 21st century along with the methods used to develop the projections. Quantitative global climate model–based projections are provided for means and extremes of temperature and precipitation. This section also describes the potential for changes in other variables (e.g., heat indices and heavy downpours) qualitatively because quantitative projections are either unavailable or considered less reliable. See Appendices I and IIA (NPCC, 2015) for infographics of the projections and further details.

Uncertainty and risk management

Scientific understanding of climate change and its impacts has increased dramatically in recent years. Nevertheless, there remain substantial uncertainties that are amplified at smaller geographical scales (Box 1.3) (IPCC, 2007; 2012).

The NPCC2 seeks to present climate uncertainties clearly in order to facilitate risk-based decision-making for the use of policy tools such as incentives, regulations, and insurance. The goal is to make New York City and the surrounding metropolitan region more resilient to mean changes in climate and to future extreme events (e.g., Lempert *et al.*, 1996; Kunreuther *et al.*, 2013).

Methods

The NPCC2 generates a range of climate model-based outcomes for temperature and precipitation from GCM simulations based on two representative concentration pathways (Moss *et al.*, 2010). The RCPs represent a range of possible future global concentrations of GHGs, other radiatively important agents such as aerosols, and land use changes over the 21st century. Simulation results from 35 GCMs are used to produce temperature and precipitation projections for the New York metropolitan region.

For some variables, climate models do not provide results, the model results are too uncertain, or there is not a long-enough history of observations to justify quantitative model-based projections. For these variables, a qualitative projection of the likely direction of change is provided on the basis of expert judgment. Both the quantitative and qualitative

approaches parallel methods used in the IPCC AR5 report (IPCC, 2013).

Global climate models. GCMs are mathematical representations of the behavior of the Earth’s climate system over time that can be used to estimate the sensitivity of the climate system to changes in atmospheric concentrations of GHGs and aerosols. Each model simulates physical exchanges among the ocean, atmosphere, land, and ice. Over the past several decades, climate models have increased in both complexity and computational power as physical understanding of the climate system has grown.

The GCM simulations used by the NPCC2 are from the Coupled Model Intercomparison Project Phase 5 (CMIP5; Taylor *et al.*, 2011) and were developed for the IPCC AR5. Compared to the previous climate model simulations from CMIP3 used in the first NPCC (NPCC, 2010), the CMIP5 models generally have higher spatial resolution and include more diverse model types (Knutti and Sedlacek, 2013).

The CMIP5 global climate models include some Earth system models that allow interactions among chemistry, aerosols, vegetation, ice sheets, and biogeochemical cycles (Taylor *et al.*, 2011). For example, warming temperatures in an Earth system model lead to changes in vegetation type and the carbon cycle, which can then “feed back” on temperature, either amplifying (a positive feedback) or damping (a negative feedback) the initial warming. There have also been a number of improvements in model-represented physics and numerical algorithms. Some CMIP5 models include better treatments of rainfall and cloud formation that can occur at small “subgrid” spatial scales. These and other improvements have led to better simulation of many climate features, such as Arctic sea ice extent (Stroeve *et al.*, 2012).

Local projections. Local projections are based on GCM output from the single land-based model grid boxⁱ covering the New York metropolitan region.

ⁱ GCMs divide the Earth into a series of grid boxes, which represent the finest spatial resolution of the climate model. In each grid box, physical equations (e.g., of motion and moisture conservation) are solved to determine the evolution of the climate in space and time.

Box 1.2. The polar vortex and climate change

The winter of 2013/2014 serves as a timely reminder that unusually cold conditions can still be expected to occur from time to time as the climate warms, especially at regional and local scales. Cold conditions extended throughout the Eastern United States, where the Great Lakes reached their second highest ice cover amount in the 41-year satellite record. However, averaged over the continental United States, cold conditions in the East were largely canceled out by warm conditions in the Western United States, where a few states experienced their warmest winter on record. Globally, 2013 tied for the fourth warmest year on record (NOAA, 2013). The planet has not experienced a month with below-normal temperatures since February 1985.

The fact that global temperatures continue to climb as GHG concentrations continue to rise does not rule out the possibility that individual regions could cool or that weather could become more extreme in either direction. An emerging body of observational and modeling studies (e.g., Liu *et al.*, 2012) is investigating whether rapid reduction in Arctic sea ice could be producing a wavier jet stream characterized by more, and more persistent, weather extremes. This is an active research topic [counterarguments have been made by Screen and Simmonds (2013) and Wallace *et al.* (2014), for example]. However, the potential consequences are large, given the expected continued retreat of Arctic sea ice (Liu *et al.*, 2013) and the high societal vulnerability to climate extremes.

The precise coordinates of the grid box vary from GCM to GCM because GCMs differ in spatial resolution (i.e., the unit area over which calculations are made). These spatial resolutions range from as fine as ~50 miles by ~40 miles (80 by 65 km) to as coarse as ~195 miles by ~195 miles (315 by 315 km), with an average resolution of approximately 125 miles by 115 miles (200 by 185 km). The changes reported by the NPCC2 in temperature and precipitation through time (e.g., 3 degrees of warming by a given future time period) are specific to the New York metropolitan region.

The spatial area of applicability of the NPCC2 projections is larger for mean changes in temperature and precipitation than for the number of days exceeding extreme event thresholds. The mean changes in temperature and precipitation generally apply across at least a 100-mile land radius. For example, the precise quantitative mean temperature and precipitation change projections for Philadelphia (approximately 78 miles from Manhattan) and New Haven (approximately 70 miles from Manhattan) differ only slightly from those for New York City (i.e., $\pm 4\%$).^j These small differences are well within the bounds

of the climate uncertainty in any long-term projections.

Similarly, the qualitative projections for changes in extreme events (such as heat indices and extreme winds) are expected to be generally applicable across an approximately 100-mile radius. However, the quantitative projections of changes in the frequency of extreme event thresholds (e.g., days over 90°F) can be highly variable spatially, even within the confines of a city itself. For example, there is large spatial variation in the number of days over 90°F across the region as a result of factors such as the urban heat island and the distance from the Atlantic Ocean. The percentage change in the number of days over 90°F is variable as well (Meir *et al.*, 2013).

Although the NPCC2 projections for total sea level change are applicable for the New York metropolitan region (see Chapter 2, NPCC, 2015), projected changes in flood extent will vary substantially within the 100-mile radius, and within the city itself, as shown in the NPCC2 coastal flood maps (Chapter 3, NPCC, 2015). This is primarily because coastal topography differs throughout the region;

^j Spatial variation in mean temperature and precipitation projections across these three cities is based on the com-

parison of the 35-GCM ensemble for RCP 8.5. The climate projections described here illustrate changes for the 2050s relative to the 1980s base period.

for example, the relatively flat south shores of Brooklyn and Queens are in contrast to the steep shorelines where northern Manhattan and the Bronx meet the Hudson River.

Time slices. Although it is not possible to predict future temperature or precipitation for a particular day, month, or year, GCMs are valuable tools for projecting the likely range of changes over multi-decadal time periods. The NPCC2 projections use time slices of 30-year intervals, expressed relative to the baseline period 1971 to 2000, for temperature and precipitation. The NPCC uses three time slices (the 2020s, 2050s, and 2080s) centered around a given decade. For example, the 2050s time slice refers to the period from 2040 to 2069.^k

The NPCC2 has also provided climate projections for 2100. Projections for 2100 require a different methodological approach from the 30-year time slices discussed above. The primary difference is that because the majority of climate model simulations end in 2100, it is not possible to make a projection for the 30-year time slice centered on the year 2100. Projections for 2100 are an average of two methods that involve adding a linear trend to the final time slice (2080s) and extrapolating that trend to 2100 (see Appendix IIA).

Uncertainties grow over the timeframe of the NPCC projections toward the end of the century (Box 1.3). For example, the RCPs do not sample all the possible carbon and other biogeochemical cycle feedbacks associated with climate change. The few Earth system models in CMIP5 used by the NPCC2 could possibly underestimate the potential for increased methane and carbon release from the thawing Arctic permafrost under extreme warming scenarios. More generally, the potential for surprises, such as technological innovations that could remove carbon from the atmosphere, increases the further into the future one considers.

Model-based probability. The combination of 35 GCMs and two RCPs produces a 70 (35 × 2)-member matrix of outputs for temperature and precipitation. For each time period, the results con-

stitute a climate model-based range of outcomes, which can be used in risk-based decision-making. Equal weights were assigned to each GCM and to each of the two selected RCPs.

The results for future time periods are compared to the climate model results for the baseline period (1971 to 2000). Mean temperature change projections are calculated via the delta method, a type of bias-correction^l whereby the difference between each model's future and baseline simulation is used, rather than "raw" model outputs. The delta method is a long-established technique for developing local climate-change projections (Gleick, 1986; Arnell, 1996; Wilby *et al.*, 2004; Horton *et al.*, 2011). Mean precipitation change is similarly based on the ratio of a given model's future precipitation to that of its baseline precipitation (expressed as a percentage change^m).

Methods for projecting changes in extreme events. The greatest impacts of extreme temperature and precipitation (with the exception of drought) occur on daily rather than monthly timescales. Because monthly output from climate models is considered more reliable than daily output (Grotch and MacCracken, 1991), the NPCC2 uses a hybrid projection technique for extreme events.

Modeled changes in monthly temperature and precipitation are based on the same methods described for the annual data. Monthly changes through time in each of the GCM-RCP combinations are then applied (added in the case of degrees of temperature change and multiplied in the case of percentage change in precipitation) to the observed daily 1971 to 2000 temperature and precipitation data from Central Park to generate 70 time-series of daily data. This simplified approach to projections of extreme events does not account for possible changes in

^kThirty-year time slices are required to minimize the effects of natural variability, which is largely unpredictable. For sea level rise (see Chapter 2), 10-year time slices are sufficient due to smaller natural variability.

^lBias correction is a standard practice when climate model outputs are used because long-term changes through time are considered more reliable than actual values, especially when an area like the New York metropolitan region, that is smaller than the size of a climate model grid box, is assessed.

^mThe ratio approach is used for precipitation because it minimizes the impact of climate model biases in average baseline precipitation, which can be large for some models at monthly scales.

Box 1.3. Sources of uncertainty in climate projections

Sources of uncertainty in climate projections include:

Future concentrations of GHGs, aerosols, black carbon, and land use change. Future GHG concentrations will depend on population and economic growth, technology, and biogeochemical feedbacks (e.g., methane release from permafrost in a warming Arctic). Multiple emissions scenarios and/or RCPs are used to explore possible futures.

Sensitivity of the climate system to changes in GHGs and other “forcing” agents. Climate models are used to explore how much warming and other changes may occur for a given change in radiatively important agents. The direct temperature effects of increasing CO₂ are well understood, but models differ in their feedbacks (such as changes in clouds, water vapor, and ice with warming) that determine just how much warming ultimately will occur. A set of climate models is used to sample the range of such outcomes.

Regional and local changes that may differ from global and continental averages. Climate model results can be statistically or dynamically downscaled (e.g., using regional models embedded within global models), but some processes may not be captured by existing downscaling techniques. Examples include changes in land–sea breezes and the urban heat island effect on a warming planet.

Natural variability that is largely unpredictable, especially in midlatitude areas such as the New York metropolitan region. As a result, even as increasing GHG concentrations gradually shift weather and climate, random elements will remain important, especially for extreme events and over short time periods (e.g., a cold month). Chaos theory has demonstrated that natural variability can be driven by small initial variations that amplify thereafter. Other sources of natural variability include the El Niño Southern Oscillation and solar cycles. Averaging short-term weather over long periods of time (e.g., 30 years) can average out much of the natural variability, but it does not eliminate it entirely.

Observations include uncertainties as well. Sources of observational uncertainty include poor siting of weather stations, instrument errors, and errors involved in the processing of data using models.

submonthly variability over time, which are not well understood.

Projections for the New York metropolitan region

This section presents climate projections for the 2020s, 2050s, 2080s, and 2100 for temperature, precipitation, and extreme events.

Mean annual changes. Higher temperatures are extremely likely for the New York metropolitan region in the coming decades. All simulations project continued increases through the end of this century. Most GCM simulations indicate small increases in precipitation, but some do not. Natural precipitation variability is large; thus, precipitation projections are less certain than temperature projections.

Future temperature. The projected future temperature changes shown in Table 1.1 and Figure 1.10 indicate that by the 2080s, New York City’s mean

temperatures throughout a “typical” year may bear similarities to those of a city like Norfolk, Virginia, today. The middle range of projections show temperatures increasing by 2.0°F to 2.8°F by the 2020s, 4.0°F to 5.7°F by the 2050s, and 5.3°F to 8.8°F by the 2080s. By 2100, temperatures may increase by 5.8°F to 10.3°F. Temperature increases are projected to be comparable for all months of the year.

The two RCPs project similar temperature changes up to the 2020s; after the 2020s, temperature changes produced by RCP 8.5 are higher than those produced by RCP 4.5. It takes several decades for the different RCPs to produce large differences in climate due to the long lifetime of GHGs in the atmosphere and the inertia or delayed response of the climate system and the oceans especially.

Future precipitation. Table 1.1 indicates that regional precipitation is projected in the middle range to increase by approximately 1–8% by the

Table 1.1. Mean annual changes

a. Temperature			
Baseline (1971–2000) 54°F	Low estimate (10th percentile)	Middle range (25th to 75th percentile)	High estimate (90th percentile)
2020s	+1.5°F	+2.0–2.9°F	+3.2°F
2050s	+3.1°F	+4.1–5.7°F	+6.6°F
2080s	+3.8°F	+5.3–8.8°F	+10.3°F
2100	+4.2°F	+5.8–10.4°F	+12.1°F
b. Precipitation			
Baseline (1971–2000) 50.1 in	Low estimate (10th percentile)	Middle range (25th to 75th percentile)	High estimate (90th percentile)
2020s	–1 percent	+1–8%	+10%
2050s	+1 percent	+4–11%	+13%
2080s	+2 percent	+5–13%	+19%
2100	–6 percent	–1% to +19%	+25%

NOTE: Based on 35 GCMs and two RCPs. Baseline data cover the 1971–2000 base period and are from the NOAA National Climatic Data Center (NCDC). Shown are the low estimate (10th percentile), middle range (25th percentile to 75th percentile), and high estimate (90th percentile). These estimates are based on a ranking (from most to least) of the 70 (35 GCMs times 2 RCPs) projections. The 90th percentile is defined as the value that 90 percent of the outcomes (or 63 of the 70 values) are the same or lower than. Like all projections, the NPCC climate projections have uncertainty embedded within them. Sources of uncertainty include data and modeling constraints, the random nature of some parts of the climate system, and limited understanding of some physical processes. The NPCC characterizes levels of uncertainty using state-of-the-art climate models, multiple scenarios of future greenhouse gas concentrations, and recent peer-reviewed literature. Even so, the projections are not true probabilities and the potential for error should be acknowledged.

2020s, 4–11% by the 2050s, and 5–13% by the 2080s. By 2100, projected changes in precipitation range from –1 to +19%. In general, the projected changes in precipitation associated with increasing GHGs in the global climate models are small relative to year-to-year variability. Figure 1.11 shows that precipitation is characterized by large historical variability, even with 10-year smoothing. One example is the New York metropolitan region’s multi-year drought of record in the 1960s.

Precipitation increases are expected to be largest during the winter months. Projections of precipitation changes in summer are inconclusive, with approximately half the models projecting precipitation increases and half projecting decreases (see Appendix IIA for seasonal projections).

Future extreme events. Despite their brief duration, extreme events can have large impacts on New York City’s infrastructure, natural systems, and population. This section describes how the frequencies of heat waves, cold events, and intense precipitation in the New York metropolitan

region are projected to change in the coming decades. The extreme event projections shown in Table 1.2 are based on observed data for Central Park.

Future heat waves and cold events. The total number of hot days, defined as days with a maximum temperature at or above 90°F or 100°F, is expected to increase as the 21st century progresses (Table 1.2). By the 2020s, the frequency of days at or above 90°F may increase by more than 50% relative to the 1971 to 2000 base period; by the 2050s, the frequency may more than double; by the 2080s, the frequency may more than triple. Although 100°F days are expected to remain relatively rare, the percentage increase in their frequency of occurrence is projected to exceed the percentage change in days at or above 90°F.

The frequency and duration of heat waves, defined as three or more consecutive days with maximum temperatures at or above 90°F, are very likely to increase. In contrast, the frequency of extreme cold events, defined as the number of days per year with minimum temperatures at or below 32°F, is projected to decrease approximately 25% by the

Table 1.2. Extreme events

a. 2020s	Baseline (1971–2000)	Low estimate (10th percentile)	Middle range (25th to 75th percentile)	High estimate (90th percentile)
Numbers of heat waves per year	2	3	3–4	4
Average heat wave duration (days)	4	5	5	5
Number of days per year with				
Maximum temperature at or above 90°F	18	24	26–31	33
Maximum temperature at or above 100°F	0.4	0.7	1–2	2
Minimum temperature at or below 32°F	71	50	52–58	60
Rainfall at or above 1 inch	13	13	14–15	16
Rainfall at or above 2 inches	3	3	3–4	5
Rainfall at or above 4 inches	0.3	0.2	0.3–0.4	0.5
b. 2050s	Baseline	Low estimate (10th percentile)	Middle range (25th to 75th percentile)	High estimate (90th percentile)
Numbers of heat waves per year	2	4	5–7	7
Average heat wave duration (days)	4	5	5–6	6
Number of days per year with				
Maximum temperature at or above 90°F	18	32	39–52	57
Maximum temperature at or above 100°F	0.4	2	3–5	7
Minimum temperature at or below 32°F	71	37	42–48	52
Rainfall at or above 1 inch	13	13	14–16	17
Rainfall at or above 2 inches	3	3	4–4	5
Rainfall at or above 4 inches	0.3	0.3	0.3–0.4	0.5
c. 2080s	Baseline	Low estimate (10th percentile)	Middle range (25th to 75th percentile)	High estimate (90th percentile)
Numbers of heat waves per year	2	5	6–9	9
Average heat wave duration (days)	4	5	5–7	8
Number of days per year with				
Maximum temperature at or above 90°F	18	38	44–76	87
Maximum temperature at or above 100°F	0.4	2	4–14	20
Minimum temperature at or below 32°F	71	25	30–42	49
Rainfall at or above 1 inch	13	14	15–17	18
Rainfall at or above 2 inches	3	3	4–5	5
Rainfall at or above 4 inches	0.3	0.2	0.3–0.5	0.7

NOTE: Projections for temperature and precipitation are based on 35 GCMs and 2 RCPs. Baseline data are for the 1971 to 2000 base period and are from the NOAA National Climatic Data Center (NCDC). Shown are the low estimate (10th percentile), middle range (25th to 75th percentile), and high estimate (90th percentile) 30-year mean values from model-based outcomes. Decimal places are shown for values less than one, although this does not indicate higher precision/certainty. Heat waves are defined as three or more consecutive days with maximum temperatures at or above 90°F. Like all projections, the NPCC climate projections have uncertainty embedded within them. Sources of uncertainty include data and modeling constraints, the random nature of some parts of the climate system, and limited understanding of some physical processes. The NPCC characterizes levels of uncertainty using state-of-the-art climate models, multiple scenarios of future greenhouse gas concentrations, and recent peer-reviewed literature. Even so, the projections are not true probabilities and the potential for error should be acknowledged.

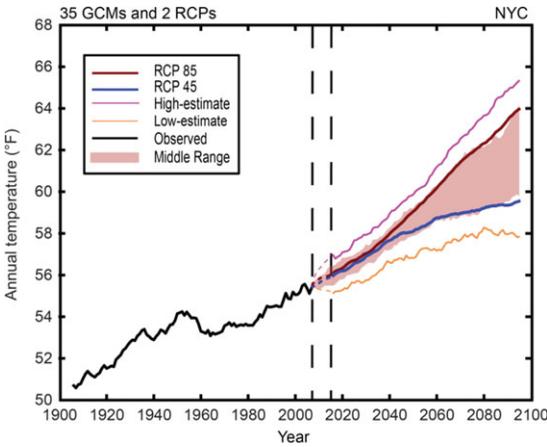


Figure 1.10. Combined observed (black line) and projected temperature (colored lines). Projected model changes through time are applied to the observed historical data. The two thick lines (blue and red) show the average for each representative concentration pathway across the 35 GCMs. Shading shows the middle range. The bottom and top lines respectively show each year’s low-estimate and high-estimate projections across the suite of simulations. A smoothing procedure/10-year filter has been applied to the observed data and model output to remove unpredictable short-term natural variability and highlight longer-term signals associated with climate and climate change. The dotted area between 2007 and 2015 represents the time period that is not covered due to the smoothing procedure.

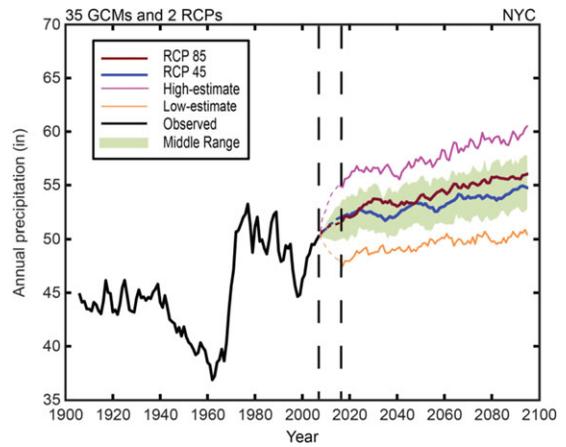


Figure 1.11. Combined observed (black line) and projected precipitation (colored lines). Projected model changes through time are applied to the observed historical data. The two thick lines (blue and red) show the average for each representative concentration pathway across the 35 GCMs. Shading shows the middle range. The bottom and top lines respectively show each year’s low-estimate and high-estimate projections across the suite of simulations. A smoothing procedure/10-year filter has been applied to the observed data and model output to remove unpredictable short-term natural variability and highlight longer-term signals associated with climate and climate change. The dotted area between 2007 and 2015 represents the time period that is not covered due to the smoothing procedure.

2020s, more than 33% by the 2050s, and approximately 50% by the 2080s.

Future extreme precipitation. Although the percentage increase in annual precipitation is expected to be relatively small, larger percentage increases are expected in the frequency, intensity, and duration of extreme precipitation (defined in this report as at least 1, 2, or 4 inches) at daily timescales (Table 1.2). Because some parts of New York City, including parts of coastal Brooklyn and Queens, currently experience significantly fewer extreme precipitation days than does Central Park, they may experience fewer extreme precipitation days than those shown in the table for Central Park in the future as well.

Qualitative extreme events. For some of the extreme climate events, future changes are too uncertain at local scales to allow quantitative projections. For example, the relationships between short duration extreme precipitation events and different types of storms, and between droughts and temperature/precipitation, are complex. For these, the NPCC makes qualitative projections based on scientific literature and expert judgment (Table 1.3).

By the end of the century, heat indices⁷ are very likely to increase, both directly due to higher temperatures and because warmer air can hold more moisture. The combination of high temperatures and high humidity can produce severe additive effects by restricting the human body’s ability to cool itself and thereby induce heat stress (see Chapter 5, NPCC, 2015).

Downpours, defined as intense precipitation at subdaily, and often subhourly, timescales, are very likely to increase in frequency and intensity. Changes in lightning are currently too uncertain to support even qualitative statements.

By the end of the century, it is more likely than not that late-summer short-duration droughts will increase in the New York metropolitan region (Rosenzweig *et al.*, 2011). It is unknown how multiyear drought risk in the New York metropolitan region may change in the future.

⁷The heat index (HI) or “apparent temperature” is an approximation of how hot it “feels” for a given combination of air temperature and relative humidity (American Meteorological Society, 2013).

Table 1.3. Qualitative changes in extreme events

	Spatial scale of projection	Direction of change by the 2080s	Likelihood	Sources
Heat index	New York metropolitan region	Increase	Very likely	NPCC, 2010; IPCC, 2012; Fischer and Knutti, 2012
Short-duration drought	New York metropolitan region	Increase	More likely than not	Rosenzweig <i>et al.</i> , 2011
Multi-year drought	New York metropolitan region	Unknown	—	Dai, 2013
Seasonal snowfall	New York metropolitan region	Decrease	Likely	IPCC, 2007; 2012; Liu <i>et al.</i> , 2012
Ice storms/freezing rain	New York metropolitan region	Unknown	—	NPCC, 2010; Rosenzweig <i>et al.</i> , 2011
Downpours	New York metropolitan region	Increase	Very likely	IPCC, 2012; Melillo <i>et al.</i> , 2014
Lightning	New York metropolitan region	Unknown	—	Melillo <i>et al.</i> , 2014; Price and Rind, 1994

As the century progresses, snowfall is likely to become less frequent, with the snow season decreasing in length (IPCC, 2007). Possible changes in the intensity of snowfall per storm are highly uncertain. It is unknown how the frequency and intensity of ice storms and freezing rain may change.

1.4 Conclusions and recommendations

Projections for the New York metropolitan region from the current generation of global climate models indicate large climate changes and thus the potential for large impacts. In the coming decades, the NPCC projects that climate change is extremely likely to bring warmer temperatures to New York City and the surrounding region. Heat waves are very likely to increase. Total annual precipitation is likely to increase, and brief, intense rainstorms are very likely to increase. It is more likely than not that short-duration, end-of-summer droughts will become more severe. Although there remain significant uncertainties regarding long-term climate change, these projections would move the city's climate outside what has been experienced historically.

This chapter offers critical information that can be used to support resiliency, but a central message is that the high-end scenarios of extreme warming may challenge even a great city like New York's adaptive capacity. The best steps to avoid extreme warming are to ramp up the reductions in GHG emissions already undertaken in New York City (City of New York, 2014). Although GHG emissions are a global issue, New York City's leadership on emissions reduction in the United States and internationally is crucially important.

Although the NPCC has a growing understanding of how the city as a whole may be affected by climate change, more research is needed on neighborhood-by-neighborhood impacts. Neighborhood- and building-level indicators and monitoring (see Chapter 6, NPCC, 2015) of temperature, precipitation, air quality, and other variables will be critical in the era of "big data." High-resolution regional climate modeling will also illuminate how projected changes vary throughout the city due to factors including coastal breezes, topography, and different urban land surfaces.

The NPCC risk-based approach emphasizes a range of possible outcomes and lends itself to updated projections as new information and climate model results become available. Such updates are essential as the science of climate change advances.

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Issue: *Building the Knowledge Base for Climate Resiliency*

New York City Panel on Climate Change 2015 Report

Chapter 5: Public Health Impacts and Resiliency

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Introduction

Recent experience from Hurricane Sandy and high-temperature episodes has clearly demonstrated that the health of New Yorkers can be compromised by extreme coastal storms and heat events. Health impacts that can result from exposure to extreme weather events include direct loss of life, increases in respiratory and cardiovascular diseases, and compromised mental health. Other related health stressors—such as air pollution, pollen, and vector-borne, water-borne, and food-borne diseases—can also be influenced by weather and climate. Figure 5.1 illustrates the complex pathways linking extreme weather events to adverse health outcomes in New York City. New York City and the surrounding metropolitan region face potential health risks related to two principal climate hazards: (1) increasing temperatures and heat waves, and (2) coastal storms and flooding. The health impacts of these hazards depend in turn on myriad pathways, the most important of which are illustrated in the figure.

Although New York City is one of the best-prepared and most climate-resilient cities in the world, there remain significant potential vulnerabilities related to climate variability and change. As part of the NPCC2 process, a team of local climate and health specialists was mobilized to assess current vulnerabilities and to identify strategies that could enhance the resilience of New York City to adverse health impacts from climate events. The goal was to highlight some of the important climate-related health challenges that New York City is currently facing or may face in the future due to climate variability and change, based on emerging scientific understanding.

As indicated in Figure 5.1, health vulnerabilities can be magnified when critical infrastructure is compromised. Critical infrastructure is a highly complex, heterogeneous, and interdependent mix of facilities, systems, and functions that are vulnerable to a wide variety of threats, including extreme weather events. For example, delivery of electricity to households depends on a multi-faceted electrical grid system that is susceptible to blackouts that can occur during heat waves. These, in turn, can expose people to greater risk of contact with exposed wires or to greater heat stress due to failure of air conditioning. Understanding and predicting the impacts that extreme weather events may have on health in New York City require careful analysis of these interactions.

Two recent plans to enhance climate resiliency in New York City have been released. *A Stronger, More Resilient New York* (City of New York, 2013)

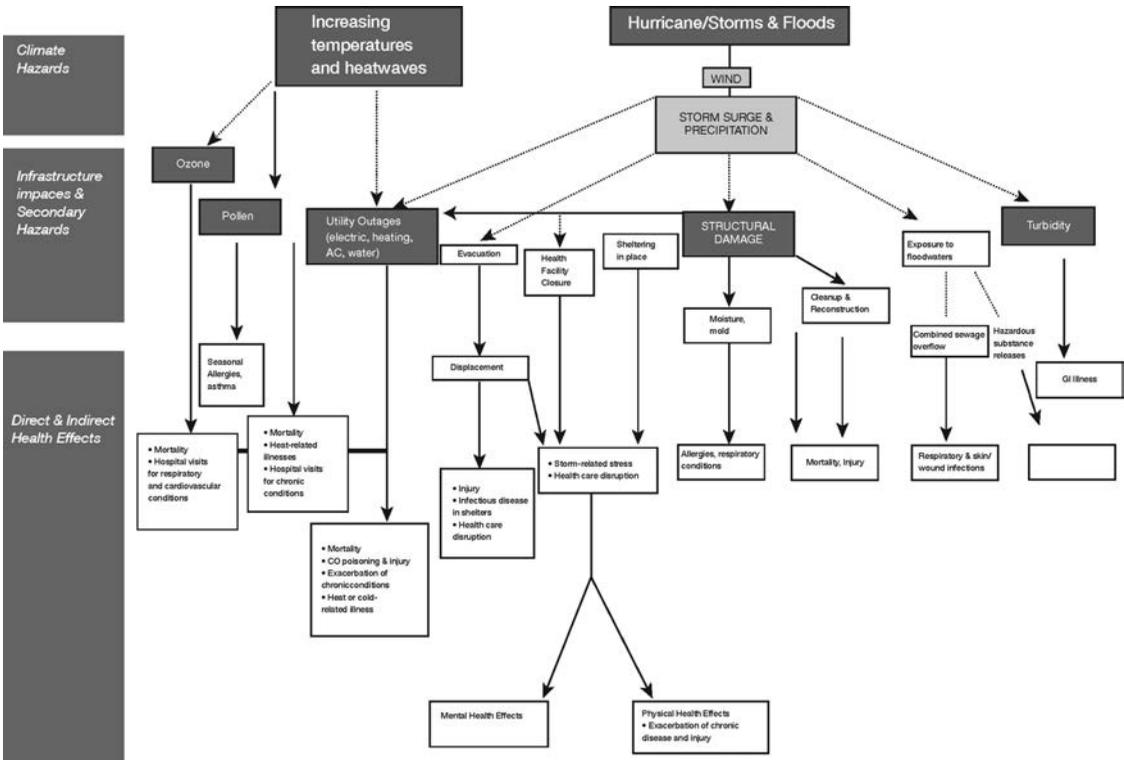


Figure 5.1. Pathways linking climate hazards to health impacts in New York City.

was developed in the aftermath of Hurricane Sandy by a task force of representatives from City agencies and consultants. This plan was informed by a detailed analysis of the impacts of Hurricane Sandy on infrastructure and the built environment and by the NPCC’s updated 2013 climate projections for the New York metropolitan region. It includes more than 250 initiatives and actionable recommendations addressing 14 domains of the built environment and infrastructure including the healthcare system and several other domains relevant to protecting public health.

In addition, the 2014 *New York City Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP)* (City of New York, 2014), developed by the NYC Office of Emergency Management in collaboration with the Department of City Planning, updated the 2009 HMP and assesses risks from multiple hazards that threaten New York City. These include but are not limited to several climate-related hazards such as coastal storms and heat waves, and it lays out comprehensive strategies and plans to address these hazards. Many of the

measures recommended by *A Stronger, More Resilient New York* and the HMP have already been implemented, are in progress, or are planned (City of New York, 2013; 2014). This chapter does not include a detailed review of these plans, which would be beyond the expertise and charge of the contributors. Nonetheless, the recommendations in this chapter do broadly support the plans laid out in *A Stronger, More Resilient New York* and the 2014 HMP, and these are referenced at several points where they are especially relevant. Here we focus on summarizing and synthesizing the emerging scientific knowledge on climate-related health hazards, knowledge that can inform ongoing preparedness planning.

Key terms related to climate variability and change as they are applied in the health sector are defined in Box 5.1. This is followed by sections describing health risks, vulnerabilities, and resilience strategies for coastal storms and extreme heat events. We then briefly discuss the interactions of climate change with air pollution, pollen, vector-borne diseases, and water- and food-borne

Box 5.1. Definitions of key cross-cutting terms in the health context

Adaptation

Initiatives and measures to reduce the vulnerability of natural and human systems against actual or expected climate change effects. Various types of adaptation exist, such as anticipatory and reactive, private and public, and autonomous and planned. For health, physiological adaptation is also relevant.

Infrastructure

The man-made built environment and supporting systems and facilities, including buildings, land use (e.g., parks and green space), transportation systems, and utilities (e.g., electricity, running water).

Critical infrastructure

Systems and assets, whether physical or virtual, so vital to the United States that the incapacity or destruction of such systems and assets would have a debilitating impact on security, national economic security, national public health or safety, or any combination of those matters. In the health sector, examples include the electrical grid, water supply, and access to functioning health care facilities. Source: §1016(e) of the U.S. Patriot Act of 2001 (42 U.S.C. §5195c(e)).

Environmental public health indicators

Summary measures that provide information about a population's health status in relation to environmental factors. Ongoing collection, integration, analysis, and dissemination of indicators can be used to:

- Quantify the magnitude of a public health problem
- Detect trends in health, exposures, and hazards
- Identify populations at risk of environmentally related diseases or of exposure to hazards
- Generate hypotheses about the relationship between health and the environment
- Direct and evaluate control and prevention measures and individual actions
- Facilitate policy development

Source: U.S. CDC (2014).

Vulnerability

The propensity for the health of individuals or groups to be adversely affected as a result of exposure to a climate hazard. Vulnerability is an internal characteristic of the affected system and includes the characteristics of persons or groups and their situation that influence their capacity to anticipate, cope with, resist, and recover from an adverse climate event. Different levels of vulnerability will lead to different levels of health damage and loss under similar conditions of exposure to physical events of a given magnitude. Source: IPCC (2012).

Resilience

Resilience is the ability of a system and its component parts to anticipate, absorb, accommodate, or recover from the effects of a potentially hazardous event in a timely and efficient manner, including through ensuring the preservation, restoration, or improvement of its essential basic structures. Source: Lavell *et al.* (2012).

diseases. We conclude with recommendations for research and resiliency planning.

5.1. Coastal storms and flooding

Storm surge-related health risks will be compounded in the future as sea level continues to rise and with the potential for more intense storms in a changing climate (Lane *et al.*, 2013a; Chapter 2).

Large and growing numbers of people live near coasts and within areas likely to be impacted by coastal storms (Walsh *et al.*, 2014).

The health risks related to coastal storms can vary widely and in ways that are hard to predict due to differences in the severity, timing, and location of landfall, the topographic and infrastructure characteristics of affected areas, and the capacity for preparedness and response.

Storm health impact pathways

There are at least seven pathways through which storm events can adversely affect health, including:

1. Direct exposure to storm hazards
2. Evacuation
3. Exposure to secondary hazards related to utility outages and sheltering in place in inadequate housing after the storm
4. Exposure to secondary hazards including contaminated drinking water, contact with contaminated floodwaters, and mold and moisture in housing
5. Population displacement and disruption of services
6. Mental health effects from traumatic or stressful experiences during and after the storm
7. Health and safety risks from cleanup and recovery activities

These pathways and their interactions are elaborated in Figure 5.1. Storms can impact health not only through direct exposure to climate hazards such as wind and flood waters but also via a range of secondary hazards, many of which operate through disruptions in critical infrastructure. These hazards, for which few data often exist, can result in a range of short-term and long-term health outcomes.

Direct exposure to storm hazards. Adverse health effects due to direct exposure to storm hazards include deaths and injuries from drowning, electrocution, or physical trauma. All of these health effects were observed in the immediate aftermath of Hurricane Sandy (see Box 5.2). Flash flooding, due to excessive rainfall, although often a key risk factor for drowning during extreme storm events in many locations (French *et al.*, 1983; Rosenzweig *et al.*, 2011), is generally not a major threat to life safety in New York City and was not observed for Sandy.

Evacuation. Evacuation before, during, or after a storm event can result in health impacts, including those due to traffic accidents. An inability to evacuate in advance of a storm due to age, disability, or lack of economic resources, or an unwillingness to evacuate in order to protect one's home and/or property, increases vulnerability to direct storm hazards (Jonkman and Kelman, 2005; Zoraster, 2010). Evacuation from health care and nursing home facilities presents complex challenges because of the unique

needs of patients and elderly individuals (Klein and Nagel, 2007).

Secondary hazards from utility outages and sheltering in place. Widespread power outages can occur from storm events due to flooding and wind damage to infrastructure. Lack of electricity can make it difficult or impossible to control interior climate, refrigerate food, pump water to upper floors of high-rise buildings, move within buildings, and operate medical support equipment (Beatty *et al.*, 2006). These infrastructure disruptions can lead to a wide range of adverse health effects depending on the age, health, and economic resources of residents in the affected households. For example, exposure to ambient heat or cold in the absence of climate control may lead to heat- or cold-related illness or exacerbate underlying chronic conditions. Carbon monoxide poisoning from backup generators or cooking equipment used improperly is another potential risk. Increases in overall mortality rates have been observed after widespread power outages (Anderson and Bell, 2012).

Secondary hazards from contaminated drinking water, floodwaters, and mold and moisture. Intense rainfall and wind can compromise water quality via mobilization of pathogens and/or toxins. Untreated sewage in urban areas sometimes contaminates surface waters when heavy rainfall leads to combined sewer overflows. Toxic waste reservoirs can also disperse pollutants (Rotkin-Ellman *et al.*, 2010; Ruckart *et al.*, 2008). Flooding of structures is a strong risk factor for mold growth and may result in subsequent respiratory symptoms such as cough or wheeze and be a risk factor for childhood asthma exacerbation (Barbeau *et al.*, 2010; Jaakkola *et al.*, 2005).

Research conducted by the New York City Environmental Justice Alliance's (NYC-EJA)^a Waterfront

^aThe NYC-EJA is a nonprofit New York City-wide membership network linking grassroots organizations from low-income communities of color in their struggle for environmental justice. NYC-EJA coalesces its member organizations around common issues to advocate for improved environmental conditions and against inequitable burdens by coordinating campaigns designed to affect City and State policies. The Waterfront Justice Project is an advocacy campaign created by NYC-EJA to (1) research

Box 5.2. Hurricane Sandy and health in New York City

Hurricane Sandy showed in stark terms the extent to which the health of New Yorkers can be rapidly put at risk by powerful coastal storms. In its initial landfall on October 29, 2012, Sandy caused 44 deaths in New York City, nearly four-fifths of which occurred by drowning due to the storm-driven tidal surge. The remaining deaths were caused by falling trees, falls, electrocution, and other trauma. Nearly half of fatalities occurred among adults aged 65 or older. Although these deaths represent the most obvious and tragic impact of Sandy, they do not account for the storm's full impact on excess mortality from accidental and natural causes, as well as other nonfatal health impacts, in impacted communities.

Hurricane Sandy had substantial impacts due to its unusually large size and low pressure, a massive storm surge, and the fact that its landfall coincided with high tide (see Box 2.1). Further, impacts differed considerably across locations within the flood zone due to local variations in the storm and tidal surges, differing housing types, the extent to which energy, water, and/or transportation infrastructure was disrupted, and underlying population health and resilience.

Five acute-care hospitals in New York City shut down due to Sandy, three of which required evacuation of patients after the storm hit due to flooding and damage to energy infrastructure in lower floors (NYU Langone Medical Center, Bellevue Hospital, and Coney Island Hospital). Other health facilities affected by Sandy included a psychiatric hospital, nursing homes, long-term-care facilities, outpatient and ambulatory care facilities, community-based providers, and pharmacies.

After Hurricane Sandy made landfall, 2 million of New York City residents lost power at some point during the storm. However, even after the electric grid had been largely restored, many residential buildings in storm-inundated areas still lacked electric power, heat, or running water, often because of saltwater flood damage to electrical and heating systems. Many people who did not evacuate in advance of the storm sheltered in place in housing conditions that lacked one or more of these essential services.

Developing a fuller understanding of the health impacts of Sandy requires careful analysis of health data, only some of which have so far been available. For example, in the days following Sandy, health department surveillance data showed the impact of people living without power or heat and, in some cases, trying to provide power or heat in unsafe ways. From the storm impact until November 9 (10 days), carbon monoxide (CO)-related emergency department visits and Poison Control Center (PCC) calls related to CO exposure were elevated for the time of year; PCC data frequently identified storm-related sources of exposure including charcoal grills and household cooking appliances used for heating, as well as portable generators. Calls to the PCC about gasoline exposures, often due to siphoning, were also elevated, although no serious outcomes were reported (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24237625>). On the other hand, there was no observed increase in reportable infectious diseases (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24274131>).

A more complete accounting for immediate, delayed, and longer-term Sandy health impacts, including those related to health-care facilities, power outages, stress and mental health disorders, and flood damage to homes requires longer-term study and access to data that were not immediately available, such as all-cause mortality data, hospital discharge data, and follow-up surveys. Several ongoing studies aim to characterize these impacts with funding by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (http://www.cdc.gov/phpr/science/hurricane_sandy_recovery_research.html).

potential threats affecting industrial waterfront communities based on local vulnerabilities; (2) identify proactive policies and programs to promote climate resiliency that reflect local priorities; and (3) convene local communities, government agencies, and private-sector representatives to share priorities and resources. Current members

include UPROSE (Southwest Brooklyn), El Puente (North Brooklyn); Morningside Heights-West Harlem Sanitation Coalition (Upper Manhattan); Nos Quedamos (South Bronx); The Point CDC (South Bronx); Youth Ministries for Peace & Justice (South Bronx); and Sustainable South Bronx (South Bronx). For more information see: <http://www.nyc-eja.org>.

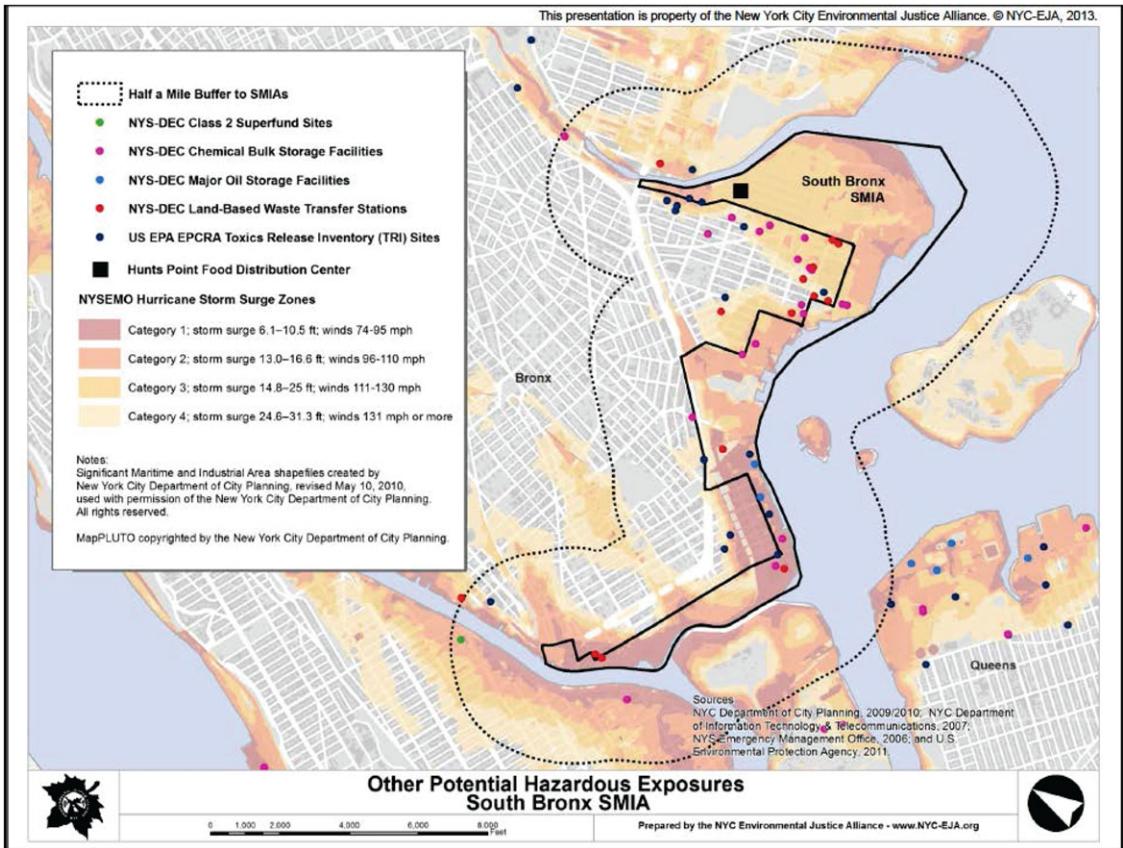


Figure 5.2. Storm surge zones and sources of potentially hazardous materials in the South Bronx. Source: Bautista *et al.*, 2014

Justice Project has raised awareness about how hazardous substances handled, stored, or transferred in waterfront industrial neighborhoods may be accidentally released in the event of storm surge. For example, Figure 5.2 shows the close proximity of industrial facilities, residential neighborhoods, and food distribution facilities to storm surge zones in the Hunts Point neighborhood of the South Bronx (NYC-EJA, 2014).

Damage to healthcare facilities, population displacement and disruption of services. As demonstrated by Hurricane Sandy, critical healthcare infrastructure can be damaged and made inoperable for extended periods by coastal flooding events (see *A Stronger, More Resilient New York: City of New York*, 2013). Institutions that provide care that can be impacted by coastal storms include hospitals, nursing homes, adult-care facilities, correctional facilities, primary and mental health-care facilities, and pharmacies.

In addition, for people who evacuate flood-prone neighborhoods, living for extended periods in shelters is associated with increased risk of communicable diseases and with interruption in medical care that could otherwise prevent complications from chronic health conditions (Arrieta *et al.*, 2009). Loss of medical record information, medications (including information regarding names and dosages), and access to routine medical care can exacerbate health problems.

Mental health. Exposure to direct and secondary storm hazards and their aftermath, including displacement, can have adverse consequences for mental health, exacerbating existing disease or contributing to new cases (Pietrzak *et al.*, 2012; Galea *et al.*, 2007). Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is a common observation following natural disasters. Some important predictors of mental-health impacts include storm-related physical illness or injury, physical adversity, and property loss. Mental

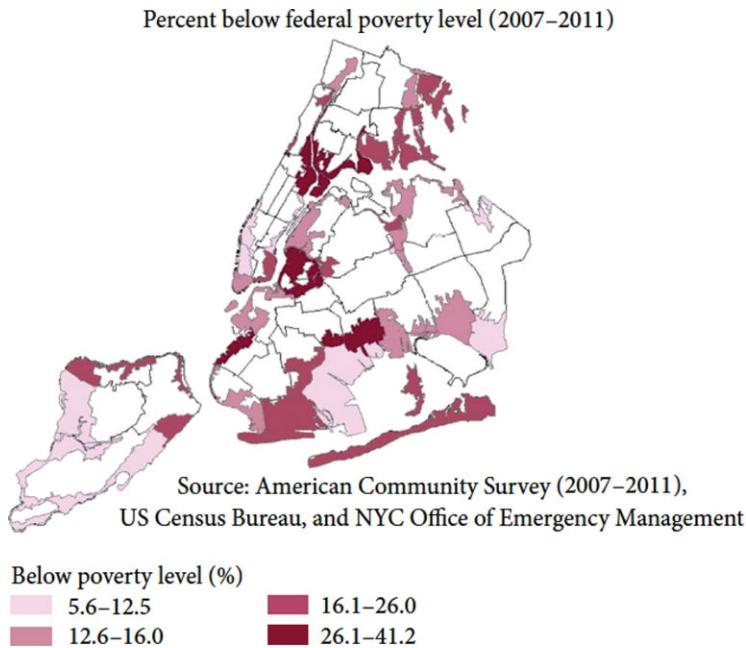


Figure 5.3. Poverty rate within 2012 NYC hurricane evacuation zones. Note that the prevalence estimates represent the entire United Hospital Fund neighborhood but are displayed only within the evacuation zone. Source: Lane *et al.* (2013a).

health impacts can linger or intensify long after storm events as emergency support services wind down; however, this is an area for which more study is needed.

Clean-up and recovery work. Recovery efforts can include risks related to demolition and renovation work, including traumatic injuries and exposure to dust and to fumes from temporary generators. Mold remediation can potentially expose workers as well as residents to unhealthy levels of mold if precautions are not taken.

Health vulnerability factors for storms

Although the pathways linking coastal storm events to adverse health outcomes are numerous and complex, increased vulnerability tends to be associated with a number of factors:

- Both the old and very young tend to be more vulnerable due to lack of mobility
- Women tend to be more vulnerable with respect to economic resources available for recovery
- Preexisting physical, mental, or substance-abuse disorders can impede safety-seeking behaviors

- Residents of low-income households have fewer resources for relocation and/or sheltering in place. Figure 5.3 maps the percentage of people living below poverty within New York City flood evacuation zones
- Workers engaged in recovery efforts, owing to their exposure to toxic contaminants and injury risks
- Those with weak social networks, hindering safety-seeking behaviors
- Those especially dependent on critical infrastructure such as electric power, putting them at risk of disruption of those services

Vulnerability tends to be greater where multiple individual factors are present.

Improving health resilience to coastal storms^b

On the basis of our experience with Hurricane Sandy as well as lessons learned from other coastal storm

^bRecommendations regarding improving health resiliency to coastal storms were distilled from discussions that occurred during the December 13, 2013 NPCC2 Health Workshop held at Columbia University's Mailman School of Public Health.

events, we can highlight several ways in which health resiliency can be enhanced in the face of coastal storm events.

Enhancing community engagement is critical.

Health resilience can be enhanced if communities in flood zones and evacuation zones are actively engaged to develop neighborhood-level climate-health vulnerability maps, deliver messages about ways to prepare for storms and other climate emergencies, create systems to locate vulnerable people, and disseminate information on locations of shelters and other types of care centers. Health impacts can be reduced by enhancing capacity for immediate post-storm door-to-door outreach, assessment of medical and other urgent needs, and assistance to populations stranded or sheltering in place, with a focus on the most vulnerable. To ensure effective responses, it is important to enhance communication among community-based volunteer organizations and government agencies involved in outreach and response.

Planning and preparation are needed for both short-term and long-term sheltering of evacuees. For those who take shelter, special effort is required to minimize the disruption of physical and mental health care and medication access. New York City's Hazard Mitigation Plan (City of New York, 2014) includes the City's Shelter Plan within the overall Coastal Storm Plan and describes efforts to develop more and improved post-disaster interim housing options.

Speedy restoration of electrical power and natural gas distribution and local delivery systems is key to public health protection in the aftermath of extreme weather events. People living in housing that lacks essential utilities (power, heat, and running water) face numerous health risks. Thus, measures to harden critical infrastructure against projected flooding and high wind risks will protect health as well as critical infrastructure. Transportation and communications infrastructure systems are also critical for public health.

Continuity of healthcare services is essential to protecting public health. Measures that can reduce disruptions of service delivery and/or speed recovery of services for the health system include building patient-care areas above flood elevation, elevating or flood-proofing back-up generators and

fuel and other essential building systems from storm damage, preparedness for hospital evacuation decision-making and safety, systems to track displaced clients/residents, backup communications systems, and plans to ensure continuity of care and safe sheltering in place at storm-hardened facilities. Many health-system resiliency measures are addressed in the City's Hazard Mitigation Plan (City of New York, 2014) and *A Stronger, More Resilient New York* (City of New York, 2013); some, including new design standards for facilities, are already being addressed in pending and enacted laws^c and initiatives.^d

5.2. Extreme heat

More frequent and more severe coastal flooding events are not the only climate-related health hazards faced by New York City due to climate change in the coming decades. Warming temperatures will result in longer and more intense summer heat waves.

Heat was the largest of weather-related^e causes of death in the United States in 2012, as it has been on average since NOAA began reporting data for heat in 1988 (NOAA, 2014). Furthermore, heat-related morbidity (disease events such as emergency room visits or hospital admissions) and mortality (deaths) are the most well understood, measurable, and yet preventable impacts of climate change on human health (Confalonieri *et al.*, 2007).

In recognition of the significance of these impacts, New York City is making substantial progress in building long-term resiliency to heat via enhanced messaging to the public and healthcare providers, advance warning of heat events, improved access to cooling centers, and other measures.

As are other large cities in the Northeast and upper Midwest of the United States and cities just over the border in Canada, New York City is particularly susceptible to the impacts of heat and will face challenges in the years to come. Factors that contribute to vulnerability in such cities include the urban heat island effect that can amplify the impacts of rising temperatures (Rosenzweig *et al.*, 2009) and a relatively high proportion of older housing stock

^c<http://www.nyc.gov/html/dob/downloads/pdf/1195of2013.pdf>.

^d<http://stormrecovery.ny.gov/e-FINDS>.

^eIncludes lightning, tornados, floods, hurricanes, and cold snaps.

Box 5.3. Heat: Key concepts

Heat exposure metrics

Various exposure metrics such as minimum, mean, or maximum temperature or composite indices of temperature, humidity, and/or other meteorological variables have been utilized to quantify the effects of heat on morbidity and mortality. In a recent analysis, various exposure metrics performed similarly as predictors of heat-related mortality in New York City (Metzger *et al.*, 2010).

Health and heat waves

Heat waves are broadly defined as periods of unusually hot weather over an extended period of time, relative to local conditions. In New York, a heat wave is defined as a period of at least three consecutive days with temperatures $\geq 90^{\circ}\text{F}$ (32°C) (See Chapter 1). However, it is worth noting that health impacts can occur when only one or two days of elevated temperatures are experienced.

NYC heat health warning system

In New York City, a citywide heat emergency response is triggered when an extreme heat event is forecast, defined as any one day reaching a heat index (HI)^f of 100°F or any two or more consecutive days reaching 95°F HI. These thresholds are based on studies of the relationship between temperature and excess mortality in NYC (Metzger *et al.*, 2010).

Urban heat island effect

“Urban heat island effect” refers to the occurrence of substantially higher temperatures (especially at night) within an urban area than in surrounding less-built-up areas. A recent study in New York City found that the city’s heat island effect can reach 8°F (Rosenzweig *et al.*, 2009). The urban heat island may enhance the health risks of climate-related warming.

that may be poorly adapted to hot weather and lack air conditioning compared to many southern U.S. cities. In addition to hotter summers expected in the years to come, New York City’s population is aging, and the prevalence of obesity in adults has been increasing. Being elderly, obese, and/or diabetic are risk factors for heat-related morbidity and mortality (Basu and Samet, 2002).

Evidence for heat and health responses

A large number of studies have characterized health responses during and following severe heat waves such as the European heat wave of 2003 (Le Tertre *et al.*, 2006) and the 1995 heat wave in Chicago (Whitman *et al.*, 1997; Klinenberg, 2002) (Box 5.3). Early studies in New York City focused on specific heat-wave episodes (Marmor, 1975; Ellis and Nelson, 1978). More recent studies have assessed health responses in relation to less severe but more

frequent temperature extremes. These more recent studies usually fit an exposure–response function that can be used to quantify the excess mortality that occurs when temperatures rise above certain levels (Fig. 5.4).

An example of a temperature exposure–health response function for Manhattan from Li *et al.* (2013) is reproduced in Figure 5.4. This shows that both cold and warm temperatures can increase risk of premature death. The gap in the curve at the bottom indicates the range of temperatures in Manhattan in which there is no observable mortality risk.

Most studies investigating the impacts of heat have focused on premature deaths (i.e., mortality) (Barnett, 2007; Basu *et al.*, 2008; Curriero *et al.*, 2002; Medina-Ramón and Schwartz, 2007). Heat has a direct impact on total daily deaths, with most deaths occurring on the same day or shortly after exposure to heat. Deaths due to specific causes also have been associated with high temperatures. For example, in New York City, daily deaths from cardiovascular disease were associated with higher warm-season temperatures in a recent study (Ito *et al.*, 2010). Most deaths occur at home, but studies

^fThe heat index (HI) or “apparent temperature” is an approximation of how hot it “feels” for a given combination of air temperature and relative humidity (American Meteorological Society, 2013).

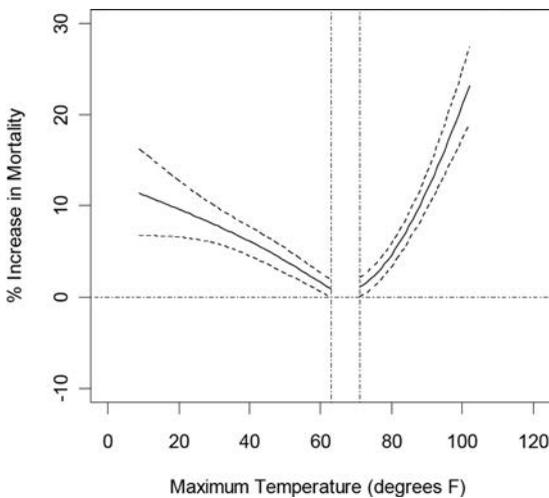


Figure 5.4. Exposure–response function for temperature-related mortality in Manhattan, NY, based on daily data from 1982 to 1999 (Li *et al.*, 2013). Both cold and warm temperatures are associated with increased risk of premature death. The dashed lines indicate the 95% confidence bounds.

have also reported an increase in emergency room visits and hospital admissions for heat-sensitive diseases during heat episodes (Knowlton *et al.*, 2006; Lin *et al.*, 2009). According to a recent report based on data between 2000 and 2011, approximately 447 heat-related emergency department visits, 152 hospital admissions, and 13 deaths occurred annually in New York City (U.S. CDC, 2013c). Exposure to elevated temperatures may also have an impact on birth outcomes. For example, a recent study reported an association between high ambient temperature and pre-term births (Basu *et al.*, 2010).

Heat-related deaths determined on death certificates often underestimate the full burden because of difficulties in establishing a conclusive diagnosis, especially for the large number of deaths that occur at home during extreme heat events (Nixdorf-Miller *et al.*, 2006) (see Box 5.4). After a severe 10-day heat wave in New York City in 2006, for example, there were only approximately 40 deaths coded as heat stroke on death certificates, whereas there were 100 excess deaths that occurred in association with the heat wave as determined by NYC DOHMH (2006).

Morbidity and mortality effects of heat may be especially severe if a blackout occurs during an extreme heat event. Blackouts are more likely during heat waves due to the increased demand for electric power for air conditioning, an effect that places stress on the systems that supply and deliver electric-

ity. On the other hand, air conditioning provides important protection from exposure to heat, limiting health impacts. When blackouts occur, exposure to heat increases, with a corresponding increase in health risks. Blackouts can also increase risk of carbon monoxide poisoning from improper use of generators and cooking equipment.

During August 2003, the largest blackout in U.S. history occurred in the Northeast. Although this particular blackout did not coincide with a heat wave, it occurred during warm weather and resulted in approximately 90 excess deaths and an increase in respiratory hospitalizations (Lin *et al.*, 2012; Anderson and Bell, 2012). As a result of higher summertime temperatures (with a corresponding increase in electricity usage) and an already-stressed electricity grid, climate change may bring frequent blackouts. Other indirect health impacts of heat may be associated with increased violence and crime (Hsiang *et al.*, 2013).

Projecting future heat-related health risks in a changing climate. Projecting potential future health impacts from warming temperatures involves linking together projections about future climate, the underlying health status of the population, the size and age distribution of the population, and the exposure–response function.

A recent study by Li and colleagues used down-scaled temperature projections from an ensemble of 16 global climate models and two greenhouse gas emission scenarios (high and low) to project heat-related mortality in Manhattan over the current century in the face of climate change (Li *et al.*, 2013). Results are summarized in Figure 5.5, which plots statistically estimated heat-related deaths in an 18-year baseline period centered on the 1980s, and projected heat-related deaths in three future decades.

Comparisons of recent heat impacts with mortality reported during severe heat waves in the 1970s suggest that in New York City vulnerability to heat waves may be decreasing over time, as has been reported in other locations (Carson *et al.*, 2006). A recent study by Columbia University documents a decreasing trend in heat impacts over the 20th century (Petkova *et al.*, 2014). Increasing use of home air conditioning and better air quality during heat waves may have played a role in reducing vulnerability. Vulnerability aside, continuing climate

Box 5.4. Definitions of heat-related deaths

Two different approaches are commonly employed to quantify the impacts of high ambient temperatures on deaths:

- The first identifies individual deaths that have been listed as heat-related on death certificates.
- The second estimates “statistical heat-related deaths” based on a statistical analysis of deaths from total daily death counts in relation to daily temperatures.

The advantage of the first method—based on death certificates—is that this information is available quickly, and these deaths can be individually counted and investigated to better understand risk factors, including housing conditions, the presence of air conditioning, levels of social isolation, and other factors that are key to informing prevention. However, this method substantially underestimates the total burden of heat-related deaths.

The advantage of the second method—based on statistical analysis—is that it potentially provides a fuller accounting for the total burden of heat-related deaths. However, the statistical analyses require multiple years of data as inputs, averaged over time and the population. In addition, there is no standardized method for the statistical estimation of heat deaths, leading to inconsistencies across assessments.

warming and urbanization mean more people will migrate to cities, and more people will be exposed to extreme heat. Whether future trends in these parameters or the growing populations of elderly and obese individuals in New York City will produce a net increase or decrease in heat-related health outcomes is uncertain.

Vulnerability mapping

Several studies have found that certain subpopulations—the elderly, African-Americans, and those with less education—are more susceptible to the health impacts of temperature (Anderson and Bell, 2009; Medina-Ramón *et al.*, 2006). A recent investigation in New York City (J. Madrigano, personal communication, 2014) found that during heat waves (compared to other warm-season days), deaths were more likely to occur in African-American individuals than other groups, more likely to occur at home than in institutions and hospital settings, and more likely among those living in census tracts where more households received public assistance. Finally, deaths during heat waves were more likely among residents in areas of the city with higher relative daytime summer surface temperature and less likely among residents living in areas with more green space. Air conditioning prevalence also varies among New York City neighborhoods (NYC DOHMH, 2007).

Understanding within-city vulnerability can help guide efforts to prevent heat-related deaths, including urban planning measures that apply susceptibility and exposure information to prioritize urban heat island reduction efforts, public messaging during heat waves, and provision of air conditioners and electric power subsidies (Lane *et al.*, 2013b).

At-home deaths could be a marker of social isolation, lack of mobility, or both. In previous major heat waves in Chicago (1995) and Paris (2003), social isolation and lack of mobility were determined to be major risk factors for death (Semenza *et al.*, 1996; Vandentorren *et al.*, 2006). Public-awareness campaigns on the dangers posed by extreme heat events could help encourage New Yorkers to check in on neighbors and relatives who may be particularly vulnerable.

The burden of heat-related mortality experienced by socioeconomically disadvantaged populations is likely the result of a complex interplay of factors, but one explanatory factor is the lack of access to air conditioning. A recent telephone survey indicated that approximately 11% of New Yorkers do not have a functioning air conditioner, and an additional 14% do not use their air conditioner regularly (Lane *et al.*, 2013b). The most frequently cited reason for lack of air conditioning ownership was cost, followed by the perception that it was not needed and a dislike of air conditioning. In addition to making air conditioning and cooling centers accessible,

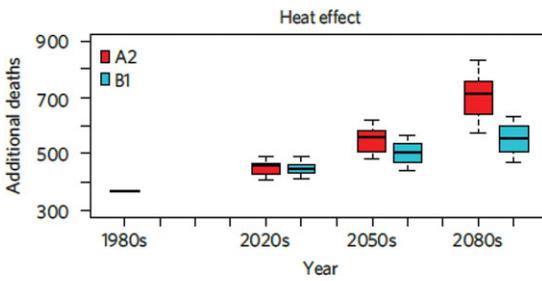


Figure 5.5. Distribution of heat-related deaths in the 1980s (observed), 2020s, 2050s, and 2080s for 16 global climate models and two greenhouse gas emission scenarios. The A2 scenario assumes relatively high, and the B1 assumes relatively low, greenhouse gas emissions over the 21st century. Source: Li *et al.* (2013).

emphasis also needs to be placed on educating New York City residents on heat health risks and how they can be alleviated.

Climate health indicators are measurable characteristics that potentially offer tools to track or give early warning of more complex health-relevant climate conditions. Some of the top-priority proposed health indicators for New York City and the New York metropolitan region that emerged from NPCC2 discussions are shown in Table 5.1 with a complete listing in Appendix IIE (NPCC, 2015).

Improving health resilience to heat extremes

A range of measures is available to reduce heat-health risks before and during extreme heat events.^g

Programs are needed to enhance availability of air conditioning for people who are most vulnerable to heat. They should also aim to improve energy efficiency, curtail wasteful use of air conditioning in overcooled spaces, implement urban heat island mitigation measures, and reduce overall citywide power demand during heat waves. A lack of air conditioning at home increases the risk of heat-related death (O’Neill *et al.*, 2005). However, air conditioning also contributes to higher electrical demand during heat waves, which increases the risk of power disruptions or blackouts and increases emissions of greenhouse gases.

The city operates large numbers of cooling shelters during heat emergencies, although a relatively

small proportion of vulnerable New Yorkers use them (Lane *et al.*, 2013b). It is therefore especially important to identify and enhance outreach to assist vulnerable individuals—those who are old, sick, and poor—with getting to a cool place or staying cool at home. This can operate through caregivers, community organizations, neighbors, and so on. Improved health education around heat extremes will assist in this regard.

Urban-scale cooling strategies are needed. Because green spaces reduce local temperatures (Harlan *et al.*, 2006), tree planting can be an important strategy for urban cooling, especially when targeted to vulnerable neighborhoods. Green and light-colored roofs are additional strategies with potential for local cooling. Several ongoing New York City programs are contributing to reducing impacts of the urban heat island^h (see Chapter 6, NPCC, 2015).

The development and application of a heat-health vulnerability index, mapped to the block level, can help to target urban heat interventions. In the longer term, building design standards can be revised to reduce heat load related to facades and other building treatments and improve passive ventilation and thermal performance, especially during power outages.

Health resiliency during extreme heat events depends on a well-functioning electrical grid. Robust electrical infrastructure, especially in vulnerable neighborhoods and public housing, is thus essential.

5.3. Air pollution, aeroallergens, and vector-borne, water-borne, and food-borne diseases

New York City residents face a variety of climate-related health impacts in addition to the direct effects of storms and extreme heat. Four important additional risks are air pollution, aeroallergens, vector-borne diseases, and water and food-borne diarrheal illnesses.

^gHere we summarize suggestions discussed at the December 13, 2013, NPCC2 Health Workshop held at Columbia University’s Mailman School of Public Health.

^hNYC Cool Roofs (<http://www.nyc.gov/html/coolroofs/html/home/home.shtml>); MillionTreesNYC (<http://www.milliontreesnyc.org/html/home/home.shtml>); Green Infrastructure Plan (http://www.nyc.gov/html/dep/html/stormwater/nyc_green_infrastructure_plan.shtml).

Table 5.1. Proposed priority Climate–Health Indicators for New York City (see Appendix IIE (NPCC, 2015) for detailed, complete set of suggested indicators).

Climate hazard	Type of indicator	Indicator
Heat	Health outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency department visits and hospital admissions for heat illness • Heat stroke deaths • Excess natural-cause mortality
Heat	Vulnerability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surface temperature • % vegetative cover
Power outages	Health outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carbon monoxide (CO) exposure incidents • CO hospital admissions and emergency department visits • CO deaths
Extreme weather	Health outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injuries and death due to extreme weather events
Coastal storms/floods	Vulnerability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storm surge zones that take into account regularly updated climate projections • Health facilities and critical infrastructure located within storm surge zones
Heat, power outages	Vulnerability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % with no air conditioning
All	Vulnerability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % aged \geq 5 years with a disability • % below federal poverty line

Air pollution

Climate change has the potential to increase morbidity and mortality from respiratory and cardiovascular causes through its effects on air pollution. Respiratory diseases such as childhood asthma are a major public health challenge in New York City, and cardiovascular disease is the most common cause of death in New York State (NYC DOHMH, 2003; U.S. CDC, 2008). In 2008, asthma prevalence among children in New York State was 10.8% compared to 9.4% in the United States as a whole (U.S. CDC, 2010; 2011). Within New York City, asthma prevalence varies dramatically among neighborhoods, with the prevalence of asthma among children under the age of 5 in New York City neighborhoods varying from 3% to 19% (NYC DOHMH, 2003).

An important air pollutant in the context of climate change is ground-level ozone, which is produced on hot, sunny days from a combination of nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, and volatile organic compounds. Ozone production is dependent on temperature and the presence of sunlight, with higher temperatures and still, cloudless days leading to increased production. Thus, ground-level ozone concentrations have the potential to increase in some regions in response to climate change (Ebi

and McGregor, 2008; Tsai *et al.*, 2008; Cheng *et al.*, 2011; Polvani *et al.*, 2011; Hogrefe *et al.*, 2004).

Exposure to ozone is associated with decreased lung function, increased premature mortality, increased cardiopulmonary mortality, increased hospital admissions, and increased emergency room visits (Dennekamp and Carey, 2010; Kampa and Castanas, 2008; Kinney, 2008; Smith *et al.*, 2009). In New York City, ozone-related emergency room visits for asthma among children under the age of 18 have been projected to rise by 7.3% by the 2020s versus the 1980s as the result of climate change-induced increases in ozone concentrations (Sheffield *et al.*, 2011a). The New York Climate and Health Project, a multidisciplinary study of climate change and human health in the New York metropolitan area, reported potential increases in ozone-related deaths in New York City ranging from 4% to 6% across the five boroughs by 2050 (Fig. 5.6) (Knowlton *et al.*, 2008).

Particulate matter (PM) is another important air pollutant in New York City from a human health perspective. The most health-relevant PM is emitted by the combustion of fuels—by cars, diesel vehicles, power plants, and heating systems. Combustion particles are small enough to penetrate deep into lungs and contain toxic components. Some

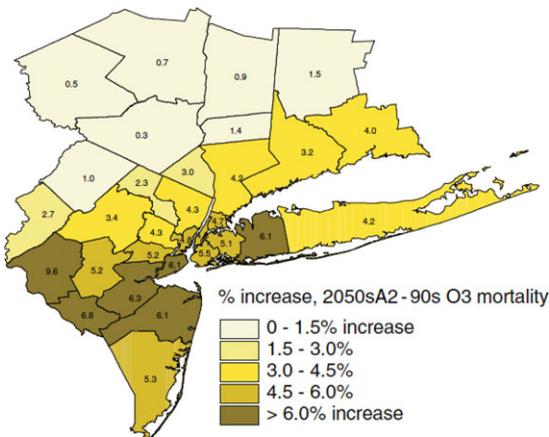


Figure 5.6. Percentage change in ozone-related deaths projected for the decade of the 2050s under a rapid climate change scenario. Increases of between 4% and 6% were projected for the New York metropolitan region. Source: Knowlton *et al.* (2008).

kinds of PM, such as black carbon or soot particles, also affect the climate further by darkening ice and snow, thereby increasing temperatures through greater absorption of solar radiation. Power plant emissions may rise with increased power demands in response to warming temperatures. Thus, controlling PM sources can provide a double benefit in terms of both health and climate.

Both climate adaptation measures to improve resilience, such as increased air conditioner use, and mitigation measures (i.e., efforts to reduce atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations), such as building weatherization and energy efficiency measures, can have impacts on indoor air quality and human health. On the positive side, air conditioning tends to diminish indoor penetration of outdoor ozone and pollens. However, tighter buildings reduce air exchange between indoors and outdoors, and tighter buildings can increase exposures to pollutants generated indoors, such as second-hand cigarette smoke, NO₂ from gas stoves, and indoor allergens.

Aeroallergens

Exposure to certain types of airborne pollen is associated with multiple allergic outcomes, including allergic sensitization to pollen (Bjorksten *et al.*, 1980; Porsbjerg *et al.*, 2002; Kihlström *et al.*, 2003), exacerbation of hay fever (Cakmak *et al.*, 2002; Villeneuve *et al.*, 2006; Sheffield *et al.*, 2011a), and exacerbation of allergic asthma (Delfino *et al.*, 2010; Darrow *et al.*, 2012). Recent work has shown that several

tree-pollen genera that are present in midspring—particularly birch, sycamore, and ash—are important drivers of allergic disease in the New York City population (Dr. Kazuhiko Ito, personal communication).

Pollen timing and amount are sensitive to climate change because both pollen production and release are linked to temperature and precipitation in the months prior to the pollen season (Reiss and Kostic, 1976; U.S. EPA, 2008; Sheffield *et al.*, 2011c). The duration of the pollen season has already been demonstrated to be lengthening for certain species (Emberlin *et al.*, 2002; Ziska *et al.*, 2011). Pollen is also directly increased by rising CO₂ concentrations due to CO₂ fertilization (Ziska and Caulfield, 2000; Ziska *et al.*, 2003; Singer *et al.*, 2005). Studies in Europe have shown advances in the start date of the tree pollen season by as much as 23 days over the last two to three decades of recent warming (Emberlin *et al.*, 2002). In central North America, the length of the ragweed season has increased by as much as 27 days between 1995 and 2009 (especially in more northern latitudes) in association with rising temperatures and later first-frost dates (Ziska *et al.*, 2011). Urban areas such as New York City may experience further influences on the length and severity of the pollen season from the urban heat island effect and locally higher CO₂ concentrations (Ziska *et al.*, 2003). In addition, exposure to air pollutants common in urban areas such as diesel exhaust particles can enhance allergic response to pollens (Diaz-Sanchez *et al.*, 1997, 1999; D'Amato and Cecchi, 2008; D'Amato *et al.*, 2010). As a result, future changes in temperature and CO₂ could lead to changes in the dynamics of the pollen season and potentially increase the morbidity of allergic diseases such as asthma.

Urban forests provide important environmental and social goods and can support both climate change mitigation and adaptation goals. Research is ongoing concerning relations among urban tree density and species distribution, ambient pollen concentrations, and human health. Trees can also be an important source of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), which are precursors to ozone. Evolving knowledge from this work should inform future policy and practice, including urban tree-planting programs such as MillionTreesNYC, while taking into consideration that tree species are also sensitive to changing climate conditions.

Other aeroallergens such as mold also contribute to the burden of respiratory and allergic disease and have been linked to indoor air quality (IAQ) and climate change (IOM, 2011). Increased temperatures, coastal flooding, and heavy precipitation events can present ideal conditions for the growth of mold and other fungi in the indoor environment (Fisk *et al.*, 2007; Mudarri and Fisk, 2007; Wolf *et al.*, 2010; Spengler, 2012) (see Section 5.1, above).

Vector-borne diseases

Vector-borne diseases are spread by organisms such as ticks and mosquitoes. Cases of several types of vector-borne diseases have been reported in New York State, including Lyme disease, West Nile virus, and dengue fever (Knowlton *et al.*, 2009; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2013a). Vector-borne disease incidence is influenced by climate factors such as temperature and precipitation, on multiple timescales. For example, there is evidence that the Lyme disease vector, the tick species *Ixodes scapularis*, has expanded its range northward into Canada over the last several decades in part due to warming temperatures (Ogden *et al.*, 2009, 2010). Thus, climate change may lead to changes in the seasonal cycle and spatial distribution of some vector-borne diseases or even expand their ranges, although it is important to note that climate is only one of many drivers of vector-borne disease distribution (Lafferty, 2009; McGregor, 2012; Wilson, 2009).

Water- and food-borne illnesses

Humans can be exposed to water- and food-borne pathogens through a variety of routes, including through the consumption of polluted drinking water and ingestion of contaminated food (Rose *et al.*, 2001). A number of pathogens that cause water and food-borne illnesses in humans are sensitive to projected climate parameters, including increased temperature, changing precipitation patterns, more frequent extreme precipitation events, and associated changes in seasonal patterns in the hydrological cycle. Although specific relationships vary by pathogen, increased temperatures appear to increase the incidence of common North American diarrheal diseases such as campylobacteriosis and salmonellosis (Curriero *et al.*, 2001; European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, 2012; Semenza *et al.*, 2012). Water-borne illnesses from exposures to pathogens in recreational waters increase in the hours after extreme rainfall events and

are projected to increase in the Great Lakes region as climate change continues (Patz *et al.*, 2008).

Improving resilience to public health threats

Air pollution. Because ozone production is especially sensitive to warming temperatures, strategies to control anthropogenic emissions of ozone precursors, including nitrogen oxides from vehicles and other fuel-combustion sources, and volatile organic compounds from fuel storage and refueling operations, will be more important than ever in a changing climate. New York City and surrounding regions are frequently exposed to unhealthy levels of ozone concentrations and other air pollutants.ⁱ Because of the regional nature of ozone, success in reducing episodic ozone concentrations necessitates a regional approach via cooperation with upwind states and cities. New York City should also consider enhancing early-warning systems for forecasted air pollution episodes, keeping in mind the potential compounding influences of heat waves and ozone precursors.

Aeroallergens. In the short term, health impacts from earlier or more severe pollen seasons can be potentially reduced by early-warning systems that inform patients and health-care providers at the start of the pollen season so they have adequate supplies of allergy and asthma medications. Populations who lack access to primary care need to be reached through other means. New York City should include allergenicity as a criterion for species selection in future tree-planting programs.

Vector-borne diseases. Surveillance of infected disease vectors is an integral part of health systems to enhance resilience to risks, including networks to routinely trap and analyze vector organisms such as mosquitos and ticks. Long-term surveillance of vectors should take place not only in areas where they are known to exist but also in areas where they may expand to in a warming climate in order to assess range expansion as well as the introduction of invasive species. Health professionals and the general public need to be educated about the signs and symptoms of now-rare diseases that may occur more often with projected climate change, such as dengue fever. Mosquito vector control can be enhanced via

ⁱ www.epa.gov/airtrends/ozone.html#ozloc.

the reduction of standing water and community education about the importance of reducing it.

Water- and food-borne illnesses. Continued and enhanced protection of New York City's watershed in the face of changing development, temperature, and precipitation patterns will be essential to ensuring an adequate supply of fresh water over the coming decades. Stormwater drainage is another critical infrastructure system in New York City. Extreme rain events can overwhelm the capacity of the combined sewer system, leading to direct contamination of surrounding waters by untreated sewage. Efforts to retain and slow the drainage of storm water via green infrastructure can address this problem to some extent (Rosenzweig *et al.*, 2011). Assessments of the water quality and heat island benefits of these initiatives are needed.

5.4. Research recommendations

Further knowledge generation will be essential for New York City to anticipate and avoid future health impacts from extreme weather events in a changing climate. To promote research that has the greatest potential value for resiliency planning, it is recommended that a climate-health partnership involving local university researchers and city practitioners be established and supported. Recognizing that information needs will evolve over time, the NPCC2 Health Work Group identified a set of immediate areas in which research knowledge is needed.

Specific near-term research recommendations include

- **Evaluate and quantify the efficacy of cool roofs** and other urban heat island mitigation measures for public health protection.
- **Understand the factors (structural, behavioral, etc.)** that lead to unhealthy levels of exposure to heat inside New York City apartment buildings, where most deaths occur during heat events.
- **Develop vulnerability indicators of health risks** from both coastal storms and extreme heat events that can be applied at fine spatial (e.g., block or neighborhood) scales to target resiliency initiatives.
- **Examine risks of coupled extreme events.** Worst-case health impacts could occur when

multiple climate-related extreme events happen simultaneously or in rapid succession, for example, a heat event followed by a coastal storm and/or an air pollution episode. Research is needed to examine these scenarios, quantify their probabilities and health impacts, and devise response strategies.

- **Conduct studies that couple infrastructure system failures with human health impacts.** Analysis and quantification of linkages between critical infrastructure systems and human health would provide essential information for risk planning in New York City.
- **Evaluate expansion of the current syndromic heat-illness surveillance program,** a NYC DOH initiative that tracks emergent cases of heat-related illnesses at hospitals, to more locations in the New York metropolitan region to aid in early warning for communities with disproportionate heat-health burdens.
- **Analyze and quantify potential health co-benefits and possible negative consequences of climate adaptation and mitigation** measures at the local level in New York City, including effects on indoor air quality. Take actions to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to warming temperatures that result in reductions in air pollution or changes in other health-relevant factors such as increased green space or physical activity.

5.5. Resiliency recommendations

In reviewing the current knowledge base on climate impacts and vulnerability in New York City, we identify several opportunities for further resiliency planning. These generally fall within the broad categories of *engagement* with preparedness planning; *enhancement* of social networks and linkages; and *evaluation* of existing resilience efforts with a health lens.

Coastal storms

New York City has a number of programs and initiatives under way to build resilience to more intense coastal flooding in response to projected climate change effects on sea level rise and storm surge. Strategies addressing community preparedness and infrastructure measures are described in the City's Hurricane Sandy After Action Report, the NYC

Hazard Mitigation Plan, and *A Stronger, More Resilient New York*.^j

The NPCC2 Health Workgroup highlighted short-term and long-term recommendations to build health-related coastal storm resilience in New York City.

Short-term resilience strategies include:

- **Enhance communications to vulnerable sites, neighborhoods, and populations.** This should draw on baseline surveys of locational risks including industrial waste sites, concentrations of at-risk or isolated populations, neighborhoods with infrastructure problems and locations (e.g., schools and daycare centers that often become shelters). Working with leaders in the most vulnerable communities and at-risk populations, the City should conduct flood emergency drills and practices, prioritizing public housing.
- **Leverage local community-based organizations, social networks, and business leaders in designing effective targeted responses.** Businesses and community-based organizations that assess baseline vulnerability should evaluate potential hazardous exposures and disproportionate health impacts immediately postflooding. Rapid-response teams that assess pre- and post-storm impacts and infrastructure breakdowns in highly vulnerable neighborhoods should include community groups, social networks, and health and safety professionals.

Infrastructure improvements for longer-term flood resiliency include:

- **Assess public health aspects of New York City's resiliency plan.** The city's resiliency investments in critical infrastructure are crucial—not only to prevent future damage and promote faster recovery but also for protecting against adverse health impacts from these events. It is important to understand the complex linkages between infrastructure and

health in New York City and to use this knowledge to anticipate and account for the health improvements that can be achieved via infrastructure investments.

Heat events

Although some programs are already in place to adapt to more frequent, intense, and longer-lasting heat waves in New York City, several preparedness gaps have been identified.

Recommendations for short-term resilience strategies to enhance heat-wave preparedness in New York City include:

- **Enhance communication before heat waves, targeting those most at risk.** Heat-risk awareness should be targeted to vulnerable populations and their caregivers (e.g., doctors, teachers, meals-on-wheels programs) and include pharmacists who should provide information about heat-health risks when they disperse medications that increase susceptibility to heat illness.
- **During heat waves, ensure access to cool indoor spaces while avoiding power outages.** Approaches to increasing use of cooling centers in high-risk areas should be considered. Consideration should also be given to the needs of people who are unable to travel to cooling centers. Neighbor look-in programs to check on people at risk from heat stress should be activated.
- **Develop robust public messaging that promotes use of air conditioning by those who are vulnerable while discouraging excessive cooling of residential and commercial spaces.** Ample evidence exists of the benefits of air conditioning for people most vulnerable to heat-related health risks.
- **Expand use of multimedia to reduce vulnerabilities.** Wider use of mobile devices, social media, and mainstream media to disseminate heat warnings can help reduce health risks, especially for prolonged heat waves and complex disasters.

Recommendations for longer-term resilience strategies that could enhance New York City's heat-wave preparedness include:

^j *Hurricane Sandy After Action Report* (City of New York, 2013), *Hazard Mitigation Plan* (City of New York, 2014), and *A Stronger, More Resilient New York* (City of New York, 2013).

- **Conduct urban heat island vulnerability assessments.** Develop a combined heat vulnerability index that includes local exposures and susceptibilities to target and prioritize urban heat island interventions in the hottest city neighborhoods and perform before/after health outcome evaluations.
- **Develop programs for built environment upgrades** to increase green spaces, making sure all buildings have windows that can open and provide air conditioners to those who need relief from heat but cannot afford the cost of purchase or operation.
- **Improve energy resilience** of the power grid by increasing energy efficiency and using alternative energy sources for cooling, especially in vulnerable neighborhoods and public housing. To reduce electrical load, the City should combine heat island mitigation (white roofs, greening, etc.), efficiency improvements, expanded marketing of voluntary conservation measures (such as setting thermostats to avoid excessive cooling), and promoting—in collaboration with electric utilities—expanded participation in load-shaving programs.

5.6. Looking ahead

New York City is in the fortunate position of having a wealth of research capacity for projecting how climate change will affect flooding and extreme heat conditions locally. These NPCC2 projections afford the city a certain independence from relying on federal agency sources for these data. However, it is increasingly important for federal agencies to provide a national source of locally relevant information on the effects of climate change (Parris, 2014). The inclusion of sea level rise in FEMA's flood risk maps is one example.^k One pathway for provision of regionally focused climate information is NOAA's Regional Integrated Science and Assessment (RISA) network. In particular, the NOAA-funded Consortium for Climate Risks in the Urban Northeast (CCRUN) is a source of climate information for urban decision-makers in the northeastern states.^l

^kSee <http://www.globalchange.gov/browse/sea-level-rise-tool-sandy-recovery>.

^l<http://www.ccrun.org>.

To advance the recommendations in this chapter, New York City should improve its ability to monitor and evaluate the ongoing local effects of climate change on the public's health (see Chapter 6 of NPCC, 2015). This means establishing networks to monitor climate-health indicators, such as emergency room visits and hospital admissions for heat illness, or injuries and deaths due to extreme weather events, and actively supporting their operation and long-term maintenance in New York City and the surrounding metropolitan region. Other important data needs relate to expanded monitoring of pollen levels and disease vectors over time and space in New York City. Gathering information on these health indicators should become part of the City's standard operating procedure. This will establish baselines and build a suite of city- and neighborhood-specific climate-health indicators for analysis of trends over time.

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October 29, 2018

Mr. Howard Fiedler
NYC Department of Corrections
75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370

RE: Comments on the Draft Scope of Work for
New York City Borough-Based Jail System
CEQR No. 18DOC001Y

Dear Mr. Fielder:

The Diego Beekman Mutual Housing Association, HDFC engaged my firm to review the Draft Scope of Work (Scope) for the New York City Borough-Based Jail System and provide comments. My firm regularly consults with land owners, architects, community groups and Community Boards on the New York City Zoning Resolution, and the City's land use and environmental review processes, and I have been a member of the American Institute of Certified Planners for the past 21 years. My comments are as follows and are not exhaustive.

Why one EIS? There should be at least two DEIS's and as many as 4.

Environmental reviews are designed to study impacts on local conditions. The first part of identifying what impacts will be is to identify study areas for each topic area that will be reviewed. Therefore, as currently proposed in the Draft Scope of Work, each topic area in the proposed environmental review will have four separate study areas. This has the potential to confuse the public trying to understand the impacts that are disclosed. This is not a trivial risk: These disclosure documents must be accessible and understandable to the general public. For members of the public interested in impacts in the Bronx, for instance, they may be confused finding impacts disclosed for another project in another borough. Because of the distances involved, segmentation of impacts would not be a concern. There is no procedural reason to keep these projects in a single environmental review. Consequently, they should be broken into separate environmental reviews or the Scope of Work should instruct the DEIS to explain why these four projects were kept as a single environmental impact statement when there was a risk of confusing the public.

The Bronx facility, especially, should be analyzed separately. Simply, it is materially different from the other facilities and will have different impacts. The Bronx site needs five land use actions, whereas the other sites only have two or three (Scope Table 2 on p.10). The Scope explains the selection of the other three sites (p.5), which are near the court facilities for their boroughs, but discloses no information on why this site was selected for the Bronx site. The scope of the

Bronx project is different: it adds other land uses, including hundreds of units of affordable housing, retail space and, because this site is nowhere near the existing Bronx court complex, a new on-site arraignment facility. Further, this site causes impacts by direct displacement (the removal of the New York City Police Department tow pound), the environmental impacts of which are not studied.

HPD needs to be named as an interested or involved agency in the Bronx site

The Final Scope of Work should be amended to add HPD as an involved or interested agency, as the Bronx facility will include a rezoning that will facilitate the construction of over 200 units of 100% affordable housing. The proposed affordable housing will be presumably facilitated by HPD, as such they need to be named as an involved or interested agency.

Project Description: The proposed project is not sized to serve the unequal needs of the different boroughs. CEQR requires a hard look, which should include justification of the purpose and need. The Final Scope of Work should describe projects that are right-sized.

In 2017, the population of the Bronx was estimated to be 1,471,160 people. The population of Brooklyn and Staten Island is likewise estimated to sum to 3,128,319,¹ yet the project description shows the facilities serving these very different sized populations to be the same. Why? The project description should explain why each of the facilities need to be 1,510 beds, when they serve different sized populations of different needs. Chart 1 is confusing, suggesting a nearly straight line decline of the population served, when points cover different and unequal time periods. An X-axis showing time should be added and the Scope needs to better explain the current and future needs for the proposed facilities at the sized proposed. Doing math on the different claims in the Scope, the project description is for a project that will be at only 80% of capacity in 2027. The applicant needs to explain why they need a system with 6,040 beds when they only expect 5,000 people to be served (page 3).

These data suggest that the Applicant is using a very broad brush to paint a description of the purpose and need of the projects. CEQR requires a hard look, not broad generalizations. Four facilities all sized at 1,510 beds for unequally sized boroughs is clearly not a reasonable expectation of need. The Final Scope of Work should describe facilities that are properly sized to their expected need, not build in an expected 20% vacancy rate. If any of the facilities need to be "right-sized," it is the facility in the Bronx. When the Bronx facility is right sized for the need of Borough, alternative sites near the Bronx Courthouse become more reasonable facilities (see below Alternatives).

The project description should include information on the uses that will be displaced from the site and how the need for those uses will be met. It should also

¹ The Brooklyn facility includes Staten Island.

discuss the decommissioning of the Vernon C. Bain Correctional Center, which is directly related to the commissioning of this site.

Land Use, Zoning, and Public Policy: Because of the land use patterns around the Bruckner Expressway, a custom study area should be developed. This custom study area would increase the study area to the north and west to include areas with more direct connections to the site. The areas to the south and east could remain the same, or possibly shrink, if necessary, to match the size the study area increases to the north and west.

Socio-economic conditions: Direct and indirect residential and business displacement are studied under this chapter. The Scope should be amended to study the impact of the direct displacement of the Tow Pound. CEQR requires that direct displacement of residents and businesses be studied, and as a government function the displacement of the Tow Pound might not be studied. It does provide an essential City service, however, and its relocation will likely have its own impacts. Therefore the Scope should be amended to disclose the impacts of the relocation of the Tow Pound

Community Facilities: As with land use, the study area should be changed to better reflect the Bruckner and its impact on the neighborhood.

Open Space: A map showing the open space study area needs to be included.

Urban design/visual resources: The Project Description describes neighborhood integration as an urban design principle, which will help in “promoting safety and security, designing dignified environments, leveraging community assets, and providing added value and benefits to the surrounding neighborhoods.” The Final Scope should require that the EIS include a discussion of how urban design principles will be used to achieve these goals or the unsupported statements of how urban design will achieve those goals should be removed from the project description in the Final Scope.

Transportation (Traffic): The Final Scope should require the DEIS to discuss how the impacts for the relocated Tow Pound are being disclosed. The Scope shows 16 intersections will be studied for the Bronx site, mostly in the industrial areas around the Bruckner. The Final Scope should include some nearby residential intersections to the north and west to disclose the neighborhood impact on the residents.

Alternatives: The Scope includes no meaningful alternatives to the proposed site that would meet the Sponsor’s needs, and there appears to have been no meaningful engagement on the site selection process or clear understanding why this site was selected over as the best site for this facility in the Bronx. The Final Scope should include a discussion of the site selection process and the other sites that were considered and why this site is preferential.

The Final Scope should describe alternative sites in proximity to the Bronx courthouses. The locations selected in the other boroughs are justified because of their location near the courthouses. Locations near the Bronx courthouses need to be closely examined for their potential to house this facility. If any are potentially feasible, they should be studied in the EIS as alternatives. At minimum, the following sites should be examined either singularly or in combination,² and the size of the facility should be right-sized.

Ideal sites adjacent to or across the street from the courthouses

Site 1: Rear of Bronx County Hall of Justice, part of Block 2444, Lot 1. Publicly owned zoned C4-6. This area is used for surface parking and is about 40,000 SF. Could be developed in conjunction with Site 2.



Streetview of Site 1 in foreground and Site 2 in background

Site 2: Rear of Bronx Criminal Court, part of Block 2454, Lot 1. Publicly owned, zoned C4-6. Currently occupied by a low-scale portion of the Bronx Criminal Court. Could be developed in conjunction with Site 1 with connections that bridge over the public street, as is currently proposed in Manhattan. Alternatively, Site 2 could expand to the entire all of this building, which fronts on 161st Street and extends to Sheridan Avenue. While the portion facing 161st Street is substantial, it was built in 1968 and is reported as underutilized. Some of the uses, such as the Family Court, could be moved to other buildings in the area, while some of the other office functions could be moved to the DCAS controlled office building at 198 East 161st Street.

² All sites will require a new design, which might include breaking up the facility into different parts (e.g. different facilities for men and women, for instance).

Site 3: Concourse Plaza, Block 2443, Lot 90: a low-privately owned shopping center and parking structure directly across from the court houses. The lot is 400,000 SF so only a portion of the site would need to be acquired.



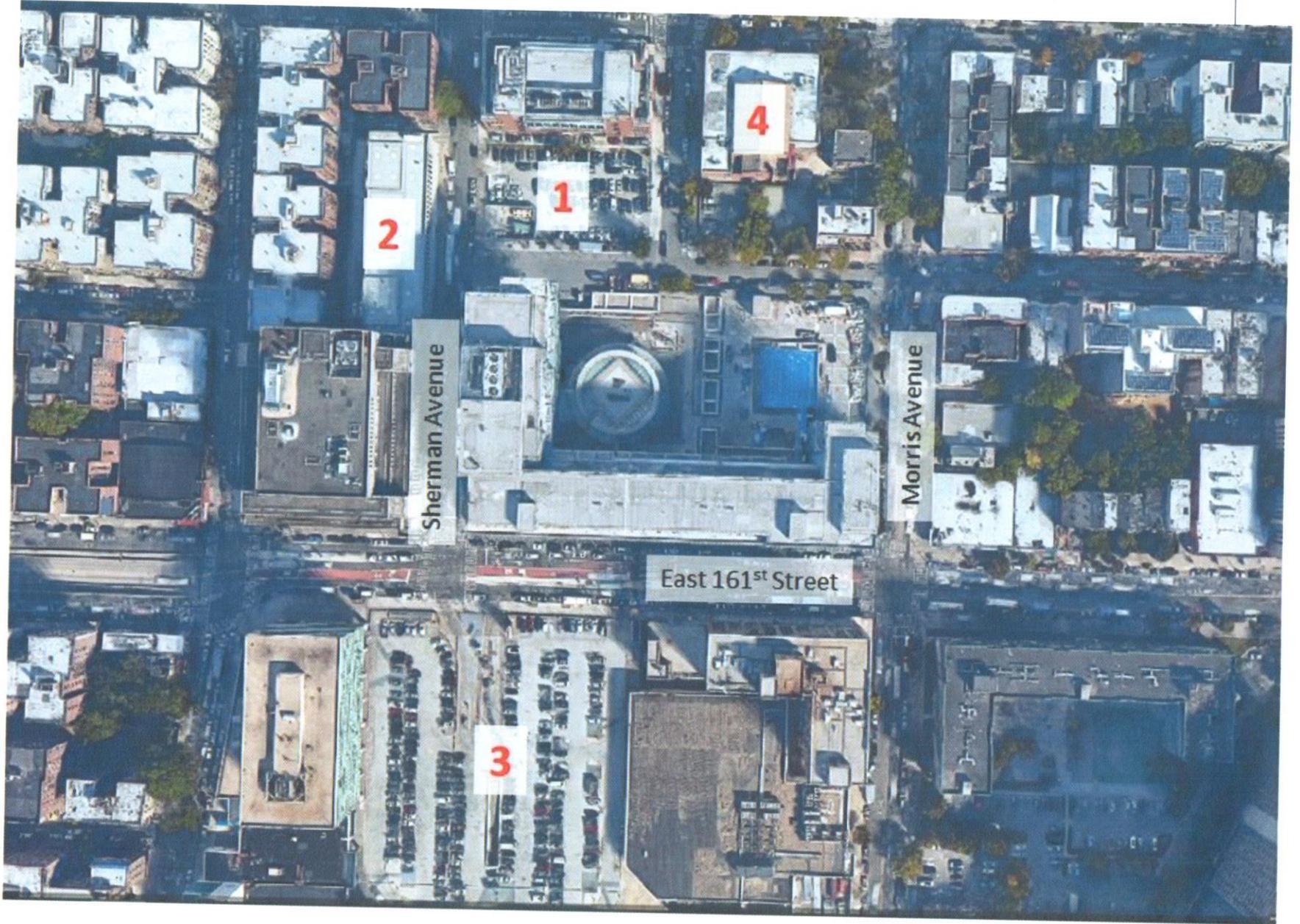
Streetview of Site 3 from 161th Street. This is privately owned and would have to be acquired.

Site 4: St. Angela Merici Church & School, Block 2445, Lot 28 and 46. (918 Morris Ave.) The Catholic Church has closed many facilities in the Bronx. Might this site become available? Has the archdiocese been asked about their future plans? The lots combine to nearly 50,000 SF.



Streetview of Site 4 from 162nd Street. This is privately owned and would have to be acquired.

Adjacent alternatives sites for study



Other sites further from the courthouses

Site 5: 925 Cortlandt Ave, Block 2409, Lots 98 and 1. A publicly owned (NYCHA) vacant lot adjacent to the Metro North right-of-way. The lot is 21,218 SF. Block 2409, Lot 1 is the space over the Metro North tracks, which adds nearly 20,000 SF to the site bringing this site to 41,000 SF. Buildings to the south are built over the tracks and building at least partially over the tracks would continue that pattern.

Site 6: American Pen outdoor storage, Block 2409, Lot 50; Block 2391, Lot 5. Mostly privately owned, low density M-zoned site used for outdoor storage. Occupies both sides of Melrose Ave. Irregularly shaped but large, and like site 5 is also adjacent to Metro North right-of-way (lot 8). Lots 8 and 50 sum to approximately 140,000 SF. Lot 5 of block 2391 would bring that to over 200,000 SF.

Site 7: Park sites. Using mapped parkland for the jail would require an act of the state legislature. Parkland would have to be replaced on a one-for-one basis from elsewhere, which makes the use of mapped parkland for the jail more difficult than the other sites. They are publicly owned and there are two parks that are in a good location. The two sites are across from the Bronx Supreme Court, which is near to the criminal court:

- a. Joyce Kilmer Park: Block 2469, Lot 1, which is on the north side of 161st Street between Grand Concourse and Walton.
- b. Franz Sigel Park: Block 2467, Lot 1, which is on the south side of 158th Street between Grand Concourse and Walton.

A jail on either site would only require a portion of the park as they both are quite large.

Nearby alternatives sites for study



Both of these lists should be seen as a starting point for investigation for a site, not an exhaustive list. Siting the Bronx facility near the courthouses might be more difficult than the other Boroughs, but that does not mean it should not be fully explored. Finally, if the applicant insists on continuing forward with the proposed site, the no action alternative should describe the community development scenario put forward by Diego Beekman.

Please let me know if you, the applicant or lead agency have questions or comments at 646-652-6498 or george@georgejanes.com.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "G. M. Janes". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "George" and last name "Janes" clearly distinguishable.

George M. Janes, AICP
George M. Janes & Associates



Testimony for Manhattan Scoping Hearing

I am human

My name is Vidal Guzman and I am a community organizer for JustleadershipUSA. JustleadershipUSA is leading the #CLOSErikers campaign.

I was incarcerated for 7 years and the first time I was in Rikers Island was at 16 years old.

One of the things I learned about jail and prison is it prepares you to go in, but not to go out.

When I came home in the end of 2008, I was turn down from jobs, treated different at school and people looked at me differently. I felt less- than a human. I didn't know how to return back to the world. So, I just kept doing what landed me in Rikers to begin with.

The violence was traumatizing. C.O.s turned their heads when a fight would happen between kids. They could have stopped them. Rikers Island is beyond reform and the D.O.C created the culture of violence in the first place. They could have created more educational and counseling programs or prepared us to go back into the world. The D.O.C shouldn't be the caretaker of the new facility. They failed us and didn't want to support rehabilitation & restorative justice practices, and didn't want to learn too.

We can't keep Rikers Island open. Rikers Island been open since 1925 and been Hell Hole since. We need to understand 80% of people in Rikers Island are just awaiting trial. They are innocent until proven guilty. They are our neighbors, friends, and family, and they are human.



HISTORIC DISTRICTS COUNCIL

THE ADVOCATE FOR NEW YORK CITY'S HISTORIC NEIGHBORHOODS

232 East 11th Street New York NY 10003
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September 27, 2018

Louis K. Lefkowitz State Office Building, 80 Centre Street

Scoping Hearing Statement

The Historic Districts Council is the citywide advocate for New York's historic neighborhoods, buildings and spaces. HDC works to uphold the integrity of the Landmarks Law and to further the preservation ethic. HDC is dismayed at the total lack of public engagement regarding the proposed new jail sites, all of which will have tremendous impacts on communities. At the very least, the City should have held working groups in each borough and included public feedback as a crucial part of the sites' selection methodology. In addition to the scores of valid concerns over scale, use, community engagement and notification regarding this property, 80 Centre Street is a historically significant building, and preservation should play a prominent role in determining the future of this site.

The Louis J. Lefkowitz State Office Building, historically named the New York State Office Building, was constructed in 1928-30. Built as a piece of a master plan for this area, the nine story edifice is composed in a modernist classical style faced in granite to be contextual, but not detract from, the courthouses in Manhattan's Civic Center. Governor Al Smith secured a copper box time capsule inside the cornerstone on December 18, 1928 and it remains at the site to this day. At the cornerstone ceremony, Governor Smith declared, "This building will be a wonderful addition to Court Square and of immeasurable profit in the years to come...it is an example of the foresight of the people of the city and the State of New York. I pray God it may stand here through the ages as a testimonial to the people of this great commonwealth." (NYT, "Smith Lays Stone for State Building." 12/18/1928)

The building officially opened on October 28, 1930. The impetus for the New York State Office Building came down to economics. Throughout the 1920s, the State of New York hemorrhaged money toward expensive rents for State offices, typically in midtown. By 1927, a report determined the State leased over 100,000 square feet throughout the city, while 80 Centre Street, upon its completion, provided four times that amount of space. This building consolidated all State offices to one location, as described in 1930: "Completion of the State Building marks a realization of one of the largest units in a well-defined public building program which has for its aim the unified housing of official activities and elimination of tremendous rents." (NYT, "Civic Centre Plan Showing Progress." 11/2/1930)

The building's primary architect is William Hargarrd, a man from Brooklyn born to Danish immigrants. Hargarrd was appointed to State Architect in 1928 and held this post until 1944. 80 Centre Street represents the first monument of Hargarrd's administration. Under his tenure, a multitude of civic, armory, hospital and prison buildings across New York State were designed, including many projects borne of the Works Progress Administration. The most famous architectural contribution of this architect is Attica State Prison, which is ironic, now that 80 Centre Street maybe destroyed for a prison.

The building has a remarkable grade of integrity due to the high quality of its materials, and appears much the same as it did nearly 90 years ago. HDC urges the City of New York to dramatically slow down this process and engage with all impacted parties of this site, including the State Historic Preservation Office who has determined that this building is eligible for the State and National Registers of Historic Places. Destroying this building is unacceptable, and the City can and should find a creative solution that would preserve it.

Friday, October 12, 2018

Mr. Howard Fiedler
75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370

Re: Objection to NYC Borough-Based Jail System Proposal

Dear Mr. Fiedler,

Hersha Hospitality Trust owns the hotel located at 85 Smith Street, adjacent to the existing Brooklyn House of Detention. Since opening in 2008, the hotel has developed strong community roots through its “stay local” positioning. While we support the intent of a multi-borough prison system, upon review of the proposed plans announced by the Administration, we stand in opposition to the current plan. The proposed building in Downtown Brooklyn will have an undesirable impact on the economic and environmental dynamics in the neighborhood and in addition, the proposal fails to address the underlying issues surrounding Rikers.

Proposal Shortcomings

While the intent of a multi-borough plan is to establish a more humane and safer prison system in New York City, the proposal contains several critical flaws and oversights. The current proposal does not call for a prison site on Staten Island, neglecting one of the five boroughs. Additionally, the proposal does not allow for the necessary flexibility in population size, inherently creating similar overcrowding that currently troubles Rikers. Finally, the design of the new prisons does not provide solutions for inadequate officer training and prisoner mental health issues.

Brooklyn Site Challenges

In Brooklyn, the proposed expansion changes the FAR from 3.5 to 20, making the 1.4 MSF building the largest in Downtown Brooklyn (the plot’s current zoning is limited to 6.5¹). While the structure would be extremely large, the proposed prison would not offer sufficient space should the Brooklyn detainee population grow over time. Such overcrowding would result in similar problems which plague Rikers today.

Business Interruption

In addition to impeding the aesthetic of the neighborhood, the extended construction period, targeted to wrap in 2027, would cause significant business interruption to local businesses, including the 85 Smith Street hotel. The construction of the 1.4 MSF building would bring several years of scaffolding, road closures, and reduced pedestrian traffic to Downtown Brooklyn. Additionally, challenges to execute construction effectively are likely to arise as the nearby BQE (Brooklyn Queens Expressway) expansion is planned to overlap with the Brooklyn prison project.

In conclusion, as the planning has been rushed and non-collaborative, we respectfully request that the Administration suspend the scoping and land use approval. We seek a proposal that incorporates considerations from affected communities, creates a plan to sustain the charm of the flourishing Brooklyn neighborhood, and addresses the complex challenges plaguing Rikers.

¹Source: <https://www.nycedc.com/system/files/files/program/Downtown%20Brooklyn%20FEIS%20Part%201%20of%202.pdf>



Mr. Howard Fiedler
NYC Dept. of Correction
75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370

Re: Public Comment on Draft Scope of Work on CEQR No. 18DOC001Y

Dear Mr. Fiedler:

The Chinese-American Planning Council (CPC) thanks NYC Department of Corrections and the Mayor's Office of Environmental Review for the opportunity to submit comments on Draft Scope of Work 18DOC001Y. CPC's mission is to promote social and economic empowerment of Chinese American, immigrant, and low-income communities. CPC was founded in 1965 as a grassroots, community-based organization in response to the end of the Chinese Exclusion years and the passing of the Immigration Reform Act of 1965.

CPC is the largest Asian American social service organization in the U.S., providing vital resources to more than 60,000 people per year at over 30 sites across Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Queens. Twenty of our sites are located across Chinatown and Lower Manhattan. At 70 Mulberry Street, a block from the proposed 18DOC001Y, CPC's Chinatown Senior Citizen Center provides daily senior activities including exercise, dance, meals, educational classes, social and field trips, and case management. With over 50 years of history in the community, we are well-poised to deliver the following testimony and are grateful for the opportunity to submit comment.

CPC urges the withdrawal of *Draft Scope of Work 18DOC001Y* because key information relevant to our communities and the lives of our community members is missing from the planning and impact scopes. The plan lacks critical information about community investment and criminal justice reform. Community-based organizations have not been sufficiently engaged to advise on neighborhood needs. **Simultaneously, key recommendations from criminal justice advocates are missing from the scope.** *Draft Scope of Work 18DOC001Y* references the City's separate *Smaller, Safer, Fairer* report. *Smaller, Safer, Fairer* only brings the citywide jail population to 7,000, but 18DOC001Y's plans suggest a total population of 5,000. *Draft Scope of Work 18DOC001Y* does not include plans for these 2,000 New Yorkers and is unclear why new sites are needed for a projected smaller jailed population.

Criminal Justice Reform: No New Jails

We affirm that Rikers Island must close and we support policies that will expedite those currently held at Rikers. **Our criminal justice system and Riker's disproportionately harm black, low income, and communities of color in New York, and meaningful reform must be taken.**

We have heard compelling arguments from allies, advocates, and individuals formerly held at Rikers that criticize reforms that do not include elimination of cash bail. We echo the concerns and recommendations of criminal justice reform advocates that cash bail must end in order to permanently reduce the overall jailed population. **Without planning for the end of cash bail in advance of planning for new sites, the City is effectively planning to keep its jailed population at the same level.** We believe that without meaningful reforms in place ahead of new construction, that the Mayor is not holding himself accountable to his own criminal justice reform commitments.

We request the disclosure on the decision to construct a new 40-story site rather than renovate existing smaller sites. We do not believe a new site is consistent with the stated goal to reduce the jailed population. If the reforms are implemented properly and expeditiously, there should not be any new jails.

Community Investment: Now and Returning Home

We affirm that the City's jail population and overall crime have decreased significantly in that last ten years. However, we also believe that these numbers would not have declined without the work of non-profit organizations and community advocates who provide critical social services, housing, education, health and mental health care to our communities.

New Yorkers who are arrested disproportionately come from communities of color, low-income, immigrant, homeless, or non-Native English speaking communities. To reduce the city jail population, the City must minimize the factors that contribute to the arrest and over-incarceration of these communities by investing in more housing, education, financial literacy, health and mental health resources, and social support services.

We request that no plan should be approved unless investments are made in families whose lives have been disproportionately impacted by arrest, over-incarceration, poverty, and discrimination.

The Lippman Commission states that the jailed population can be reduced from 9,110 to 5,110 through combination of policies including bail reform, which we acknowledge would require State cooperation. However, 18DOC001Y does not outline how its plans would be consistent with the recommendation of a smaller jailed population. In addition, the Lippman Commission recommends 5 (not 4) borough based jails located in civic centers near courthouses. We request an explanation of why the fifth site was eliminated.



Community Engagement

We are critical of how communities have been engaged in plans for Draft Scope of Work 18DOC001Y. Chinatown residents, criminal justice reform advocates, community leaders, and allies have been left out of conversations and have had little time to communicate with each other.

Because of rushed dialogue, many residents and advocates feel forced to choose between the much-needed closure of Rikers and their wish to provide serious input on the future of criminal justice reform and community investment. Neither should be delayed because of poorly planned engagement, which is why we recommend an immediate withdrawal of *Draft Scope of Work 18DOC001Y* and deeper community involvement in a new plan.

These are some of our key concerns and questions.

We recognize the urgency of closing Riker's Island, but it should not be done at the expense of meaningful criminal justice reform that addresses the harms our current system does to black, low income, and communities of color in New York. Nor should it be done at the expense of transparent process and meaningful community engagement with the surrounding communities, advocates, and directly impacted individuals.

For these reasons detailed below, **we urge the Mayor's Office of Environmental Review and the Department of Corrections to withdraw Draft Scope of Work 18DOC001Y.**

Should you have any questions, please contact Carlyn Cowen, Chief Policy and Public Affairs Officer at (212) 941-0920 x 155 or ccowen@cpc-nyc.org, or Amy Torres, Director of Policy and Advocacy at (212) 941-0920 x 122 or atorres@cpc-nyc.org.

Sincerely,

Wayne Ho
President & CEO
The Chinese-American Planning Council

Dear Mr. Fiedler,

I am writing on behalf of the Rotary Club of Chinatown, New York. Our chapter of Rotary International was founded in 1978 and consists of over 20 members, including several prominent business people and nonprofit leaders of the Chinatown community. We are writing to you to express our serious concerns of the Mayor's plan to build a jail at 80 Centre Street. We believe this plan absolutely cannot move forward at this time, given the limited community input, lack of transparency, and dearth of research such a large and unprecedented project could have on all aspects of the surrounding communities.

The Four-Way Test is a nonpartisan and nonsectarian ethical guide for Rotarians to use for their personal and professional relationships. In essence, it is our Code of Conduct. The test has been translated into more than 100 languages, faithfully followed by Rotarians Worldwide, and can be applied to almost any aspect of life. It poses questions,

Of the things we think, say or do

1. Is it the TRUTH?
2. Is it FAIR to all concerned?
3. Will it build GOODWILL and BETTER FRIENDSHIPS?
4. Will it be BENEFICIAL to all concerned?

When we apply our Four-Way Test on the proposed new jail at 80 Centre Street, it is very clear to us that the plan to build a new jail at 80 Centre Street fails the Rotary moral code of conduct and should not go forward. There are so many questions that have not been answered that compromise our ability to assess the Truth, the Fairness, the support for Goodwill and Better Friendships, and the Benefit to all concerned. Here are some of our most pressing questions:

1. What formal study has been done by the City outlining the effect such a project will have on Columbus Park, a vitally important green space for not only the Chinatown seniors, parents and their children, but also local schools like Transfiguration School? The Park is also home to many interleague sporting events such as weekly Downtown Soccer League games, CPC's annual Co-Ed Basketball Tournament, as well as daily gatherings of tai chi and kung fu groups. Additionally, community cultural events such as movie screenings by the Museum of Chinese in Americas take place at the Park.
2. What study has been done regarding the effect such project will have on motor vehicle traffic routes in the surrounding radius? This would include traffic patterns not just in the immediate area such as Worth, Centre, Duane and Chamber Streets, but also already congested trafficked areas such as Canal, Bowery, Pearl, Park Row Streets (particularly with the closing -off of Park Row after 9-11). Along the same lines, has the City done any studies which show the impact of the project on traffic flow to and from the following major inter-borough roadways downtown – FDR, Brooklyn Bridge, Manhattan Bridge and Westside Highway? If no, why not?
3. What study has been done to assess the effect such project has on pedestrian traffic in the surrounding radius – including Worth, Centre, Lafayette and Broadway, Bowery and Canal Streets? Similarly, what impact will this project pose on bike paths in such area?
4. What study has been done to assess the amount of parking required to operate the site, and what are the back-up facilities in the event such parking needs increase beyond the facilities provided?

5. What study has been done to assess the safety and security of the residents of a multi-level jail, including the ability for both jail administrators, guards and prisoners to exit safely during emergency evacuation proceedings (for fire, bomb attacks, etc.), and the ability for security guards to maintain adequate visual monitoring of the population and to react quickly to situations?
6. What study has been done to assess whether it is convenient for prisoners' families to visit their loved ones in the proposed site? Has any study been done to determine what are the dominant geographies where such families live and whether there is adequate and appropriate transportation for them to travel to the proposed site within a reasonable time period?
7. What studies have been done by the City that show the above questions have been assessed and weighed among other potential sites and what were the determining factors from such studies that led to the choosing of 80 Centre Street?
8. What study has been done that outlines how the new jail will preserve the Landmark requirements for not only 80 Centre Street, but also the skyline of the neighborhood?
9. What study has been done which determines the length of the construction period and whether the construction will cause long-term health issues for the residents and businesses in the area, including air (asbestos, dust, concrete) and noise pollution?
10. What study has been done that assesses the effect of such project on the water quality (including lead and other metal pollutants) for the residents and businesses in the area, particularly during the period of construction?
11. What study has been done that outlines how and when the City will fund the construction of such project, including the effect on real estate taxes in the City for the entire period the funding is necessary, and whether any potential negative impact such project has on the property values in the neighborhoods surrounding the project would act as a double taxation on neighborhood properties?
12. Where is the study done by the City outlining the costs necessary to achieve the goal of reducing the prison population, a condition precedent to this project, such as programming and legal changes, and whether such changes are effective in the long term to maintain the prison population at such levels, even during times of economic downturn?

We respectfully urge you to consider thinking of everything you do in terms of the Four Way Test, and we believe it will really guide you in coming to good solutions.

Thank you,

Anny Jiang

Rotary Club of Chinatown New York



110 Hoyt Street
Brooklyn, NY 11217

Howard Fiedler AIA
Director of Design Unit
Department of Correction
75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160
East Elmhurst, New York 11370
Howard.Fiedler@doc.nyc.gov

October 28, 2018

RE: Comments on New York City Borough-Based Jail System Draft Scope of Work to Prepare a Draft Environmental Impact Statement CEQR No. 18DOC001Y – Brooklyn Detention Center

The proposed FAR, height and bulk far exceed anything found in the adjacent area, a mix of low-rise commercial and residential buildings. "Neighborhood character" will be negatively altered in ways that cannot be mitigated. Severe adverse effects due to shadows, traffic, noise, air pollution will be among the expected effects which will NOT be mitigated.

Traffic analysis of 1.5 miles to include Atlantic Avenue traffic from Barclays Center, up to the Tillary Street entrance to the BQE, to Brooklyn Heights and Brooklyn Bridget Park traffic as well as the Atlantic Avenue entrances to the BQE. Also if the BQE cantilever construction overlaps with BDC construction, what will those effects be at this location? How will construction at the 80 Flatbush site also impact traffic here?

City agency parking in this same extending area should be studied by a task force charged with creating a limited number of parking passes for any and all State, City and County employees. New passes should be created that allow parking ONLY in Brooklyn. Other passes should not be recognized. Indeed, in such a transit rich environment, agency employees should use mass transit.

Brooklyn is a very large borough and should have more than one jail. Staten Island detainees and inmates should be housed either in Staten Island or close to the Verrazano Bridge. The female population and those with mental health issues should also be housed at other locations to facilitate treatment. Moving all these populations off the Atlantic Avenue site would relieve the bulk needed in the current proposal.

This Land Use proposal should be stopped while the fundamental issues of criminal justice reform are addressed by the City:

- The role of the Department of Corrections in creating new standards and protocol and the implementation of new training procedures should precede any construction.
- Create more justice centers modelled on the Red Hook Community Justice Center.
- Greater use of video arraignments from each Police Precinct.
- House convicted populations in another facility

If the City wants to create a system that will be safer, smaller and fairer to all citizens of New York, this rush to build needs to be stopped while the reforms are implemented. There is one chance to get this right and not let the problems of Rikers Island take root elsewhere.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Howard Kolins". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "H" and "K".

Howard Kolins, President

October 28, 2018

Mr. Harold Fiedler
75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160
East Elmhurst, New York 11370

Re: Comments on the Draft Scope of Work for the
New York City Borough-Based Jail System
CEQR No. 18DOC001Y

Dear Mr. Fiedler:

Neighbors United Below Canal (NUBC), in partnership with the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association, represents thousands of residents, businesses and community organizations across lower Manhattan who object to the scoping process being conducted by the City of New York through the NYC Department of Correction (DoC) on the borough-based jail plan. NUBC is also part of a city-wide coalition that have shared concerns about the City's egregious disregard for the impact to the community, utter lack of engagement by the City with the communities that are most affected by the new jail facilities. Please see the attachment for a listing of organizations that have signed onto our Open Letter calling for the Mayor to stop this process and engage the community.

The community decries the complete lack of compliance to the environmental and zoning restrictions. Specific to the site chosen for Manhattan's jail, State and Federal Preservation laws, requirements and reviews should have been adhered to prior to announcing the Lefkowitz Building as the site for Manhattan. The City's haste in initiating the environmental impact assessment and land use approval process reflects a seriously flawed plan that will have consequences for decades to come and is unconscionable for any elected official or professional to support.

The City's approach is both reckless and dangerous given the unanswered questions and unsupported assumptions, and by consequence, the enormous public investment that will be undertaken to implement the plan.

We resoundingly reject, as do other communities in our neighboring boroughs, the planning process for four enormous jails in a one-size-fits-all approach that undermines the City's own goals for a fairer, smaller, safer and more humane criminal justice plan. **The process is being driven by political considerations, special interests, developers, and potential personal profit and gains, rather than one based on what is best for the detainees, the City and the communities that will have these facilities.**

City officials have stated that they are proceeding without a clear understanding of how best to handle the large number of detainees with special needs or mental illnesses and have not been able to assure the community as to how the City will reach its target of 5,000 detainees. By default, the plan places this population within a detainee environment rather than creating the necessary procedures and undertaking the investment to divert this population to proper treatment facilities outside the jail system and risks either building too big of a structure today that cannot be decommissioned or building too small of a structure, thus requiring another jail later.

We believe that other alternatives deserve to be considered, and that real and good faith engagement with the local communities would enable these issues to be better addressed.

Despite our fundamental objections to the planning process and to being compelled to comment on a draft scope of work for a flawed and ill-conceived plan, we reluctantly and under protest demand the following comments regarding the scope of the EIS to be addressed fully and adequately if the City chooses to proceed.

Task 1. Project Description

The Draft EIS must provide public disclosure of the following:

1. An analysis of the current and historical distribution of detainees (past 10 years) to the 5 boroughs needs to be provided, alongside a comparison of the planned distribution of the targeted number of 5,000 detainees, and specifically of the 1,500 for 80 Centre Street. This must clearly identify the expected number of detainees that must remain close to the court system and compare that number to those who have already been tried and convicted; the principal residence of the detainees (as the presumption of the City is that they are to be closer to their families), the number of detainees with special needs and/or mental illnesses; and the number of detainees whose principal residence is on Staten Island, as the City has decided not to build on Staten Island.
2. As part of #1 above, include the current criminal justice and social reform policies in place (plus changes over the past 10 years), alongside the policies that must be in place at the City and State level to achieve the City's target of 5,000 detainees. All required and necessary changes in current and future policies needed to achieve the City's target of 5,000 must be made public as it is a critical assumption of the City's plan. NOTE: We have asked for documentation and justification from the City and they have not been provided us with any documents. This leads us to believe it is an unsupported assumption and the risk is real that the City will not meet its target and leave us with an over built jail OR worse, under built and another jail will be added.
3. The EIS should explain what steps, if any, will be taken under the proposed action to identify and divert persons with mental illnesses from the jail system before they are arraigned and address how the City plans to place these persons in more appropriate therapeutic facilities. The EIS should identify all current or planned locations and capacities of these therapeutic facilities in the surrounding area of 80 Centre Street and projected costs of this.
4. The City's proposal calls for "giving" 125 White Street Detention Centre back to the Community. Explain how the City will do this, without any existing legislature, policy or plan in place. How will the City guarantee to Council Member Margaret Chin and the community be guaranteed that we will get this building back for community use?
5. Given that the Lefkowitz Building was determined eligible for listing in the National Register for its architectural significance by the New York State Historic Preservation Office back in 1995, why where State and/or Federal Historical Preservation laws not mentioned in the Scope.
 - a. Identify what State and Federal Preservation laws were abided by and the results. Specifically, explain why the SEQR requirements were not mentioned, conducted or included. New York State must be involved and oversee the SEQR. Results must be made public, as the City is proposing to destroy a significant, from a historic and cultural aspect,

State owned building. **Provide Governor Andrew Cuomo and the New York State's approval for the use of 80 Centre Street for this purpose.**

- b. Provide State and Federal approval for the City's plan and proposal and evidence that the studies were lawfully conducted. Copies of all studies must be disclosed to the public and if not, explain why it would not be.
 - c. The Preservation laws require that alternatives sites with lesser impact be explored. Did the City do this and what were the results? Which other sites were considered that would have less impact and why were they rejected? We repeatedly asked the City and our elected officials for the other sites the City indicated they evaluated and the reasons they were rejected. NONE have been provided to date. This must be made public.
6. Explain the discrepancies in the City's justification for selecting 80 Centre Street due to convenience and proximity when it does not hold true for the Bronx detention site.
 7. Council Member Margaret Chin indicated that 40 stories the "envelope". What is the maximum footprint needed for the 1,500 detainees? This discrepancy indicates that the City does not have a plan for how to house 1,500 detainees adequately.
 8. The City issued the RFP for Design Build. The DDC indicated they have never done a Design Build at this scale. What other precedence do you have for a project this size and what assurances can you provide the community this is an effective, efficient and safe process?
 9. In the Design Build, the contract holder gets to design and build by meeting the minimum criteria. So, the City's contractor can cheapen the facade, build in the cheapest way possible and provide the absolute minimum amenities. Describe the minimum criteria that will be acceptable.
 10. Since there is no final design/build criteria until the design/builder does one, it will be too late to comment on it and the City will have no leverage unless the City identifies the criteria now. Please identify the minimum criteria now.

Task 2. Land Use, Zoning and Public Policy

1. Provide justification for why the City's proposed 40-story jail exceeds the FAR by 219%? Identify all other zoning restrictions in place for 80 Centre Street and surrounding parks and public space, the City's plans to by-pass the zoning restrictions and the impact it will have to the nearby infrastructure (water, sewer, transportation), as well as, the impact to the adjacent low-rise residential businesses and communities.
2. The scope study is ¼ mile. It eliminates one of 2 of Chatham Tower's residential buildings.
 - a. Explain why one building of businesses and residents are included but the other was not.
 - b. Explain why the impact zone does not include schools, transportation hubs, etc.
3. The scope area must be expanded to a minimum of 1.5 miles to properly include the true impact to the entire historic district, the environmental impact, zoning restrictions and infrastructure. Confirm this will be done for adequate study or explain why this is being disregarded.

4. Identify all other zoning restrictions in place and the City's plans to by-pass them and the impact it will have on the surrounding low-rise buildings.
5. Pearl River runs underneath 80 Centre Street. The City noted they were aware and that was why the number of parking spots was reduced to 125. Explain why the City chose this site despite this restriction.
6. Gather from and disclose the issues experienced by the Daniel Patrick Moynihan United States Courthouse related to sinking ground, continued settling and the flooding they experienced due to Pearl River, the sinking ground continues to Pearl Street. Provide justification how building on this land, with the current challenges, will be more cost effective than any other site.

Task 3. Socioeconomic Conditions

In considering the impact of the proposed project on indirect business and residential displacement, DOC should evaluate the following:

1. Given that the proposal calls for a 40+ story building overshadowing 3 of the most vital parks (Columbus Park, Foley Park, and Thomas Paine) in the city, along with the entire historic core of Chinatown and Little Italy:
 - a. Provide Department of Parks approval for such and plan and its impact to the vegetation in the 3 parks
 - b. Identify all current species of vegetation in each of the parks mentioned above and describe the impact of the shadows that will be cast over it
 - c. Submit plan for replacement of vegetation that will die out and will need to replace, including the decades year trees
2. Shadow Study – these are easily manipulated. We request an independent architect firm conduct the study and disclose the results for all three parks.
3. How the proposed density of the Manhattan jail and its operations, including impacts on traffic congestion, will affect neighborhood residents and the ability of local businesses to remain within the study area
4. Explain whether the construction of jails of 1,500 beds is based on a thorough analysis of jail operations, within the United States and elsewhere, and whether jails of this magnitude can be safely and humanely operated. The EIS should provide reference to the specific studies that were made to reach this assessment and explain how the proposed action is similar and different to the other examples cited in these studies.
5. In a meeting with the City, we were assured that other studies have been completed to ensure that policy and reform programs were being implemented, in tandem, with building the new jails for this entire plan to succeed. Identify and explain the resources and training facilities that are required to address changing the culture within the city's jail system with respect to the treatment of detainees by corrections officers. The EIS should address this issue in terms of the specific measures that will be taken to train DoC personnel on an on-going basis, and in light of the fact that the proposed action does not provide for the creation of such training facilities or training programs.

6. Explain how the four new jails, including the Manhattan Detention Center, will impact the large number of detainees with mental health issues, and whether the inclusion of this population within the new jails represents the most efficacious approach to meeting their needs.
7. The EIS should specifically discuss the approaches that are being used in other cities to divert this population before they enter the criminal justice system and before they are detained within a jail and explain whether the City plans to implement any of these measures as part of implementing the borough-based jail plan.

Task 4 Community Facilities

The proposed action will create a 40-story sky scraper jail with a unique security environment. In conjunction with the tremendous increase in residential and commercial development in this area, the EIS should identify the existing fire protection resources in the downtown area to protect the detainees in the event of a large-scale fire and evaluate the sufficiency of these resources.

1. Provide multiple testimony from the Fire Department or independent consultant that a 40-story high-rise jail can be evacuated safely to protect the detainees and staff, as well as, the residents and visitors within the ¼ mile radius. Provide to the Community how an evacuation of this magnitude will be done to ensure everyone's safety.
2. Provide evidence of how this has been done in other high-rise jails in other cities. How did those respective communities respond to an evacuation?
3. What are the security measures, in the general sense, that are going to be implemented if another hurricane or natural disaster the size and magnitude of hurricane Sandy hits our area again?
4. More specifically, what is the perimeter around the jail at 80 Center Street (name what streets and be specific about the perimeter) that will be "locked down" with no pedestrian and vehicular traffic moving through the area?
5. If the entire Chinatown area loses electricity, as was the case after hurricane Sandy hit, for several days or even hours, what is the step by step procedure that will happen inside and outside of the jail at 80 Center Street?
6. What is the back-up plan to maintain the security and electrical systems in the event of a black-out? Will diesel fuel be stored at the site? Similar to the World Trade Center and Police Headquarters? And how is safety ensured in the event of a fire.
7. For example, what agencies will be mobilized TO the site? Will there be armed police surrounding the jail when the power grid in our area fails?
8. What streets will be closed immediately following a power failure in Chinatown, including the streets immediately surrounding 80 Center Street?
9. Will fire trucks be brought to 80 Center Street in the event of a power failure?

10. Will Emergency Service vehicles be brought to the jail in the event of a power failure?
11. In the event of an attempted escape, and / or in the event of a power failure, on neighboring buildings surrounding 80 Center Street, will we experience snipers to be positioned on roof tops as they were when the prisoners tried to escape the Federal Jail at Park Row in 1981? “In the ensuing standoff, more than 100 flak-jacketed police officers and prison guards with shotguns surrounded the jail, and scores of other Federal guards and United States marshals sealed off all exits from the roof. “ – NY TIMES Jan. 26th 1981
12. In the event of a fire in or around 80 Center Street, while the jail is functioning as intended, what is the step-by step procedure to bring the FDNY into the building safely, and what is the step by step procedure to bring all 1510 detainees out of the building?
13. By what method will all 1510 detainees and all staff of the building be evacuated, ie: secure buses? Armed vehicular transport? Please be specific in your description of this evacuation process, keeping in mind the details of providing safe cover for each member of the FDNY and corrections officers, as well as the detainees themselves, and include the approximate number of minutes allotted for the total safe evacuation of the entire building.
14. Explain what measures will be taken to ensure the 100% safety of the residents, some within 200 to 500 ft. away from 80 Center Street, ***before, during and after the evacuation process*** in the event of a power failure, fire or other natural disaster, or terrorist act or threat.
15. Is there a hospital being built in the 80 Centre Street jail? If so, provide details of the facilities. If not, where will detainees be accommodated and how will that impact the residents and community who are currently competing for emergency beds.
16. Provide current study of how long an emergency visit takes before a patient is seen by a doctor, including the 3 nearby hospitals.

Task 7 Historic and Cultural Resources

Questions incorporated into Land Use.

Task 8. Urban Design and Visual Resources.

The EIS must, as a priority, evaluate the visual impact of unprecedented increase in FAR of the new jail on 80 Centre Street.

1. As noted, City’s proposed 40-story jail exceeds the FAR by 219%, with a proposed 1,500,000 square feet footprint. In addition to the violation of the FAR, what is the impact to the adjacent low-rise residential buildings and businesses? The City acknowledged they were “not aware” of the height restrictions imposed on the original building at Congresswoman Nydia Velasquez’s meeting. Now that the City is aware, how will the City responsibly address this and protect the intentions of the original designers and City officials.

Task 10. Water and Sewer Infrastructure

The proposed addition of 1,500 jail detainees to the Manhattan site and hundreds of uniformed and civilian workers will affect the capacity of the existing water and sewer system serving the site and nearby communities. This impact should be considered as part of the much larger increase due to existing and planned developments within a larger radius of 1.5 miles. The EIS should evaluate the current capacity of this infrastructure and the additional impact provided by the new jail and new developments nearby, and explain what, if any, investments will be required to upgrade their capacity.

Task 11. Transportation

Travel Demand and Screening Assessment:

The assessment must clearly enumerate and take into account the number of persons coming to the current 125 White Street Manhattan Detention Center on a daily basis. This assessment should include uniformed DoC officer, employees providing the medical, mental health, job training, reentry and social services, among others, to the detainees, retail workers, and visitors to the jail, including but not limited to retail consumers, attorneys, and family members. The assessment must project the number of trips they generate, the modal split, the timing of their arrival and departure, and the impact of each of those trip types on the capacity of the various transportation modes.

1. The impact study must include analysis of the current traffic patterns and current congestion on the streets of Chinatown, Tribeca, Little Italy, with major emphasis on Worth Street. Studies must be done for at a minimum to address rush hour and weekend: traffic: M-F from 6:00am to 10:00am; from 3:30pm to 6:30pm and Friday evening from 6:30pm to 10:00pm; Saturday and Sunday from 3pm to 7pm. NUBC members live across the street and can confirm these are the heavy traffic times where car, busses, EMS vehicles are backed up for blocks. EMS truck was stuck behind tour buses. Pictures will be submitted separately.
2. The City propose this jail in one of the most densely populated areas. The impact study must include your estimated number of additional staff, visitors, professionals who will either drive or take public transportation and the impact of that to the transportation system and public parking for residents and local businesses. Subway stations must include Fulton Street, Chambers Street, Brooklyn Bridge, Canal Street, Franklin Station, and East Broadway. Also, include the impact to the bus lines (at a minimum include M103, M15, M22).
 - a. Impact study must include the current ridership over the past 5 years – what increases were over the last 5 years and how the new Jail will add to the current ridership.
 - b. What are the City's plans to invest in the current failing roads and transportation infrastructures, while investing \$10B+ for the new jails?
 - c. How will the current infrastructure be upgraded and modernized to accommodate the increased rider-ship? Some of subway stations do not have elevators or escalators. Please include photos of the commuters standing on the edge of the platforms during rush hour and include the temperature in these stations during the 30 days this past August and explain how it can accommodate more ridership without significant changes.

3. The impact study must include an evaluation of the proposed project in terms of its cumulative impact on traffic congestion, municipal infrastructure (water, sewer, police, fire, sanitation, etc.) What plans are in place to add to these services to accommodate the addition of 80 Centre Street.
4. Worth Street – provide traffic studies to show the number of tour buses and other vehicles and the impact of the construction has had on EMS.
5. The traffic study must include an analysis of the number and timing of trips of corrections officers and detainees between all courts, borough jails, and medical facilities for the current 125 White Street and compared to the projected for 80 Centre Street.
6. The traffic study must analyze the current NYPD intake process and how it might change under the proposed action.
7. The traffic study must identify specific mitigation measures that will be undertaken to lessen the impacts of the trips generated by the jail facility, including measures to discourage the use of cars and encourage the use of transit by persons working in or visiting the Manhattan jail. The study should also address the additional traffic resources that the City will provide to ensure that the necessary enforcement actions will be taken.
8. Parking: The assessment must discuss the basis on which the number of parking spaces to be provided for the Manhattan jail site was determined, particularly with respect to the number of civilian employees that will be using the jail in addition to uniformed officers.
9. The assessment must discuss the cost and need for providing free employee parking in a transit rich location – Chinatown and Tribeca.
7. How much does it cost to build a parking spot that for a City officials working in the 80 Centre Street. Explain how this benefit is factored into the salaries and perks of the top officials and staff for the new prisons. Explain why tax payers are subsidizing free parking for 125 elite staff members, while the rest are expected to take transportation or take up public parking.
8. The EIS should specifically identify the number of both uniformed DoC employees and non-uniformed staff of all types that are expected to work in the proposed Manhattan jail, the transportation modes by which they are expected to reach this facility, the impact on the capacity of the transportation system, and on other environmental factors.

Task 12. Air Quality

The assessment must consider the impact on air quality of all employees and visitors to the Manhattan jail site, including those undertaken by non-uniformed employees providing services within the facility. It should also identify specific measures that will be undertaken to reduce particulate emissions from DoC vehicles while present at the site.

Chinatown experiences the City's second highest rate of Hepatitis B, fifth highest rate of Hepatitis C, and eight highest rate of tuberculosis. Provide current results of these rates of residents (children and

seniors) within a 1.5 mile radius of 80 Centre Street. Provide a detailed plan on how to further protect the residents, workers and visitors from the effects from the deconstruction of 80 Centre Street.

Provide guaranteed full health care coverage for any persons found to have been impacted by the deconstruction of 80 Centre Street and construction of the 40-story jail.

Task 14. Noise

The assessment must address the specific level of noise caused by any proposed outdoor recreation areas on floors of the Manhattan jail housing detainees and the specific mitigation measures that will be taken to reduce or eliminate that noise. Identify the proposed types of activities and the hours expected for the noise.

Task 16. Neighborhood Character

Again, the proposed plan exceeds the FAR by nearly 219%. The combined size, density, bulk and height of the proposed Manhattan jail are unprecedented. The assessment must look at the effects of the increase in FAR, the lack of proposed setbacks and the overall height discrepancies on the visual character of the adjacent neighborhoods. The EIS should clearly indicate what specific requirements will be imposed upon the Design Build team to ensure visual compatibility with the adjacent historic neighborhoods.

Task 17. Construction Impacts.

There is on-going construction on Worth Street, which have disrupted businesses and residents, alike. Now, the City proposes a construction of a modern 40-story high rise.

1. We demand a study be done on the current impact to traffic patterns (we know it is immense because we are living through it now), congestion and environmental impact (lead and asbestos). All test results for the current construction must be made public.
2. How will construction of a 40-story building impact the traffic patterns, construction and environment? Project the number of years this project will take to build, as we would like to know the total number of years construction the City has planned for construction Worth Street.
3. Identify all the testing that will be conducted to prevent lead and asbestos contamination, include the frequency of testing and how results will be published – in the name of protecting the residents, students and visitors in the vicinity.
4. Identify your range constituting affected area.
5. The EIS must analyze the proposed plan with respect to how the use of the jail at 80 Center Street by detainees, including pre- and post-arraignment, and DoC vehicle needs will be handled during the demolition of the existing Manhattan jail and the construction of the new jail.
6. Please provide a traffic mitigation plan to account for the increase in vehicular traffic including as much detail as possible, including time of day, day of the week and time of the year and the period

of time your study covered. Include the types of vehicles analyzed in this mitigation plan, and the generally recognized standards used for your study.

7. Please provide any analysis of a “car-sharing” program that The City has examined in this mitigation, if none exists please indicate that none exists.
8. Please provide any analysis of a traffic plan that includes ALL demolition related vehicles such as the transportation of heavy equipment such as bulldozers, cranes and construction trailers, as well as flat-bed trucks used to bring that equipment. If none exists, please indicate that none exists.
9. Provide the number of each size of vehicle in length and gross weight, the routes they will take, and times of day each type of vehicle will be traveling within a 1.5 mile radius of the construction site.
10. Provide the staging area to set up heavy equipment, materials and construction trailers for engineer/architect use during the project. Include the area where the porta-potties will be located.
11. Indicate where materials such as iron beams, concrete and all related building materials will be off loaded and held until use, at each stage of the project, in a month to month description throughout the project. Where are the staging areas for the project?
12. Provide a detailed description of security that will be on site throughout the project until completion, including where guard stations will be and whether this will be provided 24/ 7/ 365.
13. Provide a detailed description and / or sketch to show what the sidewalk shed, and how all related scaffolding will look, and provide the type of lighting to be used as per NYC building codes, to illuminate the sidewalk. For example, describe or illustrate in a drawing how much of the sidewalks around the site at 80 Center street will be completely covered by a structure and describe the materials used to create this structure, be sure to include all four streets surrounding 80 Center St.
14. On January 9 2013 seven people were injured when a 300 ft. tall crane crashed down on them in Queens. On May 31, 2016 ten people were injured when another crane fell to the ground, and in February 2016 a man was killed when a crane fell on him as he walked in the street below on nearby Hudson Street only blocks from the 80 Center St. jail site. In that instance, water and gas lines were ruptured. On November 23, 2016 two workers were killed when a heavy beam being lifted by a crane broke loose and fell on them.
15. Provide a detailed description of the types of construction cranes that will be used throughout the process of demolition and construction of the jail at 80 Center Street. Be specific about the crane’s size, weight and height, and it’s purpose on the job site, including the model number and manufacturer of the crane as to be specified on a job of this size and height.
16. Provide an exact location for each type of crane, the approximate “footprint” of each crane, and where it will be located in the street on each of the four streets surrounding The Lefkowitz Building, making note of the construction time line and when the crane will first appear at the jobsite, and when it will finally leave the job site. Provide this information for each crane to be used at this job site.

17. If a crane is to be affixed to the building at any point during the project, indicate exactly where, how tall, and the period of time the crane will be affixed in any one location for the duration of the project until completion. When a crane was used for the Courthouse, the streets were blocked for an entire weekend day and it was to replace the cooling/heating system on the roof. Describe the impact to the traffic and businesses the construction of a 40-story jail will have and how long we can expect the disruption.
18. Provide a diagram showing the route that each crane will take on their way to and leaving the jobsite at 80 Center St. and the time of day each crane will be in transit to and from its "home" location. If a crane is delivered in pieces, describe how many trips it will require to transport the entire crane, and the routes these trucks will take to deliver each crane.
19. Provide all emergency plans in the event of a crane collapse or related catastrophic event related to the lifting of heavy materials in proximity to one of the most heavily utilized public parks in the five boroughs, Columbus Park. What is the plan if a crane or materials fall in or near the park? Is there mitigation that the City plans to provide to protect the park and park goers from falling cranes or materials? If so what are they? What assurances are provided that zero incidents will happen throughout the demolition and construction of the jail at 80 Center Street?
20. Provide any and all construction on streets and sidewalks that is to occur concurrent to the demolition and construction to take place at 80 Center street in all directions in a 1.5 mile radius. This includes water, sewer cables and utilities.
21. Even small amounts of airborne lead dust can lead to permanent damage in the developing brains of children. Minute amounts of airborne asbestos fiber ingested or inhaled by humans can, and often, leads to cancer.
22. Describe in detail the procedures this demolition process will utilize to eliminate the danger of ANY toxic materials becoming an airborne threat to construction workers on the site, residents, park goers, athletes and most of all children using the neighboring Columbus Park, and residing in the buildings in a 1.5 radius from the project site in all directions.
23. Describe what agency or agencies will regulate the process of asbestos and lead abatement according to City, State and Federal laws, and describe how the public will be informed about testing and abatement throughout the demolition process and beyond.
24. Provide a detailed month to month demolition plan through the pre-demolition testing, boring and air quality testing phase to get a base-line measurement, to the actual demolition phase, and finally how the toxic materials will be transported from the site, once they are bagged and readied for removal.

Task 18. Alternatives

The scoping document considers only the proposed action and the No Action alternative. Reflecting our concern with the flawed approach of the planning process, and specifically, its lack of community engagement and the failure of the proposed action to successfully integrate into the affected communities by ignoring the most optimal distribution of detainees within the five boroughs, we

demand that the assessment scope be expanded to consider multiple jail sites within each of the boroughs slated by the proposed action for a new jail and a new jail on Staten Island.

We reiterate Council Member Margaret Chin and Manhattan Borough President, Gale Brewer's request to the Mayor to provide for full consideration of all alternate sites. We made repeated requests for the public disclosure of all prior studies of alternate sites and why they were rejected but have received no response. This must be disclosed for a proper evaluation and to validate the Mayor's plan or else it is flawed, corrupt and ill-conceived as it is being perceived by the communities.

We appreciate a thorough consideration given to the above comments in the draft EIS.

Respectfully submitted,

Nancy Kong, on behalf of Neighbors United Below Canal Members

cc:

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Chair Marisa Lago, City Planning Commission	Via US Mail

Neighbors United Below Canal

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October 12, 2018

Dear Council Member Margaret Chin and Mayor Bill de Blasio,

On August 15, 2018, Mayor Bill de Blasio announced the final plan to build four new jails across New York City as a means to keep his promise to close Rikers Island. One of these planned facilities is a 40-story jail at the Louis J. Lefkowitz Building on 80 Centre Street in Lower Manhattan.

The below organizations and businesses across Chinatown, the Lower East Side, Tribeca, Little Italy, and the Financial District have joined together to oppose any new jails, with particular concern for the 80 Centre Street site.

We demand that, when planning criminal justice reform, the Mayor considers all sides of the equation: the people living inside the jails, as well as the people living and working in the surrounding communities.

We have no assurances that the inhumane conditions at Rikers Island will not simply be transferred from one failing jail to four new jails. And in creating the current plan, issuing the Draft Scope of Work, and starting the Environmental Impact Study (EIS)—**all within a six-week period**—the Mayor made the two most fundamental decisions about this project without community input: whether to build a new jail in Lower Manhattan and where to build it, namely at 80 Centre Street. Now, the Mayor is rushing through the EIS and Uniform Land Use Review Procedure (ULURP) processes after these fundamental decisions have already been made.

The process to date has been a sham.

Lower Manhattan is home to a melting pot of immigrant cultures and socio-economically diverse neighborhoods. The lack of community input shows a disregard for our worth and our livelihoods. We, too, deserve a voice in criminal justice planning.

We stand with Congressmember Nydia Velasquez, Senators Brian Kavanagh and Velmanette Montgomery, Assembly members Yuh-Line Niou and Jo Anne Simon, and State Committeeman Christopher Marte, and **we call on the Mayor to:**

- 1. Withdraw the Draft Scope of Work,**
- 2. Stop the EIS and ULURP processes, and**
- 3. Start the process anew, with real community engagement regarding all crucial decisions, including whether to build a new jail in Lower Manhattan.**

To ensure meaningful participation, **we also call on the Mayor to disclose all documents** concerning (a) the decision to close Rikers and replace it with borough-based jails; (b) the selection of 5,000 as the target number for the City jail population, and the contingency plan if

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this target is not reached; and (c) the selection of 80 Centre Street and rejection of other sites.

Finally, we call on Council Member Margaret Chin to withdraw her support for the **current plan** and advocate for her constituents by championing these requests to the Mayor's Office.

If you truly seek engagement from all those affected by this significant undertaking, we hope that you will proceed as we outlined above. Help preserve and protect our vibrant, unique, and diverse community. And hear our voices, too, as we speak as a united Lower Manhattan.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Neighbors United Below Canal and the signatories below.

Signatories

- **The Park Row Alliance**, a consortium of Chatham Green and Chatham Towers, representing approximately 1,500 residents.
 - **Chatham Towers**, a 240-unit cooperative, located at 170 and 180 Park Row, with approximately 500 residents.
 - **Chatham Green**, a 420-unit cooperative, located at 165, 185, and 215 Park Row, with approximately 1,000 residents.
- **Christopher Marte**, State Committeeman for AD 65.
- **The Chinatown Core Block Association**, a group of residents, property owners, and business owners addressing quality of life issues, and supportive of enterprise that contributes in a positive way to the lives of Chinatown residents.
- **Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association (CCBA)**, the largest umbrella organization in Chinatown, with 60 member organizations that represent a cross-section of the Chinese community in New York, and the oldest service organization in Chinatown established in 1883.
 - **Hoy Sun Ning Yung Association**
 - **Lin Sing Association**
 - **Chinese Merchants Association**
 - **Hip Sing Association**
 - **Chinese Chamber of Commerce of New York**
 - **Chinese Free Masons**
 - **Kuomintang Eastern Region Office**
 - **Kuomintang of China in America (New York)**
 - **Tsung Tsin Association**
 - **Lung Kong Tin Yee Association**

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- Chung Shan Association
- Tong On Association
- Hok Shan Society
- Chinese Aviation Development Association
- Gee How Oak Tin Association
- Engb Suey Sun Association
- Lee's Family Association
- Wong Family Benevolent Association
- Chee Tuck Sam Tuck Association
- Moy's Family Association
- Sun Wei Association
- Nam Hoy Sun Tuck Association
- Yee Fong Toy Association
- Tai Pun Residents Association
- Chinese Laundrymen's Association
- Yee Tung Association
- Chew Lun Association
- Soo Yuen Association
- Sam Yick Association
- Leung Chung How Realty Corp.
- Yee Shan Benevolent Society
- Hoy Yen Association
- Sze Kong Association
- Fay Chow Merchant's Association
- Chinese American Restaurant Association
- Lun Yee Association
- American Legion L.T. Kimlau Post 1291
- Chinese Women's Benevolent Association
- Hoy Ping Hong Hing Association
- Chinese Musical & Theater Association of N.Y.
- Tai Look Merchants Association
- Hai Nan Association
- Nan Yang Association
- Fukien American Association
- First Chinese Presbyterian Church
- Tai Pun Yook Ying Association
- Man Chee Dramatic & Benevolent Association
- National Chinese Seamen's Union
- Jin Lan Association
- Sam Kiang Charitable Association
- Wah Pei Association
- Tsang's Family Association
- Yan Ping Association

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- **Tribeca Internal Medicine**
- **Anthony Foong, MD, PC**
- **Dara Huang MD Medical PLLC**

October 28, 2018

Mr. Harold Fiedler
75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160
East Elmhurst, New York 11370

Re: Comments on the Draft Scope of Work for the
New York City Borough-Based Jail System
CEQR No. 18DOC001Y

Dear Mr. Fiedler:

We object to the scoping process being conducted by the City of New York through the NYC Department of Correction (DoC) on the borough-based jail plan because of the utter lack of engagement by the City with the communities that would be affected by the new jail facilities and further object to the City's haste in initiating the environmental impact assessment and land use approval process for what is a seriously flawed plan.

The City's approach is both reckless and unnecessary given the plan's many unanswered issues, and by consequence, the enormous public investment that will be undertaken to implement the plan. The new jail facilities that will result from this plan have the potential to be a blight on New York City **for generations**, and it is critical that the plan be well conceived and implemented to ensure that it meets the needs of the city and its diverse communities.

We do not accept a planning process that would involve four enormous jails in a one-size-fits-all approach that undermines the City's own goals for a safer and more humane criminal justice system. Instead, the process is being driven by political considerations rather than one based on what is best for the detainees, the City and the communities that will have these facilities.

City officials have stated that they are proceeding without a clear understanding of how best to handle the large number of detainees with special needs or mental illnesses. By default, the plan places this population within a detainee environment rather than creating the necessary procedures and undertaking the investment to divert this population to proper treatment facilities outside the jail system. By so doing, the new jail system will continue to be the de facto treatment facilities for persons with mental illness, which it is ill equipped to meet this need.

We believe that there other alternatives deserve to be considered, and that real and good faith engagement with the local communities would enable these issues to be better addressed.

Despite our fundamental objections to the planning process and to being compelled to comment on a draft scope of work for a flawed plan, ***we reluctantly and under protest*** offer the following comments regarding the scope of the EIS. *We do expect that whomever is tasked with supplying the answers to our requests for information will provide us with detailed informative and well researched answers, and will make every effort to answer each and every request listed here, as required by law.*

Task 1. Project Description

The scope of the proposed draft EIS considers the construction of new jails in Brooklyn, the Bronx, Manhattan and Queens, and compares its environmental impacts to the **No Action** condition in which no new jails would be built and their sites would remain in their existing condition. The Scoping Document indicates that the proposed project is guided by the principle of “neighborhood integration,” which includes promoting safety and security, designing **dignified** environments, leveraging community assets, and providing **added value** and **benefits** to the surrounding neighborhoods.”

In the absence of real engagement with the communities in which the new jails would be situated, and a proposed action based on building four jails of equal size, which represents a one-size-fits-all approach, the proposed project violates the basic tenet of seeking to best integrate with the neighborhoods in which the new jails would be located.

In particular, the Draft EIS should address the current and historical distribution of detainees among the five boroughs, and the rationale for creating four new jails of identical size. The draft EIS should explain why DoC is not considering other alternatives for the number, size and placement of new jails and expanding the environmental analysis to include other actions than the proposed action and No Action condition.

The EIS should clearly identify the expected number of detainees that must remain close to the court system and compare that number to those who have already been tried and convicted; the number of detainees with special needs and/or mental illnesses; and the number of detainees whose principal residence is on Staten Island.

The EIS should specifically explain why the proposed action did not consider locating a second jail within each of the four boroughs to house detainees that have already been convicted and do not have to be adjacent to court facilities.

The EIS should explain why the proposed plan does not provide for housing detainees that originate in Staten Island in a new jail facility adjacent to that borough’s courthouse, and how that failure does not undermine the stated goals of the proposed plan.

The EIS should explain what steps, if any, will be taken under the proposed action to identify and divert persons with mental illnesses from the jail system before they are arraigned and address how the City plans to place these persons in more appropriate therapeutic facilities. The EIS should identify the location and capacity of these therapeutic facilities.

The EIS should provide requests for proposals for health service providers already sent to agencies qualified to provide such services.

Task 2. Land Use, Zoning and Public Policy

The proposed action involves a 1.5 million sq. ft. jail in Manhattan built upon the site known as 80 Center St. aka The Lefkowitz Building. This site currently houses the NYC Marriage Bureau, a place that

memorializes the new beginnings of couples in our great City including the LGBTQ community which enjoyed an historic day at this location when gay marriage was recognized by New York State. This in itself should qualify this building to remain a symbol of victory over bigotry and homophobia.

Given the tremendous density of the proposed new 80 Center St. jail facility, the EIS should evaluate the dramatic change to the City's existing zoning policy, and specifically, explain why no provision is made in the proposed action for transitional zoning alongside the adjacent low-rise residential communities.

The EIS should further evaluate alternatives to reduce the density of the proposed new jail on the selected site by other actions, including but not limited to, further reductions in the city's jail population, diverting persons with mental illnesses from being incarcerated, moving detainees that do not have to be housed near courthouses to jails in other locations, and building more than four new jails including one of Staten Island which would automatically reduce the number of detainees in each of the other four sites.

We believe that the ¼-mile radius is wholly inadequate and is intentionally set to treat this project in isolation from other nearby developments, and the historic core of Chinatown which is compromised primarily of low rise tenement buildings which contain rent stabilized housing for thousands of low income predominantly Chinese residents. The study area that measures a mere 400 feet from each corner of the building woefully misrepresents the impact of the demolition, construction and existence of this out-of-scale skyscraper jail will have on the community. We object to the current study area, and demand instead a study area that extends a minimum of ½ mile in each direction surrounding the 80 Center St. building.

In particular, the EIS should evaluate the proposed project in terms of its cumulative impact on traffic congestion, municipal infrastructure (water, sewer, police, fire, sanitation, etc.) with the newly built residential towers in the community proposed 1 mile study area. The EIS should address the specific measures the City will undertake during the construction of the new jail and during its operation to mitigate these impacts, and what specific investments the City will take to accomplish those mitigation measures.

The proposed action provides for mental health services, health care, job training, education and other social services within the Manhattan jail. The scope does not currently take into account these added services, the number of employees required to provide those services, and the impact their workforce will have on traffic, parking and air quality within the adjacent communities. The EIS should specifically identify the number of both uniformed DoC employees and non-uniformed staff of all types that are expected to work in the proposed Brooklyn jail, the transportation modes by which they are expected to reach this facility, the impact on the capacity of the transportation system, and on other environmental factors.

Given our objection to the one-size-fits-all approach of the proposed action, and to the failure by DoC to consider other alternatives to the No Action condition, we ask DoC to evaluate the proposed action in terms of whether it fairly allocates detainees within the system to each of the boroughs and the standard that the City uses to assess that fairness.

The City's proposal calls for "giving" 125 White Street Detention Centre back to the Community. Explain how the City will do this, without any existing legislature, policy or plan in place. How will the City guarantee to Council Member Margaret Chin and the community *be guaranteed* that we will get this building back for community use?

Provide the mechanisms that have been used in the past where an entire building has been “given” to the community as a concession to the building of a jail. If no such precedent exists, then outline the step by step process and approvals necessary to memorialize the usage of the building for community programming NOT related in any way to the jail or the penal system or support of the penal or justice system in anyway.

The Lippman Commission report clearly cites the necessity of the new jails to be located in very close proximity to the existing court houses. In all but the Bronx the sites chosen are consistent with this mandate. Explain in detail the budget related to the building of ONLY the new court related portion of the jail complex in the Bronx location. Explain the analysis that allows this location to be nearly two miles away from the nearest court, and why this location exempt from the Lippman Commission requirement for the jail to be adjacent to or near a court house.

The City issued the RFP as “Design – Build” explaining this is the most expeditious and cost effective method to complete the projects. The DDC indicated they have *never done* a Design Build of this scale, we presume this to be the designing, considering input and implementing that input at four locations simultaneously. What other precedent do you have for a project of this size and what assurances can you provide the communities around each jail that this is an effective, efficient and *safe* process, given the limited experience of the DDC?

1. Explain in detail the planning stages, demolition of some sites but not others, and the construction processes that will ultimately lead to the completion of four separate buildings timed to coincide with the optimistic goal of a prison population at Riker’s Island of five thousand individuals within the ten years as predicted by Mayor Deblasio, Mellissa Mark Viverito and all supporters of this plan.
2. What happens if the prison population in ten years is not five thousand, but more than that ?
3. What contingency plans are in place if the population of detainees exceeds 1510 per jail in each borough?
4. What physical changes are needed within each building to accommodate an increase in the population of detainees and presumably an increase in staffing and support professionals as well?

Funding

With regard to the funding source for the building of each jail:

- A. provide in a detailed report the source of funding , the method to procure this funding, and the period of time the financing of this project will take. For example it has been estimated by the Lippman Commission that the entire project is estimated to be in excess of \$10 billion in 2018 dollars.
- B. Show in your report the amount of money required at each stage of planning, demolition, design, construction etc.
- C. Include the contingency percentages for the project, and the interest on bonds that may be issued to pay for the project.
- D. Provide a detailed reporting of the processes involved in the collection of funds, distribution of funds and the agencies involved, include the oversight protections in place by third party entities.

Task 3. Socioeconomic Conditions

In considering the impact of the proposed project on indirect business and residential displacement, DOC should evaluate:

- a) how the proposed density and height of the Manhattan jail and its operations, including impacts on traffic congestion, will affect neighborhood residents and the ability of local businesses to remain within the study area, which as stated earlier, **MUST** be expanded to a 1 mile radius.
- b) whether the construction of jails of 1,510 beds is based on a thorough analysis of jail operations, within the United States and elsewhere, and whether jails of this magnitude can be **safely and humanely** operated. The EIS should provide reference to the *specific* studies that were made to reach this assessment, and explain how the proposed action is similar and different to the other examples cited in these studies.
- c) what resources and training facilities are required to address changing the culture within the city's jail system with respect to the treatment of detainees by corrections officers. The EIS should address this issue in terms of the specific measures that will be taken to train DoC personnel on an on-going basis, and in light of the fact that the proposed action does not provide for the creation of such training facilities or training programs.
- d) how the four new jails, including the new jail at 80 Center St. , will impact the large number of detainees with mental health issues, and whether the inclusion of this population within the new jails represents the most efficacious approach to meeting their needs. The EIS should specifically discuss the approaches that are being used in other cities to divert this population before they enter the criminal justice system and before they are detained within a jail and explain whether the City plans to implement any of these measures as part of implementing the borough-based jail plan.

Task 4. Community Facilities

The proposed action will create a 40 story sky scraper jail with a unique security environment. A skyscraper jail of this size, located only yards from residential buildings has never been tested, never been proven to work, and has the potential be a disastrous threat to human life. In conjunction with the tremendous increase in residential and commercial development in this area, the EIS should identify the existing fire protection resources in the downtown area to protect the detainees in the event of a large-scale fire and evaluate the sufficiency of these resources. Additionally the DoC must show specific measures it has taken to ensure the safety of human life in and around it, in any event that is out of the ordinary, as this is a building that is not like any other before it.

1. What are the security measures to be implemented at 80 Center st. , in the general sense, that are going to be implemented if another hurricane or natural disaster the size and magnitude of hurricane Sandy hits our area again?
2. More specifically, what is the perimeter around the jail at 80 Center st. (name what streets and be specific about the perimeter) that will be **"locked down"** with no pedestrian and vehicular traffic moving through the area? For example in the weeks after 9/11/01 the entire area South

of Canal St. was closed to vehicular traffic except for NYPD and emergency vehicles, and only pedestrians with proof of residency below Canal St. were permitted to enter the locked down perimeter. Describe in detail the security perimeter DoC has outlined as part of their emergency plan in the case of natural disaster , terrorist threat or act, or a simple loss of power to the area.

3. If the entire Chinatown area inclusive of 80 Center st. loses electricity, as was the case after hurricane Sandy hit, for several days or even hours, what is the step by step procedure that will happen inside and outside of the jail at 80 Center St.?
4. For example, what agencies will be mobilized TO the site? Will there be armed police surrounding the jail when the power grid in our area fails?
5. What streets will be closed immediately following a power failure in Chinatown , including the streets immediately surrounding 80 Center St.?
6. Will fire trucks be brought to 80 Center street in the event of a power failure?
7. Will Emergency Service vehicles be brought to the jail in the event of a power failure?
8. In the event of an attempted escape, and / or in the event of a power failure, on neighboring buildings surrounding 80 Center Street, will we experience snipers to be positioned on roof tops as they were when the prisoners tried to escape the Federal Jail at Park Row in 1981? “In the ensuing standoff, more than 100 flak-jacketed police officers and prison guards with shotguns surrounded the jail, and scores of other Federal guards and United States marshals sealed off all exits from the roof. “ – NY TIMES Jan. 26th 1981
9. In the event of a fire in or around 80 Center Street, while the jail is functioning as intended, what is the step-by step procedure to bring the FDNY into the building safely, and what is the step by step procedure to bring all 1510 detainees out of the building?
10. What steps will be taken to ensure that no detainees escape during the chaotic evacuation of the building?
11. By what method will all 1510 detainees and all staff of the building be evacuated from the area, ie: secure buses? Armed vehicular transport? Please be specific in your description of this evacuation process, keeping in mind the details of providing safe cover for each member of the FDNY and corrections officers, as well as the detainees themselves, and include the approximate number of minutes allotted for the total safe evacuation of the entire building.
12. Explain what measures will be taken to ensure the 100% safety of the residents, some within 200 to 500 ft. away from 80 Center st., **before, during and after the evacuation process** in the event of a power failure, fire or other natural disaster, or terrorist act or threat.
13. How did the DoC come to the figure of 21000 sq. ft. in 80 Center st. to be set aside as “community use” if the “design” portion of the “design-build” process has not been started?
14. Based on 21000 sq. ft. set aside for community use within 80 Center St. what is the financial cost estimated to be for the construction of just the 21000 sq. ft. space?

Task 7 Historic and Cultural Resources

Architectural Resources:

The EIS should evaluate the impact of the demolition of the existing Lefkowitz Building and the excavation and construction of the new jail facility on the site. In particular, the EIS should address whether any equipment, including seismic devices will be installed in the area, as well as water drainage or other monitoring devices as have learned during the construction of the Federal Court building across

the street, a river runs under 80 Center St., and the water table is particularly high in this area. The EIS should show what methods of monitoring it will employ to ensure ground water remains safe from contaminants, nearby buildings will not be compromised by vibration, and / or the air quality will not diminish during the demolition and construction periods of this massive, years-long project.

The ten-year-old Chinatown and Little Italy Historic District is significant as it reflects the particularly unique confluence of two cultures in Lower Manhattan. The building of this jail proposed for 80 Center Street will seriously and permanently impact the Historic District by adding another offensively out of scale building to the area directly adjacent to this District made up of 5-6 story 100 year old tenement buildings. A so-called “cultural center” inside this jail will in no way mitigate the negative impacts of this expansion of the penal system in the area – which stretches in all directions for several blocks, and therefore the site at 80 Center St. should not be treated as an individual building.

Task 8. Urban Design and Visual Resources.

The EIS should evaluate the visual impact of unprecedented increase in FAR of the new jail at 80 Center st. Since the new facilities will be undertaken by a **Design Build process**, the EIS should identify the specific measures that will be incorporated into the **contract** with the selected Design Build team to ensure that the design of the new jail facility is architecturally and aesthetically compatible with the adjacent communities in terms of design, materiality, light reflection, and other aspects.

Please list the criteria used to select the architecture firm eligible to apply for the Request For Proposal to design the four new jails in this project.

Please explain the unique qualifications the applicant will possess related to building a secure facility such as these four jails in the immediate vicinity of residential communities.

Task 10. Water and Sewer Infrastructure

The proposed addition of 1,510 jail detainees to the Manhattan site and hundreds of uniformed and civilian workers will affect the capacity of the existing water and sewer system serving the site and nearby communities. This impact should be considered as part of the much larger increase due to existing and planned developments within a larger radius than ¼ mile. The EIS should evaluate the current capacity of this infrastructure and the additional impact provided by the new jail and new developments nearby, and explain what, if any, investments will be required to upgrade their capacity.

Task 11. Transportation

Travel Demand and Screening Assessment:

The assessment must clearly enumerate and consider the number of persons coming to the new Manhattan jail on a daily basis. This assessment should include uniformed Doc officer, employees providing the medical, mental health, job training, reentry and social services, among others, to the detainees, retail workers, and visitors to the jail, including but not limited to retail consumers, attorneys,

and family members and other visitors. The assessment must project the number of trips they generate, the modal split, the timing of their arrival and departure, and the impact of each of those trip types on the capacity of the various transportation modes. The EIS must include the generally accepted industry methods employed to derive this data.

The traffic study must include an analysis of the number and timing of trips of corrections officers and detainees between all courts, precincts, other borough jails, and medical facilities. In addition, it must clearly discuss the number of trips that will be required with respect to the detainees housed from Staten Island who will be transported to court facilities on Staten Island.

The traffic study must analyze the impact of the proposed loading dock and sally port on Hogan Place and Worth Street in terms of trip generation.

The traffic study must analyze the current NYPD intake process and how it might change under the proposed action, particularly with respect to police stopping on Worth Street and / or Hogan. The traffic study must also assess the proposed plan in terms of traffic and parking by DoC and NYPD official vehicles, and must include the number of free parking placards that will be issued to all uniformed employees related to this jail.

The traffic study must analyze the proposed plan for deliveries to ground floor retail uses and their impact on traffic conditions within an expanded study area both during and after the construction of the Manhattan jail.

The traffic study must identify specific mitigation measures that will be undertaken to lessen the impacts of the trips generated by the jail facility, including measures to discourage the use of cars and encourage the use of transit by persons working in or visiting the Manhattan jail. The study should also address the additional traffic resources that the City will provide to ensure that the necessary enforcement actions will be taken, including a list of the improvements that will be needed to the subway stops on Canal St. and Brooklyn Bridge Foley Square.

The traffic study must analyze the Citibike station located at Foley Square and the impact of its removal or relocation or expansion.

Parking:

The assessment must discuss the basis on which the number of parking spaces to be provided for the Manhattan jail site was determined, particularly with respect to the number of civilian employees that will be using the jail in addition to uniformed officers.

The assessment must discuss the cost and need for providing free employee parking in a transit rich location. The assessment must include the number of free parking placards it will be issuing for all employees related to the jail at 80 Center St.

The assessment should consider how DoC buses and vans will be accommodated at the Manhattan jail site.

Task 12. Air Quality

The assessment must consider the impact on air quality of all employees and visitors to the Manhattan jail site at 80 Center St. , as well as residents in close proximity to the site, and all the visitors to Columbus Park only a few feet away from the Lefkowitz Building, including those undertaken by non-uniformed employees providing services within the facility. It should also identify specific measures that will be undertaken to reduce particulate emissions from DoC vehicles while present at the site.

Chinatown experiences the City's second highest rate of Hepatitis B, fifth highest rate of Hepatitis C, and eight highest rate of tuberculosis. Provide current results of these rates of residents (children and seniors) within a 1.5 mile radius of 80 Centre Street. Provide a detailed plan on how to further protect the residents, workers and visitors from the effects from the deconstruction of 80 Centre Street, considering the well-documented pollution emitting from Canal street due to the large volume of commercial traffic on that thoroughfare.

Provide any analysis that the DEP has done to date, of the air quality (base line analysis) of the proposed site, particularly the area surrounding the entirety of Columbus Park. If none such study exists, indicate that no such study exists.

How will this project from the beginning until the end of the construction comply with State AND federal level mandated Clean Air Act, and Clean Water Act laws? Describe in detail the possible emissions released into the air that you have considered and how you will address each of these emissions, include parts per million of particulates and describe them.

Provide an analysis of the emissions released into the air by heavy machinery, construction cranes and any large diesel engines used on the site.

Provide what air scrubbers will be affixed to construction vehicle's, engines, and machinery exhausts to mitigate harmful emissions. If no such technology will be employed then indicate that no such analysis or technology will be employed and the reasons why.

[LEED](#) is a third-party green building certification program and the globally recognized standard for the design, construction and operation of high-performance green buildings and neighborhoods. Provide a report of whether or not the building at 80 Center Street will comply to current LEED certification on any level, and describe how this building and all the other jails will provide a benefit to the detainees, the corrections officers, the staff and visitors to the building with the use of LEED certified materials, and methods of construction. If NO such LEED certification exists or is planning to be implemented at this site, then clearly state this in the EIS and list the reasons why.

Provide an analysis of the use of exclusively electric powered busses and employee transportation to and from the jail at 80 Center St. If no such analysis exists then explain why .

Provide the method of incentivizing all staff and DoC employees and corrections officers to use mass transit, if no such incentive program exists than indicate why.

Task 14. Noise

The assessment must address the specific level of noise caused by outdoor recreation areas on floors of the Manhattan jail housing detainees and the specific mitigation measures that will be taken to reduce or eliminate that noise.

Provide the methodology and testing that will be used to establish a baseline reading of the current condition at 80 Center Street and the study area extended to ½ mile to 1 mile surrounding the site. Include the engineer's report of this baseline finding.

Task 16. Neighborhood Character

The assessment must look at the effects of the increase in FAR for the proposed building at 80 Center st. and the lack of proposed setbacks and the overall height discrepancies on the visual character of the adjacent neighborhoods. The EIS should clearly indicate what specific requirements will be imposed upon the Design Build team to ensure visual compatibility with the adjacent historic neighborhoods.

Task 17. Construction Impacts.

1. The EIS must analyze the proposed plan with respect to how the use of the jail at 80 Center Street by detainees, including pre- and post-arraignment, and DoC vehicle needs will be handled during the demolition of the existing Brooklyn jail and the construction of the new jail.
2. Please provide a traffic mitigation plan to account for the increase in vehicular traffic including as much detail as possible, including time of day, day of the week and time of the year and the period of time your study covered. Include the types of vehicles analyzed in this mitigation plan, and the generally recognized standards used for your study.
3. Please provide any analysis of a "car-sharing" program that The City has examined in this mitigation, if none exists please indicate that none exists.
4. Please provide any analysis of a traffic plan that includes ALL demolition related vehicles such as the transportation of heavy equipment such as bulldozers, cranes and construction trailers, as well as flat bed trucks used to bring that equipment. If none exists, please indicate that none exists.
5. Provide the number of each size of vehicle in length and gross weight, the routes they will take, and times of day each type of vehicle will be traveling within a 1 mile radius of the construction site.
6. Provide the staging area to set up heavy equipment, materials and construction trailers for engineer/architect use during the project. Include the area where the porta-potties will be located.

7. Indicate where materials such as iron beams, concrete and all related building materials will be off loaded and held until use, at each stage of the project, in a month to month description throughout the project. Where are the staging areas for the project?
8. Provide a detailed description of security that will be on site throughout the project until completion, including where guard stations will be and whether this will be provided 24/ 7/ 365.
9. Provide a detailed description and / or sketch to show what the sidewalk shed, and how all related scaffolding will look, and provide the type of lighting to be used as per NYC building codes, to illuminate the sidewalk. For example, describe or illustrate in a drawing how much of the sidewalks around the site at 80 Center street will be completely covered by a structure and describe the materials used to create this structure, be sure to include all four streets surrounding 80 Center St.
10. On January 9th 2013 seven people were injured when a 300 ft. tall crane crashed down on them in Queens. On May 31 2016 ten people were injured when another crane fell to the ground, and in February 2016 a man was killed when a crane fell on him as he walked in the street below on nearby Hudson Street only blocks from the 80 Center St. jail site. In that instance, water and gas lines were ruptured. On November 23rd in 2016 two workers were killed when a heavy beam being lifted by a crane broke loose and fell on them.
11. Provide a detailed description of the types of construction cranes that will be used throughout the process of demolition and construction of the jail at 80 Center St. Be specific about the crane's size, weight and height, and it's purpose on the job site, including the model number and manufacturer of the crane as to be specified on a job of this size and height.
12. Provide an exact location for each type of crane, the approximate "footprint" of each crane, and where it will be located in the street on each of the four streets surrounding The Lefkowitz Building, making note of the construction time line and when the crane will first appear at the jobsite, and when it will finally leave the job site. Provide this information for each crane to be used at this job site.
13. If a crane is to be affixed to the building at any point during the project, indicate exactly where, how tall, and the period of time the crane will be affixed in any one location for the duration of the project until completion.
14. Provide a diagram showing the route that each crane will take on their way to, and leaving the jobsite at 80 Center St. and the time of day each crane will be in transit to and from its "home" location. If a crane is delivered in pieces, describe how many trips it will require to transport the entire crane, and the routes these trucks will take to deliver each crane.
15. Provide all emergency plans in the event of a crane collapse or related catastrophic event related to the lifting of heavy materials in proximity to one of the most heavily utilized public parks in the five boroughs, Columbus Park. What is the plan if a crane or materials fall in or near the park? Are there mitigations that the City plans to provide to protect the park and park goers from falling cranes or materials? If so what are they? What assurances are provided that zero incidents will happen throughout the demolition and construction of the jail at 80 Center St.?

16. Provide any and all construction on streets and sidewalks that is to occur concurrent to the demolition and construction to take place at 80 Center street in all directions in a one mile radius. This includes water, sewer cables and utilities.
17. Given the age of the building at 80 Center St. aka the Lefkowitz Building describe in detail the procedures involved in testing every square foot of the building from the very bottom of the basement floor to the roof top for toxic materials such as but not limited to asbestos and lead. Include the period of time required to test the entire building.
18. Even small amounts of airborne lead dust can lead to permanent damage in the developing brains of children. Minute amounts of airborne asbestos fiber ingested or inhaled by humans can, and often, leads to cancer.
19. Describe in detail the procedures this demolition process will utilize to eliminate the danger of ANY toxic materials becoming an airborne threat to construction workers on the site, residents, park goers, athletes and most of all children using the neighboring Columbus Park, and residing in the buildings in a one mile radius from the project site in all directions.
20. Describe what agency or agencies will regulate the process of asbestos and lead abatement according to City, State and Federal laws, and describe how the public will be informed about testing and abatement throughout the demolition process and beyond.
21. In particular outline precisely what tests will be done throughout the entirety of Columbus Park, the frequency of these tests and the standards for these tests for ANY toxic airborne particulates such as asbestos particles, and or lead dust, and particulates from car, truck and heavy equipment engines used at the construction site.
22. Provide a detailed month to month demolition plan including the pre-demolition testing, boring and air quality testing phase to get a base-line measurement, to the actual demolition phase, and finally how the toxic materials will be transported from the site, once they are bagged and readied for removal.
23. Describe in detail the procedure of materials removal from the surfaces in the building, such as floor tiles, pipe insulation etc., and include how these toxic life threatening materials, if found, will be bagged, and safely transported off site. Include the descriptions of the tented areas, whether these tents will extend onto the sidewalk, if so what exits will be used, and where will the refuse removal trucks be located. Describe in detail the washing facilities for each abatement technician that will be utilized if any, and how the waste water from these washing facilities will be collected, handled and disposed of. If no such washing facilities will be used, indicate that no such washing facilities will be used.
24. Provide a detailed description of how the asbestos and / or lead abatement specialist will ensure that the Environmental Protection Agency regulations are followed specifically in the transportation of bagged toxic materials to the waiting trucks, and describe how the trucks will be cleaned prior to leaving the jobsite, so as to not track and / or spread toxic dust to and from

the jobsite and surrounding area within a 1 mile radius. Provide the methods by which water run off from washing toxic materials off the trucks will be collected and moved off site.

25. Provide the Request For Proposals relating to the removal of asbestos, lead and all toxic materials from the job site for the duration of the project until its completion at 80 Center St.

26. Provide details and examples of proof that all surfaces in the proposed 1.5 million sq. ft. of the new building at 80 Center street comply with the DEP Lead Safe laws and show examples of proof that all asbestos removal has been completed and that the method of removal has complied with all City, State and Federal laws. Provide the methods by which DoC will make public these notices.

Task 18. Alternatives

The scoping document considers only the proposed action and the No Action alternative. Reflecting our concern with the flawed approach of the planning process, and specifically, its lack of community engagement and the failure of the proposed action to successfully integrate into the affected communities by ignoring the most optimal distribution of detainees within the five boroughs, we ask that the assessment scope be expanded to consider multiple jail sites within each of the boroughs slated by the proposed action for a new jail and a new jail on Staten Island.

We appreciate a thorough consideration given to the above comments in the draft EIS.

Respectfully submitted,

Mr. Jan Lee and behalf of The Chinatown Core Block Association
646-751-8621
thechinatowncore@gmail.com



William G. Leung, Chair
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Hong Shing Lee, LMSW
Executive Director

Stephanie Lau, MPA
Assistant Executive Director

Our Mission:

CMP promotes economic self-sufficiency and career advancement. We serve communities of diverse backgrounds, with a strong track record in supporting the Asian immigrant population

October 26th 2018

Mr. Howard Fiedler
NYC Dept. of Correction
75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370

Re: Manhattan Borough Based Jail at 80 Centre Street

Dear Mr. Fiedler,

In addressing the City of New York's proposed Justice Reform and closing down of Rikers Island toward a Borough-Based Jail System, CMP hereby submits on record our opinion.

CMP is a non-for-profit, community based organization serving New York's Asian immigrant community since 1972. We promote economic self-sufficiency and career advancement through upgrading our program participants' employability, training and placing them in jobs, and assisting aspiring entrepreneurs to startup or expand micro-enterprises. We operate a New York State Education Department accredited career school, and also run one of the community's largest Chinese language schools.

CMP works directly with members of the immediate community. They are residents, workers, and business people whose everyday lives will be impacted by the proposed jail site.

As a member of New York City's community at large, we recognize the ongoing problems at Rikers Island, but also realize that the condition at Rikers Island only reflects part of the problem in the overall criminal justice system.

We support criminal justice reform towards a more just and humane system, but do not believe the solution to be merely relocating the practice of injustice from one geographic area to another. We believe justice reform must begin from reforming the practice itself, above switching jail locations or modernizing jail facilities.

Without a thorough community engagement process, we failed to see the City's plan towards a comprehensive effort to overhaul the criminal justice system. As a result, we do not see the connection between Borough Based Jail and reforming the practice of injustice, or the reassurance of reducing and maintaining jail population at or below 5,000 citywide. CMP therefore states its opposition toward choosing 80 Centre Street as a jail site by focusing on objective concerns that affect community lives. We identify barriers toward choosing 80 Centre Street as a new jail site, but at the same time seek constructive, rational solutions towards removing those barriers. We urge the City to consider alternate site, but an alternative location, wherever it might be,



must also be free of these or similar barriers that are detrimental to the host and neighboring communities.

Ahead of addressing the social-economic-environmental barriers, our chief concern is that the site selection and scoping process were rush, non-transparent, and lack community input - There is no sensible reason for an aggressive timeline except for a perceived attempt to “pull a fast one” over the communities affected. The lack of proper process causes strong emotional reaction from the community, generates distrust, speculations, and misinformation, and deprives the community and the City opportunities to engage in rational dialogues

- We urge the City to reset the clock, properly engage the community, dispel rumors and half-truths, and address all reasonable concerns expressed by the community

Because of the process lacks community engagement and input, legitimate concerns from the community about the effects of the proposed jail site on quality of life, noise, traffic, economic impact, and property value were not being duly addressed. The community needs to be reassured of its own well-being before an appeal can be made about the greater good of criminal justice reform.

- We urge the City to listen to the community and offer concrete solutions to their concerns. In sections below, CMP offers a non-exhaustive list of suggested solutions that the City could begin to explore with the goal to remove these barriers in the discussion of the City’s proposal. We hope this will turn community uproar into constructive dialogues and reach a mutually satisfied conclusion

Traffic & Parking

- Reduce the footprint of the new jail. Expand Worth Street to ease traffic flow
- Convert the section of Centre Street between Worth Street and Canal Street to no-parking, no-standing zone and keep the area clear of parked, double parked, and idling DOC vehicles to ease traffic flow
- Expand the planned parking facility to accommodate DOC vehicles that are no longer allowed to park on Centre Street
- In addition, further expand planned parking facility to accommodate a public access municipal parking that the community has been desperately seeking since the close down of the Police Plaza Municipal Parking after 9/11

Economic Impact & Property Value



-
- Offer tax relief to area property and business owners
 - Provide additional tax incentive and favorable capital loans to stimulate property improvement and increase property value
 - Provide additional tax incentive and favorable startup financing for business owners to stimulate business and economic growth in the community
 - Support and fund programs to stimulate tourism, which is one of the economic backbones of the community

Quality of Life

- Ensure environmental friendliness in the structural design of the new jail facility to allow unobstructed sunlight to Columbus Park, and to mitigate noise from a densely populated new tower with 1,500 detainees
- Support and fund arts and cultural programs to enrich community life and further tourist interests
- Designate 125 White Street for affordable housing, performing art and exhibition center, as well as commercial space to improve community quality of life and further attract tourism
- Hire Local – Buy Local! Special workforce readiness programs as well as hiring and purchasing incentives/mandates for contractors, vendors, professional offices, and City agencies to make the new facility a lifeline, not a life-threat, to the community

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Hong Shing Lee', written in a cursive style.

Hong Shing Lee
Executive Director



CHINESE
PROGRESSIVE
ASSOCIATION

230 Grand Street - Suite 504 New York, New York 10013 212-274-1891 cpanyc@cpanyc.org

**** Submitted VIA email to: BoroughPlan@DOC.NYC.GOV ****

October 29, 2018

Mr. Howard Fiedler
NYC Department of Corrections
75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370

Re: Public Comment on Draft Scope of Work on CEQR No. 18DOC001Y

Dear Mr. Fiedler:

We are submitting comment regarding **Draft Scope of Work on CEQR No. 18DOC001Y**. In addition, we have endorsed a letter submitted by the Asian American Federation on behalf of 13 social service agencies.

The Chinese Progressive Association serves those who live and work in Chinatown and the Lower East Side. Our serve new immigrants with programs such as English classes, citizenship classes, legal assistance, information on how to navigate and access health, education, and employment resources. We help also eligible immigrants become new citizens and become more civically engaged by registering to vote

While we are fully supportive of closing Rikers Island, but we are concerned about the following issues:

- The proposal to have the borough based jail plan go through 4 simultaneous ULURPS. We think this is extremely ambitious. The issues, communities, and impacts of each location is unique and one size does not fit all. The attention required for location will not be given
 - There should be a separate ULURP for each location.
- The Lippman Commission states that less current jail population of 9110 (as of Feb 2018) could be reduced to less than 5000 through the implementation of a number of policies including state level bail reform. While the borough based jail plan has a projection of

how the jail population could be reduced to 7000 in 5 years, it does not have enough specifics about how it would be reduced to below 5000 people. The successful implementation of the Mayor's criminal justice reform agenda will require at least multiple agencies and two levels of government.

- How does the borough based jail plan take this into account?
- The Lippman Commission also recommends 5 borough based jails. The draft scope of work includes 4 borough based jails.
 - How was the number of borough based jails decided, and why 4 (since there are 5 boroughs)?
- We are concerned by the lack of community engagement in this project. Much has already been said about input and engagement regarding the proposed location of a jail 80 Center St and the impacts of a jail at that location so we will not discuss that here. However, we will speak to the proposed **community facility** at 80 Centre Street, the same building where the proposed jail is to be located. We have seen little community engagement regarding this part of the project.
 - There should be a robust community engagement process using multiple methods with multiple stakeholders to determine what such a community facility would look like. Another question would be, since this would be in the same building as the jail, what entity or agency would have authority over or own this community facility.
- The draft scope of work states that the redevelopment of 80 Centre Street as part of the proposed project would allow for potential closure/ reuse/ or redevelopment of the North Tower of the Manhattan Detention Complex (124 White Street) and that the future of the North Tower has not yet been determined.
 - We believe the future of the North Tower is dependent and interconnected with the plan for 80 Center Street plan. The entire Manhattan Detention Complex should be part of this review.
 - There should also be a robust community engagement process related to the plans for the Manhattan Detention Complex

If there are any questions, I may be reached at mLee@cpanyc.org

Sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Mae Lee', is centered within a light gray rectangular box.

Mae Lee
Executive Director

LOWER EAST SIDE POWER PARTNERSHIP

Closing of Rikers Island-Manhattan Detention Center

Location

The Plan is for the Manhattan Detention Center to be located at 80 Centre Street between Worth and Hogan Place. The M22 bus from Grand St to Vesey St meets a lot of traffic congestion on Worth St. This has been the site of traffic congestion for many years. Presently there is also a lot of traffic congestion when the bus turns from Worth Street onto Centre St and from Centre St to Leonard Street possibly due to construction on Worth Street between Centre and Lafayette.

Has this traffic congestion been reviewed when considering this site? Have other sites been considered?

LESPP advocates for consideration of other locations best for the facility and surrounding community.

Community

According to Figure 12 there is a Community section planned for the Manhattan Detention Site. The community engagement for this should be extended after a location is determined.

GED and Job Training Programs for all ages.

Prevention Programs for middle and high school students in Manhattan should be considered. Collaboration with the New York City Board of Education can be considered.

Intergeneration Health & Wellness Services including technology education can be considered.

What is the timeline for community engagement for the proposed community portion of the building? What is the process for community engagement for the proposed community portion of the Manhattan Detention Center?

What community programs have been considered?

LESPP advocates for a portion of any revenues generated by utilization of land on Rikers Island be used to fund Community Programming.

LESPP advocates for best practices and services wherever the facility is located.

Therapeutic Programming & Services

Ongoing services for at least 18 months after release from the Manhattan Detention Center addressing Addiction, Mental Health, Life Skills, Education, training, job placement, affordable housing, healthcare and family.t etc. should be considered. Our understanding is there are presently centralized services on Rikers Island i.e. medical, Methadone Maintenance. How will centralized services provided on Rikers Island be provided at the four borough-based Detention Centers?

Are there plans to increase funding to programs that provide services i.e. Fortune Society, Greenhope Services for Women, Osborne Association and Women's Prison Association, etc. What evidence-based programs are planned?

What improvements in staffing patterns are being implemented at the Manhattan Detention Site? What is the improvement in staff to detainee ratios? Supervisor to staff ratios?

Is there plans for an extended discharge planning site for assessments, referrals and ongoing counseling for people released from the Manhattan Detention Center?

LESPP advocates for a portion of any revenues generated by utilization of land on Rikers Island be used to fund ongoing Therapeutic Programming and Services.

Oversight

A Community Advisory Board that meets regularly which includes representatives of: residents, elected official, Community Boards 1 & 3, criminal justice programs, criminal justice associations can be considered.

Is placement of cameras being reviewed? Will there be independent auditors to review all tapes for health and safety?

Visit us on Facebook:LESPowerPartnership Email: lespowerpartnership@gmail.com

**Boerum Court Owners, Inc.
96 Schermerhorn Street
Brooklyn, New York 11201**

Via Email

October 29, 2018

boroughplan@doc.nyc.gov

Howard Fiedler
75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370

To whom it may concern:

I am a longstanding member of the Boerum Court Owners, Inc. Board of Directors (and its immediate past President). I am writing this letter on behalf of the Board, and the residents of the building, located at 96 Schermerhorn Street, less than one block away from the Brooklyn House of Detention.

The sole purpose of this letter is to address the plan to build an enormous detention facility on the site of the current Brooklyn House of Detention – the “Proposed New Facility”, not the larger issues of criminal justice reform and related matters. On those issues, and others, we share the views of the Coalition Position Statement endorsed by the Brooklyn Heights Association.

Our view is that:

The residential communities that will be most affected by the Proposed New Facility have not been sufficiently involved in the planning process that led up to the decision to build the Proposed New Facility in our neighborhood. We strongly urge that the Environmental Impact Study not be conducted until the planning process be restarted to adequately consider the concerns of the residential communities surrounding the Proposed New Facility. All options should be on the table as alternatives to the massive size of the Proposed New Facility – including smaller facilities located throughout all five boroughs. We believe that there are many reasons for having smaller facilities, rather than four enormous ones, and they are well articulated in the Coalition Position Statement.

As for the Scope of the Environmental Impact Study, we believe it is essential that it consider the following:

- The total number of employees and others working full or part-time in the Proposed New Facility, plus anticipated visitors. This will have an enormous impact on public transportation, parking, subway crowding, sidewalk crowding, etc.

Comments by Boerum Court Owners, Inc.
October 29, 2018
Page Two

- The impact on the sewer and water infrastructure in the area. Our building often experiences flooding in the sub-basement when there are heavy rains. Given the changing climate we can expect more, not less, rainfall, and it is essential that the EIS take into account the age and condition of the water mains and other pipes in the area, including basic drainage as well as storm sewers.
- The impact on wind patterns and intensity of the Proposed New Building. As a result of the Brooklyn Law School dormitory on State Street directly behind 96 Schermerhorn Street, we have seen significant changes in wind patterns and intensity, leading to significantly more wear and tear on 96 Schermerhorn Street's façade, including increased water intrusion.
- In conducting the study, it is essential that not just the current conditions in the neighborhood be taken into account, but also the impact of other new projects under development or the plans for which are being reviewed by city agencies - including the enormous new high-rises currently under construction or to begin being constructed shortly. They are all near the Proposed New Building – we strongly urge that the geographic scope of the EIS be sufficient to consider the impact of those other developments as it considers the impact of the Proposed New Building.

It goes without saying, but we will say it anyway- the size of the Proposed New Building is grossly disproportionate to the neighborhood from a number of perspectives – Floor Area Ratio, density, height, etc. We urge a halt in the planning process.

Sincerely,

Michael S. Levine, on behalf of Boerum Court Owners, Inc.

October 29, 2018

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MAS Comments on the Draft Scope of Work for a Borough-Based Jail System in New York City, CEQR No. 18DOC001Y

The Municipal Art Society of New York (MAS) believes the New York City Department of Correction's plan to develop four new borough-based jails is a pivotal step towards improving detention conditions in New York City. This will allow for the closure of the Rikers Island Correctional Facility (Rikers Island) and bring detainees closer to courthouses, as well as their families. However, the proposal raises a number of questions about public engagement, the site-selection process, and the impacts these facilities will have on neighborhoods.

Jail System Reform

MAS supports the closure of Rikers Island, which has a notorious history of unsafe conditions. The smaller, borough-based facilities, featuring community space and improved layouts enabling effective supervision, will likely help reduce recidivism and ease the reentry of inmates. However, while the borough-based jails are focused on resolving some of the issues that have plagued Rikers Island, MAS has many concerns about the impacts this proposal will have on the affected neighborhoods in the Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, and Queens.

Site Selection and Alternatives

Considering the sensitive nature of the proposal and the physical scale of the individual facilities, MAS finds the information made available and public engagement efforts by the City to be woefully inadequate. The City has yet to disclose the criteria for how the sites were selected or the alternatives, if any, that were considered. The sites were not disclosed until just before the release of the Draft Scope of Work (DSOW) in August, leaving little time for effective review. Therefore, the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) must include detailed information about the selection process including, but not limited to, the assessment criteria used in identifying sites, alternative sites that were considered, and the rationale for why alternative sites were not advanced. In addition, the DEIS must include details on the timeline for jail construction and the closure of Rikers Island.

Urban Design, Visual Resources, and Neighborhood Character

The four new detention centers will each include 1,510 beds and range in height between 275 to 432 feet. In terms of scale, the facilities range from 1.4 to 1.9 million square feet (sf). They will feature court-related and support services. Given their size, it is expected that these facilities will have significant effects on urban design and neighborhood character. Accordingly, the DEIS urban design and visual impacts evaluations must include detailed design schematics for each facility to show how

each would fit into the surrounding built environment and visual simulations showing how they would appear from various surrounding neighborhood vantage points. Other impact categories are addressed below for each location.

Bronx Jail

The proposed Bronx jail site is currently the New York Police Department's Bronx Tow Pound located at 320 Concord Avenue. In the absence of design details, Figure 1 is a 3D rendering of the proposed facility using available information. As shown, the proposed 1.5-million-square-foot facility would be grossly out of scale with the surrounding area, which is characterized primarily by low-density industrial and residential buildings. At 275 feet tall, the Bronx jail facility would be more than 150 feet taller than all other buildings in the immediate vicinity.

Although proximity to court is part of the City's rationale for the proposal, the Bronx Jail site is approximately 1.5 miles from the Bronx Criminal Court and the Bronx House of Detention on 161st Street. This contradicts the stated goals of decreasing transportation costs and streamlining transfers between jail and courthouses. As such, it is imperative that the DEIS include an evaluation of alternative Bronx sites that are closer to the courts and the rationale for why they were not chosen.

Brooklyn Jail

The proposed Brooklyn jail site is currently the Brooklyn House of Detention, a 14-story, 165,000-sf facility. At 1.4 million sf, the proposed jail would be eight times the size of the existing building. At 430 feet in height, the jail would be out of scale with the buildings in the surrounding area (Figure 2). Although there are buildings of a similar height in Downtown Brooklyn, the proposed jail is on the periphery of the commercial core and adjacent to lower scale residential areas of Boerum Hill. To better fit in the residential context of Boerum Hill, MAS recommends appropriate bulk restrictions and setbacks for this building. The DEIS should include information on where the detainees currently at the Brooklyn House of Detention will be placed during construction of the new jail.

Manhattan Jail

The site for the proposed, 40-story, 1.6-million-sf Manhattan jail is currently the Louis J. Lefkowitz State Office Building, which houses the Manhattan District Attorney's Office and the New York City Marriage Bureau. Built in the 1930s in an Art Deco style, the Lefkowitz Building is eligible for listing on the State and National Register of Historic Places. According to the DSOW, the project would "redevelop the existing office building with a new detention facility." However, there are no specific construction details, or information on how the Lefkowitz Building would be affected (e.g., demolished, repurposed, or otherwise). As such, the DEIS historic resources evaluation needs to include specific details of how the new development will affect the Lefkowitz Building, including all correspondence and coordination with the State Historic Preservation Office and New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. Manhattan Borough President Gale Brewer has indicated that this is not the site agreed upon during project task force discussions, which raises additional questions about the site-selection process. Therefore, we fully expect more information to be released on the selection criteria for this site.

At 432 feet, the building will cast significant shadows on the adjacent Columbus Park during afternoons in the summer. This is particularly important because there are few open space resources in the area for the nearby Two Bridges and Chinatown communities. Therefore, the DEIS must include a robust evaluation of shadow and open space impacts.

Queens Jail

The proposed Queens jail site is currently a parking lot for Queens Borough Hall and the Queens Department of Correction building. The surrounding area is characterized by highways, parks, and low- to mid-rise residential development. The 1.9-million-sf jail would be nearly the equivalent density of two Chrysler Buildings. Moreover, at 310 feet, the building would be one of the tallest in the area. There are only three buildings of comparable height within a quarter-mile radius (Figure 4). Based on these conditions, the DEIS must include detailed evaluations of the proposed facility's impacts on urban design, visual resources, and neighborhood character.

Other Environmental Concerns

All of the facilities are expected to generate additional traffic. This is of particular importance for the Manhattan and Brooklyn sites that are in heavily congested areas. Accordingly, we expect the DEIS to evaluate traffic impacts in these areas and include specific mitigation measures if adverse impacts are identified. As a matter of course, the DEIS must include specific mitigation measures for any environmental category with adverse impacts. Furthermore, the enormous scale of the proposed facilities raises issues regarding energy demand, water use, and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. We urge the City to seek LEED™ certification or an equivalent standard for the new facilities, particularly with regard to heating and cooling systems, water reduction and reuse, and GHG emissions.

Conclusion

MAS believes closing the Rikers Island Correctional Facility and opening borough-based jails will help address some of the detention issues that have beset New York City. However, the City has been remiss in disclosing details about the site selection process and alternatives explored. The City must engage in extensive community outreach regarding site configuration and the design/build process before advancing the project through the approval process. The public must have more input into the future development of their neighborhoods.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this critical matter.

Figure 1. Proposed Bronx Facility



Figure 2. Proposed Brooklyn Facility



Figure 3. Proposed Manhattan Facility



Figure 4. Proposed Queens Facility



Concord Avenue Home Owners

October 29, 2018

Mr. Howard Fiedler
NYC Department of Corrections
75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370

Re: Comments on the Draft Scope of Work for the New York City Borough Based Jail System – DEIS CEQR No. 18DOCOO1Y

Dear Mr. Fiedler:

This letter serves as the comments on the draft scope by the homeowners that live on concord avenue directly across from the proposed prison project at 320 Concord Avenue. On behalf of all of the homeowners, we are vehemently oppose to the jail being sited at 320 Concord Avenue on the basis of the following:

- The lack of transparency and the failure to include the impacted homeowners directly across from the proposed project site and the surrounding community prior to making the decision where to site the prison. The lack of community engagement by Mayor DeBlasio regarding a project of this scale and magnitude is tantamount to gross disrespect and negligence.
- The City's approach is both reckless and dangerous given the multitude of unanswered questions and unsupportive assumptions, including the enormous public investment that will be undertaken to building this prison complex.
- The siting of this prison will have an adverse financial impact on the Concord Avenue Homeowners and the surrounding community for decades to come. Our property values is an issue that our residents are already struggling with given the current oversaturation of shelters and drug rehab programs in the immediate surroundings.
- The Concord Avenue Homeowners will not be able to secure bank loans to rehabilitate their homes or sell their properties.
- The siting of this prison will cause serious environmental, air quality, human and vehicle traffic issues on a 24 hour basis. Our homeowners currently have quiet enjoyment of our homes.

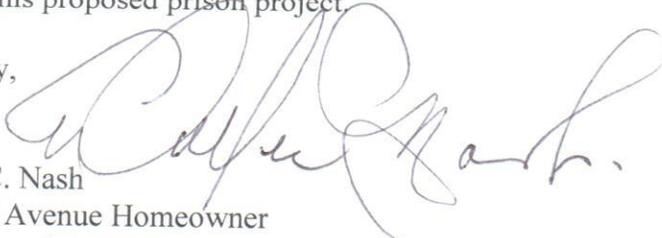
- The current plan has not addressed how Mayor DeBlasio will provide for additional law enforcement and additional policing to reduce drug trafficking, address gang violence and ensure public safety. This neighborhood is in the midst of a heroin-opioid crisis that is currently not being addressed by the Mayor's office. The 40th Precinct has not received the resources that is needed to adequately police this community's problems. Releasing detainees into this community will cause irreparable harm that the neighborhood will never recuperate from.
- The plan also proposes to release prisoners, including persons with mental health issues and sex offender issues into the community 24 hours daily. This plan in its present form is dangerous and places our families at risk. The City must provide a plan to ensure our safety. The plan must also include how the City of New York is going to protect our financial interest in our homes.

In accordance with the Lippman report, why is this prison not being sited near the courthouse? We resoundingly reject this prison as do other communities throughout the City of New York. The one size fits all approach dangerously will destabilize this community and undermines the City's own goals for a fairer, smaller, safer and more humane criminal justice plan. We strongly believe that moving the prison from Riker's Island and placing it in Mott Haven does not guarantee criminal reform. It will however, ensure that this neighborhood will remain entrenched in poverty, crime, gang violence and the distribution of drugs forever.

We also have substantial "fair share" issues as an inordinate number of homeless shelters, drug rehab clinics and a prison seven blocks are already sited within blocks from the proposed prison site. All of these facilities already have an enormous negative impact on our community's quality of life, public safety and the education that children receive.

For all of the aforementioned stated reasons, We, the Concord Avenue Homeowners, strongly oppose this proposed prison project.

Sincerely,



Walter C. Nash
Concord Avenue Homeowner
327 Concord Avenue . Bronx . NY 10454
Email: mellow4uonly@aol.com

cc: Bronx Borough President, Ruben Diaz Jr.
City Councilwoman Diana Ayala
Councilman Ray Salamanca

Not One More Block

notonemoreblock@protonmail.com

"Howard Fiedler

75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160,

East Elmhurst, NY 11370

Dear Mr. Fiedler,

If The City of New York dares to start building these labyrinths of torture it will have declared war on its' own citizens! You and all the corrupt politicians will be declared illegitimate and the government null and void!! It is a serious mistake on the City's part and the millions of dollars should be used to build FREE PUBLIC HOUSING for the over 60,000 homeless in New York City!!!

You and the City of New York are playing with fire! People are angry and we are organizing and you and the rest of the people that do not even pass for representing any type of democracy, will fall!!!

Prisons are slave ships on dry land. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO CONTINUE TO VIOLATE OUR HUMAN RIGHTS!!

NOT ONE MORE PRISON! NOT ONE MORE LUXURY BUILDING! NOT ONE MORE BLOCK!

Sent with ProtonMail <<https://protonmail.com>> Secure Email.

"



DIEGO BEEKMAN MUTUAL HOUSING ASSOCIATION, HDFC

October 29, 2018

Mr. Howard Fiedler
NYC Department of Corrections
75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370

Re: Public Testimony on Draft Scope for DEIS CEQR No.18DOC001NY, Borough Based Jail

Dear Mr. Fiedler:

Outlined below is my testimony that was given at the EIS hearing that took place on Wednesday, October 3, 2018 at the 851 Grand Concourse court house. I have also attached evidence of 3,053 signatures that have been collected to date from the community in support of the Diego Beekman Neighborhood Development plan and in opposition to the jail.

Testimony of Arline Parks – Mott Haven jail public hearing

Thank you for the opportunity to speak tonight—although this hearing should not be the only one on such an important subject. And it should be in the affected community, not miles away from the site in question, so that regular people with jobs and families that live in the impacted location can more easily attend on a Wednesday evening. Having the site at this location is disrespectful and continues to disenfranchise the impacted community.

I am here to speak tonight because this jail would shamefully create more inequality in this community by unfairly burdening a lower-income community of color. This project would ensure that this neighborhood would remain entrenched in crime, poverty, drugs and gun violence forever. For decades this lower-income community has been saddled with an unequal share of the City's burdens – garbage transfer stations, industrial facilities, sewage treatment plants, homeless shelters and drug rehab programs. Children in this neighborhood cannot come out and play because of drug trafficking, gang shootings and unsafe issues. Residents in this neighborhood have suffered from the loss of life of far too many of their family members.

This project will keep a community on the brink of a major turnaround – a community that has fought and clawed to beat back serious crime and drug problems – from finally becoming vital, safe and an economically thriving community it is poised to be.

QUALITY AFFORDABLE HOUSING

298 CYPRESS AVENUE, BRONX, NEW YORK 10454
TELEPHONE 718-292-9222

Instead of a jail on this site, we have asked for mixed income affordable housing, light manufacturing facilities, and retail to be developed. In fact, we have a plan supported by elected officials and thousands of residents that's ready to go. Under separate cover, I will submit petitions that have been signed by three thousand, fifty three (3,050) residents in support of our plan.

Instead of shipping criminals and drug addicts in to our community daily on a mass scale, how about the City of New York approving our plan? How about funding for better schools and safer streets? And it's not just our community that thinks this jail is a terrible idea. In siting the facility in Mott Haven, the City openly opposed the advice of criminal justice experts—including its own Lippmann Commission, which specifically said jails should not be sited in residential areas.

And that's not all. There are perfectly good sites for this jail right next to the courthouse that has been identified by experts and endorsed by the Borough President, the chair of the City Council's Land Use Committee and other elected officials.

So why did Mayor de Blasio pick the tow pound site? For the same reason every other mayor has burdened this neighborhood, a low-income community of color with something no other community wanted: because he doesn't think we're important. He doesn't we have the resource or the will to fight back.

Well guess what? We're here to tell Mayor de Blasio and Council Member Ayala: we will not stand idly by while you burden another lower-income community of color and spread the inequality we've fought so hard to stop.

We will show up to hearings about it even though for some reason they're outside of the neighborhood where you're trying to put the jail. We will show up at the City Council. We will show up at City Hall. You'd better believe we will show up at the ballot box to vote Councilwoman Diana Ayala out!

We will not let another absentee mayor and another weak Council Member sell us out. We have come way too far. In conclusion, I oppose the jail in Mott Haven at 320 Concord Avenue. Thank you!

This represents my public testimony its entirety.

Sincerely,

Arline Parks
Vice Chair & CEO

burkepistone@aol.com

burkepistone@aol.com

"Mr. Harold Fiedler
75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370

Re: CEQR No. 18DOC001Y

Dear Mr. Fiedler:

On August 15, 2018 the mayor announced a pharaonic plan for four mega-jails, one in each borough but Staten island. The Queens jail is proposed to be built in Kew Gardens behind the court house and Borough Hall. This plan came as a complete surprise to the Kew Gardens, Briarwood and Forest Hills communities around the proposed site since no one from the Department of Correction, the mayor's office or any other city agency had consulted us. On September 21 representatives from the mayor's office, including from the Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice, and the architectural firm responsible for the proposed building plans met with various representatives of the affected communities. At that meeting they admitted that this was the first time they met with any community group in Queens. When pressed they didn't know if they had met with any community group in any of the other boroughs.

Notwithstanding these admissions, on September 24 the Deputy Director of the Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice went before the City Planning Commission and stated that there had been a "" significant amount of community and neighborhood engagements"". This was a lie; there is no other word. I have subsequently learned from community organizations in Manhattan, the Bronx and Brooklyn that there were no ""community and neighborhood engagements"" in their communities. At the September 21 meeting we asked the mayor's representatives what the study area was and they said 400 feet around the site. That is pitifully small; it barely gets you across Queens Boulevard. However it is consistent with the ignorance shown at that meeting over the conditions in Kew Gardens that would only be aggravated and made worse by this building.

The Kew Gardens subway station operates at over capacity. The E and F trains are consistently among the most delayed, overcrowded trains in the system, The Q60 and Q10 busses are over capacity and at rush hour they are often unable to use the bus stops because of cabs and other traffic encroaching. This means they stop in the traffic lane further jamming the traffic on Queens Boulevard. During the evening rush hour lines from the subway stretch around the block and into the street as people try to board the Q10 and Q60 busses. This is further aggravated by traffic coming from or going to the Jackie Robinson Parkway, the Grand Central Parkway, the Van Wyck Expressway and Union Turnpike.

This will be further aggravated by the addition of 300, or 400 or 500 (the numbers seem to vary) prison support personnel arriving and departing three times a day. The final insult is that the Queens jail is being proposed as the trauma center for the other prisons which will add ambulance traffic at all hours of the day to an already overburdened neighborhood.

The real elephant in the room though is the financing. To call the discussion of financing ""sketchy"" is to give it more detail than it has. The figure of 10 billion dollars has been mentioned (infrequently) in some publications. This does not take into account interest and other debt service on the municipal bonds that are the most likely source of funding. This could total 30 billion dollars by the time all is done. That is a lot of money for a penal reform that is based on hope and desire. There seems to have been no thought of spending a fraction of that money on renovating Rikers. Instead it will be spent on a notion of penal reform that has never been tested in this kind of environment or with high rises.

The only solution is to halt the process of certification now and start over with real meaningful community input. There should be meetings held with Community Board 9 and the various civic associations in Kew Gardens, Briarwood and Forest Hills. There should be ""community and neighborhood engagements"" with the real communities and neighborhoods and not, as I suspect, only with people from various mayoral agencies talking only to themselves. It should include a study that looks seriously at renovating Rikers to do at Rikers what is proposed for four scattered locations. This is something the Lippman Commission never bothered with since it went into its study with its conclusion already determined.

Start this process over and do it right this time.

Very truly yours,

Dominick Pistone, President
Kew Gardens Civic Association

"

October 29, 2018

Howard Fiedler
75-20 Astoria Boulevard Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370
via email:boroughplan@doc.nyc.gov

re. Comments on the Draft Scope of Work for the New York City Borough-Based Jail System CEQR no. 18DOC001Y

Dear Mr. Fiedler:

My name is Justin Pollock and I am the board president at the Smith Condominium. Our building is situated directly across the street from the Brooklyn Detention Complex.

We object to the process initiated by the city. The city, through its agent, Perkins Eastman has failed to fulfill its contracted directive prior to beginning this scoping process. The RFP released in 2017 by OMB along with DoC, MOCJ and DDC was to hire a contractor to study alternatives to the Rikers Island Complex. Perkins Eastman was hired to study the possibility of expanding the Brooklyn Detention Complex along with identifying other alternatives for a Brooklyn borough jail. They were to present their findings along with budgets and three design alternatives to the city by the end of the 2018 calendar year. None of these things has been done to date. This analysis was all to be done prior to starting any land use process.

As Perkins Eastman is in clear violation of their contracted terms, this scope of work should be deemed illegitimate and rejected.

In the absence of the scope being withdrawn or rejected, we submit the following comments on the draft scope of work.

Project Description

The scope of the proposed draft EIS considers the construction of new jails in Brooklyn, the Bronx, Manhattan and Queens, and compares its environmental impacts to the No Action condition in which no new jails would be built and their sites would remain in their existing condition. The Scoping Document indicates that the proposed project is guided by the principle of “neighborhood integration,” which includes promoting safety and security, designing dignified environments, leveraging community assets, and providing added value and benefits to the surrounding neighborhoods.”

In the absence of real engagement with the communities in which the new jails would be situated, and a proposed action based on building four jails of equal size, which represents a one-size-fits-all approach, the proposed project violates the basic tenet of seeking to best integrate with the neighborhoods in which the new jails would be located.

In particular, the Draft EIS should address the current and historical distribution of detainees among the five boroughs, and the rationale for creating four new jails of identical size. The EIS should explain why DoC is not considering other alternatives for the number, size and placement of new jails and expanding the environmental analysis to include other actions than the proposed action and No Action condition.

The proposed action is based on the assumption that detainees need to be close to Central Booking Courts at 120 Schermerhorn. The study should detail the number of trips a detainee is required to appear at 120 Schermerhorn Central Booking. In addition, the study should detail the frequency that detainees must be transported to the Brooklyn Supreme Court or other courts not adjacent to the detention facility.

The EIS should clearly identify the expected number of detainees that must remain close to the court system and compare that number to those who have already been tried/convicted along with other non-pretrial detainees ; the number of detainees with special needs and/or mental illnesses; and the number of detainees whose principal residence is on Staten Island.

The EIS should specifically explain why the proposed action did not consider locating a second jail within each of the four boroughs to house detainees that have already been convicted or are not pre-trial detainees and do not have to be adjacent to court facilities.

The EIS should explain why the proposed plan does not provide for housing detainees that originate in Staten Island in a new jail facility adjacent to that borough's courthouse, and how that failure does not undermine the stated goals of the proposed plan.

The EIS should explain what steps, if any, will be taken under the proposed action to identify and divert persons with mental illnesses from the jail system before they are arraigned and address how the City plans to place these persons in more appropriate therapeutic facilities. The EIS should identify the location and capacity of these therapeutic facilities.

The proposed action needs to justify the assumptions behind creating a detention system that only holds 5,000 detainees. What are the statistics that show a 5,000 detainee detention system is feasible in the near and long term future including population increases and possible changes to enforcement, arrests, and sentencing.

Impacts to Land Use, Zoning and Public Policy

The proposed action involves a 1.4 million SF jail in Brooklyn with an FAR of 20 or more. The 2004 Downtown Brooklyn Special District Plan capped FAR at 12 and the current Brooklyn Detention Center has an FAR of 3.5 on a site that would presently allow an FAR of 6.5 for facility use.

Given the tremendous density of the proposed new Brooklyn jail facility, the EIS should evaluate the dramatic change to the City's existing zoning policy, and specifically, explain why no provision is made in the proposed action for transitional zoning alongside the adjacent low-rise residential communities.

The EIS should further evaluate alternatives to reduce the density of the proposed new jail on the selected site by other actions, including but not limited to, further reductions in the city's jail population, diverting persons with mental illnesses from being incarcerated, moving detainees that do not have to be housed near courthouses to jails in other locations, and building more than four new jails.

The project is also within ¼ mile of the Boerum Hill and Cobble Hill, communities whose scale is protected by historic district designation and, in the case of Cobble Hill, by a 50-foot height restriction. The EIS should evaluate the impact of a building that will rise to more than 430 feet on the character of these adjacent low-rise, historic neighborhoods.

We believe that the ¼-mile radius is inadequate and is intentionally set to treat this project in isolation from other nearby developments.

In particular, the EIS should evaluate the proposed project in terms of its cumulative impact on traffic congestion, municipal infrastructure (water, sewer, police, fire, sanitation, etc.) with the redevelopment of the former Long Island College Hospital site one block outside the ¼-mile study area and with the City's plan to engage in a multi-year reconstruction of the Brooklyn Queens Expressway between Atlantic Avenue and Sands Street that may displace thousands of vehicles onto the streets immediately adjacent to the Brooklyn Detention Center. The EIS should address the specific measures the City will undertake during the construction of the new jail and during its operation to mitigate these impacts, and what specific investments the City will take to accomplish those mitigation measures.

The proposed action provides for mental health services, health care, job training, education and other social services within the Brooklyn jail. The scope does not currently take into account these added services, the number of employees required to provide those services, and the impact their workforce will have on traffic, parking and air quality within the adjacent communities. The EIS should specifically identify the number of both uniformed DoC employees and non-uniformed staff of all types that are expected to work in the proposed Brooklyn jail, the transportation modes by which

they are expected to reach this facility, the impact on the capacity of the transportation system, and on other environmental factors.

Given our objection to the one-size-fits-all approach of the proposed action, and to the failure by DoC to consider other alternatives to the No Action condition, we ask DoC to evaluate the proposed action in terms of whether it fairly allocates detainees within the system to each of the boroughs and the standard that the City uses to assess that fairness.

Impacts to Socio-Economic Conditions

The proposed action includes the addition of 277 accessory parking spaces. If these parking spaces are for official DoC vehicles, the study must justify the need for so many official vehicles at a facility that currently has zero. If these accessory parking spaces are for staff personal vehicles, the study must do an economic impact study on the loss of revenue for each of the private parking lots in the study area. The study must also show comparable government buildings in transit rich downtown Brooklyn that offer free personal vehicle parking at taxpayer expense.

The proposed action proposes building a high rise 1510 bed jail facility. A thorough analysis of jail operations throughout the United States and whether jails of this magnitude have been and can be safely operated. There should be specific studies and real world examples of successful comparable detention facilities in the US offering similar programs with a high capacity in such high density.

Impacts to Community facilities and services

The proposed action includes an increase in the number of dwelling units but also the addition of mental health services, health care, job training and other new added community facilities. The scope does not currently take into account these added services and needs to be included in the EIS.

The proposed plan's success is anchored in changing the culture of detention in NYC. The EIS must address the city's lack of current planning for providing proper training/re-training for DoC uniformed and non-uniformed staff. It should detail what steps the city has take to work with the uniformed officers and their collective representatives to bring about culture change and re-training.

Urban Design and Visual Resources.

The proposed action would result in an unprecedented increase in combined FAR, Height and Bulk to Boerum Hill, Downtown Brooklyn and the transitional zone between low-rise Cobble Hill/Boerum Hill and Downtown Brooklyn.

Impacts related to Transportation

The proposed study area is too limited. The area must be expanding to include all the major capital projects in the pipeline happening during construction and afterwards.

The traffic data collection area needs to expand to include intersections on Smith south of Atlantic to, at minimum, the intersection at Bergen St and Atlantic Avenue east of Smith to, at minimum, the intersection at 3rd Avenue.

The traffic study needs to take into account the impact of the other city projects proposed in the area including but not limited to the rebuilding of the BQE and the construction of the BQX streetcar.

The traffic study must include an analysis of transportation between the all courts, precincts, other borough jails, and medical facilities by DoC staff, visitors and detainees.

The traffic study must include an analysis of the feasibility of the proposed loading dock and sally port on State street.

The traffic study must include an analysis of the current precinct intake process and the lack of a modernized procedure in the proposed action's plan.

The traffic study must include an analysis of the proposed action's plan for retail deliveries.

The traffic study must include impacts of retail visitors, increase in jail visitors, the increase in staff related to the new facility services (non-uniformed employees and service providers).

The traffic study must include the proposed action's plan for handling DoC and NYPD official vehicles (not employee parking)

The traffic study must include an analysis of all employees and visitor transportation modes, times and traffic impacts. That needs to include peak visitor times, employee shift start and end times, detainee transfers.

A full separate traffic study analyzing the impact of housing Staten Island detainees in the Brooklyn Detention Complex. Number of detainees, transportation modes and times along with all visitors.

An analysis of any impacts to the existing Citibike station located on State Street between Smith and Boerum Place. Currently there are zero other Citibike stations in the study area. This must look at usage impacts and alternative sites if the proposed action moves forward and cannot incorporate the station into the site.

Impacts to Natural Resources

The current detention center has historically been home to nesting migratory peregrine falcons. According to the state of New York, peregrine falcons are an endangered species. The impact study must do an environmental study to look at the historical number of peregrine falcons who have nested at the site and what plans can be in place to mitigate this loss of nesting during construction. In addition, the study should examine design options for the proposed action which would promote the return of the falcons once construction is completed.

Impacts related to Gas emissions, climate change

The DoC currently runs an extremely inefficient bus fleet. The buses are not environmentally clean or efficient. The impact study must analyze the current fleet and ways to mitigate it's impact by upgrading the entire DoC fleet to fuel efficient/hybrid/clean power. The study should look at all transportation trips by DoC vehicles including court trips to Brooklyn Supreme Court along with trips between borough jails and courts.

The proposed action includes accessory parking for 277 vehicles. This is an addition to the site that currently does not exist. The impact study must look at what increase in gas emissions and the effects on climate change these spaces will cause. With the addition of these spaces, the city is encouraging the use of single occupancy vehicles in a transit rich neighborhood. These impacts to climate change cannot be underestimated.

Impacts related to Noise

The noise analysis must include facility noise caused by multiple outdoor areas on every floor.

Impacts related neighborhood character

The proposed site is zoned an FAR 6.5 for community use. The surrounding large buildings are all built between FAR 7 and 12. The much larger majority of buildings in the area are built at FAR 3 or lower. There is no way to mitigate out a building of such density and size and the impact study must address this.

The combined size, density, bulk and height are unprecedented for all of Brooklyn. No other building in all of Brooklyn has a comparable density, sq footage and height combined. There are buildings with a high FAR. There are buildings with a large sq. footage and there are buildings with considerable height. However, no other building combines them all into such a massive building. It is impossible to understate the

impacts to the neighborhood character when no other Brooklyn neighborhood has had such a building imposed on it.

The analysis must look at the effects of the increase in FAR, the proposed lack of required setbacks and the overall height discrepancies with the neighborhood.

Construction Impacts.

The immediate study area has seen an enormous amount of construction in the last 8-10 years. The study must take these prior projects into consideration and mitigate the impacts of the proposed action with a prohibition on weekend work.

The study must include an analysis of the proposed action's plan for how to deal with Brooklyn Courts' detainee needs during construction (pre-arraignment through trial).

A study of the impacts to the multiple MTA bus stops along Atlantic and Smith St during construction.

A study of alternative sites for the Citibike station located on State between Smith and Boerum Place during construction.

Construction impacts must take into consideration all development projects in the area along with city/state construction projects happen simultaneously. This includes but is not limited to the reconstruction of the BQE, the building of the BQX and the building of Condos at the former LICH site.

A study of the impacts to the state endangered peregrine falcon population that seasonally nests at the current detention facility and ways to mitigate this loss of habitat.

Alternatives.

The city has only proposed an action vs. a no action plan. There has been zero exploration of alternatives that would not cause such a massive impact and create a building that is out of character for the neighborhood. The city must conduct an analysis of the site at 275 Atlantic to determine an appropriate size for a jail facility that will not create such large unmitigated impacts. Alternatives must be identified to satisfy any additional detainee or programming needs.

In 2008, the City proposed an expansion to the Brooklyn Detention Complex to hold roughly 1500 detainees. This facility was only to be approximately 400,000 sq. ft and not be higher than 200ft with an FAR under 7. Why is the City now proposing a facility that is more than 3 times the size of this proposal to house a similar number of detainees?

Additional

The unified scope of work for all 4 proposed Borough jails treats each facility separately. However, the city plans on housing some detainees in different boroughs than where they are arraigned. This impact study is lacking unless there is a separate EIS that studies the impacts of the whole borough jail plan. This study should include a focus on the transportation between each borough jail, the respective courts and medical facilities. It should also study the detainee plan for the seven plus years of construction where the Brooklyn Detention Complex and the South Tower of MDC will be closed.

We appreciate your considering of these comments and concerns with respect to the Brooklyn draft EIS.

Respectfully,

Justin Pollock
Board President The Smith Condominium



DIEGO BEEKMAN MUTUAL HOUSING ASSOCIATION, HDFC

October 26, 2018

Mr. Howard Fiedler
NYC Department of Corrections
75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370

Re: Comments on Draft Scope for DEIS CEQR No. 18DOC001Y, New York City Borough-Based Jail System

Dear Mr. Fiedler:

This letter serves as the comments on the draft scope by the Board of the Diego Beekman Mutual Housing Association, HDFC.

The Draft Scope for the DEIS that includes the proposed detention facility in Mott Haven at 320 Concord Avenue is flawed and requires amendment. The environmental analysis specified fails to consider the extensive impact that this development would have on the community, and does not analyze alternatives that would have a lesser adverse impact. Further, there are fatal flaws in the specified project scope to be analyzed that exclude potential impacts of the proposed action.

The Lippman Commission and criminal justice reform advocates agree that the borough-based jail facilities should be placed as close to the borough's courthouse as possible, to facilitate court procedures and create a "Justice Hub." The tow-pound site in Mott Haven, in addition to presenting logistical and environmental challenges, does not fulfill that central recommendation of the Commission. A second recommendation of the Lippman Commission is that jail facilities should not be placed in residential neighborhoods. The proposed site, with the surrounding residential complexes and the homeowners directly adjacent to the site along Concord Avenue, once again fails to meet that recommendation.

In addition to not being able to address the key recommendations of the Lippman Commission's findings, the proposed site is also the location of a proposed development plan that was formed by residents and leaders of the community over the course of years of extensive work.

Mixed-Used Development Alternative to be Analyzed

The Diego Beekman Neighborhood Development and Revitalization Plan (see Plan at bit.ly/diegobeekman) was formed over the past two years in consultation with community residents, organizations, City agencies, and local elected officials. Along with a series of transformational investments in services and the physical environment, the Plan includes three sites for housing development, a much-needed supermarket, retail space, light manufacturing, and other civic resources. The centerpiece of the plan is a transformational development proposed for the site at 320 Concord Avenue — the location of the proposed jail site. Through meetings with elected officials and public agencies over the last three years, the City of New York is aware of this effort and that it predates the effort to site a jail on this site.

QUALITY AFFORDABLE HOUSING

298 CYPRESS AVENUE, BRONX, NEW YORK 10454
TELEPHONE 718-292-9222

Given the massive benefits for the Mott Haven community, which represents one of the largest concentrations of households living in poverty in New York City, the Diego Beekman Plan for the 320 Concord Avenue site should be analyzed as an alternative in the EIS.

The Housing Program is Not Economically or Technically Feasible

The commercial/residential development proposed in the scoping document is not feasible and is less than an afterthought in the proposed action alternative. To compare it to the Diego Beekman plan is insulting to the amount of thought and care that was put forth by the neighborhood into the components of that plan.

The Diego Beekman Plan contemplated affordable housing available at a mix of income levels, from 30% up to 120% AMI, in order to meet the diverse needs of the community and to create a mixed income community in a neighborhood that already has a great deal of extremely low income housing (for reference, the median AMI for Diego Beekman's 1,200 households is 16% AMI).

The presence of the jail would potentially deter potential buyers, making it unlikely that any moderate income housing could be built at this site. Therefore, only very low or extremely low income housing could be built--under current City term sheets, this would likely be the ELLA program which offers subsidy that can only be practically used for specific building types (referenced further below).

Given this, the project description outlines a mixed-use development that is unbuildable. The proposal leaves only a roughly 100' by 400' sliver of land (roughly 1 acre) on the 4.3-acre tow pound site. The Diego Beekman plan contemplated the residential portion of the site taking up about 2.5 times this amount of land. Given that much smaller sliver of land, only one development type is really feasible - an 8-10 story, 60' wide slab building with a "double-loaded corridor." As a result, there would be no internal open space accessible to residents, no lively public realm able to be created, as was envisioned in the Diego Beekman plan.

However, ignoring the fact that this proposal asserts it is possible to build an attractive development for low-income New Yorkers adjacent to a jail, it would create an unlivable environment for half of the residents. Half of the units in the residential development would face onto the active vehicle circulation & sally port, presumably to be used for freight and transporting inmates in/out of the jail. A "double-loaded" corridor on a 60' wide building of typical affordable housing construction would lead to 50% of the units that face the jail being exposed to the lights, noise and commotion of a 24/7 freight and inmate transport operation. This is clearly an adverse impact that cannot be mitigated.

Given this, only half the contemplated residential units will be able to be created. This will lead to a financially inefficient architectural form that cannot be supported by the economics of the ELLA program or any other current new construction affordable housing programs. A much deeper subsidy would be required to accommodate a building that didn't have any residential windows facing the side with the jail loading area.

The Commercial Program Cannot Benefit the Current Community

The 31,000 sq. ft. of retail proposed will not be viable on this site for anything other than convenience retail. A grocery store, as contemplated in the Diego Beekman plan, will not be viable here given that it has subpar visibility, access to the Bruckner, and many fewer built-in residential customers as contemplated in the Diego Beekman plan. Further, for a commercial center to be viable, a general rule of thumb is that a minimum of 60,000 to 70,000 square feet of space is required to achieve critical mass

and accommodate an anchor store along with specialized retail and services. The retail proposed will likely only serve jail-related users for convenience retail, and will not be additive to the community. Worse, it may attract high-traffic court and jail related uses, such as bail bond uses or legal offices, that would front onto what is currently a quiet residential street.

The Proposed Project Would Harm the Surrounding Community

The jail proposal does not consider the re-opening/re-extension of Wales Ave. effectively keeping this site as a Super-block, and not facilitating the increased circulation and increased opportunity for storefronts.

The jail proposal does not consider the large amount of bedrock on the Bruckner Expressway side of the site. The Diego Beekman Plan accounted for this with efforts to minimize rock excavation. Rock excavation is currently around \$400 per cubic foot. This addition to the cost (and perhaps more importantly), the extensive excavation and blasting that would likely be necessary to accommodate the proposed jail and development at this site would have a large impact on the surrounding residential community.

The jail proposal does not consider rezoning the adjacent homes on Concord Ave. which are an existing non-conforming use. This designation puts a hardship on the owners, who cannot get mortgages or sufficient insurance. The Diego Beekman Plan called for rezoning these houses for residential use. Even if this was included, these homes would be devalued by the massive jail use across the street.

Adverse Financial Impact on the Surrounding Community

It is not clear how the DEIS addresses:

- The devaluation of property values, an issue that community residents are already struggling with given the current oversaturation of shelters and drug rehab programs in the immediate surroundings, as well as the juvenile detention center that already exists in Mott Haven, just seven blocks away from the proposed jail site.
- Issues with respect to acquiring property liability insurance. Many insurance companies have ceased to provide insurance for the affordable housing market due to the large settlements awarded, particularly in Bronx County, which has resulted extraordinarily high insurance premiums. How will the proposed project affect this scenario, given that the community already struggles with this challenge?
- Continued suppression of market rate rents for the area, resulting in Diego Beekman not being able to achieve the rental income necessary to keep pace with expenditures to maintain the housing complex putting at risk the repayment of loans to the City of New York.
- Inability of homeowners to sell their properties; inability to attract families to the neighborhood to lease apartment units and raise their families in the Diego Beekman community.

Analyzing Impacts of Jail and Court Operations

It is unclear how the DEIS plans to examine the impact of court and jail operations on the community.

The following aspects of impact of putting the court facilities on site needs to be analyzed:

- How will the release of detainees from the proposed arraignment parts directly into the neighborhood after offenders complete their sentences be handled without adverse impacts on neighborhood character and public safety? For example, those released from the Bronx Courthouse are near several trains and buses that allow them access to the region. Similarly, Rikers releases are transported to Queens Plaza early in the morning and are not allowed to linger. Diego Beekman is a residential community that houses 4,500 residents and there are 300

homeowners within one block of the jail site that would be impacted by this activity. This neighborhood has the highest rate of asthma in the City of New York.

- Will employee and visitor parking be able to be accommodated on site along with the activity of the arraignment court part that is suggested will operate on site? What impact will this project have on the overall environment, air quality, traffic and congestion in the area, and on parking availability for this residential neighborhood?
- Will the hours that visitors are admitted impact the neighborhood character and public safety, especially for the nearby PS 65 on E 141st Street and the new school being built directly across the street from the proposed site?
- What additional resources will be provided to law enforcement and the 40th precinct along the 141st Street corridor to reduce drug trafficking and ensure public safety?
- In addition to general public safety concerns pertaining to the release of detainees, the neighborhood, though having greatly improved over decades of community investment and efforts, is in the midst of an heroin-opioid crisis and continues to suffer from gang- and drug-related violence, which will only worsen when the 40th precinct moves. Releasing detainees who are possible gang members into the surrounding neighborhood that contains potentially opposing gang members (and having families of gang members come to visit the facility) will only invite additional gang-related violence, retaliation, and drug-related violence. Releasing persons accused or suspected of criminal or drug activity into a neighborhood that has been struggling with crime and drug-related violence, and has experienced some progress in recent years, is an unmitigable impact on the neighborhood.

Additionally it is unclear that any consideration is given to the detrimental effects on prisoners' health and mental well-being as a result of being located so close to the Bruckner Expressway. How will noise and pollution from the highway affect health of inmates being kept 24 hours a day within the interior of the jail? The Diego Beekman proposal set all dwelling units away from the highway and placed manufacturing / commercial uses adjacent to the Bruckner to mitigate those effects.

Failure to Identify an Alternate Site for the Tow Pound

The relocation of the tow pound use currently on the site does not appear to be included in this action, and that would be a requirement for achieving this development and would have significant adverse impacts. It is not feasible to not have a tow pound for the Bronx for any period of time, and the site would likely need to be remediated and prepared all at once, especially given the rock blasting necessary to build the jail facility as proposed. Therefore, for the City to take any action to prepare the site, it would need to relocate the Tow Pound.

Need for a Court-Adjacent Alternative to be Analyzed in DEIS

As previously stated, the Lippman Commission and criminal justice reform advocates agree that the borough-based jail facilities should be placed as close to the borough's courthouse as possible, to facilitate court procedures and create a "Justice Hub." The tow-pound site in Mott Haven, in addition to presenting logistical and environmental challenges, does not fulfill that central recommendation of the Commission.

Therefore, additional sites adjacent to or near the Bronx County Courthouse should be analyzed as alternatives. An alternative specifically to be analyzed would be constructing the core jail functions at the site of the currently operating Court Building at 900 Sheridan Avenue/215 E 161st Street, which houses the Bronx Family Court and other Office of Court Administration functions. Since the Hall of Justice was constructed next door, this building's obsolescence as a court facility is clear, and the

building is dreadfully underutilized. At nearly 700,000 square feet, it is clearly possible to construct a facility that accommodates most of the jail uses contemplated on this nearly 2-acre site. Efficiencies in inmate transport and use of existing court facilities would reduce the size of the jail facility that would need to be created. The courtrooms and OCA office facilities could easily be accommodated between a i) new office or family court building to be constructed on the two DASNY-controlled parcels at Grant & E 162nd Street, ii) the existing office building housing the Bronx DA (the City's Statement of Needs notes this facility is to be relocated), and iii) excess space in the Bronx Supreme Court building at E 161st and Grand Concourse. This location would not require dedicated facilities for an arraignment court part and the associated OCA/DA offices, massive space for frequent inmate transport bus circulation, etc.

Overall, the tow-pound site at 320 Concord Avenue presents extensive logistical and environmental challenges, many of which are not addressed in the draft EIS. Additionally, the proposal ignores decades of community efforts and investment in the neighborhood to holistically address systemic crime, drug, and gang violence issues, which culminated in the creation of the Diego Beekman Neighborhood Plan. The Plan creates community wealth, economic investment, and job opportunities that would benefit this neighborhood, while the proposed jail project would cause irreparable harm to the community and undermine these efforts made over the past twenty-two years to stabilize the neighborhood. The lack of transparency and community input in this process shows a complete lack of respect for the community, our worth, and our efforts over the past twenty-two years.

Sincerely,

Andrew Reicher, Chair, Diego Beekman Mutual Housing Association, HDFC
Arline Parks, Vice Chair & CEO, Diego Beekman Mutual Housing Association, HDFC

October 29, 2018

Mr. Harold Fiedler
75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160
East Elmhurst, New York 11370

Re: Comments on the Draft Scope of Work for the
New York City Borough-Based Jail System
CEQR No. 18DOC001Y

Dear Mr. Fiedler:

Chatham Green is a 420-unit cooperative located at 165, 185, and 215 Park Row, with approximately 1,000 residents. We object to the scoping process being conducted by the City of New York through the NYC Department of Correction (DoC) on the borough-based jail plan.

Throughout the scoping process, the City has disregarded the impact to the community, failed to engage the Lower Manhattan community on fundamental questions, and failed to adequately address the environmental impact for this project. The City's approach is both reckless and dangerous given the unanswered questions and unsupported assumptions, and by consequence, the enormous public investment that will be undertaken to implement the plan. The City's haste in initiating the environmental impact assessment and land use approval process reflects a seriously flawed plan that will have consequences for decades to come. It is unconscionable that any elected official or professional would support proceeding in such a flawed manner.

We resoundingly reject, as do other communities in our neighboring boroughs, the planning process for four enormous jails in a one-size-fits-all approach that undermines the City's own goals for a fairer, smaller, safer and more humane criminal justice plan.

City officials have stated that they are proceeding without a clear understanding of how best to handle the large number of detainees with special needs or mental illnesses, and they cannot assure the community how the City will reach its target of 5,000 detainees, what will happen if they fail to reach this goal, or what will happen if they far exceed that goal. By default, the plan risks either building too big of a structure today that cannot be decommissioned or building too small of a structure, thus requiring another structure at a later date.

We believe that other alternatives deserve to be considered, and that real and good faith engagement with the local communities would enable these issues to be better addressed.

Despite our fundamental objections to the planning process and to being compelled to comment on a draft scope of work for a flawed and ill-conceived plan, we reluctantly and under protest submit the following comments and questions regarding the scope of the EIS. We expect the City to provide full and complete responses and, where requested, provide all backup documentation to support those responses.

Task 1. Project Description

The Draft EIS must provide public disclosure of the following:

1. What is the current and historical distribution of detainees for the past 10 years in the 5 boroughs (both at Rikers Island and other facility), broken down by (a) type of detainee (e.g., pre-trial misdemeanor, pre-trial felony, convicted serving a misdemeanor sentence, state parole hold), (b) length of stay, (c) facility, (d), detainees with special needs and/or mental illnesses (with a definition of special needs), (e) location of crime, (f) location of principal residence, and (g) any other metric or defining characteristic used by the City in its prior analyses?
2. What is the distribution of the projected 5,000 citywide detainees, broken down by (a) type of detainee (e.g., pre-trial misdemeanor, pre-trial felony, convicted serving a misdemeanor sentence, state parole hold), (b) length of stay, (c) facility, (d), detainees with special needs and/or mental illnesses (with a definition of special needs), (e) location of crime, and (f) location of principal residence and (g) any other metric or defining characteristic used by the City in its prior analyses?
3. What is the distribution of the projected 1,500 (or other proposed number) detainees specifically at 80 Centre Street, broken down by (a) type of detainee (e.g., pre-trial misdemeanor, pre-trial felony, convicted serving a misdemeanor sentence, state parole hold), (b) length of stay, (c) facility, (d), detainees with special needs and/or mental illnesses (with a definition of special needs), (e) location of crime, and (f) location of principal residence and (g) any other metric or defining characteristic used by the City in its prior analyses?
 - a. For #1-3, please provide all already-existing backup documentation, including any City studies and analyses already conducted, to support these responses and that were used to reach the 5,000 target number. Narrative responses alone are not sufficient.
4. What is the City prison population for the past 10 years, on a year-by-year basis?
5. What changes, if any, in the criminal justice and social reform policies have occurred in the past 10 years that have changed the City prison population? And what was the numerical population change attributable to reach policy? For each policy, provide a detailed description, including (a) the individual or entity responsible to creating the policy and (b) the individual or entity responsible for implementing the policy.
6. What is the City prison population projected to be for the next 10 years, on a year-by-year basis?
7. What changes, if any, in the criminal justice and social reform policies are currently in place to modify the City prison population? For each policy, provide a detailed description, including (a) the individual or entity responsible to creating the policy and (b) the individual or entity responsible for implementing the policy. And what is the projected numerical population change attributable to reach policy?

- a. For #4-7, please provide all already-existing backup documentation, including any City studies and analyses already conducted, to support these responses. Narrative responses alone are not sufficient.
8. What criminal justice and social reform policies changes are necessary to achieve the City's target of 5,000 detainees? For each policy, provide a detailed description, including (a) the individual or entity responsible to creating the policy and (b) the individual or entity responsible for implementing the policy.
 - a. NOTE: We have asked for documentation and justification from the City and they have not been provided us with any documents. This leads us to believe it is an unsupported assumption and the risk is real that the City will not meet its target and leave us with an over built jail or worse, under built and another jail will be added.
9. What steps, if any, will be taken under the proposed action to identify and divert persons with mental illnesses from the jail system before they are arraigned? In addition, the EIS should identify all current or planned locations and capacities of these therapeutic facilities in the surrounding area of 80 Centre Street and projected costs of this.
10. Of the detainees proposed to be housed at the 80 Centre Street site, how many will be transported to/from the court facilities each day, broken down by each different court facility and the mode of transportation? And what is the basis for this projection?
11. When did the City select 5,000 individuals as the target number of detainees? Who made this decision?
12. How did the City select 5,000 individuals as the target number of detainees? Why did the City reject 4,000? Or 6,000? Provide all analysis employed to select the 5,000 target and reject of all other targets. Documents created or edited after the date of the 5,000 was selected are not responsive to his request.
13. The City projects a detainee population of 5,000 when these new jails are completed. What will occur if, at the time of the facilities are completed, the City jail population is significantly greater than 5,000 individuals, for example, 7,000 individuals?
 - a. For example, will certain jails stay open? If so, which ones.
 - b. For example, will certain jails be expanded? If so, which ones?

NOTE: The City has stated, for example, that "The City's crime and jail projections indicate that reaching a 5,000 person average daily population is feasible," in response to questions posed by Congresswoman Nydia Velasquez (attached). To date, the City has refused to provide what will happen if they fail to reach this goal. The continual inability to answer this basic question is laughable and indicates that the City has not engaged in rigor in evaluating this plan (or at least refuses to do so publicly).

14. The City projects a detainee population of 5,000 when these new jails are completed. What will occur if, at the time of the facilities are completed, the City jail population is significantly fewer than 5,000 individuals, for example , 2,000 individuals?
 - a. For example, will certain jails close? If so, which ones.
 - b. For example, will certain jails be reduced? If so, which ones?
15. Provide a list of all sites considered for the Manhattan borough-based jail.
16. Provide all studies, analyses and other documentation utilized by the City (or any other entity or individual) to select the 80 Centre Street site and reject all other sites. This should include documents created *earlier than* the August 15 announcement by the Mayor. Documents created or edited after August 15 are not responsive to his request.
17. Has the Office of Court Administration provide any opinions, suggested, or other thoughts on this plan? If so, provide those.
18. In response to questions asked at a meeting with Congressmember Nydia Velasquez, the City stated “the City’s plan for reducing the jail population and building borough-based jails is the result of thousands of hours of analysis, Justice Implementation Taskforce meetings, focus groups with service providers and formerly incarcerated, and consultant meetings with national jail-design experts.”
 - a. Provide all analysis conducted, referenced above.
 - b. Provide all notes, minutes and other documents from Justice Implementation Task Force Meeting, focus groups, and consultant meeting.
 - c. Provide the dates and attendees for all meetings referenced in (b).
 - d. Provide a list of all “consultants” employed by the City, referenced above.

Task 3. Socioeconomic Conditions

In considering the impact of the proposed project on indirect business and residential displacement, DOC should evaluate the following.

1. Shadow Study – these are easily manipulated. We demand an independent architect firm conduct the study and disclose the results for all three parks affected. If you do not provide an independent architect, explain why not.
2. Has the NY Fire Department (or other Fire Department) evaluated whether a 40-story (or similar story) story high-rise jail can be evacuated safely to protect the detainees and staff and community? If so, provide a copy of that evaluation. If not, explain (a) why this evaluation has not occurred to date, (b) if it will occur in the future, and (c) if so, when it will occur.

Task 11. Transportation

1. The Draft EIS identifies only three as intersections to be studied. The full EIS should evaluate traffic impacts at additional intersections Worth on Street, including at the intersections of Bowery and Worth, Mulberry and Worth, and Centre Street and Canal.: If these additional intersections are rejected, provide the reason for their exclusion.
2. In response to questions asked at a meeting with Congressmember Nydia Velasquez (attached) concerning the conclusion in the Draft Scope that there will not be 200 or more peak hour trips reached (page 25), the City stated “We looked at the number of visitors and employees expected and the means by which they are expected to travel. Surveys of existing employees and visitors were conducted to support this assessment.” Provide copies of all survey referenced in this statement.

Additional Questions

1. In response to questions asked at a meeting with Congressmember Nydia Velasquez, the City stated “by building jails near court houses, we believe that we can vastly reduce the number of case delays associated with travel time to courts.”
 - a. Has the Office of Court Administration (or other entities associated with the court system) provide any commentary, feedback, analysis, or other information concerning the siting of jails near courthouses, including whether any effect of “case delays.”
 - b. In 2018 (or earlier years if no data for 2018), how many cases per month are “delayed” because of “travel time to the court,” broken down by court house and month? Define “delay” in this response.
2. In response to questions asked at a meeting with Congressmember Nydia Velasquez, the City stated “the City as well as national experts in jail design that are consulting for the City, are confident that the new facilities will function more efficiently, will be safer, and will ensure people who are detained have greater access to evidence-based programming and other vital services.” What national experts are consulting for the City?
3. In response to questions asked at a meeting with Congressmember Nydia Velasquez, the City stated “Property value near the current Brooklyn and Manhattan facilities have continued to increase after the construction of their respective facilities.” Provide all analysis of property values that support this statement.
4. Who comprises the Justice Implementation Task Force? How were these individuals selected?
5. Who comprises the Culture Change Working Group? How were these individuals selected?

6. In response to questions asked at a meeting with Congressmember Nydia Velasquez asking “If the City intends to return the North Tower of 125 White Street to the community, why not do it as part of this process? A new Administration could reverse this plan (as has happened in the past), leaving the community with almost nothing,” the City stated “the City is currently reviewing all of its legal options.” What legal options is the City reviewing?

We appreciate a thorough consideration given to the above comments in the EIS.

Respectfully submitted,

The Park Row Alliance, a consortium of the Chatham Green Cooperative, 165, 185, and 215 Park Row, and the Chatham Towers Cooperative, 170 and 180 Park Row

cc:

Office of the Mayor Marco A Carrion Joseph Thomas Tahirah Moore	mcarrion@cityhall.nyc.gov; jthomas@cityhall.nyc.gov tmoore@cityhall.nyc.gov
Borough President Gale Brewer	gbrewer@manhattanbp.nyc.gov
Council Member Margaret Chin	pleonard@council.nyc.gov gli@council.nyc.gov; ichan@council.nyc.gov
Council Member Robert Holden:	rholden@council.nyc.gov
Council Legislative & Community Director	dkurzyna@council.nyc.gov
US Congresswoman Nydia Velazquez Jacqueline Hsia	Jacqueline.hsia@mail.house.gov
NYS Senator Brian Kavanagh, Danielle Zuckerman	kavanagh@nysenate.gov dzuckerman.nysenate@gmail.com
NYS Senator Velmanette Montgomery	montgomery@nysenate.gov
NYS Assemblymember Yuh-Line Niou, Ting-Ting Zhao	info@yuhlineniou.org tingting@yuhlineniou.org
NYS Assemblymember Jo Anne Simon	simonj@nyassembly.gov

October 23, 2018

To All Involved Parties:

We, the elected members of the Board of Silver Towers Cooperative located at 125-10 Queens Boulevard, are writing in response to the Mayor's proposal to close the Rikers Island jail and to create four (4) smaller community-based jails. From the proposal, we understand that the largest Facility would be built at 126-02 82nd Avenue in the primarily residential community of Kew Gardens. We believe that the Mayor's proposal is ill conceived, and his failure to consult with major community constituents is wrong and unjust. Also, the rate at which the proposed jail system is moving forward is perhaps unprecedented for a project of such scale.

As a result, we the elected members of the Board of the Silver Towers are writing to you for two major reasons: (i) to refute the proposal of a jail-based system based on the disparate impact on the small communities in which the sites have been chosen, and (ii) to highlight the "real" impact on the everyday living experiences of residents within this community.

To that end, we have attached a separate letter (Appendix A) composed by a member of the Silver Tower's Committee formed to oppose the building of the jail. The letter analyzes the lack of "fairness" in the general proposal and the disparate impact the jail would have on Kew Gardens residents in particular.

Further, below are major points gleaned from a letter written by a current resident, which the Board is in full agreement with, as we believe it concisely lays out the major quality of life issues the construction of this facility will force members of the community to endure:

Public Transportation and Pedestrian Congestion: Our community is a major hub. The subways and buses that converge here are already overcrowded. Long lines of people waiting for the buses snake down Queens Blvd. and Kew Gardens Road.

Construction: The proposed jail would take several years to construct and would be a massive project. During what hours will construction take place? What steps will be taken to shield the surrounding residential buildings and business from construction noise, debris and dust?

Removal of 82nd Avenue: The streets within the proposed campus are already congested by traffic and parked vehicles. Removing a section of the street will only exacerbate congestion.

Parking during Construction: During construction of the proposed jail, the 302 spots in the current municipal lot will be lost. Additionally, the 300+ spots on the surrounding streets (82nd Ave., 126th St., 132nd St. and Grand Central Pkwy) will be lost during the years of construction. This area of Queens Blvd. and the surrounding side streets are already heavily congested with vehicles searching for free or low cost metered parking. This area cannot accommodate any additional vehicular traffic.

General 24/7 Jail Operations: The proposed jail will operate 24hours a day and 7 days a week. What noise and intrusive bright lights will disturb residents during the evening hours? Will loud trucks making

deliveries or picking-up trash will come and go all night long? Will inmates be transported on buses or other vehicles during the night? Jails are traditionally lit with very bright external lights. How will the lights be curbed to prevent intrusion into the surrounding residences?

Traffic Congestion and Parking: Again, traffic congestion in this area has soared in recent years. Trucks making deliveries and vehicles transporting to and from the Dialysis Center opposite Borough Hall are constantly double parked, which frequently brings traffic on Queens Blvd. to a standstill. Drivers visiting Borough Hall, the Courthouse and local businesses constantly clog the local streets while circling in search of free or low cost metered parking. Meanwhile the new municipal lot sits 2/3 empty because it is so expensive, while parking in this neighborhood has at times led to altercations.

Sewage and Drainage: The proposed jail will house 1500+ inmates. Additionally there would be hundreds of officers, staff, visitors, etc. There are currently several large residential buildings being constructed across from the proposed Jail on 134th Street. How will the current sewage infrastructure accommodate such an influx of such a huge number of people?

Trash Removal: This proposed facility will produce a huge amount of trash. Where will it be stored? How will it be removed? Will we be woken every night by trucks removing trash?

As we represent one of the largest buildings in the area, we cannot express how disappointed that the proposal continues to move ahead without these issues being addressed timely by the Mayor or city officials. We believe that moving forward with this community-based jail system would negatively affect the living experiences of people living in this community (and adjacent communities of Forest Hills and Briarwood) in the myriad of ways noted above. With that said, we are vehemently opposed to the Mayor's proposal. Yet, we welcome the opportunity to open a dialogue regarding the matter further.

Thank you, and we look forward to hearing from you or your representative(s) in short order!

Regards,
The Board of the Silver Towers Cooperative
125-10 Queens Boulevard
Kew Gardens, NY 11415

Appendix A: "A Refutation to a Borough-Based Jail System"

(Submitted by a Silver Towers Shareholder)

[Note: Please submit your comments relating to the proposed jail to Howard Fielder of the NYC Department of Corrections at boroughplan@doc.nyc.gov no later than **Monday, October 15th**.]

To: NYC Department of Corrections

Attn: Howard Fiedler boroughplan@doc.nyc.gov

Dear Mr. Fiedler,

The Borough-Based Jails proposal, described in the NYC Office of the Mayor publication "Beyond Rikers - Towards A Borough-Based Jail System" presents lofty goals, but its impact will be negative and inequitable on NYC's residential communities.

Following are various points made in the brochure and my assessment of the validity of those points:

A. "... the proposed jails' site locations were selected based on " sufficient size to fit an equitable distribution of the City's jail population across four boroughs . . ."

Assessment:

1. The prison population will not be distributed "across" four boroughs.
2. The prison population will be concentrated in four small, highly residential communities.

B. "... the sizes of the proposed Borough jails are equitable . . ."

Assessment:

1. At a building size of 1,910,000 gsf, the proposed Queens Borough Jail would be 18% larger than the next largest Borough jail, in Manhattan, at 1,560,000 gsf.

C. "... Borough community impacts are equitable."

Assessment:

1. Only one community in each Borough will have a residential parking impact.
2. The EAS describes impact on Kew Garden's residential parking, as moderate by "1,115 parking spaces, including 676 public spaces (within 205,000 gsf) as replacement for the existing public parking on the project site,"
 - a. The current parking structure is largely unused.
 - b. People who drive to visit, or work, at Borough Hall and the Criminal Court, currently park in Kew Gardens' residential community for free, rather than pay for parking in the parking structure provided.

- c. Residents currently can't find places to park, near the homes they live in, or wish to visit, and residents currently have visitors refuse to visit, or ask to change plans to visit, because they can't find parking.
- d. Some community members currently find it difficult to enter or exit their driveways because some people who don't live in the community encroach driveways when they park.
- e. Community members have been threatened when attempting to discuss driveway encroachments with people blocking driveways.
- f. Cars were broken into or stolen when the jail was in operation behind the courthouse a number of years ago. There is no reason to believe that a new jail would not cause that negative impact to occur here again.

3. The EAS makes no mention of the proposed jail plan's neighborhood impacts by the jail's estimated 250 daily visitors; 290 detention facility workers; 100 centralized care workers; 20 community facility workers; and 8 additional parking workers.

4. The EAS does not look beyond 400 feet of the proposed jail for impacts, but beyond those 400 feet will be significant community impacts.

D. "... Borough-based jails will be "Fairer, Safer, More Efficient . . ."

Assessment:

- 1. There is no evidence that a new building will make any of these assertions true. The hypothesis that cleaner, newer jails could curtail violence and the existing inequities in the treatment of inmates is flawed logic, and dismisses the role of properly trained corrections officers in running the day-to-day operations of the jail.
- 2. Rikers is known for not being fair, safe, or efficient. Its staff, leadership, and inmates would simply move to new spaces. Spaces provide no reforms to the manner in which people work together or relate to each other, or how inmates would treat one another. For example:

Ninety teens were moved from Rikers to the Horizon Juvenile Center on October 1, 2018. On October 3, 2018, at least 20 Correctional Officers at Horizon were injured in an inmate brawl that was, at least in part, associated with rival gangs conflict.

E. "... new Borough-based jails will be "a good neighbor," with "retail and other amenities to serve the neighborhood"

Assessment:

- 1. There is no evidence that any of these "amenities" are needed in the proposed communities.
- 2. When the Detention Center was open, frequently those people were able to make bond and were released at night would break into cars searching for items of worth and steal radios, which is in direct contrast to this idea of being a "good neighbor".

F. "... proximity to courthouses will reduce delays in cases and the time people stay in jail."

Assessment:

1. This is a false claim as transporting inmates to courthouses from Rikers does not delay their cases being heard.
2. Half the people awaiting trial in Rikers are there because they can't afford bail.
3. There are a myriad of reports of inmates waiting over a year for their cases to be heard in court because of court backlogs.

G. "... accessibility to public transportation" will enable "family members, lawyers, and service providers" to "easily visit" inmates.

Assessment:

1. Accessibility to public transportation is a major current problem of Kew Gardens residents.
2. Q60 busses currently can't pull to the curb to enable mobility challenged passengers to enter or exit the bus via the ramp option. Q60 busses often stop in the traffic lane, blocking cars, because the Q10 double long busses, and Green Cabs encroach the Q60 stop.
3. Long passenger lines for Q10 and Q60 busses, currently block pedestrian traffic on the sidewalk, to and from the E and F line subway station.
4. The stairway entrance and exit to the subway station is very narrow and can't be widened, so even without the additional worker and visitor traffic to and from the new jail, traversing that stairway is currently difficult and dangerous.

Overall, my assessment regarding this proposal is that the "Beyond Rikers" Plan is Not Just!!!

1. The plan does not hold the Department of Corrections accountable.

- a. The Department of Corrections has not demonstrated that it can reform its operations to provide a safe environment for inmates, or staff, regardless of physical location and space.
- b. Inhumane treatment of inmates needs to be resolved by the Department of Corrections.
- c. Delays in trials can only be resolved in the City's court system.
- d. Building related safety issues could be addressed on Rikers. As the inmate population is reduced, buildings can be rebuilt to resolve structural and foundation issues, while methane gas issues can be mediated as buildings are rebuilt.

2. The plan is not just to neighborhood residents.

- a. The fact that the City owns the land that it proposes to use for a new jail, and that the new jail would be next to an existing courthouse, seems just to City planners and the Mayor, but it is not just to the Kew Gardens community which already is plagued by overcrowded parking and transportation resources.
- b. Bringing hundreds of additional people into this small community to work in and visit the new jail will make its transportation and parking issues unbearable, even at night and on weekends, which now offer a slight respite from these problems.

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Queens Scoping Hearing

Testimony from Misaël Syldor, Program Associate at the Independent Commission on NYC Criminal Justice and Incarceration Reform.

Good evening. My name is Misaël Syldor. I'm a life-long Queens resident and I'm also on the staff of the Independent Commission on NYC Criminal Justice and Incarceration Reform, more commonly known as the Lippman Commission.

The Lippman Commission was formed in 2016 to study New York City's justice system, including the ongoing problems at the Rikers Island jails. It is led by former Chief Judge Jonathan Lippman and composed of more than two dozen civic leaders and experts from across the city. Many of our members have served as judges, prosecutors, and corrections officials; others have spent time in jail on Rikers Island.

After a year of investigation, our Commission unanimously recommended a series of systemic reforms to the criminal justice system to improve safety and fairness, including measures that would significantly reduce the number of people in jail. We also recommended closing the Rikers Island jails and shifting to a smaller system in the five boroughs.

Our Commission found that the Rikers jails are dangerous and degrading to all who interact with them. Its design makes conditions unsafe for both correction officers and those who are detained there, and it lacks appropriate facilities for programming and handling mental health needs. These deep-seated problems are worsened by Rikers' physical and psychological isolation from the rest of the city. The Rikers jails are too far from the courthouses, where most people are awaiting trial. More importantly, Rikers is too far from the families and networks whose support is critical to helping people succeed when they return home.

Our Commission concluded that the “out of sight, out of mind” isolation of the Rikers jails contributes to brutality and hopelessness that ultimately leads to more crime, not less.

For these reasons, we concluded that the Rikers jails cannot be remodeled. They must be shut down. We called for closing Rikers and moving to a smaller, better designed system of jails located in each of the five boroughs. We concluded that a smaller system located closer to support networks and courthouses was an essential step to creating a more just City.

After all, 75 percent of the people sent to Rikers return directly to our neighborhoods, and we must do a better job of helping our community members succeed when they return home. Our Commission also projected that a smaller system in the boroughs would ultimately result in significant savings for New York City taxpayers, even adjusting for the cost of building new facilities. Everything from transportation on and off the island to construction on Rikers is much more expensive than a borough-based system and incarcerating fewer people means that we will have a smaller operating criminal justice system.

The administration’s current proposal is not identical to the Commission’s recommendations. However, because it sets a concrete goal for lowering the number of people in jail, and for a smaller and more localized justice system, it is absolutely a step in the right direction.

I recognize that there are many concerns about the impact of reopening a new jail facility in this community. As a resident of Queens however, I believe that rebuilding and reopening the Queens facility will not harm our borough. Queens has a unique position as one of the most ethnically diverse urban areas in the world. As a life-long resident of Briarwood and the proud child of Haitian immigrants, I can attest to the hardworking, community-oriented attitude this borough has. I know many of us understand how easily and quickly we can become

vulnerable, and all too many of us have been or have had someone close to us end up in our criminal justice system. We know that at Rikers, people come out worse off than when they go in. The proposed facility in Queens is an opportunity for us to be closer to our loved ones, legal representation, and other services that will help them rehabilitate and become productive members of our communities.

We know from seeing the impact existing jails in Manhattan and Brooklyn have had on their surrounding communities that re-opening a facility in Queens won't lead to an increase in crime or a decrease in property values. It was the Commission's recommendation and hope that these new facilities also reflect the latest in design best practices to help reduce violence and improve culture for both those who are held there and those who work there. We also recommended that these facilities offer community benefits and services to better integrate into the surrounding neighborhood. The City's initial designs have reflected a commitment to these principles, but I would still like to raise several specific points:

First, the new facilities in Queens and the other boroughs must be a break from the current way of doing things, not only in their location but in their design and their culture. Even more importantly, this process must be part of an effort to improve our justice system, reduce the use of jail, and eliminate the huge racial disparities that persist at every stage of this system.

Second, the administration's plan calls for jail capacity of 6,000 beds distributed across four borough sites. Limiting the total number of beds could help reduce the size of the proposed facilities in Queens and elsewhere. **I ask the City to study the impact on the size of the proposed facilities if the target capacity were reduced to 5,500, as our Commission recommended, or even fewer.**

I also ask the City to assess the impact on the jail population and outcomes if it develops separate mental health facilities to better treat

the large number of detained people who face serious mental health challenges that are exacerbated and heightened by incarceration.

And while the City's plan does not include a jail in Staten Island, as the Commission had recommended, we respectfully ask the City to assess the viability of siting a jail facility on Staten Island, something that could offset the jail capacity – and by extension the size – of the other four borough jail facilities.

Third, I ask the City to outline a plan and location for a new, state-of-the-art, dedicated training facility for correction officers as soon as possible so that we can modernize where and how correction officers are trained, not just our jail facilities.

Finally, the City has to do a much better job of working with those who live nearby, beginning now, extending through the ULURP process, and continuing afterwards as the design is developed. This kind of community engagement is crucial, as our Commission has noted, and it should go beyond the formalities of the ULURP process.

Thank you.

October 29, 2018

NYC Department of Correction
Attn: Howard Fiedler
75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370

BOROUGH-BASED JAIL SYSTEM - DRAFT SCOPE OF WORK FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT CEQR No. 18DOC001Y - MANHATTAN SITE

Dear Mr. Fiedler:

Two Bridges Neighborhood Council, Inc. (Two Bridges) is the official sponsor of the Chinatown-Little Italy Historic District which was officially designated in 2009 as a nationally-significant historic district in the National Register of Historic Places. As such, our comments and questions below with regard to the specific tasks of the Draft Scope of Work are limited to TASKS 5-Open Space, 6-Shadows, 7-Historic and Cultural Resources, and 16-Neighborhood Character. Our remarks are attributed to the observations of Ms. Kerri Culhane.¹

1. Since a true plan would take into account the sentiment and needs of the communities to be impacted by borough-based jails, how could this be called a plan and not a proposal when the public hearings have been sited at unreasonable distances from, and therefore to the exclusion of the by-and-large immediate residents and merchants of the communities most impacted: Little Italy and Chinatown; this further exacerbated by the haste imposed by which public comments are sought on the EIS.
2. Chinatown already has two jails, one of which it fought against as recently as 1982. It is entirely ironic that the city calls their proposal "Smaller, Safer, Fairer" when in fact a jail at 80 Centre Street would be by far the largest building around; overbuilt in the tradition of the classic New York City land grab; and unfairly overshadowing a beloved park and historic low-rise neighborhood where the residents have been excluded from a planning process.
3. While the neighborhood is not Landmarked, since 2009 it has been listed as a nationally-significant historic district in the National Register of Historic Places. This designation should be considered since national significance means that this place is of highest importance to our nation's history and culture. The boundary line for this nationally-

¹ Ms. Culhane's experience spans twenty years of professional historic preservation and planning practice, focused on the research, restoration or rehabilitation of architecturally and culturally significant buildings, structures and landscapes. Her award winning work has been recognized by the New York State Historic Preservation Office, which honored her with the New York State Historic Preservation Award in 2010. She is qualified as a historic preservation professional and architectural historian consistent with Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (36 CFR 61). She was the sole researcher for Two Bridges' sponsorship of the Chinatown Little Italy, Two Bridges and the Bowery historic district designations.

4. significant district is Baxter Street, just on the other side of, and including, Columbus Park, and abutting the proposed jail property. Currently there are no official landmarks in Chinatown or Little Italy that tell the story of these two immigrant groups that have made an outsized impact on American culture.

How does the proposal plan to treat the implications on the historic district?

5. A similar omission in the scoping statement is the Lefkowitz Building, which was determined eligible for listing in the National Register for its architectural significance by the New York State Historic Preservation Office back in 1995.

How does the proposal plan to treat the Lefkowitz Building?

On #s 3&4 above, the preservation laws require that alternatives with lesser impact be explored and the impacts of the 80 Centre Street proposal, in comparison, would be enormous.

6. Given that the proposal calls for a 40+ story building overshadowing one of the most vital parks in the city, along with the entire historic core of Chinatown, the area of potential effect mapped in the scoping documents should be much broader than the small boundary arbitrarily selected, and should include at a minimum the huge shadow cast by a building over 40 stories height, and a greater portion of the nationally significant historic core of Chinatown.

The Two Bridges Neighborhood Council, Inc. also goes on record in joining with the communities of Little Italy and Chinatown in petitioning:

- 1) Withdrawing the Draft Scope of Work,
- 2) Stopping the EIS and ULURP processes, and
- 3) Starting the process anew, with real community engagement regarding all crucial decisions, including whether to build a new jail in Lower Manhattan.

If the public comments phase was genuinely solicitous of more, rather than few, public presentations to the larger community, the Mayor's Office and the NYC Department of Correction would be better informed that these petitions are based on the sentiments of the community at-large -heard loud and clear -by community based organizations that felt compelled to sponsoring public presentations themselves.

We are also stating for the record on unequivocal support of the EIS responses from Neighbors United Below Canal (NUBC) and the Brooklyn Heights Association.

Respectfully Submitted,

Two Bridges Neighborhood Council, Inc.

Cc: Council Member Margaret Chin, Assembly Member Yuh-Line Niou, Representative Nydia Velazquez, Borough President Gayle Brewer, Senator Brian Kavanagh

James Trent

jtrent8830@aol.com

"The Four Borough Neighborhood Preservation Alliance (representing all boroughs except Manhattan) has met and discussed the issues involved with the closure of Rikers Island and its replacement with Borough-based jails.

We are in agreement with the Queens Civic Congress, and of course others, that this is NOT a good idea.

We think penal colonies should always, where possible, be located away from the public. We are opposed to the enormous cost of replacing Rikers Island. We do not agree that the violence of of guards against inmates, inmates against inmates, and inmates against guards will end just because the jails are moved to another location. The violence is caused by factors not related to location or architecture. These problems must be resolved with better administration and supervision. With so many empty jails on Rikers Island the excuse can't be overcrowding.

If one of the main reasons for plan is to bring families closer to the incarcerated, then what is the reason for omitting Staten Island as a location for a jail? The consensus is that something doesn't add up. This plan is opposed by the guards union and the Queens District Attorney. We strongly urge that it be dropped.

That said, we recognize that reforms in the criminal justice system should be explored. But such reforms are independent of closing and replacing Rikers Island.

-- James A. Trent
President

"

Statement of Nakita Vanstory
LaGuardia Community College
to
Queens Scoping Meeting at Queens Borough Hall
September 26, 2018

Good evening. My name is Nakita Vanstory, and I am the Coordinator of the Justice Community Programs at LaGuardia Community College. Thank you for the opportunity to be a part of this conversation and speak about our work providing educational opportunities to all members of our community, particularly those involved in the criminal justice system.

At LaGuardia, we are committed to diversity, equity, and inclusion and believe that individuals from all backgrounds should be given the opportunity to achieve their dreams. Our approximately 50,000 students come from 150 different countries and speak 96 different languages. 70% have household incomes under \$25,000. A recent study by Stanford University ranked LaGuardia fifth among U.S. two-year colleges in economic mobility. Our Division of Continuing Education – one of the largest in the nation – offers a wide range of programs. We help students learn English, prepare them for their high school equivalency diploma, connect them to careers in occupations like Web Development and Medical Coding, and help them start or grow a business.

Through education and training, our students become productive citizens and leaders in an increasingly complex world. Our work with those who are involved in the criminal justice

system, including our work on Rikers Island and our neighbors at the Queensboro Correctional Facility, reflect our holistic, access- and success-based approach.

Our Justice Community program engages young adults with criminal court histories to become positive role models through civic engagement projects, training in workforce development, and team-building activities. These students volunteer in soup kitchens; participate in workshops that instill confidence and cover topics such as legal rights and career development; assist with neighborhood improvement projects; and complete workforce certification trainings. One success was a student who has cycled in and out of the prison system over the last five years. He came to our program in December, when he was 23 years old. By June he was working as a Peer Specialist for the Jewish Board, earning a salary of about \$30,000 per year with benefits. Most importantly, he's using his lived experiences and the training he received through our program to mentor other young adults and help them become leaders in their community.

Community colleges like LaGuardia are well positioned to provide opportunities for access and opportunity for all New Yorkers, including those with criminal justice system involvement.

Through our open-access education and training programs, we empower New Yorkers to thrive.

Thank you.

My name is Jacky Wong. I am the Director of Operations at Chung Pak Local Development Corporation and I am also a public member at the Land Use committee of Community Board 3.

Chung Pak is a nonprofit organization that provides 88 senior housing units, a medical center, a childcare center as well as many community stores in a complex right next to the current MDC building (125 White Street).

We share some sewer lines with the North Tower, we also provide heat and water to the stores in the building. Therefore, even we support the Criminal Justice Reform and the closure of Rikers Island, we were also very concerned when we learned about the jail expansion. However, despite our unique relationship with the detention center, we had been kept in the dark during the entire site selection and planning process from the City.

MDC is truly a history repeats itself. 35 years ago, former Mayor Ed Koch planned to build a detention center in Chinatown due to its proximity to court area and NYPD headquarter. But the proposal was made without consulting the community and this lack of transparency triggered a series of community protests and rallies concerning the deterioration of security and quality of life, but mostly just because there were so many unknowns and uncertainties. Lesson were not learned, it happens again.

I worked with a group of nonprofit organizations that serve Manhattan's Chinatown and surrounding neighborhoods as well as CB3 to provide comments regarding the Draft Scope of Work on CEQR No. 18DOC001Y, you should receive them separately. However, I still wanted to highlight a few points and concerns I have,

1. The Administration has been relying heavily on the "Justice In Design" report as guidelines to their community jail design plan. But according to the report itself, its team had conducted a series of workshops in Bronx, Brooklyn and Queens in early 2017 to "understand people's experience of jails and the impact that decentralized boro based jails could have on the wellbeing of people living and working in them and on surround communities". I just do not understand why those workshops were skipped from Manhattan and why Chinatown were not part of this very important engagement process.
2. City not only doesn't give us sufficient time to review the plan before this scoping event, but also lump all 4 sites in one ULURP. The four sites are very different in environmental and neighborhood characters, therefore we also request the City to unbundle the plan and allow each site to go thru individual ULURP and receive the individual attention they deserve.
3. ULURP process starts from CB. Normally CB members will be presented with visual illustration of the project, and information such as exact size and height, use of each story to decide whether they support the project or not. Correct me if I am wrong, I believe this is the first-

time city introduces a “design build” approach which only give us a building envelope and no details at all. My question is why City wants to try out this new urban planning approach on such a massive project that involve 4 sites in 4 boros? Can we go back to the traditional ULURP approach?

4. Mayor’s office also indicated that the plan includes the return of 125 White Street for the use the community. However, there are so few languages related to it in the Scope of Work and my concern is that the political trade wind changes direction all the time and Mayor De Blasio only has two years left in the office. What if the next Mayor or NYPD commissioner see incarceration so different from this administration and decide to keep 125 White continue as a jail. Will we be stuck with two jails in the future? How do you ensure the future use of 125 White could be determined by the community? Essex Crossing project in the Lower East Side was once a promise made by the City but delayed 50 years until Margaret Chin become a council member and fought to make it happen.

Although we recognize the shared responsibility that individual New Yorker and neighborhood owes a society, Chinatown is also a community that contributes so much to the economic and cultural success of New York City, and we deserve a fair process and sufficient community engagement.

Currently Chinatown is at the crossroad that on one hand we are hit by gentrification, on the other hand we also have a fast aging population. The reduction of consumer base in turn hurts the small businesses which is a vital and integral part of Chinatown’s cultural characters.

Instead of working with us to resolve these issues Mayor is trying shove such a massive project down our throat. Enough is enough, early this month all major Chinatown nonprofit organizations have sent an open letter to the Mayor and request him to STOP the CLOCK and withdraw the plan. We also wanted to meet with the Mayor directly to address many concerns community has. We want to work with the Administration to ensure the success of a justice reform at the same time building a more vibrant Chinatown and show the world how successful diversity can be in New York City.



美東聯成公所

LIN SING ASSOCIATION, INC.

49 MOTT STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10013
TEL: (212) 233-6825 FAX: (212) 577-6874

My name is James Wong and I am the president of the Lin Sing Association, a 118 year old Association located on historic Mott Street in the heart of Chinatown. The association has thousands of members and comprised of 18 separate organizations, each of which has at least 70 years of history. Most of our members are local residents, business people, and seniors. Lin Sing counsels, supports, translates, and advocates for our community.

We are opposed to the mayor's plan to transfer detainees from Rikers to New York City on practical, fiscal, and equity grounds.

On a practical level, we are gravely concerned about New York City's ability to manage the so-called "modern" community prisons because the city has not been a good steward of city shelters and public housing, nor the existing jail on 125 White St..

The homeless problem in NYC is far from fixed.

NYCHA housing is in a dilapidated state.

Both are populations in dire need of care, and the city has not served them well. How can we be expected to take a leap of faith to believe that the outcome will be any different when detainees, another vulnerable group, are transferred into the city from Rikers?

What's more, the mayor's community jail project is based on the assumption that the future will resemble the past and crime rate will continue to decline. But a change of administration may cause the jail population to increase, what then? Will there be prison overcrowding, again?

Will correction officers be understaffed?

Will there be renewed prison uprisings and beatings of officers?

Will excess numbers of detainees join the ranks of the homeless to roam our streets?

Fiscally, we support Queens City Council Member Holden's proposed bill to establish a commission to evaluate the costs of revamping Rikers before demolishing it entirely in favor of building brand new jails in the boroughs. Developers and contractors will make a profit when Rikers is demolished. Their pockets will be fattened up once again when the land on Rikers is cleared for the highest bidder. They will be further enriched once all hurdles to the construction of the new four borough jails are removed. But ultimately, it will be we the taxpayers of New York City, who will be footing the bill and we deserve to know if our hard-earned dollars (potentially billions) are spent wisely or squandered away quickly. We oppose the sudden rush to rid Rikers of prisoners in a process that can only be called, "a fait accompli".

In terms of equity considerations, we understand that the concept of city-centered community-based jails is premised on the noble concern for the humanity and wellbeing of detainees as well as family members who will be visiting them.

But any such concern should be weighed against the humanity and wellbeing of local residents at the jail sites selected. We resent the callousness with which our community was given the opportunity to indicate our preference for one of two City-selected sites in a period of only 13 days from Aug 2nd to Aug 15th. Chinatown has already born the burden of living with two prisons for four decades. Our local economy has already been crippled by traffic congestion, shortage of parking spaces and the closing of Park Row after 9/11. Any prison expansion will only make a bad situation worse. In fact, it will totally annihilate our community.

To a mayor who campaigned on ending the tale of two cities and being a mayor to all, we ask, **where is the concern for our wellbeing and our humanity?**

We have begun a protest petition a month ago. To date, we have collected nearly two thousand signatures in opposition to Mayor DeBlasio's proposal. More will be forthcoming and we are prepared to fight for our self-preservation. We will not be a part of this experiment.

**** SUBMITTED VIA EMAIL TO: BOROUGHPLAN@DOC.NYC.GOV ****

October 29, 2018
Mr. Howard Fiedler
NYC Dept. of Correction
75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370

Re: Public Comment on Draft Scope of Work on CEQR No. 18DOC001Y

Dear Mr. Fiedler:

We, the undersigned, represent thirteen nonprofit organizations that serve Manhattan's Chinatown and surrounding neighborhoods. We assist hundreds of thousands of residents, visitors, small business owners, and others on an annual basis. Our expertise ranges the full gamut of health & human services, education, economic development, social justice, and civic participation. As leaders and stakeholders, we submit the following comments regarding the **Draft Scope of Work on CEQR No. 18DOC001Y**, as well as reiterate our request to City Hall to halt the proposal to develop the Manhattan Detention Center (MDC) until a comprehensive, transparent, and inclusive process that includes the community's concerns and questions have been fully addressed.

While our comments are specific to the proposed relocation of the Manhattan Detention Complex (MDC) to 80 Centre Street as part of Mayor Bill de Blasio's proposed plan to close Riker's Island and build four borough-based detention centers, we also lend our voices to our colleagues in the other three boroughs who have raised similar concerns regarding this proposed plan.

We submit these comments as a coalition, and each undersigned group will submit their own comments related to their areas of expertise and the impacts the proposed plans will have on the clients they serve. Our areas of concern are as follows:

1. LACK OF COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT/INPUT

- On September 27, 2018, this coalition sent a letter to Mayor Bill de Blasio requesting that the clock on this process be stopped in order to engage the Chinatown community in a more transparent manner. The public notice for the proposed detention site and the comprehensive plan was inadequate at best, and the announcement lacked thoughtful plans to engage the community in discussion, which has drawn significant ire of Chinatown residents and small businesses. In fact, Chinatown residents, criminal justice reform advocates, community leaders, and allies have been left out of the planning conversations. All of us attended the public sessions held on September 6, 12, 27, but our myriad concerns, ranging from site selection, construction and environmental impact,

construction traffic and neighborhood affordability, have yet to be addressed. What are the Mayor's current plans to remedy the lack of community input and engagement?

- Currently, all four borough-based jail proposals are considered under one ULURP that will evaluate and assess the placement of these detention centers. Each of the four sites are completely different in environmental and neighborhood characters, and will have significantly different impact. Will the City unbundle the single ULURP to have four individual ULURPs?

2. SITE SELECTION

- Prior to selecting this site, what other sites were considered in Manhattan and why was 80 Centre Street selected over other sites?
- Were there considerations for 125 White Street?
- What are the proposed plans for 125 White Street?
- What are the future plans for Riker's Island? If there are development plans, are there any speculative discussions with real estate developers? If yes, what are the City's plans for the revenue from the development? If there are development plans, what are the community benefits to the entire city?

3. ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

- Columbus Park is one of the very few green spaces in the area, and is constantly used by children, youth, seniors and families. The proposed plan will impact usage during construction and beyond. What detailed analysis was done on the impact of the site on Columbus Park? What were the results of the full shadowing analysis on the park and the surrounding blocks? Was a historic analysis of Columbus Park completed?
- Study area for non-residential open space analysis for the Manhattan location should be expanded from 1/4 to 1/2 mile because of the heavy use and importance of parks in the Chinatown neighborhood. Open space analysis should also take into account indirect effects not only of increased population size, but also of shadows, transportation, construction noise, etc.
- What studies were completed to measure the impact of pollution from the construction to Columbus Park and surrounding neighborhoods? What is the mitigation plan, if any?

4. ECONOMIC & SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACTS

- According to the Draft Scope, a preliminary assessment "using the most recent available data" will determine whether a detailed analysis will be conducted of business and employment trends in the area. A routine review of publicly available data will be insufficient. Chinatown's economy is unique and fragile. We believe any analysis must, include specific outreach to small business owners in Chinatown, regardless, and that the impacts from construction will be significant on businesses serving Chinatown's low-income, immigrant community. We must have a clear understanding of those impacts.
- In Chinatown, assessment of indirect business displacement pressures should take into account any findings from the sections on shadows, transportation, and construction, particularly considering the level of foot traffic and street-level commercial activity near the 80 Centre Street location. There is a strong possibility that negative environmental impacts will adversely impact businesses and the unique commercial character of Chinatown.

5. TRANSPORTATION & SAFETY CONCERNS

- Chinatown, because of its proximity to City Hall and 1 Police Plaza, has been burdened beyond its share after 9/11 with the closure of key streets in the neighborhood. With this proposed project, we are, again, asked to bear the burden of traffic, construction, street closures, etc. in an already congested area. What is the City's plan to mitigate, minimize and control street closures, traffic congestion, parking issues, and pedestrian safety?
- We have concerns about the de-mapping of Hogan Place "to facilitate the construction of pedestrian bridges," overall traffic gridlock in the area public safety on blocks that, even under existing conditions, are unsafe for pedestrians. According to the Draft Scope, only 5 intersections in Chinatown would be potentially be studied. This is clearly insufficient. We want to see a larger study area for both vehicular traffic and pedestrian safety.
- Has the City studied the impact on traffic patterns, parking, and pedestrian safety, especially on the streets by Columbus Park?
- The proposed sally port entrance of 80 Centre Street will be narrowly situated on Hogan Place. City should evaluate how the transportation of detainees with DOC buses may congest the adjacent streets such as Worth, Baxter and Mulberry and its impact on the emergency vehicles passing thru this neighborhood where residents are mainly senior citizens.
- Worth Street is a narrow major East/West artery. Why is the proposal placing a major driveway which appears to slope down and created hazardous driving conditions and key pedestrian walkway, given our current priority for Vision Zero?
- The EIS process must take into account the already strained mass transit system. The addition of the Manhattan facility will increase the volume of an already increasing ridership on the MTA. The EIS currently does not address the increased usage of the subway system and the existing congestion at the nearby bus and subway stations.
- The lack of parking in the area has always been a major problem. When construction starts, the parking problem will be exacerbated. What is the mitigation plan?

6. CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFORM

- We affirm that Riker's Island must close and we support policies that will expedite those currently held at Riker's. Our criminal justice system and Riker's disproportionately harm Black, low-income, and communities of color in New York, and meaningful reform must be taken. We have heard compelling arguments from allies, advocates, and individuals formerly held at Riker's that criticize reforms that do not include elimination of cash bail, and we echo the concerns and recommendations of criminal justice reform advocates that cash bail must end in order to permanently reduce the overall jailed population. Without planning for the end of cash bail in advance of planning for new sites, the City is effectively planning to keep its jailed population at the same level. We believe that without meaningful reforms in place ahead of new construction, that the Mayor is not holding himself accountable to his own criminal justice reform commitments. Thus, what is the City's plan to address requests for criminal justice reform and the elimination of cash bail that would permanently reduce the overall jailed population, thus reducing the need for the 42-story detention center?
- According to the Lippman Commission, the jail population was 9,110 in Feb 2018. The Commission projects that this population could be reduced to less than 5,000 through a

number of policy reforms, including state level bail reform which has not occurred. The Mayor's plan is to reduce the population to 7,000 in 5 years, and then to less than 5,000 afterwards. What specific steps will be taken to reduce the population to less than 5,000?

- We request the disclosure on the decision to construct a new 40-story site rather than renovate existing smaller sites. We do not believe a new site is consistent with the stated goal to reduce the jailed population. If the reforms are implemented properly and expeditiously, there should not be any new jails.
- Lippman Commission recommends 5 (not 4) borough-based jails located in civic centers near courthouses. Why was the fifth site eliminated?
- New Yorkers who are arrested disproportionately come from communities of color, low-income, immigrant, homeless, or limited English proficient communities. To reduce the city jail population, the City must minimize the factors that contribute to the arrest and over-incarceration of these communities by investing in more housing, education, financial literacy, health and mental health resources, and social support services. No plan should be approved unless investments are made in families whose lives have been disproportionately impacted by arrest, over-incarceration, poverty, and discrimination.

7. BINDING COMMITMENTS TO THE COMMUNITY

- If there are community benefits, what kind of legally binding agreements will be given to the Chinatown and surrounding communities?
- How will the proposed benefits be structured to ensure that the next administration does not deem the agreement null and void?

8. HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

- The history of this area is over 400 years old, with specific sites associated with the early history of our country. The official Chinatown-Little Italy Historic District's southwest boundary lies directly across the street (Hogan Place) from the Lefkowitz building (80 Centre Street). We believe that there are buildings eligible for Landmarks Preservation Commission in this area, specifically the Lefkowitz Building.
- In addition, carefully archaeological survey must be conducted since 80 Centre Street was built BEFORE the discovery of African American Burial Ground, which is now part of the National Monument after its late discovery when the Federal Building was excavated that required a special team to conduct its own independent report.
- An in-depth analysis of historical records must be reviewed along with field surveys to ensure that historical and archeological sites in the area are protected.
- Historical record shows that a cemetery was located on the site of 111 Centre Street where a detention facility was located for many years connected with a Bridge of Sighs. Study should also be conducted to see what lessons we can all learn for that prior history of that twin building facility.

9. LACK OF FUTURE SIGHT

- What is the City's scenario planning where the jail population does not decrease as projected or the next administration redefines incarceration and the opposite occurs? The Draft Scope of Work contains little language about the future of 125 White Street. How

do we ensure 125 White Street will not stay as a detention center if 80 Centre Street alone does not meet the need for beds in the future?

These are some of our key concerns and questions.

We recognize the urgency of closing Riker's Island, but we also believe that our community has the right to a fair and transparent process where all concerns and questions are addressed. The construction of a 40-story detention center that abuts Chinatown will impact the community for generations. The City must recognize that neighborhoods like Chinatown were created because new immigrants were not allowed to live elsewhere. Once thriving commercial and cultural centers, immigrant enclaves like Chinatown are undergoing rapid gentrification, and its long-time residents are helpless against the push to convert these authentic immigrant neighborhoods to tourist attractions or homes for wealthy New Yorkers. Over the course of its history, Chinatown has borne the brunt of many unsolicited changes. Now, our Mayor has the opportunity to show the residents the respect it deserves, acknowledge the voices of the residents, and engage the community in a transparent and thoughtful manner.

We look forward to meeting with you and representatives from City Hall to discuss our community's concerns. Should you have any questions, please contact Jo-Ann Yoo at (212) 344-5878, x217, joann.yoo@aafederation.org. Thank you!

Sincerely,

Asian American Federation

(list in formation)

Asian Americans for Equality
Charles B. Wang Community Health Center
Chinatown Business Improvement District
CMP
Chinatown Partnership
Chinese Progressive Association
Chung Pak Local Development Corporation
Hamilton-Madison House
Immigrants Social Services Inc. (ISS)
OCA-NY
Rotary Club of Chinatown
Two Bridges Neighborhood Council

Cc: Mayor Bill de Blasio
Deputy Mayor Dean Fuleihan
Manhattan Borough President Gale Brewer
NYC Councilmember Margaret Chin

Alyssa Abreu

alyssaoriana@gmail.com

"Good evening Mr. Fiedler,

In response to your request for input regarding the proposal to close Rikers Island and relocate incarcerated persons to new prisons to be potentially established within the borough of New York City, I would like to register my unequivocal objection, especially as it relates to possibly re-opening the former Queens Detention Complex in Kew Gardens, a residential area.

If Rikers Island needs reform and renovation, it seems that it is possible to reach this goal by developing a clear strategy, phase-by-phase implementation plan, timeline, etc., for Rikers without relocating inmates to residential communities. If there are problems in Rikers, why would we want to transfer those problems to other locations? Wouldn't those problems exist in newly established locations?

What about our communities, where schools, houses of worship, senior centers, parks, etc., are located? What about the safety and security of New York City's law-abiding, tax-paying residents? Why are our concerns being ignored over the comforts of incarcerated persons?

Many residents, including myself, are particularly outraged and shocked at the lack of support for us and neighborhood residents shown by our local elected officials regarding this topics.

The re-opening of the former Queens Detention Complex in Kew Gardens is said to be four-times the size of the original facility. As a long-time resident of Kew Gardens, I am deeply concerned with the lack of safety, amount of traffic trouble the construction would cause, and the shift in beautification of this area. I am exercising my voice to say that this decision would be detrimental to our community and would set a terrible precedent for future projects suggested for other family-friendly neighborhoods. Additionally, the thought of utilizing a ""community facility space"" within the detention center is less than appealing. This concept is being advertised in similar light that one would advertise the opening of a strip-mall as a way to draw members of the community in a positive way. Let's not forget that the main purpose of this facility is for incarcerated individuals. It is insulting that you would think that residents would ignore this fact.

As a Kew Gardens resident who is within walking distance of this proposal, I strongly disagree with the idea that this would be beneficial for me. Additionally, the suggestion that there will be more parking available to us as residents is false - this will be municipal, metered, and PAID parking and will only make street parking more of a hassle for those of us who live here and commute daily to work.

Further, there are various school bus pick-up/drop-off points in this area. Our children live here and expect us to keep them safe. Not that we must live in a sheltered community, but one where we can feel comfortable walking through regardless of the time of day and where we can feel comfortable to enjoy the neighborhood that we pay to live in. Developing a detention center for incarcerated individuals will bring along with it an element that may not be in alignment with our values as a community.

This entire concept appears to be a very thinly veiled attempt at New York City handing over yet another location to real estate developers so they can reap immense financial gain at our expense. It seems that the interests of the Mayor and Council members are far-more concerned with the comfort of their pockets and that of the incarcerated individuals to care about how this proposal would affect everyone in the community.

A prison located on an island is infinitely safer for a community than a prison located in a community among our children. Our well-being and safety as residents should be the priority.

Sincerely,

A. Abreu
Kew Gardens Resident
"

John Addario

john@foromarblecompany.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident of Forest Hills NY 11375 and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails.

To build this giant facility in a community of mostly one family homes is unconscionable. Zoning restrictions would not permit a residential building of that size to be erected. Why would an exception be made for a jail?

Thank you.

Best,
John Addario

Sent from my iPhone

"

BOROUGH-BASED JAIL SYSTEM

DRAFT SCOPE OF WORK FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
CEQR No. 18DOC001Y

COMMENT SHEET

NAME: Olivia Ahn

ADDRESS: 7 Marcy Garvey Blvd BK, NY

EMAIL: olivia @ ancientsongdoula services. com

COMMENTS:

Myself and a group of doulas have served pregnant and postpartum incarcerated clients at Rikers for several years we are Ancient Song Doula Services and Liberation Prison Yoga. What can you ensure that these services will be easily and continually accessible and better accessible? Most services ^(due to C.O. escort issues) don't make it into the jail. There's no coordination or effort for our incarcerated clients to receive the care they need. The system is failing. Healing needs to happen NOT MORE INCARCERATION. This looks like gentrified incarceration at large in the scheme of things. Fix your ethics, protocols, programming

Written comments on the Draft Scope of Work will be accepted by DOC through **October 15, 2018** and may be submitted at the scoping meetings, by email, or by regular mail to the contact below.

NYC Department of Correction
Attn: Howard Fiedler
75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370
boroughplan@doc.nyc.gov

Focus on
healing people
NOT PUNISHING
THEM.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, VISIT: <https://rikers.cityofnewyork.us/nyc-borough-based-jails/>

Jaya Savita Aiyer

jaya.aiyer@nyu.edu

"To the Mayor's Office of Environmental Coordination and the Department of Corrections:

The proposed jail plan that is currently being reviewed is a disaster for the health of people living in New York City and continues to deepen issues of racial discrimination, family separation, and environmental racism. Rikers must be shut down immediately as it has created the conditions for innumerable atrocities in the past century.

In terms of the scope of work for the environmental review process, I find it very unsettling that this project is not being treated as a residential construction project while we know that the average time for someone in Rikers is at least 6 months to a year. People who will be forced to live in the new jails will be denied of their health across many fronts, which are indisputably linked to the health vulnerabilities they face due to their socioeconomic conditions and the failure of standard healthcare while outside of jail, which make them uniquely prone to sickness while incarcerated.

This is on top of the types of medical issues that people develop while incarcerated, both physical and psychological, that deeply impact them beyond their stay in jail. The final scope of work and DEIS must include another section on the health impacts of incarceration on the people inside the proposed facilities. This must examine the history of the lack of medical care provided at Rikers, the threat to incarcerated people's wellbeing that DOC guards pose, and the psychological health impacts of isolation and confinement. This also must include the trauma that incarcerated people have to deal with in terms of sexual assault perpetrated by the NYPD and DOC officers, and the way that trans and queer people are uniquely punished while incarcerated.

Additionally, in the section on air quality and wastewater systems, the EAS refers to the Phase 1 Assessment which is not publicly available. From numerous issues with poorly prepared jail expansions in California creating huge wastewater treatment spills, including Fresno and San Luis Obispo as notable examples, I am extremely worried about this happening in New York City. Wastewater spills most obviously effect people incarcerated in the jails, but also create devastating ecological effects and seriously affect the daily lives of people living near the jail wastewater spills. The wastewater assessment needs to be carried out thoroughly, and all documents need to be publicly available so that not just the consultants and DOC can consider the risks posed by this jail expansion project.

Finally, a disproportionate number of jail and prison sites in the country are chosen because they are unfit for residential development because of hazardous chemicals present. While many terminal and long-term illnesses that affect incarcerated people are poorly documented, we do know that there is an unusually high incidence of cancer of people who are incarcerated in this country, and when coupled with poor medical care has devastating outcomes. I am very concerned about spending 10 billion dollars on a project that has been linked to causing and exacerbating terminal illness.

The toxic impacts of jails cannot be boiled down to a few issues that fit into the way the scope of work report quantifies risk to human and ecological health. The writing and research methods of the final scope of work and DEIS must be shifted to accurately reflect the harms that this jail will exacerbate, starting with the health effects on people who will be incarcerated. This must be done by examining the health issues of people living in the neighborhoods that are currently over-policed and those who are most likely to end up in NYC jails.

If carried out, this jail expansion plan will continue the histories of violence and ill health that the NYC Department of Corrections is known for. Rikers must be shut down immediately and the Mayor's office must find a new plan for decarceration in NYC.

Best,

Jaya Aiyer

"

Kwame Akowuah

mr.kwame@gmail.com

" To whom it may concern,

I am writing to express my deep concern over the proposed borough based jail system to replace Rikers Island. While I wholeheartedly agree that Rikers should be closed, I have grave reservations over the cost, and the impact on communities of this new plan . I also fear that these new facilities may become just as overcrowded as Rikers if the city does not make fundamental changes to lower it's incarceration rates and improve our schools.

I believe that the billions of dollars earmarked for these new prisons could be far better spent on other projects that would surely improve the lives of incarcerated and nonincarcerated New Yorkers alike.

Sincerely,

Kwame Akowuah, MD

"

Zoe Alexander

zoealexander4@gmail.com

"To the Mayor's Office of Environmental Coordination and the Department of Corrections:

I am writing to state my opposition to the city's proposed jail expansion. I oppose building any new jails, and I insist on closing Rikers now. Jails and prisons are infrastructural nightmares. The city's plan would make jails central aspects of all city planning for hundreds of years, instead of the needed community spaces and resources. Making us go to police and jails for access to public services like rehabilitation is violent and exclusive and puts new power in the hands of a Department of Corrections which has a well-documented and long history of violence. DOC can never be capable, due to its nature and role, of administering services fostering New Yorkers' health or wellbeing. The city's plan makes our neighborhoods monuments to mass incarceration and centers human caging in our urban planning and design. Jails and their surrounding areas put community members in proximity to violent and abuse police and corrections officers, and transform neighborhood character by incorporating dehumanizing and austere "security" like razor wire, police barricades, and austere, imposing buildings designed to separate us from our community members locked inside. Just like we look back on Rikers Island 75 years later with shock and dismay that we could ever have thought it was a "modern, humane" jail, so too will we look back at these detention complexes in horror. Close Rikers now without opening new jails.

Sincerely,

Zoe Alexander

"

Alina S

shenalina13@gmail.com

"Hello,

I am a lifelong New Yorker that lives in Queens and works in Manhattan, and I am completely against building new jails across the city.

Please devote your time, energy, and funding to reducing senseless bail bonds that are impossible to pay (especially for non-violent infractions for low-income folks), and toward programs that help those that have been imprisoned re-integrate back into society.

We are New Yorkers, not in the business of developing private fortunes with an increased number of arrests of black and brown folks. We must grow and invest in our community growth, not in new prisons.

Thank you,

Alina

"

BOROUGH-BASED JAIL SYSTEM

DRAFT SCOPE OF WORK FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
CEQR No. 18DOC001Y

COMMENT SHEET

NAME: Allegra Hagg (Danda half)
ADDRESS: 82 no rd
EMAIL: _____

COMMENTS:

There is an elementary school and a middle school right here in the elementary there are kindergartners who won't know what to do if someone breaks out of jail and come in the building. And kids who walk home alone won't feel safe for kids live around here. So building a jail won't be safe. Think of the children!

Written comments on the Draft Scope of Work will be accepted by DOC through **October 15, 2018** and may be submitted at the scoping meetings, by email, or by regular mail to the contact below.

NYC Department of Correction
Attn: Howard Fiedler
75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370
boroughplan@doc.nyc.gov

FOR MORE INFORMATION, VISIT: <https://rikers.cityofnewyork.us/nyc-borough-based-jails/>

Sivan Amar

info@email.actionnetwork.org

"

Howard Fiedler,

I am writing to oppose the Draft Scope of work for the city's proposed jails plan. Jails and prisons are toxic for everyone incarcerated and the surrounding communities. Rikers Island is a clear example of a complex ridden with environmental health hazards, built on a former landfill. The Draft Scope of Work cannot guarantee a toxic-free environment because of how the sites are being zoned and where they are located. Even though the mayor says the conditions will be safer, jails historically, over these hundreds of years, have deprived poor and working people of color of access to healthcare and safe housing and exacerbated existing racial health disparities. Jails harm the health of incarcerated people and make them more vulnerable to sickness due to malnutrition, barriers to healthcare, lack of autonomy over movement and bodily care, and stress. Additionally, transgender and gender nonconforming people who are incarcerated are denied medically-necessary care and subjected to incredibly high rates of sexual violence and harassment.

Jails also harm the mental and physiological health of people who work in them, who come into contact with the same toxic environmental conditions as incarcerated people and suffer psychological distress from their daily work. As administrative architect, you have the power to halt this Draft Scope of Work and urge the city to spend the

10.6 billion on community resources like public schools, childcare services, healthcare, drug counseling, and food programs. We cannot solve old jails with new ones. It will only be a matter of time until the new jails become another Rikers.

Sivan Amar
qami3210@gmail.com
144-47 78th Ave
NY, New York 11367

<<http://click.actionnetwork.org/mpss/o/3QA/kLwXAA/t.2m5/M8-AbB5aRU6kRJTkCMmb8A/o.gif>>

"

Sivan Amar

info@email.actionnetwork.org

"

Howard Fiedler,

I strongly oppose the plans in the Draft Scope of Work about the new jails. The NYC Department of Correction is failing to address the problems that caused the atrocities on Rikers in the first place. Research has shown again and again that the conditions of jails create and perpetrate violence. Imprisonment tears people away from support systems they depend on for health and wellbeing. No matter how close the jails are to actual communities, nothing can solve the problems that incarceration creates. There is no such thing as a humane or rehabilitative cage. Please revoke this plan to build four new jails across four boroughs immediately.

Thank you.

Sivan Amar
qami3210@gmail.com
144-47 78th Ave
Flushing, New York 11367

<<http://click.actionnetwork.org/mpss/o/GQE/kLwXAA/t.2lz/Y4fRLEa7RMKksLlmdiulg/o.gif>

>

"

Ian Anderson

iandersonadvocate@msn.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident of Kew Gardens, 11415 and I'm reaching out today to express my strong opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal.

For over 25 years I have lived in leafy Kew Gardens, which takes its name and rustic amenities from the similarly named London ""town and garden"" suburb.

The scale of the proposed monstrosity is totally out of proportion to the surrounding residential neighborhood it would dominate and was certainly not envisaged by the original planners whose scheme for New York residential urban living would be totally destroyed.

Why site the monster in Kew Gardens when there are available vacant sites to the north west of the city? eg south of Tremont Avenue in Throggs Neck. The Union Turnpike area by the subway and 'bus lanes is already congested and we really don't need any more ""official"" vehicles speeding around and blasting out weaponized sound.

This is a very bad idea and will be fought both politically and legally by the well organized Kew Gardens preservation organizations.

Thank you.

Ian Anderson

Ian Anderson, Esq.
Post Office Box 150362
Kew Gardens, NY 11415-0362
USA

Telephone: 718- 846- 9080
E-mail: ianandersonadvocate@msn.com
Website: <http://www.ianandersonadvocate.com>

"

avidonwclj@aol.com

avidonwclj@aol.com

"The proposed 29 story jail should be scaled down to 10 stories to fit better with the neighborhood and municipal complex. If need a 2nd jail set it in Jamaica to east or Rikers to west.

Yours truly,

Scott Avidon

"

Jorky Badillo

jorky@northwestbronx.org

"Hello,

My name is Jorky, I am a Center for Neighborhood Learning apprentice at Sistas and Brothas United, an affiliate of the Northwest Bronx Community and Clergy Coalition, and a community member of the Bronx.

I am here today because I have seen and tasted the the injustices of this police state we are in. I have seen brothas and sistas harassed, questioned, mistreated, profiled and brutalized simply because of the color of their skin and/or premeditated barriers, what is worse is that the list of traumas goes on and often effect families, friends neighbors and thus, our overall community!

I'm sure you don't need me to tell you this to know that this is an injustice many black and brown folks, specifically youth of color, LGBTQ identifying, and youth with disabilities are facing at atrocious rates compared to their white, cisgender and or able bodied counterparts. I see this discrimination in the schools, in our communities and certainly within the criminal justice system here in Amerikkka.

I'm here to talk to you about an incident that occurred to a close friend and I. while young and exploring the world. For the sake of privacy, this person shall remain nameless. Although, we faced our own respective karmas for the offenses we committed, our charges before the eyes of the law were completely different.

Where I received Community service hours — he received a sentence,

where I received a minor violation and another opportunity— He received False accusations and unjust treatment.

Community service hours and a commitment to stay out of trouble for a year were my terms. A few weeks in Jail and a record were his.

Although my friend and I are one in the same people, law enforcement's prejudices about our complexion subjected us to different treatments. I have what some call "fair skin."

And that's now what I call "light skin privilege"

Because, although the act was one in the same, his punishment proved that there is no such thing as dark skin privilege.

This is America..

I see this in the schools the way safety agents treat marginalized students, in the streets when folks get fearful and uncomfortable for their lives when an officer is stopping them for questioning.

In a recent study we found that students who are Black make up only 26 percent of the student population, yet they account for 61 percent of students arrested

and 53 percent of students given summonses to appear in court.

In New York City Public schools, police are 10.4 times more likely to arrest a Black girl than a White girl. Last ratio I'll leave you with tonight, America makes up only 5

of the worlds population yet 25

of the worlds prisoners are incarcerated through American institutions.

It's time that the city stops investing millions of dollars in the over policing and incrimination of our communities it's time we stop allowing prejudices and personal biases welcome these actions towards us. We want an investment towards more restorative and transformative practices that address the help our communities need. The resources for families and community

members to, not only survive but thrive. We need to ask our elected officials to put an end to the continuation of this the mass incarceration pipeline. To put an end to the revolving doors. And if we don't get it, shut it down!

Best,

Jorky

"

Bagatta, Cristina

Cristina_Bagatta@rfcuny.org

"EXCELLENT!"

Cristina Bagatta
Project Administrator
Grants & Contracts
212-417-8471
Cristina_Bagatta@rfcuny.org <mailto:Cristina_Bagatta@rfcuny.org>

From: LBagatta@lefrak.com [mailto:LBagatta@lefrak.com]
Sent: Thursday, October 18, 2018 3:06 PM
To: boroughplan@doc.nyc.gov
Subject: Comments on the proposed Queens Jail and Other Borough Jails

Dear Mr. Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident of Maspeth, NY and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails.

In all my years I have not heard of a more ridiculous plan. What is the plan for the current Rikers facility? Perhaps more tall glass unaffordable residential towers?? But that's another story.

Having a jail in a neighborhood is irresponsible and dangerous. I completely oppose this plan. Perhaps Mr. De Blasio would like one next door to his Brooklyn home?

Thank you.

Best,
Luisa Bagatta

Luisa Bagatta
Executive Assistant
Acquisitions and Capital Markets
LeFrak
40 West 57th Street 23FL

New York, NY 10019
Office: (212) 708-6981
LBagatta@lefrak.com <mailto:LBagatta@lefrak.com>

Legal Disclaimer:

"This message is intended only for the use of the individual or entity to which it is addressed, and may contain information that is privileged, confidential and exempt from disclosure under applicable law. If the reader of the message is not the intended recipient, or the employee or agent responsible for delivering the message to the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any dissemination, distribution or copying of this communication is strictly prohibited. To the extent this email discusses the terms of a proposed contract or transaction, this e-mail is not intended to, and shall not, bind the party sending the e-mail, its affiliates or its principals, and any contract may be formed only upon the subsequent negotiation of a formal written document, hand signed by both parties. Although we attempt to sweep e-mail and attachments for viruses, we do not guarantee that either are virus-free and accept no liability for any damage sustained as a result of viruses. If you have received this e-mail in error, please notify the sender immediately, and delete the message along with any attachments. (ReOpsDiscl)""

"

New York City's proposed aim to enlarge even more the now towering structure of its Kings County House of Detention is a preposterously reckless scheme that defies all logic. We rightly focus on opposing it for the immediate outside disadvantages to the prospering downtown community that surrounds it, where a continuing, growing demand for marketable commercial and residential space is clearly in evidence. But the basic flaw to the City's plan cries out for emphasis and needs to be addressed.

To expand the facility in order to accommodate a larger number of pre-trial inmates makes no sense unless there is simultaneously established a corresponding plan to enhance the related judicial facilities. Without increasing the current pace of legal dockets, the inmate expansion can only lead to longer detention and one inevitable result of overcrowding is a greater risk of contagious disease for the detainees. As we know, this is what has already happened at the House and why it's been kept dormant. So logic alone would dictate that action on this plan should be postponed at least until the City has considered and deliberated on the possibility of enhancing the County Court on the whole.



Vyt Bakaitis
323 Atlantic Ave
Brooklyn NY 11201

September 20, 2018

BOROUGH-BASED JAIL SYSTEM

DRAFT SCOPE OF WORK FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
CEQR No. 18DOC001Y

COMMENT SHEET

NAME: RAYMOND P. BALLE

ADDRESS: 138-17 HOOVER AVE, JAMAICA, NY 11435-1131

EMAIL: brwd1923@fastmail.com.

COMMENTS:

I HAVE LIVED ON HOOVER AVE FOR ABOUT 50 YEARS.
RATHER THAN JUST MENTION THE ISSUE OF CONGESTION
- LET ME DESCRIBE WHAT I SEE AS I WALK TO + DRIVE
TO QUEENS BLVD AND THE SURROUNDING AREA.
I ASK THAT YOU CONSIDER WHAT I DESCRIBE -
I HAD TO ATTACH 2 SHEETS TO CONVEY THE
DEPTH OF THE PROBLEM.

PLEASE SEE ATTACHED
SHEETS!

Written comments on the Draft Scope of Work will be accepted by DOC through **October 15, 2018** and may be submitted at the scoping meetings, by email, or by regular mail to the contact below.

NYC Department of Correction
Attn: Howard Fiedler
75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370
boroughplan@doc.nyc.gov

FOR MORE INFORMATION, VISIT: <https://rikers.cityofnewyork.us/nyc-borough-based-jails/>.

Raymond P. Balle
138-17 Hoover Ave.
Jamaica, NY 11435-1131
brwd1923@fastmail.com

Borough-Based Jail System
COMMENT SHEET (Attached sheet)

On Hoover Ave—on the bridge over the Van Wyck Expressway—all the parking spaces are filled with law enforcement vehicles such as court officers and police. I have seen police cars blocking the crosswalk at the end of the bridge (closest to Queens Blvd.) because there was no available space to park. Across the intersection of Queens Blvd, Hoover Ave becomes 83rd Ave. On the side heading towards Queens Blvd, every space is filled with law enforcement vehicles. Despite the fact that there are signs clearly marked “No Parking.” Often times I see a UPS vehicle double parked as well making only one lane available for two sides of traffic. Sometimes there is a bottle neck caused by people entering and exiting from an apartment building garage—some cars have to wait in the Queens Blvd intersection. Once I saw traffic was not able to move in both directions because of people waiting in line to get into the apartment garage. There is a school on the corner of 83rd Ave and Kew Gardens Road which brings an increase in traffic due to parents who double park while waiting to pick up their children. Eighty-third Ave. can get overwhelmed with traffic--it crosses Queens Blvd and is a direct route to the Supreme Court building.

On Queens Blvd There are several DOT vehicles double parked in front of the courthouse. There are very few parking spots on this side—most are taken. Since there is no place to pull over to drop off/or pickup people for the Union Tpke Subway station—there are often double parked cars waiting on Queens Blvd and I have to change lanes to avoid them. Adding to the mix—there is a bus stop right by the subway entrance as well. In addition traffic comes off the Van Wyck Expressway (Westbound) onto Queens Blvd before shortly before The Supreme Court. In the morning traffic on Queens Blvd can be quite heavy. What would traffic on Queens Boulevard look like when hundreds of workers for the new proposed jail show up for work in the morning?

When there are high profile cases at the court house—television vans and police sometimes park on the island in the center of Queens Blvd for lack of space. When Movies are being made on Queens Blvd, “No Parking” signs go up to make way for several large production vans etc. which take up a lot of parking space. People cannot park to go to local stores.

On Kew Gardens Road (parallel to Queens Blvd) I have often seen 3 tandem buses parked one behind the other. On the corner of Kew Gardens Road and Union Tpke, there are taxi's waiting to pick up passengers from the Union Tpke subway station. You must be in the correct lane to go around the taxis if you want to make a right onto Queens Blvd. This intersection can get crowded at times with cars, buses and pedestrians crossing the street (subway and bus stop at this corner).

Raymond P. Balle
138-17 Hoover Ave.
Jamaica, NY 11435-1131
brwd1923@fastmail.com

Borough-Based Jail System
COMMENT SHEET (Attached sheet continued)

On Lefferts Blvd (perpendicular to Kew Gardens Road) there are often double parked commercial vehicles (sometimes close together) that are dropping off supplies to local stores. There is only one lane each direction—at times there is only one lane available for cars traveling in **both** directions. Sometimes I have seen 2 tandem buses (one in back of the other) trying to maneuver with limited space. The LIRR has a stop on Lefferts Blvd right before the bridge. How much more traffic will be generated on this road if the new jail system is built? Lefferts Blvd leads to Kew Gardens Road and 83rd Ave which can be used to get to The Supreme court buildings.

As people get let out from the court buildings for lunch, they go to local businesses—some stores can get quite crowded. How many of the workers from the new proposed jail will decide to go out for lunch? What affect will additional people traveling by mass transit (i.e. workers, family members of those jailed) have on the subway and LIRR?

Over the last few years I have observed a lot more traffic on Hoover Ave where I live. I've noticed an increase of drivers searching for parking, more aggressive driving, and often have difficulty getting out of my driveway because of parked cars. The combination of new apartment extensions to buildings on 134th Street and the proposed new jail system will tax existing parking even more.

I believe that the proposed jail system could have a significant impact to the community in ways unexpected. I have observed Queens Boulevard and the surrounding blocks, as an area already showing signs of being overwhelmed—and this is why I am strongly against the new jail system.

I live approximately four blocks from the proposed jail. We have a shelter approximately three blocks away. My small two-family home is surrounded by high rise apartment buildings. The area is a heavily traveled owing to its proximity to the Grand Central Parkway and Van Wyck Expressway, as well as Main Street, Queens Boulevard and Union Turnpike. Our trains are packed, and yet the city is planning on having congestion pricing for those traveling into the city.

We already have a temporary jail by Criminal Court (which is also a few blocks from my home) Or are we now going to take our tax money and build deluxe accommodations for the criminals that siphon our tax monies and have a high rate of recidivism.

We do have Rikers Island. Does the mayor have his high priced donors waiting in the wings to turn Rikers Island into luxury condominiums?

Park Slope doesn't have highways, shelters or jails nearby. Why not build something there. Maybe our esteemed mayor wants to donate his house to the cause.

Linda Banta

info@email.actionnetwork.org

"

Howard Fiedler,

I am writing to oppose the draft scope of work for its environmental impacts. Hazardous contaminants will be present at each proposed jail site. Because the jails are zoned as community facilities rather than residential land use, high quality and safe living conditions are not prioritized for the 1,500 people who will be living in each of the jail facilities. Thus, the jails will not be built with the same regulations that protect residential sites from hazardous material. Instead of these toxic jail sites that will overly congest the areas they are sought to be built in, the city needs to invest in truly sustainable alternative solutions. Mr. Fiedler, the jail complexes on Rikers Island were created as jail reform. The atrocities perpetrated there clearly show new jails to replace old ones never solve the root of the problem. Rather than continuing to criminalize and warehouse Black and Latino people in facilities that are hazardous to their health, I am urging you to take a stance for environmental justice and morally refuse to move forward with the plan. When most people are incarcerated in this city for being too poor to afford bail, you have the power to help them. Thank you.

Linda Banta

lbanta57@yahoo.com

38-11 108th street, Apt 5G

Corona , NY, New York 11368

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Linda Banta

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

I am writing to oppose the Draft Scope of Work detailing the city's proposed jail expansion. I strongly oppose building any new jails and I insist that Rikers is closed immediately. Instead of reforming Rikers by building new jails, the city needs to end jailing by reforming pre-trial detention. Keeping people locked in cages while they wait for trial is a punishment for being too poor to pay bail. This further exacerbates the problem for working class families and does not keep anyone safe. Court fines, bail, and loss of work take major tolls on individuals, loved ones, and our whole city. Even being incarcerated for 24 hours can cause people to lose their jobs, children, and homes. Incarceration creates economic, social, and public health crises for Black and Latino communities. We need to instead invest in the community resources that truly keep all New Yorkers safe, healthy, and in our neighborhoods & communities. Decriminalizing poverty, eliminating pretrial detention, and investing in transformative justice could close Rikers within the proposed 10 years without opening new jails. There are alternative solutions, Mr. Fiedler. Please, I urge you to move the city to reject this Draft Scope of Work and rethink more effective solutions to reducing the number detained to 0. Thank you for your consideration.

Linda Banta

lbanta57@yahoo.com

38-11 108th street, Apt 5G

Corona , NY, New York 11368

<http://click.actionnetwork.org/mpss/o/_QA/kLwXAA/t.2m4/eU8WMGHaTrqRVLWX4k_J6g/o.gif>

"

tamosinw@aol.com

tamosinw@aol.com

"To Mr. Howard Fiedler,

After attending the Public Hearing in Brooklyn last week on the proposal or the new jail in Brooklyn, I am writing to let you know as a life-long Brooklyn resident, I am opposed to the plans for the new jail.

Foremost, the DOC and the Mayor's office should have consulted the affected neighborhoods and worked together to plan a structure that would be acceptable to the community. Given the gargantuan size of the new jail - double the height and eight times the square footage - it's no wonder the community is up in arms. The environmental impact will negatively affect both the residents and visitors to downtown Brooklyn.

The DOC and the mayor's office need to pull back the proposal and work with the community to develop a reasonable plan.

Secondly, what assurances can you give the residents of Brooklyn that the new jail will be run more effectively by the DOC so it doesn't become another Rikers? What overhauls are you planning for the DOC?

Respectfully,

Tamosin Willett Bardsley
206 Kane Street
Brooklyn, NY 11231

C'c The Mayor's Office

"

From: Renat Basal <renat.basal@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, August 16, 2018 11:21 AM
To: BoroughPlan
Subject: Complaint

First, you open a medical marijuana dispensing location in Forest Hills, now you're planning to move prisoners to Kew Gardens. This is absurd. Families live in these areas and people have invested life savings into buying residences in these locations. Perhaps we should force politicians to live here so that they'll have a personal stake and actually care about the impact of such extreme decisions which have huge negative impact on many. I'm sick of Queens being treated as our city's dump. Your decisions have major negative consequences and need to be reconsidered!!!!!!

Renat Basal

renat.basal@gmail.com

"First, you open a medical marijuana dispensing location in Forest Hills, now you're planning to move prisoners to Kew Gardens. This is absurd. Families live in these areas and people have invested life savings into buying residences in these locations. Perhaps we should force politicians to live here so that they'll have a personal stake and actually care about the impact of such extreme decisions which have huge negative impact on many. I'm sick of Queens being treated as our city's dump. Your decisions have major negative consequences and need to be reconsidered!!!!!!

"

Casey Baxter

casey.baxter@gmail.com

"RE: BOROUGH BASED JAIL SYSTEM
DRAFT SCOPE OF WORK FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
CEQR No: 18DOC001Y

Dear Committee,

We are residents at 96 Schermerhorn and we are writing to express our disapproval for the proposed scope of work regarding the update to the Brooklyn House of Detention. This proposal is alarming for several reasons.

The scale of the proposed building is inconsistent with other structures in the neighborhood. It dwarfs all nearby buildings in its current state, we can't imagine it growing. As our apartment is on the 12th floor and faces south, the Detention Center is already a large focal point in our view.

We also have concerns about the traffic and congestion such construction would cause on an already very busy intersection. Additionally, the air quality and noise would be a concern for our family with the proximity being so close to our apartment building.

Lastly, it seems the proposal has been unveiled with little consideration to the residents in the area. No surveys or interviews were conducted to those who live closest to the site. We pay a premium to live in this zip code and such an expansion would negate many of the qualities we enjoy in our current home.

We insist you reconsider the current plans and ask that you create an alternate solution.

Sincerely,
Casey Baxter & Brandon Lee
Resident, 96 Schermerhorn st, 12A

"

Tristan Beach

tristanbeach@gmail.com

"To the Mayor's Office of Environmental Coordination and the Department of Corrections,

I am writing to state my strong opposition to the city's proposed jail expansion. I oppose building any new jails and insist Rikers be closed immediately. Rather than diverting money from social programs and community resources to build new jails that will harm our communities, we need to focus on the source of the problem: policing.

The impact on public policy of the new jail plan will be to lock us in to policing and incarceration into the future. Criminalizing poverty, homelessness, mental health, substance use, sex work, immigration, and being a person of color gives the NYPD outsized and unwarranted power to surveil our most vulnerable community members, with disastrous results.

Recent changes to policing in NYC are too little, too late and embed racial disparities even in the "reforms." The 2017 budget for the NYPD was

5 billion dollars. With those resources, the NYPD preys on working-class people of color every day to fill beds on Rikers Island, The Manhattan and Brooklyn Detention Complexes, and The Boat. It will fill the beds of these new jails too. Serious, meaningful changes have to start with the police, and until that happens we will not be safe.

Sincerely,

Tristan Beach (Brooklyn, NY)

"

bursteb@aol.com

bursteb@aol.com

"To: NYC Department of Correction
Attn: Howard Fiedler

Dear Mr. Fiedler,

The Borough-Based Jails proposal, described in the NYC Office of the Mayor publication ""Beyond Rikers -- Towards A Borough-Based Jail System"" presents lofty goals, but its impacts will be negative and will be imposed inequitably on NYC residential communities.

- A. The ""Beyond Rikers"" brochure, on page 6, asserts that the proposed jails' site locations were selected based on ""Sufficient size to fit an equitable distribution of the City's jail population across four boroughs . . .""
1. The prison population will not be distributed equitably ""across"" four boroughs.
 2. The prison population will be concentrated in only four small communities.

- B. The sizes of the proposed Borough jails also are inequitable:

At a building size of 1,910,000 gsf, the proposed Queens Borough Jail would be

18

larger than the next largest Borough jail in Manhattan, at 1,560,000 gsf.

- C. Borough community impacts also are inequitable.

1. Only one community in each Borough will have a residential parking impact.
2. The EAS describes impact on Kew Garden's residential parking, as moderated by ""1,115 parking spaces, including 676 public spaces (within 205,000 gsf) as replacement for the existing public parking on the project site,""
 - a. The current parking structure is largely unused.
 - b. People who drive to visit, or work, at Borough Hall and the Criminal Court, currently park in Kew Gardens' residential community for free, rather than pay for parking in the parking structure provided.
 - c. Visitors and residents currently can't find places to park, near the homes they live in, or wish to visit.
 - d. Some community members currently find it difficult to enter or exit their driveways because some people who don't live in the community encroach driveways when they park.

- e. Community members have been threatened when attempting to discuss driveway encroachments with people blocking driveways.
3. The EAS makes no mention of the proposed jail's negative neighborhood impacts by the estimated 250 daily visitors, 290 detention facility workers, 100 centralized care workers, 20 community facility workers, and 8 additional parking workers.
4. The EAS does not look beyond 400 feet of the proposed jail for impacts, but beyond those 400 feet are the most significant community impacts.

""Beyond Rikers . . ."" asserts that Borough-based jails will be ""Fairer, Safer, More Efficient,""

1. Rikers is known for not being fair, safe, or efficient. This ""plan"" would simply move Rikers leadership, staff, and inmates to new buildings. A new building will not reform the manner in which staff and inmates work together or relate to each other.
2. Ninety teens were moved from Rikers to the Horizon Juvenile Center on October 1. On October 3, at least 20 Correctional Officers at Horizon were injured in an inmate brawl that was, at least in part, associated with rival gang conflicts.

""Beyond Rikers"" asserts that new Borough-based jails will be ""a good neighbor,"" with ""retail and other amenities to serve the neighborhood.""

1. There is no evidence that any of these ""amenities"" are needed in the communities.
2. Kew Gardens has no need for these proposed ""amenities"".

""Beyond Rikers"" brochure, on page 6, falsely praises proposed Borough-based jails, saying, ""proximity to courthouses reduce delays in cases and the time people stay in jail.""

1. Transporting inmates to courthouses from Rikers does not delay their cases.
2. Half the people awaiting trial in Rikers are there because they can't afford bail.
3. There are a myriad of reports of inmates waiting over a year for their cases to be heard in court because of court backlogs.

""Beyond Rikers"" asserts, ""accessibility to public transportation"" will help ""family members, lawyers, and service providers"" to ""easily visit"" inmates. (Page 6, #2)

1. Accessibility to public transport, currently, is a major problem in Kew Gardens.
2. Q60 busses currently can't pull to the curb to enable mobility challenged passengers to enter or exit the bus via the ramp. Q60 busses often stop in the traffic lane, blocking Eastbound cars on Queens Blvd., because Q10 double long busses, and Green Cabs encroach the Q60 busstop.
3. Long passenger lines for Q10 and Q60 busses, currently block pedestrian traffic on the sidewalk, to and from the E and F lines subway station.

4. The stairway entrance and exit to the subway station, at 80th Road, on the Jamaica-bound side, is narrow and can't be widened. Even without additional worker and visitor traffic to and from a new jail, that stairway is difficult and dangerous to traverse.

The Beyond Rikers Plan Is Not Fair Or Just

1. The plan is not fair or just to inmates or staff at Rikers.
 - a. Correction has not demonstrated that it can reform it's operations to provide a safe environment for inmates, or staff at Rikers, or at Horizon Juvenile Center.
 - Violence issues need to be resolved among the population and staff at Rikers and Horizon, before a claim can be made to accomplish that at a new jail.
 - Inhumane treatment of inmates needs to be resolved at Rikers.
 - Delays in trials can only be resolved in the City's court system.
 - b. Building related safety issues can be addressed at Rikers Island.
 - As the inmate population is reduced, buildings can be rebuilt on Rikers, in a way that mitigates methane gas issues under and around newly constructed buildings, and avoids the structural foundation issues of the older buildings.
 - c. City concerns regarding transporting inmates to Borough Courthouses, and court delays can be addressed at Rikers Island by building a courthouse there.
2. The plan is not fair or just to neighborhoods where new jails are proposed.
 - a. That the City owns the land it proposes to use for a new jail, and the new jails would be next to or near an existing courthouse, seems just to City planners, and to the Mayor, but it will not be just to Kew Gardens or other communities which already are plagued by over crowded parking and transportation resources.
 - b. Bringing hundreds of additional people (staff and visitors) into a small impacted community will make it's transportation and parking issues unbearable. These negative impacts will not only occur during the business day. They will occur even at night and on weekends because jails are a 24/7 operation.

I'm asking, and urging, that the Mayor and agencies that are planning to close Rikers and to build community based jails to replace it, take note of the impacts this plan will have on law abiding residents and the infrastructure of the targeted communities.

I'm asking that the Mayor and the Department of Correction take another look at how Rikers is managed, and recognize that it's problems are not solely that of buildings.

I'm asking that the Mayor engage architects and building engineers to develop a plan to build new construction at Rikers Island in a way that avoids the problems of the older buildings there. Buildings can be built on Rikers Island that meet Corrections' preferred design of self-contained, full service pods of 35 inmates.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Steven D. Bell
12510 Queens Blvd.
Kew Gardens, NY 11415

c: Governor Andrew Cuomo
Congress Member Grace Meng
bcc: Kew Gardens Community Members

"

From: mhberger@aol.com
Sent: Thursday, September 13, 2018 12:58 PM
To: BoroughPlan
Subject: Borough jails proposed to replace Rikers

May I have the name of the firm that designed the proposed jail complex for Kew Gardens? Thank you.---Murray Berger . . . [.mhberger@aol.com](mailto:mhberger@aol.com) . . . (718) 263-7180 . . . 105 82nd Road, Kew Gardens, NY 11415

mhberger@aol.com

mhberger@aol.com

"Attn: Mr. Howard J. Fiedler, AIA

Re: New Jail proposed for Kew Gardens, Queens:

We oppose the placement of such a massive jail structure in Kew Gardens not because it would be in our ""backyard"" (as in NIMBY), but because it would be in our FRONT YARD, alongside Borough Hall, our Civic Center, the entrance to our community, favorably described as an ""urban village in the Big City.""

If you have not yet made the relevant City agencies aware of all the physical, infrastructure, traffic, transportation, parking -- all the obvious -- problems raised, and not solved by the proposed jail, I am certain that by now you will have received enough cogent data to enlighten them.

What I wish to stress is the unjustified evil to be perpetrated by the callous sacrifice of a prized community to effectuate a high-rise vertical prison on a very large scale without any assurance of its workability. What other successful, similarly ""vertical jails"" exist in this country? Has anyone assembled the full cost, and identified the funding source of such a project? Has anyone bothered to reckon the impact of such an enterprise on the surrounding community??? . . . since obviously nobody bothered to consult any community people prior to the presentation of the proposal, despite the fictional allegations to the contrary!!!

Has the Department of Correction determined its program that would change the culture so condemned at Rikers merely by changing the housing of the inmates? (I thought we all knew by now that a meaningful program change requires a change in software, and not merely a change in computer hardware!)

We are not experts in prisons or criminal justice, but we do know what can improve and what can destroy a community. This proposal, if implemented, would destroy a century-old middle class community. Is this the City's intent?

To effect the least peripheral damage, and in consideration of the billions of dollars at stake, further evaluations of renovating Rikers Island must be considered. If other locations are to be considered, they must be suitable for and desirous of such a development.

-----Murray H. Berger, Executive Chairman

Kew Gardens Civic Association, Inc.

105 82nd Road, Kew Gardens, NY 11415

(718) 263-7180 mhberger@aol.com <mailto:mhberger@aol.com>

"

← COMMENT ON THE BOROUGH JAIL PLAN (Prewritten)

COMMENT ON THE BOROUGH JAIL PLAN

**Howard Fiedler
New York City Department of Correction
75-20 Astoria Boulevard
Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370**

In regards to the borough-based jails proposal,

I fully support the immediate closing of the jails on Rikers Island. I also strongly oppose the opening of any new jails in New York City. There is no such thing as a humane or safe jail.

The City of New York needs to:

- ◆ End cash bail and pre-trial detention. Community supervision is successful, you said so yourself in the More Just NYC report.
- ◆ Divest from jails and policing. Invest in community resources. Invest in public schools and actual affordable housing.
- ◆ End broken windows policing and all practices which the NYPD uses to harass communities of color.
- ◆ Decriminalize poverty, homelessness, mental illness, and substance use.

The current proposal from the city demonstrates that the Mayor and his officials are committed to racist over-policing and to caging people of color. I am staunchly against the city proposal to open new jails. We can close Rikers without opening new jails.

Signed:

Jazan Bloch
NY, NY 10011

Mike

lectulus@gmail.com

"Dear Mr. Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident of Kew Gardens and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails.

* The jail complex would be at a 2-block proximity to two public elementary schools and very close to 1 private middle-high school

* The jail mega-complex would include a full trauma hospital, to treat inmates who are critically injured from jails around the city. Inmates would be transported to the trauma ward, day and night as required, by ambulances from all of the other proposed borough jails

* Our neighborhoods already experience debilitating traffic at the bottle-neck created by the five adjacent highways: Queens Boulevard, Grand Central Parkway, Long Island Expressway, Van Wyck Expressway, and Jackie Robinson Parkway.

* Motorist traffic, destined for the jail, whether for deliveries and services or day-time staff employment, would further overload Queens Boulevard at its busiest intersection: the crossings of Union Turnpike, Jackie Robinson Parkway, Grand Central Parkway and Van Wyck Expressway.

* Aggressive commuter and commercial automobile traffic from all of five major highways already traverses through this interchange – as well as through the narrow, single-lane residential side streets of Kew Gardens, Forest Hills and Briarwood used as alternatives to bypassing highway traffic – thus making the crossings and side-streets unsafe for the neighborhood pedestrian traffic.

* Street-parking shortages are already a huge problem for the area residents; commuters driving in from outlying neighborhoods and Long Island to park and ride from here, have overburdened residential streets, and hundreds of daily jail-related employee and visitor vehicles will only cause further stress.

* Despite availability of both private and municipal parking garages, motorists circle the neighborhood streets, looking for free street parking, rather than use the paid alternatives.

* Heavily over-crowded E, F, M & R trains and the Q60 bus, each with consistently very poor performance records, will become additionally crowded, dysfunctional, unreliable and unpleasant with the addition of the proposed jail-related commuters.

Best,
Mikhail Bogdan

"

Tara Bonnette

TARAYBB@VERIZON.NET

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident of (Kew Gardens, zipcode 11415) and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails.

Kew Gardens is a residential area with many private homes. Building a jail in our neighborhood will create lots of unwanted vehicular and pedestrian traffic, disturbing the very essence of all quaint neighborhood.

Thank you.

Best,

Tara Bonnette

Sent from my Verizon, Samsung Galaxy smartphone

"

Priscilla Borkor

info@email.actionnetwork.org

"

Howard Fiedler,

I do not approve any part of the Draft Scope of Work. After reviewing the plan, it is clear that it would cause significant environmental damage and health hazards on the sites where it is proposed. These new jails will not solve the crux of the issue: that most people held on Rikers are detained because they are too poor to pay bail. Over 75

are eventually released because they are not found guilty of crime. Mr. Fiedler, I am asking you to take a moral stance against further working on the architecture of this building. You have the power to halt its construction and encourage the city to instead invest in solutions to incarceration which include restorative justice. Incarceration does not have to be the only way. Please, reject this plan now.

Priscilla Borkor
borkorp@gmail.com
391 Butler street
Brooklyn , New York 11238

<<http://click.actionnetwork.org/mpss/o/CAE/kLwXAA/t.2m4/dApkbeS2TX-0LEhilhVUrQ/o.gif>>

"

LISA BOWSTEAD

lisa@cobblehillthinktank.com

"Howard Fiedler,

I cannot begin to express my dismay that such a large building is being proposed for the Brooklyn site. The existing building is already over-sized for the location, and adjacent to several prized historic residential districts (the residents of which have coexisted with the current jail without complaint).

The mass of this building is architecturally inappropriate for the location and a building of this size would create a burden on the ancient and insufficient infrastructure (water, sewer, electric, gas, etc). And especially traffic.

Traffic... We already have plenty.

The streets within a half mile of the jail are regularly clogged and grid-locked. On a regular weekday, it can take 30 minutes to drive from Carroll Gardens to the Brooklyn Bridge (exactly 1 mile). On holiday weekends, it can take over 90 minutes! I assume you have done studies and know all of this.

Have you calculated the expense to taxpayers to pay corrections officers and drivers to sit in grid-locked traffic while transporting inmates?

What mode of transportation will people use to visit the facility? I expect that workers will come by mass transit, but that law enforcement will use automobiles, and inmate family and lawyers will use car services. In other words, more cars.

Have other cities in the world placed such a large detention facility in the oldest and busiest part of the city? If they have, and it worked out, I'd feel better to know the stories.

I don't object to having a jail, or public housing or homeless shelters or garbage transfer stations in my neighborhood. It is not about the people that it will bring. My concern is that one massively inappropriate building might destroy the surrounding area.

Lisa Bowstead

Lisa@CobbleHillThinkTank.com <<mailto:Lisa@CobbleHillThinkTank.com>>

The Cobble Hill Think Tank
274 Court Street
Brooklyn, NY 11231
(718) 222-9200

www.CobbleHillThinkTank.com <<http://www.cobblehillthinktank.com/>>

"

f. braio

frankbraio@optonline.com

"

Howard Fiedler,

Closing Rikers is an overdue major step for this city. However, the city's proposal to open four new borough-based jails severely fails to address the problems the city is seeking to remedy by closing Rikers. The proposed plan in the Draft Scope of Work will only redistribute it and make matters worse. I cannot support this Draft Scope of Work. New cages cannot reform old ones, you must know that. The city needs to address the issues of over-policing and criminalization of poverty in communities of color, and look at true proven reform such as ending cash bail and pretrial detention. I am writing to ask that the administration retract the proposal and instead invest in alternatives to resource Black and Brown communities. Thank you.

f. braio

frankbraio@optonline.com

139 Pugsley Ave

New York, New York 10473

<http://click.actionnetwork.org/mpss/o/EgE/kLwXAA/t.2lm/FjU_v8x2RgqJ1XxpesYayQ/o.gif>

"

Alfred H Brand P.E.
80-67 Grenfell Street
Kew Gardens, NY 11415
October 15, 2018

Howard Judd Fiedler A.I.A.
Director of Design Unit
New York City Department of Correction
75-20 Astoria Boulevard Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370

Re: **Borough Based Jail System**

Letter of Objection

Rear Mr. Fiedler:

I am opposed to the concept of decentralizing jails and placing jail structures in residential communities around New York City.

We have a dysfunctional judicial system which reportedly allows accused individuals to remain in jail for years without coming to trial. This is a disgrace for a city which prides itself on being in the forefront of liberal philosophy. The system must be changed. However building high-rise jail structures in four city boroughs will not solve that problem. This city needs radical judicial reform which will not be accomplished by moving inmates to new buildings.

If conditions at Rikers Island are unacceptable, they need to be changed at Rikers Island. Building a 29 story jail in a residential community, as proposed for Kew Gardens, will not solve the problem of inmate conditions or the deficiencies of our judicial system.

The presentation made to residents of Queens at Queens Borough Hall in Kew Gardens on September 26, 2018, along with the published documents distributed, presented misleading, biased and false information. I have the following specific comments.

There has been no outreach to residents or community civic associations in the development of the concept. Statements in print and in the executive summary of the report titled "A More Just New York City", commonly referenced as the Lippman Report, saying that the concept was developed after input was sought from community leaders and residents through numerous public meetings is false. The Kew Gardens Civic Association, Inc. , which has represented homeowners in Kew Gardens since 1914 and which is known to, and sought after by, all local, State and Federal elected officials had no knowledge of the current jail proposal until it was thrust upon the public as a detailed concept. (I am the current Chairman of the Board of the Kew Gardens Civic Association).

The references in the Lippman report (pages 128 through 130) include no civic organizations. On the contrary, real estate and development organizations are listed as sources. Real estate interests were more important than civic associations.

A year ago local papers reported the possibility of reactivating the relatively small existing Queens House of Detention adjacent to the Kew Gardens courthouse. But even for that limited concept, there was no outreach by public agencies to the Kew Gardens Civic Association for discussion or comment.

Rikers Island is largely composed of relatively low rise structures. The environment is being portrayed as hostile to inmate rehabilitation. The cover photograph on the Lippman report itself demonstrates the sprawling nature of the relatively low rise buildings with surrounding green areas including a running track. Portraying a 29 story high-rise building to be built in Kew Gardens surrounded by a 700 car parking garage, a court building and a dense residential community as a “campus” environment designed to rehabilitate inmates is totally unrealistic. In fact Rikers Island is much more of a “campus” than any of the proposed jail sites.

In a 29 story jail structure, every move will involve an elevator. For example, when a prisoner moves three times a day from a cell to a dining room, the move will require an elevator. How is security to be maintained within the confines of such a tall structure requiring continual vertical circulation? In contrast to the running track and open areas on Rikers Island, there will be no outside space at Kew Gardens for prisoners’ exercise or social interaction. How can such an environment be portrayed as conducive to rehabilitation?

Showing a low rise building outside of San Diego as an example of a modern prison was an unrealistic public relations ploy and an insult to the residents of Queens. A 29 story building in Kew Gardens will never be the equivalent of a one-story building in a San Diego suburb.

The pamphlet titled “Beyond Rikers - Towards a Borough Based Jail system”, distributed at the Queens informational meeting, states that Rikers Island has a capacity to house 13,400 people. If the current population is 8000, with the intent to reduce the population to 5000 inmates, there is ample room on Rikers Island to demolish existing structures and replace them with more modern structures with better amenities, if that indeed is a significant reason for the proposed decentralization.

That same “Beyond Rikers” pamphlet indicated that home sale prices rose 14% surrounding the Brooklyn House of Detention since 2014 (about 5 years). That is a highly dubious conclusion and, if true, indicates that property values were likely depressed in that area. The Property Shark website indicates that house prices in Brooklyn overall have risen 50% over the past 10 years. That’s nearly twice the average rate portrayed for the area around the House of Detention.

Transportation limitations and access for visitors at Rikers Island have been portrayed as problematic. That issue can be addressed by building a second bridge and developing better accommodations for clearing visitors onto and off of the island. New buildings and a new bridge can be built at far less cost than the proposed \$10 billion decentralization plan.

Once the overall problem of excessive incarceration has been addressed and the prison population is reduced from 8000 to fewer than 5000, including many who are portrayed as people who really need to be in jail and not people who cannot post bond for minor offenses, Rikers Island provides the appropriate location for their incarceration.

The proposal to decentralize New York City's jail system as it has been presented is bad for New York, bad for Queens, and bad for Kew Gardens. Let's focus on judicial reform, get communities involved without real estate interests, and solve the problems within the infrastructure that we now have.

Sincerely,

Alfred H. Brand P.E.

Howard Fiedler AIA
Director of Design Unit
Department of Correction
75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160
East Elmhurst, New York 11370

October 23, 2018

Dear Mr. Fiedler,

I support the closing of Rikers and the principle of borough-based jails and cannot dispute the argument that the current Brooklyn jail is outdated. However, this conception of a 40-story building is deeply flawed for a number of reasons, and contrary to characterizing opposition as simply NIMBYism, mine are aimed at the heart of the argument. Yes, the building is out of scale with the surrounding area, but my primary objection is that it is unnecessary.

1. 1. Years and volumes and initiatives towards criminal justice reform have provided alternative sentencing options and alternatives to bail, which reduce the numbers of those being held in jails of this sort. Continuing lessening crime rates can be factored in as well. Why build a jail based on past calculations? We all know that empty cells encourage filling them with *someone!*
2. If access by family members to the incarcerated is an objective, why is Staten Island exempted, instead shaping the plan for that borough's arrested to be housed in Brooklyn? In point of fact, it would be easier for Staten Island residents to get to a Manhattan jail via public transportation than to Brooklyn. If the assumption is that they would travel by car over the Verrazano Bridge and then on the BQE, where are they going to park? The DOT has been busy removing street parking and raising meter rates; will the jail include free underground parking? Or is this potential moneymaker for the City to franchise or outsource to a private operator?
3. It is simply revolting to think of retail on the ground floor with incarcerated people in cubicles above. Who are the envisioned tenants? Starbucks? Another designer factory store outlet, where families visiting their loved ones can add in a shopping trip? At the very least, a public library branch housed in such "excess" space from which the detained might borrow books might be more palatable and could save the privatization of yet another public library location. But this wouldn't produce revenue on the backs of those residing above, would it?

Further, the very conception of ground floor occupancy acknowledges that a jail in a major commercial/residential corridor is somewhat dissonant. To

evoked the rhetoric of a repugnant former public figure, this very notion of groundfloor retail in a jail building sounds like lipstick on a pig.

Yours truly,
Enid Braun
116 Adelphi Street
Brooklyn, NY 11205

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Enid Braun', written in a cursive style.

Natalia Bravo

n.bravo85@hotmail.com

"Dear Sir/Madam,

As a neighbor of Kew Gardens, I uphold the opposition to the proposed jail, holding an outrageous number of inmates in my neighborhood.

This is a sad and terrible decision affecting our community. Please DO NOT build this jail.

Thank you,
Natalia Bravo
"

Ellen Brennan

brennan.ellen170@gmail.com

"Dear Mr. Fiedler,

Please do not build a jail in Kew Gardens. This is a beautiful, diversified community and building a jail will destroy the neighborhood. The criminal court system on Queens Blvd is already very close to the grammar school on Kew Gardens Road and if a jail is also built it will unbalance the neighborhood and jeopardize safety. I lived in Kew Gardens for over 20 years and only moved to Jamaica because I married and that's where my husband already owned a house. I still miss the community feeling of Kew Gardens. I am over there all the time to shop and visit friends. Please don't destroy one of the nicest middle class communities in Queens. The businesses and property values will suffer. The special feeling of this neighborhood will be lost.

Thank you and best regards,

Ellen Brennan
917-837-2367

170-12 84th Drive
Jamaica NY 11432

Sent from my iPhone
"

Allison Brown

allison.lynn.brown@gmail.com

"To the Mayor's Office of Environmental Coordination and the Department of Corrections,

I am writing as a resident of the greater downtown Brooklyn area to express my unequivocal opposition to the expansion of the Brooklyn jail and to the city's broader plan to expand jails within the boroughs.

I am deeply concerned about the physical and psychological toll this plan will take on members of my community, as jails deprive people of control over their medical care, nutrition, and movement, while the stress of incarceration and the violence that characterizes city jails exacerbates existing problems and creates new ones. The economic impact of incarceration further harms families and communities.

At the same time that I oppose the city's borough-based jail expansion, I also support the closing of Rikers, which is a human-rights disaster and a shame upon this city. We should be able to close Rikers without expanding jails in the boroughs by ending pre-trial detention. It's really very simple, and it seems to me the city is needlessly complicating the matter.

There are plenty of experts who can present the data on the viability of eliminating bail and the social and economic benefits of divesting from policing in prisons in favor of investing in communities. Why is the Mayor's Office not listening to them? Moreover, why is the Mayor's Office not listening to actual New Yorkers who are telling the mayor that policing and prisons are causing profound harm and that what their communities need is more affordable housing, education and employment opportunities, and better access to health care and other facilities for the community's well-being?

Sincerely,
Allison Brown
Brooklyn Heights, 11201

"

Janet Burr

info@email.actionnetwork.org

"

Howard Fiedler,

I do not approve any part of the Draft Scope of Work. After reviewing the plan, it is clear that it would cause significant environmental damage and health hazards on the sites where it is proposed. These new jails will not solve the crux of the issue: that most people held on Rikers are detained because they are too poor to pay bail. Over 75

are eventually released because they are not found guilty of crime. Mr. Fiedler, I am asking you to take a moral stance against further working on the architecture of this building. You have the power to halt its construction and encourage the city to instead invest in solutions to incarceration which include restorative justice. Incarceration does not have to be the only way. Please, reject this plan now.

Janet Burr
janabur@aol.com
325 77 St
New York City, Texas 10076

<<http://click.actionnetwork.org/mpss/o/FwE/kLwXAA/t.2m5/ZuX60CSFQ4qK1lXcd4S4nQ/o.gif>>

"

Jacky Byron

jackyrbyron@gmail.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a concerned and distressed so I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed jails in residential areas. There is open space along rockaway

Bldv opposite JFK which would be a better choice, Kew Gardens is a residential area, with a public school one block from the proposed site.

Thank you.

Best,

(Sign your name)

Sent from my iPad

"

Liz Campbell

efc382@gmail.com

"Mr. Fiedler,

I am writing to express my concern over the proposed expansion of the Brooklyn Detention Center. I find both the density of the proposed facility and the lack of community engagement problematic.

The impact on residential neighborhoods must be considered. The proposal has been rushed, and the representatives in this city have not engaged the communities in meaningful ways, as can be seen by the petition in Chinatown and the coalition ""Justice for the Bronx."" The Boerum Hill Stakeholders tried to get a meeting for over a year to have input in the planning process, but the group was ignored. The Mayor himself has said, ""The message to everyone is move as quickly as humanly possible...acting as quickly as we can to make a major change and get off Rikers. That's what the mandate is here This is the way to do it."" DeBlasio's own words, as well as City representatives shutting out residents from the planning process, make it clear to me that the administration is trying to ram this plan through. The Mayor's office feels pressure to close Rikers, and because of that, he is rushing plans and not considering alternatives.

Why can't the building stay its current size and be used to house those detainees who need access to the courts? The long-term detainees and Staten Island detainees could be housed at another facility elsewhere in Brooklyn or Staten Island. Having two 800-person facilities instead of one 1600-person facility makes more sense. The proposed facility is far too large. The current maximum FAR in this zone is 6; new construction with a FAR of 20 is unacceptable.

In addition, the demolition of the current detention center and rebuilding would be a years-long project. How would health of residents be ensured during the demolition process? What would be the impact on traffic - especially along a main access point to the Brooklyn Bridge - during construction? What would be the impact to local businesses during construction? Again, if the facility were updated and maintained its current capacity, another facility could be built on a plot of land that doesn't sit along three major roadways. Furthermore, why is there a plan for retail space in the new facility? There are already many empty retail spaces along both Smith St. and Atlantic Ave. Why would the city add more?

Lastly, these new jails are nothing without bail reform, proper CO training and accountability, sentencing reform, adequate mental healthcare, and a true commitment to public education. Since none of these requires tearing down a building and spending years constructing a behemoth, why can't we prioritize these issues while taking the time to make a more thoughtful plan for designating and designing the physical locations?

Sincerely,
Liz Campbell

"

Liz Campbell

efc382@gmail.com

"I am concerned about the proposed Brooklyn Detention Center expansion. I live on Atlantic and Smith St. and believe that the increased size of the building as well as the increase in population density is too much for this neighborhood. There are several questions regarding this project to which residents deserve answers. We also deserve to know that all the implications of this project have been thoroughly and thoughtfully considered before such a massive undertaking. I believe there should be a public meeting with councilor Levin before the Scoping Session on September 20th. Below are some of my concerns:

How much will the construction cost?

Given that increasing the size to 1,400,000 gsf. would violate zoning requirements for floor area, height, and parking, why isn't a different site being considered? How can the existing plot of land support such an increase in size?

Where are the 277 parking spaces going to be located?

How will the increased traffic be handled? Has anyone studied the traffic patterns on Smith street? The street is heavily congested already.

Is the new facility only to hold Brooklyn residents? Or only those with court appearances in Brooklyn? What happens when there are more than 1510 people? Will some of them be housed in Queens or the Bronx? This does not seem to solve the transportation problem that the report says is a reason to close Rikers.

Was a plan considered to renovate Rikers to offer the same benefits, such as access to natural light and therapeutic spaces?

What retailers have shown interest in this plan? There are already several empty storefronts in the area. How will more retail space affect businesses in the neighborhood?

When would construction take place and how long would it last? What are the implications for traffic during construction?

I would appreciate answers to these questions.

Thank you,
Elizabeth Campbell

"

From: Liz Campbell <efc382@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, August 29, 2018 10:17 AM
To: BoroughPlan
Subject: Brooklyn Detention Center Expansion

I am concerned about the proposed Brooklyn Detention Center expansion. I live on Atlantic and Smith St. and believe that the increased size of the building as well as the increase in population density is too much for this neighborhood. There are several questions regarding this project to which residents deserve answers. We also deserve to know that all the implications of this project have been thoroughly and thoughtfully considered before such a massive undertaking. I believe there should be a public meeting with councilor Levin before the Scoping Session on September 20th. Below are some of my concerns:

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What retailers have shown interest in this plan? There are already several empty storefronts in the area. How will more retail space affect businesses in the neighborhood?

When would construction take place and how long would it last? What are the implications for traffic during construction?

I would appreciate answers to these questions.

Thank you,
Elizabeth Campbell

From: Liz Campbell <efc382@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, September 18, 2018 2:24 PM
To: BoroughPlan
Subject: Brooklyn Detention Center Expansion

Mr. Fiedler,

I am writing to express my concern over the proposed expansion of the Brooklyn Detention Center. I find both the density of the proposed facility and the lack of community engagement problematic.

The impact on residential neighborhoods must be considered. The proposal has been rushed, and the representatives in this city have not engaged the communities in meaningful ways, as can be seen by the petition in Chinatown and the coalition "Justice for the Bronx." The Boerum Hill Stakeholders tried to get a meeting for over a year to have input in the planning process, but the group was ignored. The Mayor himself has said, "The message to everyone is move as quickly as humanly possible...acting as quickly as we can to make a major change and get off Rikers. That's what the mandate is here This is the way to do it." DeBlasio's own words, as well as City representatives shutting out residents from the planning process, make it clear to me that the administration is trying to ram this plan through. The Mayor's office feels pressure to close Rikers, and because of that, he is rushing plans and not considering alternatives.

Why can't the building stay its current size and be used to house those detainees who need access to the courts? The long-term detainees and Staten Island detainees could be housed at another facility elsewhere in Brooklyn or Staten Island. Having two 800-person facilities instead of one 1600-person facility makes more sense. The proposed facility is far too large. The current maximum FAR in this zone is 6; new construction with a FAR of 20 is unacceptable.

In addition, the demolition of the current detention center and rebuilding would be a years-long project. How would health of residents be ensured during the demolition process? What would be the impact on traffic - especially along a main access point to the Brooklyn Bridge - during construction? What would be the impact to local businesses during construction? Again, if the facility were updated and maintained its current capacity, another facility could be built on a plot of land that doesn't sit along three major roadways. Furthermore, why is there a plan for retail space in the new facility? There are already many empty retail spaces along both Smith St. and Atlantic Ave. Why would the city add more?

Lastly, these new jails are nothing without bail reform, proper CO training and accountability, sentencing reform, adequate mental healthcare, and a true commitment to public education. Since none of these requires tearing down a building and spending years constructing a behemoth, why can't we prioritize these issues while taking the time to make a more thoughtful plan for designating and designing the physical locations?

Sincerely,
Liz Campbell

Elaine Cao

ec3343@nyu.edu

"To the Mayor's Office of Environmental Coordination and the Department of Corrections:

The public good won't be served by jails, whether those jails are on Rikers Island, or in Brooklyn, Queens, the Bronx, and Manhattan. The city should devote public land to the public good rather than jailing and punishing people. For example, NYC has an affordable housing and homelessness crisis--there are currently 62,000 homeless people in the city, including 15,000 families with 20,000 children. Private land development continues to push working class people out of their communities, neighborhoods, and homes. Gentrification, lack of affordable housing, and the criminalization of poverty go hand-in-hand. The city should prioritize using land to solve the housing crisis. We want these civic assets without cages in our neighborhoods. The jails will re-configure neighborhood space, density, traffic, and land use without providing real solutions to our community issues like better education, affordable housing, health care, etc. Further, data on stress, policing, and incarceration shows that communities subjected to policing, state violence, immigration enforcement, and detention have worse health outcomes than other communities. Rather than jails, the city needs re-zone land to support community facilities rather than large-scale jail projects.

Sincerely,
Elaine Cao, Manhattan

"

Lucia Cappuccio

lcappucc@gmail.com

"To whom it may concern,

I am writing to provide feedback on the draft EIS for the Kew Gardens jail proposal, as part of the New York City Borough-Based Jail System proposal.

Firstly, I oppose this project in any shape or form, as no new jails should be built. The goal of NYC should be reducing its prison population - period. Closing down Rikers - period. We should not be building more jails to accommodate a racist, classist justice system. The multi-billion dollar budget for this proposal should be re-appropriated to projects that will actually improve our communities, not divide them.

I am a lifelong resident of Kew Gardens and a professional urban planner with a masters in planning. Whoever created this plan should be ashamed of the lack of transparency surrounding this project and the lack of community engagement in creating the initial scope of the project. Putting aside the ethical issue of opening new jails, this is just a terrible planning proposal, with no regard for community character, infrastructure, near-by schools (two blocks away), and density/capacity. On top of the outrageously large scope of the project (triple the current size of the existing detention center), which will surely lead to undesirable zoning changes and a strain on existing infrastructure, the plan also calls for the construction of the property on an existing parking lot that was JUST opened six months ago in March 2018. What a waste of taxpayer money, and a total sham of a project to alleviate parking concerns in a very congested neighborhood.

I do not oppose this project out of NIMBYism. I would feel the same way if it was being built in Flushing or another Queens neighborhood. I oppose this project out of an ethical commitment to racial justice and an end to mass incarceration. Rikers is an abomination and must be closed, but the solution to ending mass incarceration is not building shiny new community jails. Our communities need more efficient public transportation, improved infrastructure, thriving parks and open spaces, job opportunities, safe streets, and good public schools. We do not need a mega-jail that will dominate the streetscape and continue a legacy of mass incarceration.

This is an awful project on every level. It does not belong in Kew Gardens or anywhere in the five boroughs. I know enough about planning to know that these public comments will be pushed to the side and ignored. This proposal will go through any way, despite tremendous community opposition, and the administration will pretend it is a moral victory and a community benefit. But this isn't a new bike line - this is a new jail that will cage humans.

Please, listen to the valid concerns of the community. End cash bail and reduce the prison population that way. No new jails, period.

Thank you,
Lucia Cappuccio

"

From: SERVANDO CARMONA JR <servyjr1@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, September 10, 2018 10:54 AM
To: BoroughPlan
Subject: Draft Scope of Work by DOC

Gentlemen; To close the jails at Rikers Island Correctional Facility is an excellent plan and opt for a Manhattan site at 80 Centre Street is the best idea for all concerned. I have seen what Rikers Island is all about, it is a hell hole, dangerous and deadly. A new proposed jail would be convenient and out of everybody's way. Lower Manhattan is the best plan. It would also be right next to the courts where everyone is tried. Thank you for your consideration and good luck...

SERVANDO CARMONA JR

servyjr1@gmail.com

"Gentlemen; To close the jails at Rikers Island Correctional Facility is an excellent plan and opt for a Manhattan site at 80 Centre Street is the best idea for all concerned. I have seen what Rikers Island is all about, it is a hell hole, dangerous and deadly. A new proposed jail would be convenient and out of everybody's way. Lower Manhattan is the best plan. It would also be right next to the courts where everyone is tried. Thank you for your consideration and good luck...
"

Alison Carper

alison.carper@gmail.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident of Kew Gardens (zip code 11415) and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails.

The jail, as it is proposed, will bring a dangerous level of traffic to our residential neighborhood. An elementary school, PS 99, is far too close to the proposed jail. The E, M, F and R trains are already dangerously overcrowded and the jail will bring more traffic to those trains. The trauma hospital proposed for the site will also overwhelm an already noisy neighborhood with more noise and more traffic. Finally, I believe that the inmates who will inhabit this structure will not be well served because they will be endangered. A 29-story jail filled with inmates living behind locked bars is a fire trap, and a fire in a structure such as this would be a disaster for them and their families. I urge you not to build this structure.

Thank you.

Best,
Alison Carper

Alison Carper, PhD
Clinical Psychologist
270 Lafayette Street
Suite 1008
New York, NY 10012
<http://alisoncarperphd.com>

"

John P. Carter

jpc11@columbia.edu

"To: Howard Fiedler

CEQR # 18DOC001Y

(THE PROPOSED QUEENS BOROUGH BASED JAIL)

Overview

The claim that there has been robust community engagement in the planning for this project is just not correct. The first real contact was with a small group of community people called to Councilmember Koslowitz's office in mid-September.

It was not to engage, but to present!!! It has all been presented in lovely marketing brochure language to conjure a "campus" (a 29 story building with attendant parking garages, delivery ports, etc. is hardly bucolic), enhanced property values (not credible), and other economic benefits (hard to imagine).

There was no real credible community engagement.

Other:

1. Why has DDC issued RFP's and stated that the ULURP process has begun? To my knowledge, it has not.
2. What is the proposed included "community facility" to be? There is one two blocks away.
3. This is currently nice open green space, consistent with many parts of Queens, with clear sky vistas. The proposed building would likely cast a substantial shadow and obstruct open sky views characteristic of this area of Queens.

4. Kew Gardens is a unique historical “garden” community (Maple Grove Cemetery, the Lefferts Boulevard “ponte vecchio”). How will the impact of this out-of-character facility with increased traffic and population be mitigated?
5. The facility is completely out-of-character, even with the nearby court and municipal facilities. The examples of modern jail design (San Diego and Denver), which have been presented as models for this, are so dissimilar as to be foolish and offensive.
6. How will any hazardous material effects be mitigated, especially in light of regular, nearby human traffic in the municipal institutions as well as the elementary school up the hill?
7. It seems likely that water, sewer and utility infrastructure will have to be enhanced. How will that impact the local community? For how long?
8. A building of this size will cast a substantial shadow perhaps even over nearby roadways. May we see renderings of the shadow that will be cast?
9. A facility of this size will bring additional human and commercial traffic. May we know of delivery schedules? How will it affect on-time performance of the E and F trains and the Q60 and Q10 (JFK) buses?
10. What are the anticipated impacts related to air quality on this now open sky lot?
11. What are the evaluations related to noise and light pollution?
12. How will foot and auto traffic be diverted/discouraged from the now quiet local streets on the other side of Queens Boulevard and up the hill from it?
13. How will the length and impact of this construction be managed and mitigated to the benefit of the local community, workers and school children?

Additional:

Was the testimony of the views of the Queens County District Attorney’s office included and considered in the Lippman Commission Report?

I urge that this plan not be certified.

October 27, 2018

J. Carter

84-38 120 Street 1A

Kew Gardens, NY

--

John Carter

jpc11@columbia.edu <<mailto:jpc11@columbia.edu>>

"

Daphne Chang

chang22d@mtholyoke.edu

"To the Mayor's Office of Environmental Coordination and the Department of Corrections:

Please halt the proposed plan to build 4 new jails and maintaining the operations of Rikers Island. New York City spent over 7 billion in 2017 on criminal courts, policing, and jails. Mass incarceration is a punitive, dehumanizing, and racist structure. It does not solve nor progress our society towards greater equality and freedom for all of New York's residents, instead it diverts resources, labor, time, and finances from affordable public housing, schools, healthcare, and other critical social services that many marginalized populations are already lacking.

The 4 new jails have not undergone adequate review to accurately evaluate its environmental and social costs. Inmates suffer and encounter mental and physical traumas from treatment inside a jail. Whether it is deprivation of basic resources, inadequate hygiene, or commonplace abuse from administrators, negative health consequences need to be fully accounted for and prevented. Expanding the incarceration system with jails is not a solution, it just furthers harms people. Especially the most vulnerable, including trans and LGBTQIA inmates of color.

Many jails are also built in hazardous environments, which puts the inmates at risk and could lead to lifelong health problems and costs. There needs to be further assessment for wastewater and air quality to fully ensure that the area is actually safe for people to live and breathe in. Many jails are also built in areas with chemical waste. Inmates have a disproportionately high rate of cancer in this nation. By containing people in jails in these environments only worsens this nation's cases of terminal illness. Combined with insufficient medical care, many inmates will die and suffer due to neglect.

New York City needs to stop its building of jails and completely transform its policies and approach towards incarceration. It needs to decarcerate so it can fully address society's ills while treating everybody as humans and addressing the needs of the marginalized.

Thank you.

Best,

--

Daphne Chang

"

September 27, 2018

Re: 80 Centre Street Scoping Meeting

Mayor De Blasio's ramming of a flawed community scoping and engagement process has driven our community into a rage.

Why put a giant jail at the crossroad of a major Lower Manhattan crosstown street in an area already surrounded by street lockdowns? The congestion already requires an army of traffic agents during rush hours. This is mindless.

Why put a giant jail at the dead center of four major neighborhoods. Chinatown, Tribeca, Fidi and Little Italy are magnets for tourism? This is not thinking.

Why put a giant jail at the foot of the Brooklyn Bridge already plagued by security concerns? Would more high risk here mean extreme security measures?

Rethink 80 Centre Street! Or we continue to Resist!

Jeanie Chin
Chatham Towers
180 Park Row,
New York, NY 10038

MAMMOTH JAIL at 80 CENTRE ST -- CIVIC CENTER/CHINATOWN'S BUSIEST TRAFFIC CORRIDOR?

- **80 Centre Street is where motor vehicles, bicyclists and tourists exit the Brooklyn Bridge and head uptown.**
- **It is located at the intersection of Worth Street where Park Row traffic was rerouted after permanent barricades were erected because of high security concerns at the Federal Detention Center. Worth is currently the east side's crosstown route to the Holland Tunnel and downtown.** (At the presentation we learned that Hogan Place in front of our building will be "de-mapped", most likely for additional government vehicles. Insiders know this is a shortcut to the west side when Worth Street is jammed. South of Worth Street there is no other full crosstown street. On occasions when Worth Street traffic was redirected at Chatham Square because of congestion with the courthouse hearings, residents are forced to return to our garage by going south down St. James Place back up to Worth Street, sometimes taking an additional half hour to return to our home in heavy traffic.
- **During rush hours, this traffic corridor already requires a small army of traffic agents.**
- **Worth Street, a normally two way street is shut down one way because of the Water Tunnel project that is detouring traffic up Centre Street. It will not be completed for years.**
- **Worth Street is the southern boundary of the proposed jail. Half a block away on Worth Street is the largest federal courthouse in the U.S. Almost every high profile Supreme Court case in Manhattan is tried here requiring extra traffic agents. Hordes of reporters, satellite trucks, and other media vehicles are camped on Worth Street for weeks during trials, slowing traffic.**
- **On this same block of Worth Street is the historic staging area for the three funeral parlors in Chinatown.**
- **Worth across the street from the federal courthouse is also the southern border of Columbus Park, one of the most crowded parks in Manhattan where local schools use this park for their recess/play space, sports team from around the city use its ball fields, seniors exercise early in the morning and gather there until sundown. This park already acts as the living room for many locals with small apartments or shared rooms. Can this park absorb more people? Remember 1500 more detainees and their families, attorneys, government workers, etc. will likely be using Columbus Park as their waiting room when 80 Centre is built.**
- **More government buildings means more permit placards will be issued. We already spent decades fighting government permit placard abuse not only on Worth Street but throughout Lower Manhattan.** (Mayor DeBlasio just recently reissued 50,000 more government parking placards while advocating for congestion pricing) If the city provides "free parking -- cars will come! (Chinatown is already the site of three major bridges and the Holland Tunnel). Many small businesses mean goods are often stored in other less expensive areas. Deliveries to the congestion zone will incur the proposed congestion toll. These tolls will be passed on to businesses and ultimately residents in the congestion zone. (Who said congestion tolls won't go up?).
- **When Worth Street traffic is clogged this has immediate impact on the traffic traveling down from the Bowery and in the evening up from Wall Street along Water/Pearl/St. James Place corridor. Traffic on the east side of Lower Manhattan inching its way along the Worth Street route to the Holland Tunnel during rush hours are already bumped to bumper.**

Those proposing 80 Centre Street for a 4th jail on this congested corner clearly do not live in the neighborhood and do not know about the traffic congestion during rush hours when we are surrounded by four bridges and tunnels. We will fight like hell against this jail expansion because of its severe impact on our quality of life and emergency service access.

**Jeanie Chin
Chatham Towers
180 Park Row, 3B
New York, NY 10038**

Pamela Chin
170 Park Row
New York, New York 10038
347-783-9038

September 27, 2018

To Whom It May Concern:

I would like to know why a jail has to be built on 80 Centre Street. Why can't the jail be built on Riker's Island. Why can't the jail be renovated or built adjacent to Riker's. It seems that the mayor is more concerned about the inconvenients caused to the incarcerated. I agree that reforms need to be made at Rikers but not at the expense of the Chinatown community. We are law abiding citizens who pay our taxes, so why are we being totally ignored. The incarcerated deserve better living conditions, but what about the Chinatown community. Don't we deserve better living conditions?

We already have three jails in our neighborhoods. We are always being inconvenient when they need to move prisoner from one place to another. The community center you are so happily providing for the community is a joke. Maybe it will be nice for a couple of years, but it will eventually be taken away, just like the municipal parking at Police Plaza.

No jail at 80 Centre Street. Use the money to rebuild another jail on Rikers. The real estate developers can make their millions elsewhere. By building at Centre Street the mayor is saying that the Chinatown people don't count but the real estate developers. He doesn't care about the Chinese people.

Yours truly,



Pamela Chin

chinowitz@aol.com

chinowitz@aol.com

"To: Howard Fiedler, NYC Dept of Corrections

The lack of community engagement concerning the proposed 80 Centre Street jail is deeply unfair to the residents, businesses, schoolchildren and workers in the surrounding area. Chinatown was formed as a neighborhood because Chinese immigrants and Chinese-Americans were historically excluded, ignored, abused and maligned by racist laws like the Chinese Exclusion Act. And in the present day, to propose a major correctional facility in our neighborhood without properly consulting or involving us, is yet again another affront.

I call on the Mayor to stop this process and answer some of the community's unanswered questions:

- I understand that one of the reasons for the location is to be close to the courts. However, why place it in Chinatown rather than on the 'other side of the tracks' in the more affluent neighborhood of Tribeca. It smacks of economic discrimination? Why in Chinatown and not in Tribeca?

-How can he justify the expenditure of

10billion for 4 new jails when the New York City subways are crying for repair and our schools are failing our children?

-The shadows of a 40-story structure at 80 Centre St will cast the adjacent Columbus park in shadow much of the day. How is this fair to the community that already has one of the lowest amount of park space per capita in the City?

-How will the affects of choking off traffic and access points to the neighborhood and the increase of cars and pedestrians both during and after construction be mitigated?

Sincerely,

Amy Chin

"

Kasia Chmielinski

chmielin@post.harvard.edu

"To the Mayor's Office of Environmental Coordination and the Department of Corrections:

Rikers is notorious for its inhumane conditions, with countless stories over the last century about people being treated horribly, deepening racial discrimination, family separation, and environmental racism.

Additionally, incarcerated populations need access to medical care - like everyone else - especially considering the negative impacts that incarceration has on health. The final scope of work and DEIS must include another section on the health impacts of incarceration on the people inside the proposed facilities. This must examine the history of the lack of medical care provided at Rikers, the threat to incarcerated people's wellbeing that DOC guards pose, and the psychological health impacts of isolation and confinement. This also must include the trauma that incarcerated people have to deal with in terms of sexual assault perpetrated by the NYPD and DOC officers, and the way that trans and queer people are uniquely punished while incarcerated.

Finally, a disproportionate number of jail and prison sites in the country are chosen because they are unfit for residential development because of hazardous chemicals present. While many terminal and long-term illnesses that affect incarcerated people are poorly documented, we do know that there is an unusually high incidence of cancer of people who are incarcerated in this country, and when coupled with poor medical care has devastating outcomes. I am very concerned about spending 10 billion dollars on a project that has been linked to causing and exacerbating terminal illness.

If carried out, this jail expansion plan will continue the histories of violence and ill health that the NYC Department of Corrections is known for. Rikers must be shut down immediately and the Mayor's office must find a new plan for decarceration in NYC.

Sincerely,
Kasia Chmielinski

"

Rowena Chodkowski

info@email.actionnetwork.org

"

Howard Fiedler,

My friend sent me this form after I complained to them about the Draft Scope. This is my feeling: I can never endorse any plan to expand the number of jails in this city, when it should invest the

10 billion in resources that better serve what OUR communities need. Countless New Yorkers struggle to pay for housing, food and medical care. The subways are antiquated and our transit hubs rot while New Jersey pillages the Port Authority treasury to keep their gas cheap and their chief fat. Do we need another embarrassing eyesore? Rikers is actively harmful, completely inhumane, and I'm glad to see it go. But New York's crime rate is at an all time low and we don't need or want new jails. The jails will be terrible for the community, bringing in dangerous, noisy new traffic. Chinatown is full of old people!! Can you imagine so much traffic clogging the streets while elderly residents struggle to cross at the light? Can you imagine tourists on those double decker buses getting a nice view of a new jail when they visit historic Chinatown, Little Italy, and Lower Manhattan? Not to mention the traffic needed to support four separate institutions. It takes so many loud trucks to supply a facility, it takes trucks to transport prisoners, staff will commute in cars, many visitors will also drive...This will shame our city while making it unliveable. And the bridge traffic will get worse.

NYC can't afford to squander taxpayer money on unnecessary facilities that make life worse for literally everyone. Could you imagine one person from the projects wanting to commit a crime when they can live in a place that got a 10 billion dollar makeover? Case closed. Make life better and support people, and there will be less crime. Less desperation, fewer adverse childhood effects, fewer mental illnesses, saving cost down the line. Or we can just put people in jail?

To best serve New York, you must retract the proposal and work with nonprofit organizations and nonpartisan policy advisors to address the root causes of incarceration and reduce the number of incarcerated persons. Jail doesn't help anyone. The guy I knew who did a few months in Rikers for drugs was chugging 'tussin the day after he got home. It was depressing. A community based treatment program would have cost less and been less annoying for the neighbors.

That's why so many New Yorkers are urging you to scrap this plan and instead look to alternatives that have been proven to work, such as ending cash bail and pretrial detention. These can save NYC money and will be kinder to our fellow New Yorkers.

I voted for the current administration, but if this continues I will actively campaign against it. Let's make New York better. Jersey City is nice now.

Rowena Chodkowski

rowenachodkowski@outlook.com
64th pl
ridgewood, New York 11385

<<https://u1584542.ct.sendgrid.net/mpss/o/DAE/ni0YAA/t.2ln/GEMgpxb0SHyHJp6FyAxyA/o.gif>>
"

Tiffany Chu

misosilly@gmail.com

"To Whom this May Concern:

I am a full time resident of Brooklyn and I am writing to provide my feedback on the NYC Borough-Based Jail System after reviewing the ""New York City Borough-Based Jail System Draft Scope of Work"". I believe that (1) the planned Brooklyn jail is grossly oversized for this local community of BOCOCA which is a tradition brownstone neighborhood (2) the city's proposal fails to include a jail for Staten Island, (3) the oversized jail would have a dramatically negative impact on the surrounding area in Brooklyn and (4) the process has lacked transparency. I feel that the mayor's administration is rushing fulfill a campaign promise before this term is up. The city needs to be more active on seeking feedback from local residents as well as opening up proposals to move this out of the city.

It's astonishing to see how poor the outreach has been from the the city. I haven't received anything and only heard about this in the news. If you want to build a 1.6 M square foot jail in the area, the least the city can do is notify us!

Mayor Di Blasio is a disgrace by his political efforts to quietly move forward without public knowledge!

Sincerely,
Tiffany Chu

Boerum Hill/Downtown Brooklyn Resident

"

Melissa Chung

melissajlee3@gmail.com

"Dear NYC Department of Corrections,

I am writing to you today as a concerned resident of Forest Hills about the prison proposal for Kew Gardens. I live about 6 minutes away from the proposed prison. I have many reservations about this building and I strongly oppose to the construction of the prison.

I am deeply concerned about the height and capacity of the building. In the past, there has been a prison at Kew Gardens. However, it was only around 8-10 floors. The new building is supposed to be 29 floors. The average residential building is around 6 floors for an apartment and 2 floors for a house. The new proposed building is too big, taking up over 1 Million square feet. It is disturbing how all the propaganda pamphlets and town halls fail to accurately depict how tall and large the building is, especially since most sketch artist drawings show it only 2 stories tall.

Even with this enormous building (and the other ones planned for the city), I also find it incredibly unrealistic to see how the city can fit all of the prisoners. DeBlasio's proposal requires a maximum prison population of 5,000. The prison population is decreasing, but not fast enough to get to 5,000. When our current prison population is around 9,000, and there is a population of over 8 million in the city, it is very unrealistic that the new prisons will hold everyone necessary. These prisons are not designed to hold the amount of people necessary; Rikers however, is fully equipped with the space to do so.

It is to my understanding that Rikers has so much space, they don't know what to do with the space. I think building a courthouse on that space would save the problem of cost of transporting prisoners as well as make use of the free space. At the Queens Townhall, it was implied that Kew Gardens site was chosen because of the convenience of having the courts nearby. I am fairly confident that it is cheaper to build a courthouse on Riker's Island than to build

11 Billion dollars <<https://qns.com/story/2018/03/09/no-advantages-closing-rikers-island-two-queens-officials-say-prison-panel/>> worth of new jail houses. This is a poor use of our tax dollars that could be used towards rehabilitation and reform.

This monstrosity will disrupt the natural patterns of the area. Traffic is already at overcapacity and adding thousands of extra people in that congested area will overwhelm the residents. The highways, buses, and subways are already overcrowded and delayed.

The proposed prison is across the street from a school (PS 99 <<https://www.ps99.org/>>) and a 6 minute walk to another (Kew Forest School <<https://www.kewforest.org/page>>) ; both schools have children as young as kindergarten. This prison is too close to the safety of such young children. It would be better for a prison to not be located in an area so close to residents and young children.

While I understand the desire and optics for moral for closing Rikers (which has been plagued with police brutality and corruption), that is simply not going to go away without changing the system. The system is not going to change with a brand new building. What needs to happen is a deeper commitment at a judicial level to fix corruption. A new building will not change that.

I am deeply concerned that the only reason my Councilwoman Karen Koslowitz is supporting this prison is because of a backdoor deal she made with Steve Banks as shown in this article http://www.qchron.com/editions/central/city-will-phase-out-the-comfort-inn-next-year/article_0337ba52-c7f2-5cad-b139-f03addbc74.html . She is not advocating for the people and her community. If she truly cared for the community, she would have asked for their input and surveyed the community leaders. From the open town hall, she was noticeably absent and refused to listen to her constituents. It was loud and clear from the anger in the room that everybody does not want this prison.

Thank you for your time and I look forward to hearing back. I am an avid voter and will vote accordingly to people who listen to the community.

Best,
Melissa Chung
11817 Union Turnpike Apartment 21B
Forest Hills, NY 11375

"

STATEMENT AGAINST NYC'S ROADMAP TO CLOSING RIKERS ISLAND

Justin Cohen, Chief Operating Officer of Wayfinder Foundation, co-facilitator of Racial Justice BK, steering committee member of Get Organized Brooklyn, resident of Crown Heights, and #NoNewJails Member

As you have heard in others' testimonies, building new jails anywhere in our city compromises the safety of our neighbors and their families. I'm here to talk about how the expansion of city jails would exacerbate mass incarceration, while contributing to the inhumane, and fiscally irresponsible, approach to pre-trial detention and cash bail in New York City.

First and foremost, the creation of new jails in this city will exacerbate our existing racial disparities in policing. According to the city's Independent Budget Office, of the close to 10,000 people who are incarcerated in city jails, 52% are African-American, despite Black New Yorkers making up only 25% of the city's population.¹ This extraordinary disparity reflects a reckless, racist approach to criminal justice, and the creation of more jail cells will incentivize more and more aggressive policing of Black and Brown bodies.

Of those who are held in city jails, almost 80% are awaiting trial. That means, at any given time in this city, more than 7,500 of our neighbors are being held, sometimes on fabricated charges, either awaiting trial, or unable to make bail.

This system of pre-trial incarceration, built on a foundation of cash bail, is a textbook example of institutional racism. The cash bail system is designed to punish people who lack the resources to hand over money to a system that treats their lives as expendable. Annually, thousands of people in the city - not to mention the tens of thousands in the rest of the state - spend a night in jail because they cannot afford \$1000 in bail. We know that Kalief Browder didn't even take the backpack that he was accused of stealing, and our city held him for over three years before he took his own life.² He was sixteen years old at the time of his detention.

The NYCLU and other criminal justice reform advocates have studied cash bail and determined that, especially in the case of misdemeanors and smaller crimes, the cash bail system does almost nothing to ensure appearance at trials and hearings, and that the system just serves to further debilitate and destabilize already struggling families.³

¹ <http://www.ibo.nyc.ny.us/iboreports/pretrial-detention-rates-may-2017.pdf>

² <https://www.newyorker.com/magazine/2014/10/06/before-the-law>

³ https://www.nyclu.org/sites/default/files/field_documents/bailreport_20180313_final.pdf

Stujitsu

stuartcraig327@yahoo.com

"

Do a traffic study

Do an environmental impact study

Speak to every resident

It will be obvious that no one wants a jail in the neighborhood

Sent from my iPhone

"

October 26, 2018

**Mr. Howard Fiedler
75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370**

By email boroughplan@doc.nyc.gov

RE: Manhattan Draft Scope of Work, Borough-Based Jails

Dear Mr. Fielder,

As the architectural historian who worked to designate Chinatown & Little Italy as a nationally significant State and National Register Historic District, I write to express my dismay at the current Manhattan Borough-based jail proposal. And I call it a proposal and not plan, because a true PLAN would take into account the sentiment and needs of the communities to be impacted by borough-based jails. As you well know, Chinatown already has two jails, one of which it fought against as recently as 1982. It is entirely ironic that the city calls their proposal “Smaller, Safer, Fairer” when in fact a jail at 80 Centre Street would be by far the largest building around; overbuilt in the tradition of the classic New York City land grab; and unfairly overshadowing a beloved park and historic low-rise neighborhood where the residents have been excluded from a planning process.

My goal with this statement is to alert you to the preservation-related planning issues that are triggered by and should be taken into account during this process.

Currently there are no official landmarks in Chinatown or Little Italy that tell the story of these two immigrant groups that have made an outsized impact on American culture. By keeping Chinatown & Little Italy largely unlandmarked, the city keeps the door open to the possibility of repurposing it, for example building whatever they want, wherever they want (real estate owners have a role in this, too, of course). While the neighborhood is not Landmarked, since 2009 it has been listed as a nationally-significant historic district in the National Register of Historic Places. This designation should carry a lot of weight—national significance means that this place is of highest importance to our nation’s history and culture. The boundary line for this nationally-significant district is Baxter Street, just on the other side of, and including, Columbus Park, and abutting the proposed jail property. However, the city does not even mention or map this fact in their scoping statement. A similar omission in the scoping statement: The Lefkowitz Building was determined eligible for listing in the National Register for its architectural significance by the New York State Historic Preservation Office back in 1995.

Both listing in the National Register as well as eligibility itself triggers the State and/or Federal Historic Preservation laws that mandate an extra level of scrutiny of plans, such as the Borough Jail proposal, that would have such an outsized adverse impact on historic resources. The preservation laws require that alternatives with lesser impact be explored. And the impacts of the 80 Centre Street proposal would be enormous. Given that the proposal calls for a 40+ story building overshadowing one of the most vital parks in the city, along with the entire historic core of Chinatown, the area of potential effect mapped in the scoping documents should be much broader than the small boundary arbitrarily selected, and should include at a minimum the huge shadow cast by a building over 40 stories height, and a greater portion of the nationally significant historic core of Chinatown.

I am not alone in feeling that the city should put this entire process on hold pending a true community-based planning effort. In the absence of that, I hope this overview of the cultural resources in the area can inform the arguments against locating the jail in such a historically and culturally significant place.

Thank you. I look forward to a truly “Smaller, Safer & Fairer” plan.

Kerri Culhane
Architectural Historian
646/737-3390
culhaneblack@gmail.com

BOROUGH-BASED JAIL SYSTEM

DRAFT SCOPE OF WORK FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
CEQR No. 18DOC001Y

COMMENT SHEET

NAME: Miriam Cusicanqui
ADDRESS: 83-11 139 street
EMAIL: mfcsin@gmail.com

COMMENTS:

I have seen a resident in this community for more than 20 years. I am opposed to building a jail in our community. I am an active voter and will use my vote to voice my opposition to this plan.

This is a community where there are families. There are two schools, within close proximity, there is a public library where children and families frequent. There is a playground close to the courts. I oppose this plan adamantly.

Written comments on the Draft Scope of Work will be accepted by DOC through **October 15, 2018** and may be submitted at the scoping meetings, by email, or by regular mail to the contact below.

NYC Department of Correction
Attn: Howard Fiedler
75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370
boroughplan@doc.nyc.gov

FOR MORE INFORMATION, VISIT: <https://rikers.cityofnewyork.us/nyc-borough-based-jails/>

BOROUGH-BASED JAIL SYSTEM

DRAFT SCOPE OF WORK FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
CEQR No. 18DOC001Y

COMMENT SHEET

NAME: Ray Astancari

ADDRESS: 123-60 83 Avenue

EMAIL: Seedstone@yahoo.com

COMMENTS:

What will the contingency plan for the
extra people that will be coming to the jail.
There is so many homeless and transient
people in the area that are loitering and
spilling trash already.

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Joan Daly

joanzd@hotmail.com

"

I am writing as a resident in an apartment building at 96 Schermerhorn Street, diagonally across from the Brooklyn Detention Center about the proposition to demolish and rebuild the Center to the size of 1.5 million gross square feet. While I am not opposed to updating the House of Detention, I am concerned about the extreme plan to increase the building size so grossly out of scale with our community.

Currently we have an apartment building being constructed on Schermerhorn St. and the noise, air quality, size of trucks entering the street, closing traffic cannot even compare to the huge construction such as has been proposed for the Detention Center. Boerum Place alone has terrible rush hour traffic from Atlantic Ave. to the Brooklyn Bridge almost daily without any huge projects underway.

There has not been an official town meeting to engage the community. How will this impact us? How do we address our concerns about a project this large? How will these concerns be handled?

I hope that the City will see a way to communicate and include residents and businesses in the area who will be affected by this construction.

Sincerely,

John J. Daly, MD
Joan Daly, LCSW

"

n dervisevic

dervisn@msn.com

"

We are extremely vulnerable to a higher in flux of traffic to our residential streets. As it stands due to existing court house traffic, cars parked illegally frequently block our driveway preventing us from going to our doctors appointment. With the idea of visitors coming to see those in jail would make it a nightmare for us here. Please consider a non-residential area like Queensboro correctional facility.

Kew Gardens resident

"

NOAH DIAMOND

noahdia@gmail.com

"i am opposed to the building of the jail I am a 50 year resident of Kew Gardens and would be very much annoyed to have the tranquillity of such a beautiful shattered

Noah Diamond

117-34 Park Lane S

Kew Gardens, N.Y. 11418

Noahdia@gmail.com <mailto:Noahdia@gmail.com>

"

Matthew Dicken

matthewedicken@gmail.com

"Dear Howard Fiedler,

As a white transwoman with class privilege and a father who works in federal bureaucracy, I urge you to do all you can to stop the building of any new jails in New York City. Policing and prison only compound harm done to our communities, especially our Black, brown and Indigenous siblings. As a white person, I insist that we must avenge our ancestors by tearing down this system. The resources currently budgeted for the borough plan can be much more impactfully redirected to community leaders.

#NoNewJails!

Warmth,
Matthew, she/they

matthewedicken@gmail.com <mailto:matthewedicken@gmail.com>
(+1) 301.467.9878
"

From: [Sue Dimmler](#)
To: [BoroughPlan](#)
Cc: sjdimmler@gmail.com
Subject: Borough-Based Jail System - Impact Statement - Kew Gardens Facility
Date: Sunday, October 7, 2018 9:35:06 AM
Attachments: [Borough-Based Jail System - Impact Statement.pdf](#)
Importance: High

Aside from the attached statement, it is important that I stress more than one piece of paper can cover, especially as a widowed single mother. I have great concerns about not only my safety but the safety of my children, the children of the adjacent schools, the families in the community and elderly members of the community when the prisoners are literally in our backyards, with possibility of escape, possibility of bringing additional negative elements with them (visitors) as well as when they are released right into our backyards after serving their sentences.

It is extremely alarming that these individuals are in prison for a reason and we are striving, for whatever reason, to enhance their quality of life. As the granddaughter of a man who was a police officer, killer in the line of duty, I resent any enhancement to their quality of life while in prison. Do I think they should have horrible conditions, no. But I also do not think that my hard earned money and the money of the people of New York should be spent to improve their quality of life. The fancy buildings they intend to build and accommodations they propose, do not benefit the people of the community and do not solve the prison environment. It only makes it seem like we are actually awarding them and feeling sorry for them. But sorry, as previously mentioned, they are in prison for a reason and it is something that EVERYONE has neglected to release. Why can't the prison be put in Manhattan on the upper east side around York Avenue, near Grace Mansion. There's a big park area over there, use that. Why over populate our communities. Or even better, build the prison near Riverside Blvd., where there is vast property available near the West Side Highway. Why try to squeeze these accommodations, which is what they are, into our small communities. I would love to know. Who benefits, not us. It only hurts the hard working people of the community who have worked so hard to have what we have. What have the prisoners done to deserve better accommodations besides land in jail for a crime.

BOROUGH-BASED JAIL SYSTEM

DRAFT SCOPE OF WORK FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
CEQR No. 18DOC001Y

COMMENT SHEET

NAME: Suzanne J. Dimmter

ADDRESS: 125-70 Queens Blvd., Apt 2609- Kew Gardens, NY 11415

EMAIL: sjdimmter@gmail.com

COMMENTS: → Hope someone actually reads this—
The most recent discussions related to the borough-based jail system is very alarming. The whole point of these individuals being in jail is because they committed a crime, why is it that there is the sudden need to enhance their quality of life while in prison. The Kew Gardens area is already heavily populated with the daily court volume between juries and court cases. The trains are packed, the bus lines are blocks long and cars are triple parked. Needless to say, the element that the borough-based jail system brings with it. I have two children, plus there are schools in the immediate area, who is thinking about the children and our community's quality of life!!

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respond
to →

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BOROUGH-BASED JAIL SYSTEM

DRAFT SCOPE OF WORK FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
CEQR No. 18DOC001Y

COMMENT SHEET

NAME: Sophya diorido roff

ADDRESS: 123-40 83 Ave to 7th

EMAIL: _____

COMMENTS:

It's outrageous to create better conditions for criminals and worsen conditions and safety of residents, decrease value of homes, danger to children and elderly, insecure environment. I'm against this cruel project.

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Ignacio Dolega

idolega@gmail.com

"Attention: Howard Fielder

Hi,

I am a BHOD neighbor living just across Boerum Place from the facility. I agree with those who believe that the plan announced by the City is seriously flawed. I join the BDC neighbors in calling for a planning process for a borough-based plan that:

- 1) is transparent with regard to the assessment that underlies how the City determined its four jail, 6,040 bed proposal and clearly indicates how the City has arrived at a 1.4 million square foot jail for Brooklyn;
- 2) is reflective of meaningful community engagement;
- 3) identifies the other alternatives that were considered by the City and Perkins Eastman, but were discarded for purposes of the environmental assessment process; and
- 4) creates smaller jails that do not impose strong adverse impacts on those who operate the facility and are housed within it, and on the communities in which they are located.

Given the inherent limitations of the City's one-size-fits-all approach, I further request that the City create a separate land use approval process for each of the boroughs so that the proposed facilities' scope and impacts can be more effectively studied. More critically, I request that the scoping and land use approval process be suspended until there is real engagement by the Administration with the communities affected by the plan and before billions of public dollars are spent to create a system that fails its most basic objectives of creating a better, safer and more humane jail system.

Thank you for your consideration.

Ignacio Dolega

199 State Street

"

Kevin Doocey

kevdoocey@hotmail.com

"Dear Sir/Madam,

I would like to express my concern regarding your proposal to locate a Corrections facility in Kew Gardens. I am a Father with a young daughter and am very worried about the impact on my child's safety.

I would ask that you please be transparent in your plans and the possible impact on my family and all Kew Gardens residents. This is our neighborhood and we should be consulted on major plans such as this.

Thanks for your attention to this,
Best regards,
Kevin Doocey.

<https://www.avast.com/sig-email?utm_medium=email&utm_source=link&utm_campaign=sig-email&utm_content=webmail&utm_term=icon> Virus-free.
<https://www.avast.com/sig-email?utm_medium=email&utm_source=link&utm_campaign=sig-email&utm_content=webmail&utm_term=link> www.avast.com

"

Dyaami D'Orazio

ddorazio4@gmail.com

"The city should re-zone land based on community needs

To the Mayor's Office of Environmental Coordination and the Department of Corrections:

The public good won't be served by jails, whether those jails are on Rikers Island, or in Brooklyn, Queens, the Bronx, and Manhattan. The city should devote public land to the public good rather than jailing and punishing people. For example, NYC has an affordable housing and homelessness crisis--there are currently 62,000 homeless people in the city, including 15,000 families with 20,000 children. Private land development continues to push working class people out of their communities, neighborhoods, and homes. Gentrification, lack of affordable housing, and the criminalization of poverty go hand-in-hand. The city should prioritize using land to solve the housing crisis. We want these civic assets without cages in our neighborhoods. The jails will re-configure neighborhood space, density, traffic, and land use without providing real solutions to our community issues like better education, affordable housing, health care, etc. Further, data on stress, policing, and incarceration shows that communities subjected to policing, state violence, immigration enforcement, and detention have worse health outcomes than other communities. Rather than jails, the city needs re-zone land to support community facilities rather than large-scale jail projects.

Sincerely,

--

Dyaami D'Orazio
Environmental Studies, Oberlin '16
Doris Duke Conservation Scholars '15
Christodora Alum '11

"

8083 Grenfell Street
Kew Gardens, NY 11415
October 28, 2018

Dear Councilwoman Koslowitz,

Thank you for your reply and for sharing your insights into the timeline, politics and goal of this initiative. I agree that sometimes it is better to be part of shaping an unstoppable project rather than foolishly trying to derail or disparage it. However, as a community member, I honestly feel that this will be a net negative impact on our quality of life.

Seperately, though related, I think that the Mayor's focus on softening, or eliminating, penalties for quality of life and other lessor crimes is a bad idea for our city. Low level crimes destroy neighborhoods and hurt families and should not be swept under the rug to save budget spending. Although incarceration absorbs significant funds from the Mayor's budget, it also prevents an even more significant cost or burden on the citizens upon who these criminals perpetrate their crimes.

I know that there was a previous house of detention, which was built in 1961, to hold inmates awaiting trial, but this proposal is for a different purpose and much greater in scale. Since the opening of the original detention center in 1961, the population density of the neighborhood has increased greatly yet our roads, subways and buses remain the same -- as a result there is much greater congestion and a much lower quality of life. Streets and sidewalks are almost always fithty and all modes of transportation and curb parking are undercapacitized for the volume of pedestrian and vehicular traffic that passes through and around Kew Gardens.

The scale and nature of the proposed site show total disregard, by the mayor, for our community and instead shows a myopic focus on his one goal of closing Rikers. Reopening and expanding a prison facility, that will no longer be just temporary detention, will greatly worsen an already poor situation. Adding this proposed monstrous structure will cast a long dark shadow and ominous symbol across the Briarwood Shelter, local schools within blocks of the site and charming residential views of the rare open space skyline.

Yes, certainly it might save the city some money, but there are costs well beyond budget dollars that are priceless to our citizens – our Kew Gardens neighbors. Riker's Island can be renovated and modernized, but the Mayor wants his option to rule – the way to stop this is through your office and other council member protest and public outrage. If citizens know the real numbers such as all the delivery trucks, protests, visitors, construction disasters and the assault on the existing services and infrastructure of the community they will most certainly vote against the structure. The scale and nature of the proposal will forever tarnish the community and all residents within a 1-3 mile radius of the project.

Our community is in need of so many other services and facilities to help families and provide a place for teenagers to meet and have alternatives to spend their time and energy – and yet, for example, we leave Flushing Meadow park a disaster covered with debris, broken benches, tarnished fixtures, poor drainage and poorly maintained facilities. Flushing Meadows could be a gem and catalyst for bringing our communities together for the arts, sports events, family gathering, etc. yet instead it's an insult to the citizens paying taxes. Flushing Meadows is only one example of many that beg for NYC investment and now the Mayor wants to use taxpayer dollars to create better conditions for a small number of criminals instead of thousands of citizens of Queens.

The priorities are all wrong and not forward-looking – we need to solve more important problems before creating new problems for Queens.

Respectfully,

John F. Doyle
917-599-6578 (c)
718-520-1674 (h)

Sarah Katherine Doyle

sarahkatherinedoyle@gmail.com

"In regards to the borough-based jails proposal,

I fully support the immediate closing of the jails on Rikers Island. I also strongly oppose the opening of any new jails in New York City. There is no such thing as a humane or safe jail.

The City of New York needs to:

*

End cash bail and pre-trial detention. Community supervision is successful, you said so yourself in the More Just NYC report.

*

Divest from jails and policing. Invest in community resources. Invest in public schools and actual affordable housing.

*

End broken windows policing and all practices which the NYPD uses to harass communities of color.

*

Decriminalize poverty, homelessness, mental illness, and substance use.

The current proposal from the city demonstrates that the Mayor and his officials are committed to racist over-policing and to caging people of color. I am staunchly against the city proposal to open new jails. We can close Rikers without opening new jails.

Sincerely,

SK Doyle, Manhattan

--

SK Doyle
she/her
502-468-2298
"

Thomas Dumbach

tdumbach@gmail.com

"To Whom It May Concern:

I wish to voice my support for the 'Borough Plan,' i.e., the proposal to close Rikers Island and transition to a system using 4 borough-based sites instead. In particular, I applaud the choice of sites as being minimally disruptive to existing residential and commercial properties. The one exception is the hotels and mixed commercial-residential properties adjacent to the Brooklyn site, but Atlantic Ave & Downtown Brooklyn are not exactly quiet to begin with, so I don't think the new site will be unduly disruptive.

I caution the City to make sure there is adequate access for family, lawyers, and DOC employees at each site, particularly where construction will eliminate parking, as at the Queens site. Parking in each of these neighborhoods is difficult and/or expensive to begin with, so the City must determine a good way to ensure parking and transit access for all family members and attorneys of those housed in the facilities. Consider adding bus lines and parking facilities into the plans.

Finally, I encourage the DOC and the City to reduce the jail & prison populations significantly, even more so than they already have done. In addition to the socioeconomic and racial disparities that are reinforced by the criminal justice system, it just makes sense for the City financially to house fewer inmates through initiatives such as criminal justice reform, legalization of small amounts of currently-illegal drugs, working on training to recognize & reduce racial training.

I hope the plans for construction will also include plans for new site-specific training for DOC officers, particularly with an eye toward eliminating the corruption and violence seen at Rikers.

Sincerely,
Thomas Dumbach
Whitestone, NY

"

BOROUGH-BASED JAIL SYSTEM

DRAFT SCOPE OF WORK FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
CEQR No. 18DOC001Y

COMMENT SHEET

NAME: NEIL, LISA & Nathan Duncan

ADDRESS: 12510 Queens Blvd #2303 917 686-3381

EMAIL: duncan@amnh.org

COMMENTS:

Prisons do not belong in a residential community. Though I ~~will~~ live on the 23rd floor I will have murders, rapists and pedofiles looking in my window. Where I reside with my wife and 7 year old child. I am not exaggerating I can see clearly individuals in the existing parking lot. I don't care that parking and traffic will be adversely affected (i do) I just care more that my family will be negatively impacted by a major correctional institution across the street. Have you ever smelled Rikers Island on a hot summer week? I live in a community which is struggling to survive. We do not need more bail bonds, lawyers, and chain stores. Fix the system and Rikers. My son has a final message for you.
My name is Nathan. I don't want to see a prison out the window.

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Manhattan Scoping Hearing

Testimony from Margaret Egan

Good evening. My name is Margaret Egan. I am a Senior Fellow at the CUNY Institute for State and Local Governance. From 2016 to 2017, I was staff to the Independent Commission on NYC Criminal Justice and Incarceration Reform.

The Independent Commission – chaired by former Chief Judge Jonathan Lippman - was formed in 2016 to study New York City’s justice system, including the ongoing problems at the Rikers Island jails. After a year of rigorous analysis, the Commission unanimously recommended a series of bold, systemic changes to the criminal justice system and the City’s jail system.

Our Commission found that the existing jails on Rikers and in the boroughs are poorly designed and are in bad condition, lacking appropriate facilities for programming and handling mental health needs. All of these contribute to inhumane conditions that mean that people who leave the Rikers jails are worse off than when they entered.

These deep-seated problems are compounded by Rikers’ physical and psychological isolation from the rest of the city. The Rikers jails are too far from the courthouses. More importantly, Rikers is too far from the families and networks whose support is critical to helping people succeed when they return home. Our Commission concluded that the “out of sight, out of mind” isolation of the Rikers jails contributes to a culture of brutality and hopelessness that ultimately leads to more crime, not less.

For these reasons, our Commission recommended closing the Rikers jails and moving to a smaller, better designed system of jails located in each of the five boroughs.

9.27 Final

While the City's proposal is not identical to the Commission's recommendations and we did not analyze specific sites for borough facilities, I believe that the concept of borough facilities can provide a foundation for a justice system that doesn't leave people worse off than when they enter.

But while the City's plan is a step in the right direction, I want to raise several specific points:

First, this project is only meaningful if the new facilities in Manhattan and the other boroughs are not only better designed, but also that steps are taken to reform the entire criminal justice system and reduce the number of people in jail.

In this respect, I'm encouraged by the significant progress that has been made over the past year in safely reducing the number of people held in jail. Our hope is that this trend certainly continues, particularly as it pertains to finding alternatives to incarceration, such as community-based treatment, for those with diagnosed mental illnesses.

Second, the administration's plan calls for jail capacity of 6,000 beds distributed across four borough sites. Our Commission would recommend re-evaluating instituting a small facility on Staten Island both out of fairness and to potentially offset the capacity and size of the other borough facilities. Moreover, further limiting the total number of beds could reduce the sizes of the proposed facilities. With that, **I ask the City to study the impact on the size of the proposed system if the target capacity were reduced to 5,500, as our Commission recommended.**

Third, there is already a jail in Manhattan, which has existed in one form or another for more than a century. I do not believe that it has harmed the safety or growth of this area, and I do not believe that a new facility would do so. In fact, our commission recommended that the jails themselves be designed with the community in mind – aesthetically and

9.27 Final

programmatically, including space that would benefit the surrounding community.

But that said, the proposed new facility is much larger than today's facility, and **I ask the City to evaluate ways to alleviate congestion, including by providing parking and encouraging correctional staff and visitors to use public transportation.**

Finally, the City can do a much better job of working with those who live nearby, beginning now, extending through the ULURP process, and continuing afterwards as the design is developed and finalized. This kind of engagement is vital, as our Commission has noted, and it should go beyond the formalities of the ULURP process.

Thank you.

Testimony submitted at Brooklyn Scoping meeting 9-20-18

By Dave Ehlke, 1014 Clinton St., Brooklyn NY 11201 dave.ehlke@gmail.com 67-512-5780

1. As a member of the #CloseRikers Campaign, I strongly support the closing of the Rikers Island jails and moving to borough-based facilities, including a new Brooklyn facility which should be called the **Brooklyn Justice Center, comprised of a secure detention facility plus rehabilitative and support services.**
2. I also support the Lippman Commission Report, which states “We must replace our current model of mass incarceration with something that is more **effective and more humane**, reducing crime through **rehabilitation.**”
3. For the detention component, the Commission recommends the use of **single cells arranged around central living areas in a “clustered housing” model**, allowing individuals to move about as freely as possible. A “direct supervision” design provides improved sightlines for officers. If properly implemented, this model can significantly reduce violent incidents. This flexible design also make it easier to take detention-areas offline as the incarcerated population in our city continues to decrease. These facilities could be **converted to mental health, drug treatment and other rehabilitation services.**
4. I support the Commission recommendation in investing in a **state-of-the-art training academy** for staff at the new Justice Centers which prioritize communication skills, de-escalation, procedural justice, and mental health. A significant cultural change must be made, meaning that **only a portion of the current correctional staff will be able to make the transition from a punitive treatment approach to a rehabilitation approach.** The remainder of the correctional officers should be offered retraining or reassignment to other City departments. **This training academy and the new Justice Centers should be run by a new agency** consisting of public health & social workers and a new set of security staff trained & supervised in the rehabilitation approach. **The Department of Corrections has proven itself to be not able or not willing to end the culture of violence that consumes Rikers Island and should not oversee the new facilities.**

By working together to close Rikers Island, and moving to a more humane rehabilitative approach, New York City will be recognized as a leader in reducing mass incarceration and become a positive example for cities across the country and around the world.

Dear Howard Fiedler,

I am writing to express my opposition to the city's borough based jail plan. New York City can—and must—close the ten jails on Rikers Island immediately (before the ten year deadline proposed by the de Blasio administration) without opening any new detention complexes anywhere in NYC. **New York City should divest from jails and invest in communities.** Policing, criminalization, and incarceration harm our community's *socioeconomic conditions, community facilities and services, historic and cultural resources, neighborhood character, and public health*. The city's borough-based jail plan is a dangerous misuse of the city's power to determine *land use and zoning*. Instead of committing public land to incarceration, the city should focus on the *public policies* that would actually keep NYCers out of jail. Finally, the jailbuilding plan perpetuates environmental racism and will continue to subject Black and Latinx communities to disproportionate "vulnerability to premature death".¹

Socioeconomic conditions

By continuing to prioritize incarceration, the City demonstrates its lack of concern for socioeconomic conditions in the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Manhattan.

The DoC budget for 2017 was \$1.4 billion dollars.² NYC additionally spent \$5.2 billion on policing³ and approximately \$950 million on criminal courts.⁴ That's over \$7 billion that the city could be spending on affordable housing, schools, healthcare, parks, repairing NYCHA housing, and investing in transformative justice processes that actually heal communities. For comparison, the NYCHA budget for 2017 was \$3.3 billion (of which \$1.7 billion were raised through rents)⁵, the Department of Health budget was \$1.6 billion,⁶ the Department of Homeless Services budget was \$1.8 billion,⁷ the Department of Parks and Recreation budget was \$500 million,⁸ and Department of Education budget was \$24.4 billion (\$12 billion of that is City funds), or \$14,500 per student⁹. The borough-based jail plan will cost the city approximately \$10 billion.¹⁰ Meanwhile, until Rikers is closed, the city will continue to incarcerate people on Rikers for an average yearly cost of over \$200,000 per person.¹¹ Citywide, the cost of incarceration per person per year is \$140,000.¹²

Incarceration is economically ruinous for individuals,¹³ families and communities.¹⁴ Being incarcerated causes people to lose jobs, homes, and family members.¹⁵ Fines, penalties, and court surcharges diverted almost \$100 million in 2017 from working class communities of color to the City, a transfer of wealth from Black and Latinx people to the systems that oppress them.¹⁶ The use of cash bail in NYC forces families to buy their loved ones' freedom. Bail functions either as a temporary loan to the City, or a high-interest, profit-earning loan to the private bail bond industry. Bail extracts an additional \$20 million per year from mostly working-class Black and Latinx families.¹⁷ Through fines, court fees, and bails, the city makes money off policing and incarcerating our communities.

Divest from incarceration to invest in communities. All working class communities (including the ones in which the facilities will be located) are harmed when the city budget prioritizes paying for cops, courts, and jails over schools, housing, transit, and health. When we invest in jails, we are committing ourselves to continuing to invest money in incarceration into the future.

Community facilities and services

The neighborhoods in which the jails are proposed want other services and facilities, like affordable housing, green space, community centers, better schools, and hospitals. The city recognizes that these neighborhoods need more resources. In their proposal, they say that these jails will have "ample support space for quality educational programming, recreation, therapeutic services, [and] publicly accessible community services."¹⁸ The fact that they are aware of the lack of investment they have put in these areas and they want to package these resources in buildings that detain people of color and cause tremendous harm is reprehensible. Communities need these resources but we don't need them housed in jails. This should not be the tradeoff to get more services in the community. Committing to building large-scale jails in Chinatown, Kew Gardens, Downtown Brooklyn, and Mott Haven means that these locations can't be used for other community needs and projects, either now or in the future.

Instead of a jail, Chinatown needs more affordable housing.¹⁹ After more than 200 years of community struggle against xenophobia and anti-Asian racism²⁰ made Chinatown the neighborhood safe space it is today, gentrification is threatening its historic and cultural position in our city and for Asian communities.

Instead of a jail, Brooklyn needs affordable housing. When completed, the Barclays Center redevelopment will add 6,000 apartments to the area, but only 2,250 "affordable" units.²¹ Meanwhile, rising rents across Brooklyn are displacing working and middle class families of color.²² Displacing families of color from Brooklyn harms historic and cultural resources by treating the communities who created those resources as disposable and unwanted.

Instead of a jail, Mott Haven needs a hospital and displacement prevention. The proposed site of the Bronx jail was once the only hospital in the area that accepted people of color as patients. As the South Bronx is targeted for "redevelopment," the city needs to invest **now** in resources that will prevent displacement and preserve the historic character of the neighborhood.²³

Instead of a jail, Kew Gardens needs affordable housing, services for elders, and a guarantee of true sanctuary for immigrants. Queens is one of the most diverse areas in the US;²⁴ yet, gentrification, rising rents, and xenophobic immigration enforcement are threatening

the multiracial, intergenerational, and multi-class character of the borough.²⁵ The city needs to invest in housing for working-class families, rent stabilization and subsidy programs and home health care that allow our elders to stay in their homes and communities,²⁶ and increased access to legal services for undocumented people facing ICE harassment. No city is a sanctuary when its residents fear police brutality, incarceration, and deportation every day.

Historic and cultural resources

Building jails in Brooklyn, Chinatown, Queens, and the Bronx perpetuates the historical and ongoing legacies of subjecting working class, immigrant, and communities of color to disproportionate surveillance, policing, and incarceration. Building jails in those neighborhoods to warehouse their loved ones, neighbors, and members of other working class communities across the city is racist and unfair.

NYC needs to develop a culture of transformative, community-based justice, not a culture of violence. The city perpetuates cultures of punishment, isolation, stigmatization, and violence when it builds jails to incarcerate our community members. The Lippman Commission & 6 years of Nunez monitoring document a pervasive “culture of violence” on Rikers.²⁷ That culture doesn’t belong anywhere: not on Rikers Island, and not in any neighborhood.

Neighborhood Character

All jails are monuments to violence. Just as Rikers must be closed because it perpetuates harm, so too must we realize that these facilities will end up serving the same purposes and with the same legacy as Rikers Island. No neighborhood’s character is preserved by turning it into a site of carceral occupation. Detaining our neighbors, family, and loved ones in jails displaces them from our communities, harming neighborhood character by disrupting the social, economic, and cultural ties that make NYC’s neighborhoods what they are.

Integrating the proposed jail facilities into surrounding communities displaces people into the carceral system and further extends jail spaces, policing and surveillance into arenas of everyday life. Further, the city plans to incorporate necessary resources such as health services, therapeutic programs, community space, and parking into jails, rather than bring them directly to communities. This is a shameful tactic to coerce working class New Yorkers to support human cages by telling them it’s the only way they can depend on the city to fund community resources.

Public Health

Jails are bad for the health of incarcerated people²⁸ and the people who work in them.²⁹ Incarceration makes people more vulnerable to sickness because of malnutrition, barriers to healthcare and safety,³⁰ denial of incarcerated people’s capacity for movement, and denial of the social and community connections that enhance mental and psychological health.³¹ Jails also regulate gender, sexuality, and ability through disciplining and punishing trans and gender nonconforming people³² and people with disabilities³³ more harshly than other incarcerated people, and denying medically-necessary care for trans people and people with disabilities. Moreover, people returning from jail and prison leave incarceration sick and face significant barriers to healthcare.³⁴

Jails are bad for health because they divert resources and attention³⁵ from the public and mental health resources that people require to avoid criminalization and arrest, including:³⁶ access to safe housing; food and other necessities; low-threshold, non-stigmatizing mental health services; on-demand, condition-less medication assisted treatment for substance use; and community health centers.

Data on stress, policing, and incarceration shows that communities subjected to policing, state violence, immigration enforcement, and detention have worse health outcomes than other communities.³⁷ If we cared about public health we would stop terrorizing the Black and Brown public with policing and incarceration.

Zoning

Community members in Kew Gardens, Mott Haven, Downtown Brooklyn, and Chinatown objected to the borough based jail plan because it would re-configure neighborhood space, neighborhood density, neighborhood traffic, and neighborhood land use without providing real solutions to neighborhood issues.

The jail plan is widely unpopular.³⁸ If the de Blasio Administration and City Council are going to use their political capital to push through re-zoning and re-purposing these four sites over community objections, why not re-zone the sites for facilities and services that communities actually need, like: public housing; physical and mental health services; low-threshold substance use disorder treatment; community centers; and housing-first programs? The Borough-Based Jail System Scope of Work states that the proposed jails will provide “added value and benefits to the surrounding neighborhoods ... and serve as civic assets in the neighborhoods”.³⁹ But neighborhood residents want civic assets *without* cages, in their neighborhoods or anywhere in the city.

The city proposes to rezone the Bronx location from M1-3 to Special Mixed Use M1-4/R7-X, allowing for a mix of uses including residential, commercial, and manufacturing; beds for 1,500 people; and a maximum building height of 275 feet. If the city would like to house 1,500 people in Mott Haven in a 275 foot mixed-use building, why not build a supportive-housing complex with community-accessible social and medical services?

The city proposes to rezone the Brooklyn location to allow for a building height of 430 feet and beds for 1,500 people. If the city would like to house 1,500 people in Downtown Brooklyn in a building 430 feet tall, why not build housing that is truly affordable for working-class New Yorkers who are currently being displaced from their neighborhoods due to gentrification? Already zoned for mixed-use, this facility could provide the services that working class families need to raise healthy and happy children (including childcare, decent food, recreational space, and medical care).

The city proposes to relocate the Manhattan Detention Complex to 80 Centre Street and build a 430 foot tall building to house 1,500 people in detention. Chinatown is one of the most-densely-populated neighborhoods in NYC.⁴⁰ Due to gentrification, longtime Chinatown residents are currently being pushed out of their homes and community. If the city is going to redevelop Chinatown, why not build rent-controlled apartment complexes with housing priority for Chinatown residents; a larger, dedicated space for the Museum of Chinese in America; and low-cost space for community and immigrants' rights organizations?

The city proposes to re-develop the Queens location and increase its size from 497,600 gross square feet to 1,910,000 gross square feet and increase its height to 310 feet. If the city wants to build a massive complex almost double the size of the current Queens Detention Complex in Kew Gardens, why doesn't it build a new high school with integrated community services (daycare, healthcare, an adult or continuing education learning center) to replace Jamaica High⁴¹ (which closed in 2014)?

If the city cared about fairness, it would recognize that NYC's neighborhoods are unevenly resourced and facing different economic, political, and social pressures, and it would re-zone and redevelop land based on actually-existing community needs, not a blueprint for incarceration.

Land Use

Space for large public projects (that don't disrupt or displace communities) is at a premium in NYC. Private-real-estate-driven development is pushing working class people out of their communities, neighborhoods, and homes. The city should not devote more land to incarceration; the city should devote public land to the public good. The public good isn't served by jails, whether those jails are on Rikers Island, or in Brooklyn, Queens, the Bronx, and Manhattan.

There is an affordable housing crisis in NYC and a homeless crisis in NYC. Poor people are overrepresented in jails and prisons.⁴² Gentrification, lack of affordable housing, and the criminalization of poverty go hand-in-hand. Homelessness in NYC has reached rates not seen since the Depression.⁴³ There are currently 62,000 homeless people in the city, including 15,000 families with 20,000 children. The primary cause of homelessness in NYC is gentrification-driven lack of affordable housing. The city should prioritize using land to solve the housing crisis, not perpetuate incarceration.

There is no way to make a jail harmonious with neighborhoods, because jails don't harmonize, they disrupt. They teach our communities that urban space is better devoted to incarceration than to the community resources that prevent incarceration, and that we should tolerate massive, disruptive monuments to jailing in our neighborhoods. New Yorkers want urban land used for transformative justice projects, not human caging.

To what use will the city put Rikers Island when the 10 jails are closed? We need a clear plan from the city to devote public land to the public good, not private developers and real estate interests. The Lippman Commission's proposed expansion of LaGuardia airport onto Rikers Island does not count as a "public good."⁴⁴

Public Policy

In developing public policy, the city needs to listen to all New Yorker's voices. New Yorkers are saying that the public good isn't served by incarceration and jail building,⁴⁵ so we need to change the city policies that perpetuate incarceration.

To truly move away from mass incarceration, we need public policy devoted to decarceration, including decriminalizing: poverty, homelessness, substance use, and mental illness. We need public policy that transforms the culture of police violence and harassment towards Brown and Latinx communities. Continuing to devote resources to policing, courts, and jails signals to New Yorkers that our public policies are dominated by the desire to police and punish.

The recent policing reforms (record expungement, ending stop and frisk, declining to prosecute marijuana possession & fare evasion) instituted by NYC are too little, too late.⁴⁶ We need immediate changes to NYC criminal laws to decriminalize: drug use; sex work; poverty (including petty theft, turnstile jumping, trespassing in public parks); immigration; and being a person of color. As a matter of public policy, we need to divert resources from the NYPD toward the community-based programs that actually keep our families, loved ones, and neighbors safe from harm.

New York City is divided by geopolitical borders (boroughs and police precincts) that have serious consequences for when and how New Yorkers come into contact with the criminal justice system and the outcomes (arrest, prosecution, and punishment) from encountering the system. New Yorkers are disparately impacted by policing and prosecutorial decisions to charge or dismiss solely due to where they live, work, hang out, or get on the train.⁴⁷ For example, getting arrested for turnstile jumping means something different in Queens than it does in the Bronx for the eventual outcome of an individual's case. Redressing this substantive unfairness

within the criminal justice system should be a principal goal of NYC public policy, not building more jails to hold working-class Black and Latinx New Yorkers on unfair, petty cases stemming from racist NYPD broken windows policing.

Rikers is toxic, but so are the proposed jails

The proposed jails will perpetuate the legacy of environmental racism in New York City. The city admits that hazardous contaminants are already present at each proposed jail sit. However, *even though the jails are de-facto residences for the people incarcerated in them*, the jails will not be built to meet the standards that protect **residential** sites from hazardous material exposure. Because the jails are zoned as "community facilities" rather than residential land use, high quality and safe living conditions are not prioritized for the 1,510 people who will be living in each of the jail facilities.⁴⁸ Because the incarcerated population is disproportionately drawn from working class Black and Latinx communities who already suffer the toxic health effects of environmental racism, incarceration will exacerbate existing health inequalities rather than reduce them.

NYC lives in the shadows of mass incarceration and its apparatuses of enforcement. The borough based jail plan merely redistributes the shadows, it does not eliminate them. We must close Rikers Island immediately without building new jails. Continuing to devote urban space to incarceration means continuing to prioritize policing and punishment in our public policy. A fair and just New York City for all New Yorkers means devoting public space to community resources and deprioritizing policing and punishment.

Sincerely,



Nadja Eisenberg-Guyot

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STATEMENT AGAINST NYC'S ROADMAP TO CLOSING RIKERS ISLAND

Nadja Eisenberg-Guyot, CUNY Ph.D. Student & Instructor at Brooklyn College, and resident of Brooklyn District 35, #NoNewJails Member

Rikers must be shut down immediately and permanently. Rikers has been, and continues to be, a dangerous, brutalizing place for incarcerated people. Even after the *Nunez* settlement, the class-action suit brought by incarcerated people against the DoC for violence and excessive force,⁸ even after years of independent monitoring, violence at Rikers is deeply entrenched and persistent.⁹ As the incarcerated population at Rikers has decreased, levels of violence have increased. Across City jails, the number of sexual assault allegations, including allegations against staff, increased 40% from 2016 to 2017, to more than 1,000 in 2017 alone.¹⁰ Women, trans women in particular, experience incredibly high rates of violence and abuse at Rikers. For example, In 2017, the City settled a \$1.2 million dollar lawsuit brought by two women detained at the Rose M. Singer Center on Rikers who were repeatedly raped by a Corrections officer. The lawsuit, one of many, alleged a “pervasive culture of rape and other sexual abuse” at the women’s facility.¹¹ And although the Transgender Housing Unit (THU) was built to address the specific vulnerabilities of incarcerated trans women, who experience sexual assault at a rate 10 times higher than other incarcerated populations, women are routinely and illegally denied admittance to the Unit, are incarcerated in men’s facilities, and experience harassment and gender-based violence *wherever* they are housed.¹² Incarceration does not eliminate violence; it perpetuates it.

Almost 80% of people incarcerated at Rikers are in pre-trial detention, meaning that they have not been convicted of any crime. Of the people incarcerated pre-trial because they cannot afford bail, 70% are accused of nonviolent crimes. And most of those people will never be found guilty by a judge or jury; instead, they will take a plea so that they can return home.¹³ An additional 7% of people incarcerated in City jails are incarcerated for technical parole violations, meaning that they, too, have not been re-convicted of any crime.¹⁴ In sum, people incarcerated in New York City do not pose a threat to communities, but jailing poses a threat to *them*.

Rikers must be shut down. I also oppose the City’s plan to construct four new detention facilities. People currently incarcerated in NYC’s jails are our neighbors, community members,

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Rikers must be shut down. I also oppose the City’s plan to construct four new detention facilities. People currently incarcerated in NYC’s jails are our neighbors, community members, families, friends, and loved ones. They are our 16 and 17 year old children.⁸ I oppose the construction of new jails because I want my community members *back* in my community, but not in cages.

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Dear Howard Fiedler,

I am writing to express my opposition to the city's borough based jail plan. New York City can—and must—close the ten jails on Rikers Island immediately (before the ten year deadline proposed by the de Blasio administration) without opening any new detention complexes anywhere in NYC. **New York City should divest from jails and invest in communities.** Policing, criminalization, and incarceration harm our community's *socioeconomic conditions, community facilities and services, historic and cultural resources, neighborhood character, and public health*. The city's borough-based jail plan is a dangerous misuse of the city's power to determine *land use and zoning*. Instead of committing public land to incarceration, the city should focus on the *public policies* that would actually keep NYCers out of jail. Finally, the jailbuilding plan perpetuates environmental racism and will continue to subject Black and Latinx communities to disproportionate “vulnerability to premature death”.¹

Socioeconomic conditions

By continuing to prioritize incarceration, the City demonstrates its lack of concern for socioeconomic conditions in the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Manhattan.

The DoC budget for 2017 was \$1.4 billion dollars.² NYC additionally spent \$5.2 billion on policing³ and approximately \$950 million on criminal courts.⁴ That's over \$7 billion that the city could be spending on affordable housing, schools, healthcare, parks, repairing NYCHA housing, and investing in transformative justice processes that actually heal communities. For comparison, the NYCHA budget for 2017 was \$3.3 billion (of which \$1.7 billion were raised through rents)⁵, the Department of Health budget was \$1.6 billion,⁶ the Department of Homeless Services budget was \$1.8 billion,⁷ the Department of Parks and Recreation budget was \$500 million,⁸ and Department of Education budget was \$24.4 billion (\$12 billion of that is City funds), or \$14,500 per student⁹. The borough-based jail plan will cost the city approximately \$10 billion.¹⁰ Meanwhile, until Rikers is closed, the city will continue to incarcerate people on Rikers for an average yearly cost of over \$200,000 per person.¹¹ Citywide, the cost of incarceration per person per year is \$140,000.¹²

Incarceration is economically ruinous for individuals,¹³ families and communities.¹⁴ Being incarcerated causes people to lose jobs, homes, and family members.¹⁵ Fines, penalties, and court surcharges diverted almost \$100 million in 2017 from working class communities of color to the City, a transfer of wealth from Black and Latinx people to the systems that oppress them.¹⁶ The use of cash bail in NYC forces families to buy their loved ones' freedom. Bail functions either as a temporary loan to the City, or a high-interest, profit-earning loan to the private bail bond industry. Bail extracts an additional \$20 million per year from mostly working-class Black and Latinx families.¹⁷ Through fines, court fees, and bails, the city makes money off policing and incarcerating our communities.

Divest from incarceration to invest in communities. All working class communities (including the ones in which the facilities will be located) are harmed when the city budget prioritizes paying for cops, courts, and jails over schools, housing, transit, and health. When we invest in jails, we are committing ourselves to continuing to invest money in incarceration into the future.

Community facilities and services

The neighborhoods in which the jails are proposed want other services and facilities, like affordable housing, green space, community centers, better schools, and hospitals. The city recognizes that these neighborhoods need more resources. In their proposal, they say that these jails will have “ample support space for quality educational programming, recreation, therapeutic services, [and] publicly accessible community services.”¹⁸ The fact that they are aware of the lack of investment they have put in these areas and they want to package these resources in buildings that detain people of color and cause tremendous harm is reprehensible. Communities need these resources but we don't need them housed in jails. This should not be the tradeoff to get more services in the community. Committing to building large-scale jails in Chinatown, Kew Gardens, Downtown Brooklyn, and Mott Haven means that these locations can't be used for other community needs and projects, either now or in the future.

Instead of a jail, Chinatown needs more affordable housing.¹⁹ After more than 200 years of community struggle against xenophobia and anti-Asian racism²⁰ made Chinatown the neighborhood safe space it is today, gentrification is threatening its historic and cultural position in our city and for Asian communities.

Instead of a jail, Brooklyn needs affordable housing. When completed, the Barclays Center redevelopment will add 6,000 apartments to the area, but only 2,250 “affordable” units.²¹ Meanwhile, rising rents across Brooklyn are displacing working and middle class families of color.²² Displacing families of color from Brooklyn harms historic and cultural resources by treating the communities who created those resources as disposable and unwanted.

Instead of a jail, Mott Haven needs a hospital and displacement prevention. The proposed site of the Bronx jail was once the only hospital in the area that accepted people of color as patients. As the South Bronx is targeted for “redevelopment,” the city needs to invest **now** in resources that will prevent displacement and preserve the historic character of the neighborhood.²³

Instead of a jail, Kew Gardens needs affordable housing, services for elders, and a guarantee of true sanctuary for immigrants. Queens is one of the most diverse areas in the US;²⁴ yet, gentrification, rising rents, and xenophobic immigration enforcement are threatening

the multiracial, intergenerational, and multi-class character of the borough.²⁵ The city needs to invest in housing for working-class families, rent stabilization and subsidy programs and home health care that allow our elders to stay in their homes and communities,²⁶ and increased access to legal services for undocumented people facing ICE harassment. No city is a sanctuary when its residents fear police brutality, incarceration, and deportation every day.

Historic and cultural resources

Building jails in Brooklyn, Chinatown, Queens, and the Bronx perpetuates the historical and ongoing legacies of subjecting working class, immigrant, and communities of color to disproportionate surveillance, policing, and incarceration. Building jails in those neighborhoods to warehouse their loved ones, neighbors, and members of other working class communities across the city is racist and unfair.

NYC needs to develop a culture of transformative, community-based justice, not a culture of violence. The city perpetuates cultures of punishment, isolation, stigmatization, and violence when it builds jails to incarcerate our community members. The Lippman Commission & 6 years of Nunez monitoring document a pervasive “culture of violence” on Rikers.²⁷ That culture doesn’t belong anywhere: not on Rikers Island, and not in any neighborhood.

Neighborhood Character

All jails are monuments to violence. Just as Rikers must be closed because it perpetuates harm, so too must we realize that these facilities will end up serving the same purposes and with the same legacy as Rikers Island. No neighborhood’s character is preserved by turning it into a site of carceral occupation. Detaining our neighbors, family, and loved ones in jails displaces them from our communities, harming neighborhood character by disrupting the social, economic, and cultural ties that make NYC’s neighborhoods what they are.

Integrating the proposed jail facilities into surrounding communities displaces people into the carceral system and further extends jail spaces, policing and surveillance into arenas of everyday life. Further, the city plans to incorporate necessary resources such as health services, therapeutic programs, community space, and parking into jails, rather than bring them directly to communities. This is a shameful tactic to coerce working class New Yorkers to support human cages by telling them it’s the only way they can depend on the city to fund community resources.

Public Health

Jails are bad for the health of incarcerated people²⁸ and the people who work in them.²⁹ Incarceration makes people more vulnerable to sickness because of malnutrition, barriers to healthcare and safety,³⁰ denial of incarcerated people’s capacity for movement, and denial of the social and community connections that enhance mental and psychological health.³¹ Jails also regulate gender, sexuality, and ability through disciplining and punishing trans and gender nonconforming people³² and people with disabilities³³ more harshly than other incarcerated people, and denying medically-necessary care for trans people and people with disabilities. Moreover, people returning from jail and prison leave incarceration sick and face significant barriers to healthcare.³⁴

Jails are bad for health because they divert resources and attention³⁵ from the public and mental health resources that people require to avoid criminalization and arrest, including:³⁶ access to safe housing; food and other necessities; low-threshold, non-stigmatizing mental health services; on-demand, condition-less medication assisted treatment for substance use; and community health centers.

Data on stress, policing, and incarceration shows that communities subjected to policing, state violence, immigration enforcement, and detention have worse health outcomes than other communities.³⁷ If we cared about public health we would stop terrorizing the Black and Brown public with policing and incarceration.

Zoning

Community members in Kew Gardens, Mott Haven, Downtown Brooklyn, and Chinatown objected to the borough based jail plan because it would re-configure neighborhood space, neighborhood density, neighborhood traffic, and neighborhood land use without providing real solutions to neighborhood issues.

The jail plan is widely unpopular.³⁸ If the de Blasio Administration and City Council are going to use their political capital to push through re-zoning and re-purposing these four sites over community objections, why not re-zone the sites for facilities and services that communities actually need, like: public housing; physical and mental health services; low-threshold substance use disorder treatment; community centers; and housing-first programs? The Borough-Based Jail System Scope of Work states that the proposed jails will provide “added value and benefits to the surrounding neighborhoods ... and serve as civic assets in the neighborhoods”.³⁹ But neighborhood residents want civic assets *without* cages, in their neighborhoods or anywhere in the city.

The city proposes to rezone the Bronx location from M1-3 to Special Mixed Use M1-4/R7-X, allowing for a mix of uses including residential, commercial, and manufacturing; beds for 1,500 people; and a maximum building height of 275 feet. If the city would like to house 1,500 people in Mott Haven in a 275 foot mixed-use building, why not build a supportive-housing complex with community-accessible social and medical services?

The city proposes to rezone the Brooklyn location to allow for a building height of 430 feet and beds for 1,500 people. If the city would like to house 1,500 people in Downtown Brooklyn in a building 430 feet tall, why not build housing that is truly affordable for working-class New Yorkers who are currently being displaced from their neighborhoods due to gentrification? Already zoned for mixed-use, this facility could provide the services that working class families need to raise healthy and happy children (including childcare, decent food, recreational space, and medical care).

The city proposes to relocate the Manhattan Detention Complex to 80 Centre Street and build a 430 foot tall building to house 1,500 people in detention. Chinatown is one of the most-densely-populated neighborhoods in NYC.⁴⁰ Due to gentrification, longtime Chinatown residents are currently being pushed out of their homes and community. If the city is going to redevelop Chinatown, why not build rent-controlled apartment complexes with housing priority for Chinatown residents; a larger, dedicated space for the Museum of Chinese in America; and low-cost space for community and immigrants' rights organizations?

The city proposes to re-develop the Queens location and increase its size from 497,600 gross square feet to 1,910,000 gross square feet and increase its height to 310 feet. If the city wants to build a massive complex almost double the size of the current Queens Detention Complex in Kew Gardens, why doesn't it build a new high school with integrated community services (daycare, healthcare, an adult or continuing education learning center) to replace Jamaica High⁴¹ (which closed in 2014)?

If the city cared about fairness, it would recognize that NYC's neighborhoods are unevenly resourced and facing different economic, political, and social pressures, and it would re-zone and redevelop land based on actually-existing community needs, not a blueprint for incarceration.

Land Use

Space for large public projects (that don't disrupt or displace communities) is at a premium in NYC. Private-real-estate-driven development is pushing working class people out of their communities, neighborhoods, and homes. The city should not devote more land to incarceration; the city should devote public land to the public good. The public good isn't served by jails, whether those jails are on Rikers Island, or in Brooklyn, Queens, the Bronx, and Manhattan.

There is an affordable housing crisis in NYC and a homeless crisis in NYC. Poor people are overrepresented in jails and prisons.⁴² Gentrification, lack of affordable housing, and the criminalization of poverty go hand-in-hand. Homelessness in NYC has reached rates not seen since the Depression.⁴³ There are currently 62,000 homeless people in the city, including 15,000 families with 20,000 children. The primary cause of homelessness in NYC is gentrification-driven lack of affordable housing. The city should prioritize using land to solve the housing crisis, not perpetuate incarceration.

There is no way to make a jail harmonious with neighborhoods, because jails don't harmonize, they disrupt. They teach our communities that urban space is better devoted to incarceration than to the community resources that prevent incarceration, and that we should tolerate massive, disruptive monuments to jailing in our neighborhoods. New Yorkers want urban land used for transformative justice projects, not human caging.

To what use will the city put Rikers Island when the 10 jails are closed? We need a clear plan from the city to devote public land to the public good, not private developers and real estate interests. The Lippman Commission's proposed expansion of LaGuardia airport onto Rikers Island does not count as a "public good."⁴⁴

Public Policy

In developing public policy, the city needs to listen to all New Yorker's voices. New Yorkers are saying that the public good isn't served by incarceration and jail building,⁴⁵ so we need to change the city policies that perpetuate incarceration.

To truly move away from mass incarceration, we need public policy devoted to decarceration, including decriminalizing: poverty, homelessness, substance use, and mental illness. We need public policy that transforms the culture of police violence and harassment towards Brown and Latinx communities. Continuing to devote resources to policing, courts, and jails signals to New Yorkers that our public policies are dominated by the desire to police and punish.

The recent policing reforms (record expungement, ending stop and frisk, declining to prosecute marijuana possession & fare evasion) instituted by NYC are too little, too late.⁴⁶ We need immediate changes to NYC criminal laws to decriminalize: drug use; sex work; poverty (including petty theft, turnstile jumping, trespassing in public parks); immigration; and being a person of color. As a matter of public policy, we need to divert resources from the NYPD toward the community-based programs that actually keep our families, loved ones, and neighbors safe from harm.

New York City is divided by geopolitical borders (boroughs and police precincts) that have serious consequences for when and how New Yorkers come into contact with the criminal justice system and the outcomes (arrest, prosecution, and punishment) from encountering the system. New Yorkers are disparately impacted by policing and prosecutorial decisions to charge or dismiss solely due to where they live, work, hang out, or get on the train.⁴⁷ For example, getting arrested for turnstile jumping means something different in Queens than it does in the Bronx for the eventual outcome of an individual's case. Redressing this substantive unfairness

within the criminal justice system should be a principal goal of NYC public policy, not building more jails to hold working-class Black and Latinx New Yorkers on unfair, petty cases stemming from racist NYPD broken windows policing.

Rikers is toxic, but so are the proposed jails

The proposed jails will perpetuate the legacy of environmental racism in New York City. The city admits that hazardous contaminants are already present at each proposed jail sit. However, *even though the jails are de-facto residences for the people incarcerated in them*, the jails will not be built to meet the standards that protect **residential** sites from hazardous material exposure. Because the jails are zoned as “community facilities” rather than residential land use, high quality and safe living conditions are not prioritized for the 1,510 people who will be living in each of the jail facilities.⁴⁸ Because the incarcerated population is disproportionately drawn from working class Black and Latinx communities who already suffer the toxic health effects of environmental racism, incarceration will exacerbate existing health inequalities rather than reduce them.

NYC lives in the shadows of mass incarceration and its apparatuses of enforcement. The borough based jail plan merely redistributes the shadows, it does not eliminate them. We must close Rikers Island immediately without building new jails. Continuing to devote urban space to incarceration means continuing to prioritize policing and punishment in our public policy. A fair and just New York City for all New Yorkers means devoting public space to community resources and deprioritizing policing and punishment.

Sincerely,
Nadja Eisenberg-Guyot

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Faye Faye Ellman

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

Rikers costs over

2.4 billion to run annually. It costs over

200,000 to incarcerate someone for a year. Moreover, over 75

of those people are released because they're found not guilty. It is clear to me that Rikers and incarceration at large is ineffective, costly, and cruel. The mayor is making the right move to propose to close Rikers by 2027, but this Draft Scope of Work is misguided. I cannot support the four new jails construction across the boroughs. It will once again lead the city to invest more money in the inefficiency of jailing when the mayor can do more to resource alternatives to incarceration, such as restorative justice and ending pretrial detention. He will only take action if key actors, such as yourself, Mr. Fiedler, take a moral stance against the plan. Please, work on large-scale projects that are not this one. This plan needs to stop immediately starting with rejection of the Draft Scope of Work. Thank you.

Faye Faye Ellman
fayefoto@gmail.com
270 W 25th St
New York, New York 10001

<<http://click.actionnetwork.org/mpss/o/HwE/kLwXAA/t.2m5/MDQUk4REQae7v7215nN6oA/o.gif>>

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Henry Euler

hpeuler28@aol.com

"204-05 43rd Avenue
Bayside, NY 11361-2617
October 28, 2018

The following viewpoint is my own and may not necessarily reflect the civic and community organizations that I belong to in my area.

I oppose the plan to close the Rikers Island prison facility and to build four new prisons to replace the Rikers facility. These new prisons would be located in Queens, the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Manhattan.

I believe that the Rikers facility should be refurbished and modernized and should be continued to be used. Its location on an island is appropriate to keep those guilty of criminal activities away from the rest of society. It would probably be far less expensive to remodel the Rikers facility than to build four new prisons that most people do not even want.

Prisoners should be treated with fairness and must be rehabilitated to resume life in society, however, law abiding citizens must be protected from the possibility of escape of criminals into local neighborhoods, especially those who may be violent. This may happen if prisons are located within our neighborhoods. It is so much safer to locate a prison in an area like an island, as exists now with the Rikers facility.

As a community and civic person, I must tell you that this plan to close Rikers and to relocate the prisons within local communities is widely disapproved of by residents all over this city. It is one of the most popular topics of conversation at civic and community meetings.

I would hope that this plan would be re-thought by our elected leaders and other city officials. Fix Rikers! Help those convicted of crimes to be rehabilitated and to be able to get back on their feet again when released. Keep law abiding citizens safe from possible criminal activity/escape that may put innocent people at risk.

Sincerely,

Henry Euler

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SAVING JUSTICE

(Seeking salvation amidst the struggles of justice movements)

October 29, 2018

Edited by Dr. Jim Fairbanks (fairbanks.james@yahoo.com)

NO NEW JAILS ! NO NEW JAILS ! NO NEW JAILS !

No New Jails! So went the chants of dozens of young adults opposing a recent hearing on a **City Jail Plan to build 4 new “community jails” at a cost of \$10,000,000,000.** Thanks, but No Thanks. We can not be more proud of so many Bronx young adults rising up to take control of their community.

Bronx testimony was for closing Rikers, freeing the two-thirds majority at Rikers who are there only because they could not afford bail, “ending broken windows,” ending the school-to-prison pipeline, etc.

How about a **Welcome Home Plan** of \$10 billion that helps everyone leaving Rikers to rejoin the community with full citizenship, housing, jobs, expanded social services, counseling, youth centers, etc.

How about a **Reparations Plan for the South Bronx**

Does the City understand the incredible and systemic damage done by targeting everyone in the entire South Bronx for stop-and-frisk, mass incarceration, upstate jail for years for tens of thousands? Let alone talk about our history of landlords burning down tens of thousands of apartment buildings, where hundreds of residents died in the fires, in an arson-for-profit scheme that reaped billions for landlords.

Well, That Reparations Plan will cost more than \$10,000,000,000! The first of many installments.

How about **a Restorative Justice System Plan**

Restorative Justice does away with punishment. It seeks to restore relationships and community. It starts a new justice system of bringing together the victim, the accused, family, extended family, community, police, district attorneys, churches, youth and community organizations, etc. It has practices of repentance, forgiveness, mediation, counseling, getting lives together on new paths.

LIFT EVERY VOICE AND VOTE !

After the Supreme Court in the 1960s outlawed poll taxes, literacy tests, etc., I was part of a wave of young people in the South to support Blacks in voter registration campaigns, create freedom political parties, and elect hundreds of Blacks to political office. It was at such a voting campaign in Lynchburg, Virginia (believe that name?) that I met my wife (an unexpected benefit of registering and voting!)

Yet, we are still not much better off than when the 15th Amendment to the Constitution guaranteeing Black voting was passed in 1870 but then disregarded by America in 1877. It is called voter suppression!

I have personally registered hundreds, so I will vote. But I will never be happy until we practice the democratic principle of “one-person, one-vote.” When all youth are registered automatically for life, when we abolish the Electoral College, when former felons vote, when there is justice and equality.

//

To: boroughplan@doc.nyc.gov

Joseph Faraldo

faral@me.com

"Dear Mr. Fiedler,

As residents of Kew Gardens we are very upset as are most of the owners and tenants living in the Silver Towers building at 125-10 Queens Blvd <x-apple-data-detectors://0> , Kew Gardens, NY. <x-apple-data-detectors://0> We have a homeless shelter behind Borough Hall and recently a homeless hotel just around our corner. Erecting a 29 story jail in our neighborhood would add further deterioration and congestion in our residential area. We have seen industrial areas Laurel Hill that would be better suited than any residential locale in Queens. If the desire is to develop the Rikers property and build vertically to economize space, I suggest that when the 1st building at Rikers is closed construction should begin to build vertically on that site. Duplicating that process to suit the need seems simple and if the remainder of the land at Rikers is to become residential, those moving in will do so by choice, rather than imposing a jail into an existing residential locale.

We are further enraged over the process that seems to have minimized our opportunity to supply input in opposition to what appears to be a pre ordained decision.

Quite simply Kew Gardens has long been primarily a residential neighborhood and will not be able to endure the added congestion. There are hard working people who have invested their life savings in this venue who voluntarily chose to settle here, we did not move into a neighborhood ever anticipating that our neighbors would be inmates.

Very truly yours,

Joseph A Faraldo

Sent from my iPad

Sent from my iPad

"

Brooklyn House of Detention

My name is Betty Feibusch. I live on Pacific Street and I am a member of CB2.

I am speaking tonight about neighborhood concerns about the plan as drafted.

1. The area being studied is too small. It is essential to expand the study area to 1 mile especially re traffic, parking and transportation, as well as shadows.
2. The BQE triple cantilever project which will bring huge amount of diverted highway traffic to neighborhood streets, including Atlantic Avenue around the HOD site. Plan must consider ways to address both simultaneously.
3. What is the precedent in terms of building jails in other cities that are that high? What unusual challenges in jail management and emergency management does this bring? What solutions have other cities come up with? This needs to be addressed.

This is a huge undertaking and if done well can make a real difference in people's lives during and after incarceration. It is an opportunity, but must be done thoughtfully.

Betty Feibusch

bfeibusch@gmail.com

366 Pacific St Bklyn 11217

Laraine Fletcher

fletcher@adelphi.edu

"Attn: HowardJudd Fiedler AIA:

In response to "Beyond Rikers: Towards a borough-based Jail System" and why I say no to Mayor De Blasio's ill-conceived plan to build four new prison complexes in Queens, Brooklyn, Manhattan and the Bronx.

This response concerns the projected prison complex for the Queens site at 126-02 82ndAve, in Kew Gardens. First, we demand a voice in this process, which has been far from transparent. While it has been stated that these plans have been carried out to ensure "that the voices of New Yorkers from all communities can help shape the plan," and that "community engagement in the process is critical," this has been far from what has been happening. Yes, meetings have been held in the four boroughs, but the plans are presented as a "fait accompli." And to call these prisons "campuses" stretches credulity.

Importantly, yes, we support criminal justice reform, and yes, we realize the system is broken. But the answer to these grave issues should not be at the expense of using taxpayers' dollars to export a broken system into neighborhoods that cannot sustain an influx of such proportions for a number of very serious concerns, to be stated below.

In terms of the proposed Queens prison, the area is already densely populated, serviced by a failing transportation infrastructure. The subway lines relevant to the proposed prison, the F and E lines, consistently have very poor performance records, and parking is big issue, despite the fact that the plan calls for additional public parking. If there is to be a charge for such parking, then people will try to park on the already overcrowded streets in our community.

A 29-story building is totally out of character with the surrounding neighborhood, property values will certainly not increase, despite what the city claims, and the traffic on Queens Blvd. and surrounding areas will be adversely impacted. These are only the proverbial "tip of the iceberg" issues that concern us.

Respectfully submitted,

Laraine Anne Fletcher, Ph.D.

Professor emerita, Adelphi University

Anthropology Dept.

--

Laraine Anne Fletcher, Ph.D.

Anthropology Dept. emerita

Adelphi University

646-288-0287 (cell)

fletcher@adelphi.edu <mailto:fletcher@adelphi.edu>

"

Laraine Fletcher

fletcher@adelphi.edu

"NYC Department of Correction

Oct. 1, 2018

Attn: Howard Fiedler

I am writing to fully support the position of the Kew Gardens Community Preservation Coalition, as well as that of many residents of Kew Gardens and adjacent communities, to oppose the construction of a 29-story prison complex in Kew Gardens. First, this process has been blatantly nontransparent. Where is the community input?? Not until the scoping meeting on Sept. 26, when the proposal was presented as a fait accompli, (minus the funding), were the residents asked for their input. I know that during the September 26th meeting it was stated that several news outlets were contacted in order to disseminate the information about the proposed prison complex. However, after I conducted a somewhat unscientific survey last Saturday on the LIRR platform at the Kew Gardens station and at a flea market in the adjacent LIRR parking lot, as well as during the annual Kew Gardens Art Festival held this September 30, it was obvious that the outreach to inform the community was a total failure. Of the dozens of people I spoke with, a mere handful were only vaguely aware of the plans for the prison and most didn't have a clue. It is evident that your efforts to publicize the proposal were inadequate at best, or just incompetent. This is unacceptable.

Of all the remarks made at the Sept. 26 meeting, perhaps one of the most cogent was made by the professor of marketing who teaches at La Guardia Community College. She stated that the presentation, and particularly the information in the "Beyond Rikers" brochure, was total propaganda. Does anyone really believe that the presence of a large prison complex will increase property values? A second prescient remark on Wednesday was "Follow the money." I don't think I am being overly cynical when I think that there is a windfall here for developers. And we are to have a "campus?" Really? This is Orwellian, at best.

This proposal is for a 29-story prison to be erected in the middle of an already overly dense neighborhood, where the transportation system is already stressed. Despite your proposal to include some public parking, the increase in traffic from all the personnel to be associated with the new facility, in addition to family members and others visiting inmates, will inundate our community in innumerable and as yet to be determined ways.

It is not that we don't understand the very real and urgent need for criminal justice reform and that the termination of cash bail is factor in the dynamics of the present crisis. We also know that the culture of Rikers is poisonous. If this plan goes through then the toxic culture of Rikers, which remains uncorrected, will surely metastasize, like a cancer, and spread to these new

“showcase campuses.” In addition, the present plan, as proposed for Kew Gardens, is far too ambitious. It will overwhelm the neighborhood in any number of ways already mentioned by numerous speakers at the Wednesday meeting. It will destroy the integrity of what architectural historian Barry Lewis has called Kew Gardens: Urban Village in the Big City.

I suggest that the city could refurbish the already existing building in Kew Gardens, next to the court, which had served as a jail until it was closed in 2002. This would fulfill the mandate from the Mayor that inmates be housed in communities where they have relatives, and at the same time minimize the negative impact on our community that a much larger complex would incur.

Respectfully submitted,

Laraine Anne Fletcher, Ph.D.

Professor emerita

Adelphi University, Anthropology Department

--

Laraine Anne Fletcher, Ph.D.
Anthropology Dept. emerita

Adelphi University

646-288-0287 (cell)
fletcher@adelphi.edu <mailto:fletcher@adelphi.edu>
"

Malka Fraenkel

malka@mefmarketing.net

"Hello Mr. Fiedler:

I live in Kew Gardens and am VERY OPPOSED to the new jail that is being proposed to be built on 82nd avenue. The 29 story building and the surrounding proposed site is out of whack totally with our area. Are you aware that there are three schools two blocks away????

Our area is currently overly stressed with the traffic, parking and the density. Have you actually walked around our area? have you actually taken the E, F or M trains at rush hour and other times to see how congested they are. The transportation system now is not working, I cannot imagine what it would be like with visitors and or staff to the jail. I don not recall anyone reaching out to the community before this, when did you do this? and how was it made public? enough so that I , a tax payer in my area, was informed?? I DON'T THINK SO and if you did , you did not do a very good job!!!!

And the proposed 10 billion cost? my taxes are paying for this, do I not have a say in what I pay for???

Please let me know what you are planning on doing.

Thank you very much,

Malka Fraenkel

--

Malka Fraenkel

MEF Marketing

(917) 407-8147

malka@mefmarketing.net <mailto:malka@mefmarketing.net>

"

Betty Franklin

info@email.actionnetwork.org

"

Howard Fiedler,

As you know, hundreds of New York City residents have gathered at each of the public hearings across four boroughs calling for the Mayor and Department of Correction to stop their plan to use

10 billion to build the jails. As a resident, I vehemently oppose the Draft Scope of Work for the new jails. There is no such thing as a humane jail, no matter how modern it is. Rikers itself was created as a jail to end all jails and look where that has gotten us. Please halt the plan to expand the city's carceral system. While I support the closing of Rikers, I do not support the opening of any new jails. Thank you.

Betty Franklin
bettyjeanrobinson815@gmail.com
779 Concourse Village East 18D
Bronx, New York 10451

<http://click.actionnetwork.org/mpss/o/-QA/kLwXAA/t.2lv/2LC_b4ZNS1qTnvV1NSQmCg/o.gif>

"

Stephan R Freid, AIA
Chatham Towers
170 Park Row
New York, NY 10038

October 28, 2018

Howard J Fielder, AIA
Administrative Architect
Director of Design Unit
New York City Department of Correction
75-20 Astoria Blvd.
Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370

Via Certified Mail

Email: howard.fiedler@doc.nyc.gov
boroughplan@doc.nyc.gov

Re: CEQR 18DOC001Y
80 Center Street
The Louis J Lefkowitz State Office Building
Proposed Jail
Comments and Objections

Dear Mr. Fielder,

I am resident of Chatham Towers (170 and 180 Park Row) which is located across Worth Street from 80 Center Street, the site of the proposed new Jail facility. Our building entrances face Worth Street and Columbus Park. We are 240 family residential cooperative.

Our community is unequivocally against the proposal to construct the projected 1,560,000 square foot , 432.5 feet tall jail in our neighborhood. This will radically degrade our quality of life. I want to be clear that this is not a NIMBY reaction - the fact is that this is our front yard, not the back yard.

The following is a summary of my remarks made at the public scoping meeting held September 27, 2018 at One Centre Street where I and all others from our community spoke passionately against this proposal.

Please consider this my formal objection for the record as required as part of the public review process.

Zoning:

The proposed scheme clearly violates the zoning ordinance. As indicated in the EAS on page 4, this project would over - build the site by 920,000 gross square feet. The legal zoning FAR for this site is 10. The maximum as of right that can be built is 711,040 gsf. The existing building is 640,000 gsf. This proposal will violate the zoning ordinance by a factor of 220 %.

Any variance application will need to go through the standard public process including a Board of Standards and Appeals Public Hearing. As stated in the Zoning Resolution, Article VII: Administration, Chapter 2 Interpretation and Variances: “. the variance, if granted, will not alter the essential character of the neighborhood...and will not be detrimental to the public welfare.” This project will surely violate the character of the neighborhood and be detrimental to the public welfare.

To date there has been no adequate presentation to the community showing the proposed massing or size of the building. Renderings that were shown at the two presentations made by the Mayor’s office on September 12, 2018 at PS 124 and the scoping meeting on September 27, 2018 at One Centre Street intentionally only showed the base of the existing building with only the slightest hint of a tower above. This was frankly insulting as there was a planned effort to obfuscate the actual proposal to avoid community outrage. It is only through detailed reading of the Draft EIS where height and bulk information is found.

Regardless, I find it astonishing that the City would attempt to violate its own Zoning Ordinance especially in light of the City owning multiple other properties where this Jail can be built, including reverting to the project for the new jail that was in fact begun on Rikers Island.

Columbus Park:

Columbus Park is the only green space in the neighborhood with multiple constituent groups using the park. Local residents as well as organized community sports leagues and local elementary and middle schools use the fields and basketball courts. The park is a gathering place for the community. The proposed tower will cast the park in extreme shadow in all seasons with a looming presence in the sky. The shadow will have a deleterious effect on park usage and kill trees. For your reference I am attaching photos of the park in use on a pleasant recent fall day. The setting sun in the fall seen in the photos will be obliterated.

The Study Area:

The 400 foot study area boundary is woefully inadequate to analyze the effects on the entire Chinatown community. Major commercial and residential uses are excluded as well as the spirit of a community perpetually struggling to maintain its character and identity. This arbitrary study area does not even include Mott Street or Bayard Street as if they are not contiguous with the study site. The study zone does not even include the entirety of the Chatham Towers Residential Cooperative which is composed of two buildings. The study area bifurcates this property, excluding one of the two buildings housing 240 families.

Landmark:

As stated in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement under Architectural Resources, (page 19): "...80 Center Street has been previously determined eligible for listing on the S/NR" (State & National Register of Historic Places). Further: "This site is also across Baxter Street from the S/NR listed Chinatown and Little Italy Historic District...".

Note that on October 11, 2018 Community Board 1 voted to recommend the landmarking of 80 Center Street to the Landmarks Preservation Commission.

This proposal will destroy the character of the historic neighborhood. There is no way to mitigate the effect of the proposed structure on the Historic District.

Traffic:

Park Row was closed to traffic after 9/11 to protect one Police Plaza. Worth Street is used as the only crosstown thoroughfare south of Canal Street. The proposal to use Hogan Place as the access point will stop all traffic heading both west across Worth and south on Baxter Street. The additional traffic to serve this proposed jail will have adverse effects on vehicular congestion, pedestrian safety accessing residential and public buildings, the public park and degrade quality of life in the neighborhood.

Lippman Commission and Other Proposals:

The Lippman Report repeatedly states in bold italics that "*Rikers must be closed*". It is apparent to those of us who have read it carefully that this report did not adequately analyze other options to upgrade facilities for the humane treatment of prisoners. To say that the inhumane treatment of prisoners can be solved with new towers in residential neighborhoods is ignoring the fundamentals of prison reform. Even Elias Husamudeen, President of the Corrections Officers Benevolent Association, stated at the scoping hearing on September 27, 2018 that (and this paraphrasing): "a high-rise prison tower is not manageable. Prisons are horizontal."

As we know – construction was begun in December 2013 on a new state of the art 620,000 square feet, \$594M jail on Rikers Island. On November 18, 2016 it was suddenly announced that this construction was stopped and the plan put on "pause". See Council Member Paul Vallone's shocked reaction in the attached article: <https://www.villagevoice.com/2016/11/18/construction-of-new-rikers-jail-is-officially-on-pause/>

The Lippman Commission Report in no way addressed any deleterious effect that the borough based jail system would have on local communities. On page 22 of the report states: "*And it solicited public input via community forums, design workshops, and meetings with the faith communities across New York City as well as a website*". There was absolutely no outreach to the Chinatown community in any way.

Why the sudden change in plans to abandon the work under way on Rikers Island?

It must also be noted that there is great suspicion that the closure of Rikers is a Real Estate maneuver given the participation private developers and real estate attorneys on the Commission. And the proposal to expand LaGuardia referenced in the report seems to be a farfetched, given that \$8bn worth of reconstruction of the entire existing LaGuardia Airport is currently underway.

Our community strongly opposes this plan in any form. There needs to be an alternative to siting this jail at 80 Centre Street.

Respectfully submitted,



Stephan R Freid, AIA

cc:

Office of the Mayor: Marco A Carrion Joseph Thomas Tahirah Moore	mcarrion@cityhall.nyc.gov ; jthomas@cityhall.nyc.gov tmoore@cityhall.nyc.gov
Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice	US Mail
Borough President Gale Brewer:	gbrewer@manhattanbp.nyc.gov
Council Member Margaret Chin:	pleonard@council.nyc.gov gli@council.nyc.gov ; ichan@council.nyc.gov
Council Member Robert Holden:	rholden@council.nyc.gov
Council Legislative & Community Director	dkurzyna@council.nyc.gov
US Congresswoman Nydia Velazquez Jacqueline Hsia	Jacqueline.hsia@mail.house.gov
NYS Senator Brian Kavanagh, Danielle Zuckerman:	kavanagh@nysenate.gov dzuckerman.nysenate@gmail.com
NYS Senator Velmanette Montgomery	montgomery@nysenate.gov
NYS Assemblymember Yuh-Line Niou, Ting-Ting Zhao, Laurence Hong	info@yuhlineniou.org tingting@yuhlineniou.org laurence@yuhlineniou.org
NYS Assemblymember Jo Anne Simon:	simonj@nyassembly.gov
NYS Committeeman Christopher Marte:	Via US Mail
Chair Marisa Lago, City Planning Commission	Via US Mail
Neighbors United Below Canal Street	jancrc@gmail.com nancywkong@yahoo.com

Columbus Park, 4:00PM October 20, 2018



Swing set with 80 Centre Street in background



Fall Light – will be obliterated

Felicia Gaon

fgaon@yahoo.com

"Good evening.

This email should serve as a notice that I, and the 6 other voting members of my household strongly oppose the building of a 5000 inmate jail in Kew Gardens on 82nd Avenue and Queens Boulevard.

We are disgusted by the proposal to put a jail so close to family neighborhoods, elementary, middle and high schools. Essentially this will have a significant negative effect on the quality of life in our community. A correctional facility will add to the already existing traffic which is outrageous. We would never have moved to this community if there was an indication that a jail would be built.

Such a decision to build a jail will decrease the property values of hardworking residents.

Felicia Gaon
116-18 85th Avenue
Kew Gardens, NY 11418

"

Bill Gati

wgati@icloud.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident of Kew Gardens and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails.

Riker's Island has plenty of space for expansion and I believe keeping prisoners and their friends in isolation is the best way to protect our communities.

I am the Chair of the Historic Preservation Committee for AIA Queens and would welcome a discussion with you on this issue.

Thank you.

William Gati, AIA

"

BOROUGH-BASED JAIL SYSTEM
DRAFT SCOPE OF WORK FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
CEQR No. 18DOC001Y

COMMENT SHEET

NAME: Jeffery George

ADDRESS: 582 East 139th Street Fl 2

EMAIL: jvg 4103 @ Yahoo.com

COMMENTS:
Diana the dance daughter of Crooked Bill -

No jails period in the Bronx. We

do not need monument to mass

incarceration.

Written comments on the Draft Scope of Work will be accepted by DOC through **October 15, 2018** and may be submitted at the scoping meetings, by email, or by regular mail to the contact below.

NYC Department of Correction
Attn: Howard Fiedler
75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370
boroughplan@doc.nyc.gov

FOR MORE INFORMATION, VISIT: <https://rikers.cityofnewyork.us/nyc-borough-based-jails/>

Linda Gerken

gerkenlinda@gmail.com

"To: Howard Judd Fiedler
Director of Design Unit at Dept. of Corrections
cc: Melinda Katz, Borough President
Karen Koslowitz, Council Member
Joseph Addabbo, Jr, Senator
Leroy Comrie, Senator
Daniel Rosenthal, Assemblyman
Kew Gardens Community Board 9
Forest Hills Community Board 6
Briarwood Community Board 8

Dear All,

As a long time resident of Kew Gardens, who grew up in Richmond Hill, I write to express my concerns over the proposed construction of an immense jail facility in our small already congested neighborhood.

1. The Mayor should not be allowed to effectively rezone at will by issuing a special permit to build such a massive structure in our small cohesive residential community. Current zoning laws were hard won in order to protect residential communities.

2. Kew Gardens, our 100 year old historic neighborhood, would be overwhelmed and negatively impacted by the additional vehicular and human traffic required not only to build, but to operate this large scale facility. It is ludicrous to imply that it would merely replace the dormant Queens House of Detention. The new facility will triple the number of inmates and therefore exponentially increase the number of visitors, employees, legal personnel, deliveries, etc. The very transportation conveniences which make Kew Gardens attractive to residents, including 4 major highways and various public transportation alternatives, are also being erroneously utilized as positive arguments for the project. In fact, Kew Gardens' streets, roadways and public transportation, as well as that of adjacent neighborhoods, are already congested and would in fact be overwhelmed by the extreme attendant volume of traffic.

3. Who will foot the

30 Billion dollar price tag of this build and who will profit from the construction project itself? Who will profit from the reuse of Rikers Island real estate? Why was the Queens House of Detention closed in 2002?

4. Who can guaranty that any one of the 4 proposed community-based borough jails will not also succumb to corruption, if that is even a legitimate argument for closing Rikers? Change the system, not the location. I oppose community jails until the City provides an actual plan for dealing with the problematic conditions reportedly evidenced at Rikers. Will there be new staff?

New training? What, exactly is the plan for making the new facilities better? Additional security in the surrounding areas?

5. I am all for jail reform, but the time and money should be spent fixing Rikers' issues. It is a perfect location with plenty of space to rebuild. Kew Gardens and the surrounding neighborhoods should not be sacrificed, nor should any other proposed small residential neighborhood.

Sincerely,
Linda Gerken

"

Adam Gierl

agierl@gmail.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident of Kew Gardens 11415 and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails.

I'm upset about the proposed jail. This is a community I wanted to live in my whole life. Growing up in Queens over in Ridgewood, I always looked to Kew Gardens as a pinnacle of Queens living. A nice almost suburb like area, in our busy NYC Metropolis. It is a wonderful community full of people who are happy and neighborly. We all love our neighborhood and are just looking for things to stay the way they are. To now try and force this new jail into our neighborhood would severely disrupt that, and possible break it.

It would impact all roadways with construction issues and closures, then once open it would constantly have people in and out of the area. This would lead to more traffic on all major highways in this area (which there is a huge interchange of three highways), it would congest all forms of public transportation and impact parking which is already on the more difficult side due to 83rd ave being used by court officers Mon-Fri, and the Court house which leads to spots being used by people going to court and jury duty.

There is also the issue of our investments. I am a co-op owner and plan on living in Kew Gardens for many more years. However it has been very reassuring that in my time living here my investment in my co-op has increased year over year. That when I am ready to move, I can regain value from this. But once this jail is built, due to public opinion and the strains it will add on the community, our property value will plummet. No one will want to move into the area once the jail is built, and that will lead to the area going down in value overall which will cause a loss of local businesses and a rise in derelict properties and crime.

Overall there are plenty of industrial areas of Queens, that would be better suited for a jail. It does not belong in our residential community.

We want to keep Kew Gardens the place we love to live. This jail being built it will shatter our home.

Thank you.

Best,
Adam Gierl

"

BOROUGH-BASED JAIL SYSTEM
DRAFT SCOPE OF WORK FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
CEQR No. 18DOC001Y

COMMENT SHEET

NAME: B. Gladys

ADDRESS: 160 Hill St.

EMAIL: n/a

COMMENTS:

close Rikers.
I oppose new jail
construction.

invest in alternatives
to criminalization.

I oppose new
jail construction.

Written comments on the Draft Scope of Work will be accepted by DOC through **October 15, 2018** and may be submitted at the scoping meetings, by email, or by regular mail to the contact below.

NYC Department of Correction
Attn: Howard Fiedler
75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370
boroughplan@doc.nyc.gov

FOR MORE INFORMATION, VISIT: <https://rikers.cityofnewyork.us/nyc-borough-based-jails/>

simeon godick

simeondgodick@yahoo.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident of (Kew Gardens) and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails

- * A 1.9 million square foot, 29-story high, complex is proposed
- * Current zoning doesn't permit such a height, but the City plans to ask for a special permit to over-step this.
- * The jail complex would be at a 2-block proximity to two public elementary schools and very close to 1 private middle-high school
- * The jail mega-complex would include a full trauma hospital, to treat inmates who are critically injured from jails around the city. Inmates would be transported to the trauma ward, day and night as required, by ambulances from all of the other proposed borough jails
- * Our neighborhoods already experience debilitating traffic at the bottle-neck created by the five adjacent highways: Queens Boulevard, Grand Central Parkway, Long Island Expressway, Van Wyck Expressway, and Jackie Robinson Parkway.
- * Motorist traffic, destined for the jail, whether for deliveries and services or day-time staff employment, would further overload Queens Boulevard at its busiest intersection: the crossings of Union Turnpike, Jackie Robinson Parkway, Grand Central Parkway and Van Wyck Expressway.
- * Aggressive commuter and commercial automobile traffic from all of five major highways already traverses through this interchange – as well as through the narrow, single-lane residential side streets of Kew Gardens, Forest Hills and Briarwood used as alternatives to bypassing highway traffic – thus making the crossings and side-streets unsafe for the neighborhood pedestrian traffic.
- * Street-parking shortages are already a huge problem for the area residents; commuters driving in from outlying neighborhoods and Long Island to park and ride from here, have overburdened residential streets, and hundreds of daily jail-related employee and visitor vehicles will only cause further stress.
- * Despite availability of both private and municipal parking garages, motorists circle the neighborhood streets, looking for free street parking, rather than use the paid alternatives.
- * Heavily over-crowded E, F, M & R trains and the Q60 bus, each with consistently very poor performance records, will become additionally crowded, dysfunctional, unreliable and unpleasant with the addition of the proposed jail-related commuters.

These are only the proverbial “tip of the iceberg” issues that impact and concern our communities. A massive city-like jail complex will exacerbate all of these already difficult situations – as well as bring along many new problems. Our community and the infrastructure just cannot absorb any of this.

Thank you.

Best,
(Simeon Godick)

Sent from my iPhone
"

Sarmishta Govindhan

sgovindhan16@gmail.com

"To the Mayor's Office of Environmental Coordination and the Department of Corrections:

I am writing to you to express my concern over the new proposed borough jail construction plan in New York City. I firmly believe that New York City should divest from jails and instead, work to invest in communities. NYC must close the 10 jails on Rikers Island immediately without building new jails.

Jails have high social and economic costs for communities. In 2017, the budget for the Department of Corrections was

1.4 billion; the NYPD budget was

5.2 billion, and the city spend nearly

1 billion on criminal courts. It costs over

200,000 to incarcerate one person for one year on Rikers Island, and

140,000 to incarcerate one person for one year across NYC jails. Meanwhile, the Department of Education spent

14,500 per student per year. By prioritizing incarceration to the tune of

7 billion per year, the City demonstrates its lack of concern for socioeconomic conditions in the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Manhattan.

Instead of a jail, Chinatown needs affordable housing and free space for community programs. Instead of a jail, Mott Haven needs displacement prevention and community healthcare. Instead of a jail, Brooklyn needs truly affordable housing for the working and middle class Black and Latinx families currently being pushed out of their neighborhoods by gentrification. Instead of a jail, Queens needs services for immigrants and elders and a guarantee of true sanctuary.

If the City is going to re-zone this four sites over massive community objection, why not re-zone them to provide services that our communities actually need? NYC lives in the shadows of mass incarceration and its apparatuses of enforcement, including the violence and dehumanization of Rikers Island. The borough-based jail plan merely redistributes the shadows, it does not eliminate them.

Please consider my concerns carefully and feel free to reach out with any further comments or questions. I am a long-time resident of New York City and I am fighting for the protection of the communities I care about most deeply by voicing these concerns.

Sincerely,
Sarmishta Govindhan
"

Jeremy Grainger

info@email.actionnetwork.org

"

Howard Fiedler,

Dear Mr. Fiedler

I write as a longtime supporter who helped to get the Mayor elected — I have serious concerns about the plans to build new jails.

New Yorkers gathered at public hearings calling for the Mayor and Department of Correction to stop their plan to use

10 billion to build the jails.

As a resident, I vehemently oppose the Draft Scope of Work for the new jails. There is no such thing as a humane jail, no matter how modern it is. Rikers itself was created as a jail to end all jails and look where that has gotten us.

Please halt the plan to expand the city's carceral system. While I support the closing of Rikers, I do not support the opening of any new jails.

Thank you.

Jeremy Grainger
jeremygrainger@gmail.com
284 SEIGEL ST
Brooklyn, New York 11206

<<http://click.actionnetwork.org/mpss/o/AwE/kLwXAA/t.2ll/FHXX6iLRR6iMjvHRJksV4A/o.gif>>

"

Jeanne Grifo

jgrifo@aol.com

"Dear Mr. Fiedler,

I would like to add my personal support to the Cobble Hill Association's primary concerns as presented at the public meeting at P.S. 133 on September 20, 2108 and as I have copied out below.

I am a member of the Cobble Hill Association and a homeowner in Cobble Hill. I have always lived in Cobble Hill.

Sincerely yours,

Jeanne Grifo

jgrifo@aol.com <<mailto:jgrifo@aol.com>>

""The Cobble Hill Association has four primary concerns with the city's proposal:

1. The process has lacked transparency: In contrast to the commission's recommendations, "conversations with the community" have not occurred prior to the development of the city's plans. As a result, our community lacks trust in this process. It's not too late for the city to take the steps necessary to build community trust.
2. The proposal fails to include a jail for Staten Island: In an obvious omission in meeting the commission's recommendations, the city's proposal inexplicably fails to recommend a jail facility on Staten Island, thus forcing Staten Island detainees and their families to make the difficult trek to Brooklyn. How does that accomplish the goal of helping family members who are "forced to miss work and travel long distances to see their loved ones [and their] attorneys who cannot easily visit their clients to prepare a defense"? A jail must be built on Staten Island.
3. The Brooklyn Jail would be grossly oversized: In part to accommodate Staten Island's entire prison population and to meet multiple and complex programmatic needs, the proposed Brooklyn jail would be almost nine times larger (1.4 million square feet) than the current jail and at over 430 feet tall, would tower over the adjacent historic districts of Brooklyn Heights, Cobble Hill and Boerum Hill with their 50-foot height limits. For a new jail to be palatable to the community, a jail must be built on Staten Island, and the height and bulk of the proposed Brooklyn jail must be substantially reduced.

4. The oversized jail would have a dramatically negative impact on the surrounding area: The new jail would bring thousands of new workers and visitors to our already traffic-choked area, many by car, every day. During roughly the same time frame in which this new jail would be built, our area will already be afflicted by a ten-year rebuilding of the BQE, a mere four blocks to the west. The city must engage in a rigorous EIS process.

The Cobble Hill Association strongly believes that these four concerns could be met if the city has the political will to follow the Lippman Commission's recommendations for a transparent process and a jail in every borough."

"

Asavari Gupte

asavari.b.gupte@gmail.com

"I'm a resident of this neighborhood and I oppose the plan set for the Brooklyn house of detention.

The size and scale of the proposal is out of character for the area and will result in a neighborhood that is dominated by a detention tower. In addition, the city has not followed a community-oriented process. They held a single meeting to show their finished plan. The meeting was also miles away at an inconvenient time. Area residents voices on the subject have not be solicited or heard.

Ceqr: 18DOC001Y

Asavari Gupte

"

Sanam Hafeez

sanam9@msn.com

"Dear Lawmakers,

I am writing to express my staunch opposition and concern about the proposed jail in Kew Gardens. Let me tell you a quick story about who I am. I am a small business owner, who started her medical practice in her hometown of Kew Gardens, where I grew up. It thrived and I could tear myself away so I bought a commercial street front coop on main Queens Blvd in Forest Hills bordering Kew Gardens. My children go to the Kew-Forest school on Union Turnpike, my parents live in Kew Gardens in a home they've owned since the early 90s, and another property, across the street. My sister and her husband, live two blocks away in Kew Gardens, and my youngest sister is about to close on an apartment in Kew Gardens. When I say we are a Kew Gardens family, nothing could be truer. My father moved us from Pakistan when I was 12, and we have lived and thrived in this beautiful community. It is the quaint village that the New York Times loves writing about, where people have a nostalgic, vintage feel to them. There are few places left in NYC that have held on to its authenticity like Kew Gardens. I implore you to abandon these plans; they will destroy the neighborhood, it's businesses and turn it into a has-been. Nothing will be a sadder story, and this administration will be remembered for it. I will happily come and speak to any committee, if you wish.

Sincerely,

Dr. Sanam Hafeez
646-210-1792

Sent from my iPhone

"

From: Douglas Hanau <douglas.hanau@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, September 20, 2018 4:10 AM
To: BoroughPlan
Subject: statement about brooklyn jail plan

I support the plan for the Brooklyn jail.

If, in fact, it is the will of the city and the community to close Rikers Island, then every community/borough must contribute. By saying no to this plan, we are saying no to every plan. I assert that Cobble Hill/Brooklyn Heights, will never approve ANY plan that involves any development. Look at the LICH debacle. The community's opposition to development has led directly to the "RIVER PARK" Project which has no community amenities (and caters to the super-wealthy) and no affordable housing. I was part of the 'NO' vote on this and regret my behavior, attitude and NIMBY view that has had terrible results. Maybe the community and elected should have negotiated better with the developer.

We as a community need to allow affordable housing, prisons, and other vital city service in our community so they are all not placed in the same communities, which are poorer, less white and less organized than Cobble hill/Brooklyn Heights

Douglas Hanau
Cobble Hill

Douglas Hanau

douglas.hanau@gmail.com

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Douglas Hanau

Cobble Hill

"

Kevin Hansen

kevinjhansen1@gmail.com

"To Whom It May Concern:

I understand the mayor's desire to want to re-vamp the city's already ailing jail system. But from what I understand, the public has not been allowed to have a say in how this is done. Any major changes to any of the borough jails will have significant impact on the communities they reside in. The communities in which the new jails will be built should be engaged in a meaningful way in the planning of a borough-based jail system. That plan must ensure that the Rikers Island Complex's existing problems are not simply transferred to the new jails.

Since the de Blasio Administration has had no actual engagement with the affected communities in the planning of the new jails, despite many months in which this effort could have been undertaken, nor has it clearly identified how it will better prepare the corrections officers to interact within detainees within the new jails, we have serious concerns with the Administration's fast track approach to the plan. For those reasons, we call upon the Administration and our elected officials to suspend the process until the affected communities have had the opportunity to have real input into the planning process and for the City to respond to those concerns in good faith.

There are so many ways in which a larger jail would affect OUR COMMUNITY here in Brooklyn in negative ways. Because of this, we should at least have an opportunity to voice our concerns regarding its development.

All the best,

Kevin Hansen, DDS

"

Lacey Hansen

lacey.grande@gmail.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I am writing as a resident of Brooklyn, who has lived just a half-block away from the Brooklyn Detention Center on State/Boerum Place, since 2009.

I ask that you help stop the current scope of work for the proposed replacement jail, as there are so many negative implications for long-time residents, and our beloved community. OUR community should be engaged in a meaningful way regarding the planning of a borough based jail system.

Thank you for taking the time to understand the concerns of your constituents.

Lacey Hansen
Kings County Resident

"

rifkaesq@aol.com

rifkaesq@aol.com

"Dear Mr. Fielder,

I know most of my neighbors in Kew Gardens are objecting to the planned building of a new jail 4 blocks from my house based on a lot of concerns, some NIMBY, and some valid. I worked as a federal law clerk and my husband is an editor of the Federal Sentencing Reporter and a former assistant US Attorney in SDNY. We understand the pressures of the justice system and the laudable efforts to reform it. But I am deeply in objection to building the new jail for a different reason. We do not have the infrastructure to support it.

I live at 8216 Grenfell Street, Kew Gardens NY 11415. That is three and a half short blocks away from the site in question. I have completely lost power in my house for more than 72 hours at least eight times in the last 10 years. After Hurricane Sandy, it took Con Ed over two weeks to get my block back online, and the crew from Minnesota who finally did it said my wires are ""a very dangerous patch on a patch on a patch"". We have had not less than 3 transformer explosions and fires on our backyard wires in the past decade. And that is just our power struggles. We are also the very last community in NYC without FIOS. Because Kew Gardens is always at the bottom of the list for every utility. Not to mention I have over a decade of 311 calls about our nonexistent sidewalks. No one cares because we are Queens.

Next let's talk water. Our community was planned as a resort single family community. It has been ridiculously rezoned and giant apartment buildings have been popping up in all directions. I have zero water pressure because our pipes were not built for apartment buildings. Moving a couple thousand more people will make the problem even worse. The government underwent putting in new water mains throughout my neighborhood to fix this problem, and hundreds of millions of dollars later, there is still zero water pressure.

Next let's talk parking. There is an LIRR station on my corner. My house, like many here, is a single family house with NO driveway. Commuters clog my streets and I have nowhere to park. I live on a 55 x100 lot and I have nowhere to park. It is a nightmare. And building a 20 something storey jail and talking about 1000 employees, and only building 400 parking spaces? That just makes everything SO so much worse. The lack of parking also suppresses all commercial development in my neighborhood. It is empty storefront after empty storefront because no one wants to invest in a business where their customers have nowhere to park. And all of this completely already suppresses the real estate value of our neighborhood - can you imagine what building a jail will do.

We in Kew Gardens are burdened already on every front. Nowhere else in NYC is there parking THIS difficult, single family homes with no parking, water pressure this bad, and electricity this unreliable. It sometimes feels like a third world country. I love Kew Gardens - but I expect the same amenities here as there is everywhere else in NYC. Certainly my real estate taxes entitle me to first world infrastructure and not this.

So yes, every borough should take their burden...but this plan is just cruel to the one community already most burdened by unfair zoning and being the last thing the utility companies care about. We are desperately trying to improve our commercial area. Making parking worse, overtaxing

our grid even more, and making our lowest possible water pressure even worse...that is the best way to kill the potential this community clearly has.

Sincerely,
Rifka Harris

"

Lori

lorihatem@hotmail.com

"Dear Sirs-

As a neighborhood resident, parent, and lastly as a driver I ask that you reconsider placing a jail with five thousand plus capacity on 82nd Avenue. I understand that Rikers has been deemed unfit and there is a need to rehouse the prisoners, however placing them in this residential neighborhood which already has a high volume of through traffic between the Jackie Robinson, the Van Wyck and the Grand Central is ill conceived. Perhaps you can place the jail in a more industrial neighborhood or if the site must be used Install a smaller more manageable facility with fewer than 500 capacity so as to minimize the impact to our neighborhood and to our community.

Kew Gardens has really had a resurgence in recent years. We now are home to a bakery, an arts movie theater, an independent book store, and a CSA. A jailhouse, especially a facility as large as the one proposed would change the caliber of the neighborhood.

Regards
LSHA

Sent from my iPhone

"

BOROUGH-BASED JAIL SYSTEM

DRAFT SCOPE OF WORK FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
CEQR No. 18DOC001Y

COMMENT SHEET

NAME: Aixa Hemm

ADDRESS: 45 Kew Gardens Rd Kew Gardens NY 11415

EMAIL: _____

COMMENTS:

This idea is incredibly destructive to a great residential neighborhood. There are homes here whose property values will plummet. The neighborhood will no longer be safe. ~~It~~ I'm 77 years old and this will ruin my beautiful neighborhood. Not to mention there is an elementary school within 3 blocks of the proposed site. This does not belong in our neighborhood. Take that money and fix Rikers. An island is a perfect place for a jail, not a residential neighborhood. You should be ashamed for even proposing this in this area.

Written comments on the Draft Scope of Work will be accepted by DOC through **October 15, 2018** and may be submitted at the scoping meetings, by email, or by regular mail to the contact below.

NYC Department of Correction
Attn: Howard Fiedler
75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370
boroughplan@doc.nyc.gov

FOR MORE INFORMATION, VISIT: <https://rikers.cityofnewyork.us/nyc-borough-based-jails/>

E&D Herrera

edherrera924@gmail.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident of North Richmond Hill, 11418 and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails.

The proposed location of the Queens jail will cause a hardship for the residents of Kew Gardens and adjacent neighborhoods. Traffic and parking are already horrendous with the increasing amounts of residential apartment buildings. The jail will increase this burden a hundred fold is it is built. The subways in the area are already overcrowded and can be unsafe. This jail will bring increased ridership, more overcrowding and will bring an increase of potentially harmful people to the area.

The main reason I selected my neighborhood is because of the safety and sense of community in the area. I frequently take walks with my grandson throughout the neighborhood. This jail will bring strangers into our area with unknown backgrounds with no connection to the neighborhood. This jail should not be in a residential neighborhood.

Why should the convenience of those visiting the inmates be greater than the concerns and convenience of the individuals who call the area home? Please do not allow this to happen!!

Thank you.

Best,
Dena Herrera

"

Hess Richard

bupkus2001@yahoo.com

"I live on State Street between Court Street and Boerum Place, and am a close neighbor of the current House of Detention and the proposed new skyscraper jail planned for the site. I stayed silent when the city conducted the stealth re-opening of the present facility, but cannot do so now when so much more is at stake. My neighborhood is the only real "downtown" for the second most densely populated county in the whole country, and city zoning changes here have enabled a rash of skyscraper apartment development here, bringing thousands of new residents to the area. Everybody from all over Brooklyn has to come here sooner or later for court, a doctor's appointment, to go to the Apple Store, or for any of a million reasons. Now, there's more people living here and competing for the same resources. The overdevelopment has led to the shutdown of multiple parking lots, gas stations, and supermarkets, along with the closing of the area's community hospital. The traffic is much worse and the area around Borough Hall is appallingly filthy because the city can't keep up with the overflowing garbage cans. The bigger jail will bring more visitors and workers which our infrastructure cannot handle- please remember that trying to go into the city by subway in the morning is already crazy, with too many trains filled beyond capacity. Nothing has been done to increase service on the subway. It's common to have to wait for a few trains to pass to actually be able to squeeze into one. Also, the station ceilings have been collapsing onto peoples' heads lately at Borough Hall and Barclay's Center, and shutdowns for emergency repairs will likely be occurring. And for such a small place, it takes forever to get from one side of Brooklyn to the other by car or bus, due to the proliferation of cars on the road and a street grid that evolved from rural towns with their own grids growing together and merging. It doesn't make sense to concentrate ALL the courts and the HOD in the extreme northwestern corner of Brooklyn. Seeing that supplying more services to clients and making it easier for family to visit the incarcerated are the reasons you're giving us for supersizing the current HOD, it would make sense to have secondary courts, services, and another HOD in the southeast, such as in Canarsie, East NY, Brownsville or thereabouts. The "retail and community space" in the base of the planned building is as good as useless, seeing that there are so many empty storefronts all over the city, and many of the new buildings in Downtown Brooklyn have unused retail in the first floors (look at that Hilton/condo combination diagonally across from the HOD). Simply put, it's poor planning and simply unfair to make Downtown Brooklyn shoulder the whole burden. The current plan will do absolutely nothing to make life easier for people living in the eastern part of the borough.

Please consider this as you plan for the future.

Yours,

Richard Hess, MD

199 State Street

"

Megan T. Hicks

meganthicks@gmail.com

"Dear Howard Fielder,

I am a concerned resident of New York City e-mailing you in opposition to the plan to build several new jails as Rikers Island jails are closed.

New York City should be looking to change incarceration policies for non-violent offenders instead of building more jails.

-Megan Hicks

--

Megan T. Hicks
917 744 4795

354 841 0437

"

BOROUGH-BASED JAIL SYSTEM

DRAFT SCOPE OF WORK FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
CEQR No. 18DOC001Y

COMMENT SHEET

NAME: SARAH HINGER

ADDRESS: 201 Nelson St. #2 Brooklyn, NY 11231

EMAIL: Sah7p@yahoo.com

COMMENTS:

I support the closure of Rikers, the reduced reliance on incarceration, and locating jails where people incarcerated can be closer to their lawyers and family members.

I support the design of a facility that will promote rehabilitation (where applicable), minimize the negative consequences of incarceration, and prepare people for reentry.

I am not concerned with the size of the building to the extent it is consistent with the zoning rules that permit construction of new high rise condo buildings near by. And to the extent that the size is consistent with best practices for people

Written comments on the Draft Scope of Work will be accepted by DOC through **October 15, 2018** and may be submitted at the scoping meetings, by email, or by regular mail to the contact below.

NYC Department of Correction
Attn: Howard Fiedler
75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370
boroughplan@doc.nyc.gov



FOR MORE INFORMATION, VISIT: <https://rikers.cityofnewyork.us/nyc-borough-based-jails/>

who are held in jail.

If an alternative proposal for smaller jails is considered (beyond the current proposal) It should be ~~focus~~ developed with the interests of the families and individuals impacted ~~directly~~ as the focus.

I firmly, adamantly do not support a call for a smaller facility on atlantic ave. on the grounds that my community has housed its share of the justice system and that people should be sent elsewhere.

125-05 84th Avenue #G3
Kew Gardens, NY 11415
October 28, 2018

Howard Judd Fiedler AIA
Director of Design Unit, NYC Department of Correction
75-20 Astoria Blvd Ste 160,
East Elmhurst, NY 11370

Dear Mr. Fielder,

I am a 25-year Kew Gardens resident who attended the recent public hearing on the plan to build a jail in Kew Gardens. In large part, the speakers cover topics not germane to Kew Gardens as a site for a new, huge jail. If there are systematic issues and abuses making Rikers unsafe, those systemic issues should be addressed at the current site. Building new jails will just transport the issues to middle class neighborhoods full of the same tax-paying citizens who have to pay for these incarcerations to begin with.

Kew Gardens is a neighborhood that already suffers from crowding due to its easy commute to Manhattan. Even with a parking garage, how many jail visitors will look to park for free on our streets? How many more people does the Mayor think can be jammed onto the E and F lines? And why on earth would we want to take our children shopping or to a community event AT A JAIL?!? Why would any parent want to normalize that experience so children think it is OK to go to a jail?

By the city's statistics, the current Rikers facilities are underutilized. As such, part of the facility could be demolished and this modern, safer facility could be built there. An island without tax-paying and voting residents is a perfect place to house prisoners, many of whom have likely committed crimes and some of whom could be repeat violent offenders. Even the added cost of providing new and better transportation to Rikers would have to be less than the inevitable construction cost overruns on four new high-rise buildings.

As a long-term resident of this neighborhood I am furious at this plan. I will oppose the re-election or election to higher office of any official who supports this jail plan. Keep prisoners on Rikers.

Thank you,
Christina M. Hippeli

Cc: Melinda Katz, Queens Borough President
Karen Koslowitz, Councilwoman
Leroy Comrie, State Senator
Daniel Rosenthal, Assemblyman
Community Board 9

J. Joan Hon, Esq.
75-28 167th Street
Flushing, New York 11366

October 29, 2018

VIA E-MAIL (boroughplan@doc.nyc.gov)

Howard Fiedler
75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160,
East Elmhurst, NY 11370

Dear Mr. Fiedler,

I am a first generation Chinese American, born at the no longer existent St. Vincent's hospital, raised in Queens, attended high school in the Bronx, and law school downtown at NYU – basically a New Yorker through and through. Growing up, my family and I visited Chinatown every weekend for our weekly shopping trips, dim sum, Chinese school classes, visits to the Buddhist temples, and meeting with friends and family. This community means a lot to me, and continues to mean a lot to others like me, in addition to new immigrants or other long-time inhabitants.

When I first learned about the proposed new jail at 80 Centre Street, I was beyond surprised. Thanks to my active volunteer work focused on the Chinatown community, a little community article concerning this proposal came up on my news feed. I did not learn about it from the City, or any major news outlets. I saw a story in a small web-based newspaper focused on downtown NYC.

Shortly after, I learned about and attended a town hall meeting and a second meeting at the civic center. Until now, I had never attended a town hall meeting or been to the civic center. But I feel more pressed to do so than ever, because I fear if I do not stand up, then no one will.

For a plan that was only released in mid-August, and barely communicated to anyone, I find it offensive that we are only given until today to consider what feedback and input we might share with you (and this is an extended date from the initial October 15th deadline).

Below I write with just a small sample of my concerns, and I hope that you will take them seriously:

1. LACK OF COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT/INPUT

- The plan to build new jails have been rushed through without real input from the communities they will impact. Notably nowhere on the City's outreach website is there a way to really contact with feedback! <https://rikers.cityofnewyork.us/>
- What are the Mayor's current plans to remedy the lack of community input and engagement?
- Currently, all four borough-based jail proposals are considered under one ULURP that will evaluate and assess the placement of these detention centers. Each of the four sites are completely different in environmental and neighborhood characters, and will have

significantly different impact. Will the City unbundle the single ULURP to have four individual ULURPs?

2. SITE SELECTION

- Prior to selecting this site, what other sites were considered in Manhattan?
- Were there considerations for 125 White Street?
- What are the proposed plans for 125 White Street?
- What are the future plans for Riker's Island? If there are development plans, are there any speculative discussions with real estate developers? If yes, what are the City's plans for the revenue from the development? If there are development plans, what are the community benefits to the entire city?

3. ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

- Columbus Park is one of the very few green spaces in the area, and is constantly used by children, youth, seniors and families. The proposed plan will impact usage during construction and beyond. What detailed analysis was done on the impact of the site on Columbus Park? What were the results of the full shadowing analysis on the park and the surrounding blocks? Was a historic analysis of Columbus Park completed?
- Study area for non-residential open space analysis for the Manhattan location should be expanded from 1/4 to 1/2 mile because of the heavy use and importance of parks in the Chinatown neighborhood.
- Columbus Park is a vitally important green space for not only the Chinatown seniors, parents and their children, but also local schools like Transfiguration School, many interleague sporting events such as weekly Downtown Soccer League games, CPC's annual Co-Ed Basketball Tournament, as well as daily gatherings of tai chi and kung fu groups. Additionally, community cultural events such as movie screenings by the Museum of Chinese in Americas take place at the Park. Has the City considered these particular groups and activities and the impact of both the construction of the new jail and the jail itself on them?
- Open space analysis should also take into account indirect effects not only of increased population size, but also of shadows, transportation, construction noise, etc.
- What studies were completed to measure the impact of pollution from the construction to Columbus Park and surrounding neighborhoods? What is the mitigation plan, if any?

4. ECONOMIC & SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACTS

- According to the Draft Scope, a preliminary assessment "using the most recent available data" will determine whether a detailed analysis will be conducted of business and employment trends in the area. a routine review of publicly available data will be insufficient. Chinatown's economy is unique and fragile. Any analysis must include specific outreach to small business owners in Chinatown, and study how construction will impact businesses serving Chinatown's low-income, immigrant community. Have you considered these impacts?
- In Chinatown, assessment of indirect business displacement pressures should take into account any findings from the sections on shadows, transportation, and construction, particularly considering the level of foot traffic and street-level commercial activity near the 80 Centre Street location. There is a strong possibility that negative environmental

impacts will adversely impact businesses and the unique commercial character of Chinatown.

5. TRANSPORTATION & SAFETY CONCERNS

- Chinatown, because of its proximity to City Hall and 1 Police Plaza, have been burdened beyond its share after 9/11 with the closure of key streets in the neighborhood. What is the City's plan to mitigate, minimize and control street closures, traffic congestion, parking issues, and pedestrian safety?
- Have you considered concerns about the de-mapping of Hogan Place "to facilitate the construction of pedestrian bridges," overall traffic gridlock in the area public safety on blocks that, even under existing conditions, are unsafe for pedestrians? According to the Draft Scope, only 5 intersections in Chinatown would be potentially be studied. This is clearly insufficient and there ought to be a larger study area for both vehicular traffic and pedestrian safety.
- Has the City studied the impact on traffic patterns, parking, and pedestrian safety, especially on the streets by Columbus Park?
- The proposed entrance of 80 Centre Street will be narrowly situated on Hogan Place. City should evaluate how the transportation of detainees with DOC buses may congest the adjacent streets such as Worth, Baxter and Mulberry and its impact on the emergency vehicles passing thru this neighborhood where residents are mainly senior citizens.
- Worth Street is a narrow major East/West artery. Why is the proposal placing a major driveway which appears to slope down and created hazardous driving conditions and key pedestrian walkway, given our current priority for Vision Zero?
- The EIS process must take into account the already strained mass transit system. The addition of the Manhattan facility will increase the volume of an already increasing ridership on the MTA. The EIS currently does not address the increased usage of the subway system and the existing congestion at the nearby subway stations.
- The lack of parking in the area has always been a major problem. When construction starts, the parking problem will be exacerbated. What is the mitigation plan?
- What study has been done to determine the length of the construction period and whether the construction will cause long-term or short-term health issues for the residents and businesses in the area, including air (asbestos, dust, concrete) and noise pollution?

6. CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFORM

- While I believe in criminal justice reform, where is the study done by the City outlining the costs necessary to achieve the goal of reducing the prison population, a condition precedent to this project, such as programming and legal changes, and whether such changes are effective in the long term to maintain the prison population at such levels, even during times of economic downturn?
- According to the Lippman Commission, the jail population was 9,110 in Feb 2018. The Commission projects that this population could be reduced to less than 5,000 through a number of policy reforms, including state level bail reform which has not occurred. The Mayor's plan is to reduce the population to 7,000 in 5 years, and then to less than 5,000 after. What specific steps will be taken to reduce population to less than 5,000?

- What is the basis for the decision to construct a new 40-story site rather than renovate existing smaller sites? How is a new site consistent with the stated goal to reduce the jailed population? If the reforms are implemented properly and expeditiously, there should not be any new jails.
- The Lippman Commission recommends 5 (not 4) borough based jails located in civic centers near courthouses. Why was the fifth site eliminated? ‘

7. BINDING COMMITMENTS TO THE COMMUNITY

- If there are community benefits, what kind of legally binding agreements will be given to the Chinatown and surrounding communities?
- How will the proposed benefits be structured to ensure that the next administration does not deem the agreement null and void?

8. HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

- The history of this area is over 400 years old, with specific sites associated with the early history of our country. The official Chinatown-Little Italy Historic District’s southwest boundary lies directly across the street (Hogan Place) from the Lefkowitz building (80 Centre Street). Aren’t there buildings eligible for Landmarks Preservation Commission in this area, specifically the Lefkowitz Building?
- In addition, shouldn’t archaeological surveys be conducted since 80 Centre Street was built BEFORE and prior to the discovery of the African American Burial Ground (which is now part of the National Monument after its late discovery when the Federal Building was excavated that required a special team to conduct its own independent report)?
- Shouldn’t an in-depth analysis of historical records must be reviewed along with field surveys to ensure that historical and archeological sites in the area are protected?
- Historical record shows that a cemetery was located on the site of 111 Centre Street where the detention facility was located for many years connected with a Bridge of Sigh. Shouldn’t a study also be conducted to see what lessons we can all learn for that prior history of that twin building facility?

9. LACK OF FORESIGHT

- What is the City’s scenario planning where the jail population does not decrease as projected or the next administration redefines incarceration and the opposite occurs? The Draft Scope of Work contains very little about the future of 125 White Street. How do we ensure 125 White Street will not stay as a detention center if 80 Centre Street alone does not meet the need for beds in the future?

These are only a few issues that I, a complete layperson, have thought of. I cannot imagine that our City has not also considered these and more. Why are we in the dark about what is going on?

Why aren’t we afforded transparency on this process and an opportunity to work together as a community?

I hope that you will consider my comments and will work actively with our community.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of three distinct, stylized loops or characters.

Jade Hon

jade.hon@gmail.com

"Dear sir,

Hello. I do not agree with community based jails. First, you have to rebuild a building in each borough which costs money and you already have a building in Riker's Island. Second, you can also rehab that building to be better in handling the same issues of education and psychiatric treatment and community. The larger building that Riker houses would even provide opportunity to extend a bigger footprint for health and well being rather than build fresh new buildings throughout the boroughs.

Why don't we rethink what is best for the inmates and the tax payer's dollars.

Dr. Hon

"

Olga Malkin

omalkin20@googlemail.com

"Attention: Howard Fiedler

I am a resident of Boerum Hill, Brooklyn, living a block away from the detention center. I am strongly opposed to the proposed gigantic prison!!!

The size of the existing prison is adequate for the neighborhood, and should not be increased. The proposed prison would be the tallest building by far in the neighborhood and completely ill fitting.

There should be more than 4 jails - a jail should be built in Staten Island as well as other neighborhoods. Boerum Hill has done it's fair share, and should not have to bear the burden for everyone else!!!

What does it state about our society if the tallest building in the neighborhood is a prison.

The impact to the people living in the neighborhood has not been considered at all!!!

To reiterate, I strongly object to the proposal - the size of the jail should not be increased!!!

Regards,
Olga Malkin Horn,
resident of 199 State Street <x-apple-data-detectors://1/1>

Sent from my iPhone

"

From: Crystal Hoyte-Miguel <christalle3@hotmail.com>
Sent: Monday, September 10, 2018 2:17 PM
To: BoroughPlan; Karen Koslowitz; Rory Lancman
Subject: Relocation Rikers Inmates-Kew Gardens

When we (me and my then boyfriend) first moved to Queens in 2010 we didn't know much about our new home. It was the place we needed to travel to get to reach the airports. As Brooklynites, we only knew we were moving to a decent and diverse neighborhood. We discovered through our day and evening walks the beauty of Kew Gardens. We were able to avoid the Manhattan crowds by going to Forest Hills for a date night dinner. A few years later as a my then boyfriend is now my husband and soon after we became parents. We made great friends with other families. We discovered life in Queens is great! Manton , Forest and Austin parks became our kids stomping grounds. We soon found out our school district offered public schools which were the envy of other sections in our borough . At the moment, we have no intentions of leaving. We live in a fairly safe and quiet enclave.

The news of the relocating the Rikers inmates replaced the love I have for this neighborhood with fear and anxiety. It also made me wonder who's idea was it to build a jail less than a few blocks away from residences and an elementary school (PS 99Q)? This plan wasn't thought through. Honestly, downright lazy. I already have friends who are ready to sell their homes and leave because of this jail fiasco. What are you planning to tell homeowners when they find out their home values depreciated? An internet search gave me over 10 abandoned locations which should be suitable for a jail. Are these inmates being relocated near the loved ones of our local politicians ? Yes, what I am writing is harsh but relocating over a 1,000 inmates to a residential neighborhood shows me how negligent this city is when it comes to their residents.

Kew Gardens doesn't want to live near violent criminals. We love our neighborhood! No jail in Kew Gardens!

Resident ,
Crystal Hoyte-Miguel

Crystal Hoyte-Miguel

christalle3@hotmail.com

"

When we (me and my then boyfriend) first moved to Queens in 2010 we didn't know much about our new home. It was the place we needed to travel to get to reach the airports. As Brooklynites, we only knew we were moving to a decent and diverse neighborhood. We discovered through our day and evening walks the beauty of Kew Gardens. We were able to avoid the Manhattan crowds by going to Forest Hills for a date night dinner. A few years later as a my then boyfriend is now my husband and soon after we became parents. We made great friends with other families. We discovered life in Queens is great! Manton , Forest and Austin parks became our kids stomping grounds. We soon found out our school district offered public schools which were the envy of other sections in our borough . At the moment, we have no intentions of leaving. We live in a fairly safe and quiet enclave.

The news of the relocating the Rikers inmates replaced the love I have for this neighborhood with fear and anxiety. It also made me wonder who's idea was it to build a jail less than a few blocks away from residences and an elementary school (PS 99Q)? This plan wasn't thought through. Honestly, downright lazy. I already have friends who are ready to sell their homes and leave because of this jail fiasco. What are you planning to tell homeowners when they find out their home values depreciated? An internet search gave me over 10 abandoned locations which should be suitable for a jail. Are these inmates being relocated near the loved ones of our local politicians ? Yes, what I am writing is harsh but relocating over a 1,000 inmates to a residential neighborhood shows me how negligent this city is when it comes to their residents.

Kew Gardens doesn't want to live near violent criminals. We love our neighborhood! No jail in Kew Gardens!

Resident ,
Crystal Hoyte-Miguel

"

From: Carroline Huang <carrolinehuang@yahoo.com>
Sent: Friday, August 17, 2018 11:17 AM
To: BoroughPlan
Subject: Oppose to the proposed jail facility at 126-02 82nd Ave, Kew Gardens

Dear officers,

I live in Kew Forest Lane. Our family are strongly against the proposed reopening and expansion of a jail facility at 126-02 82nd Ave, Kew Gardens. We respectfully ask for considering choosing another site for the jail for the following reasons:

1. The proposed location is too close to so many schools, kids' playgrounds and senior houses. The following schools are all within walking distance of the proposed address, with closest only 5 minutes' walk: Kew-Forest School, Preschool of America Daycare, Our Lady Queen of Martyrs Catholic Academy, elementary schools P.S. 101, P.S. 196 and P.S. 144, Archbishop Molloy High School etc. As a four-year old girl's parent, I wish our kids could grow up in a relative quiet and healthy neighborhood and do not need to worry about too much potential impact of gang activities, or violent fights happening so close to kids' schools and playgrounds.
2. Both the communities of Kew Gardens and Forest Hills will suffer tremendous economic loss. A lot of parents and local business will move out the communities, resulting in a crash of nearby housing markets. The declined property price will further decrease your property tax collections.
3. Road infrastructure nearby will not be able to handle the dramatic increase in traffic that will occur after the proposed expansion. The nearby Queens Boulevard is already one of the deadliest streets in the city.

I totally agree with the goals to close Rikers Island. However, the choice of 126-02 82nd Ave Kew Gardens is very inappropriate, and we strongly suggest reconsidering another site.

Thanks and regards,
Shen's Family
[718-594-3442](tel:718-594-3442)

[Sent from Yahoo Mail for iPhone](#)

Carroline Huang

carrolinehuang@yahoo.com

"Dear officers,

I live in Kew Forest Lane. Our family are strongly against the proposed reopening and expansion of a jail facility at 126-02 82nd Ave, Kew Gardens. We respectfully ask for considering choosing another site for the jail for the following reasons:

1. The proposed location is too close to so many schools, kids' playgrounds and senior houses. The following schools are all within walking distance of the proposed address, with closest only 5 minutes' walk: Kew-Forest School, Preschool of America Daycare, Our Lady Queen of Martyrs Catholic Academy, elementary schools P.S. 101, P.S. 196 and P.S. 144, Archbishop Molloy High School etc. As a four-year old girl's parent, I wish our kids could grow up in a relative quiet and healthy neighborhood and do not need to worry about too much potential impact of gang activities, or violent fights happening so close to kids' schools and playgrounds.
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Thanks and regards,
Shen's Family
718-594-3442 <tel:718-594-3442>

Sent from Yahoo Mail for iPhone <<https://yho.com/footer0>>

"

Paul J Hudon

pjhudon@gmail.com

"To Whom It May Concern:

I was in attendance for the meeting in Queens at which there was absolutely no support for a borough based jail. I am a retired NYPD sergeant and am familiar with the criminal justice system. I have given this matter a great deal of thought and have come up with a few suggestions.

First, selective enforcement is the mayor's prerogative; additionally, Police Department procedures, i.e. : ""c"" summons, DATs, and Station House Bail - can be controlled to decrease the number of incoming detainees awaiting court.

Second, the criminal court system is the choke point. This obstacle can only be overcome with the cooperation of the state by possibly adding more ADAs, lowering cash bail when appropriate and the expanded use of electronic monitoring devices.

I suggest that we keep Rikers open and lower the number of incarcerated through the aforementioned changes. Then rehabilitate the existing structures at Rikers one building at a time. Change the span of control for the number of inmates and create incentive programs for wardens, correctional officers and inmates.

My final suggestion is that 16 and 17 year olds should be incarcerated, only when necessary, in their own unit, never with an adult population. This unit should be completely controlled by the correction department with liaisons to other city services.

Respectfully submitted,
Paul J Hudon

Sent from my iPad

"

Victor Huey

vichuey@gmail.com

"Dear Howard Fiedler,
NYC Department of Corrections,

Chinatown is dying! Why is it dying? City hall doesn't give a damn about Chinese community! We have been here over 150 years! Yet we get no respect! Our men served in the armed forces in WWII even though they were excluded by the Chinese Exclusion Acts! Couldn't be citizens, couldn't own land! Yet they somehow we found a way to built and maintain Chinatown for 150 years!

Chinatown was 30,000 people in 1966, in 10 years with the change of the immigration laws it went from 30,000 to 300,000! We needed housing! When a Chinese American developer bought property that took him 10 years to assemble, (city hall) said we want your land! In 1982, when 12,000-15,000 people marched on city hall to protest, what did we get? City Hall seized the land and built the jail. A new Tombs!

Since 9/11 Chinatown has been in a state of siege, perpetual condition Orange. Most of the parking in Chinatown has been seized by law enforcement leaving only 89 legal parking spaces in all of Chinatown which are taken by illegal placarded vehicles as their personal parking lot. Coupled with the closing of park row, and the elimination of parking spaces for tourist buses, the result has killed the tourist industry in chinatown. Business is down and many stores and restaurants have closed.

This jail will kill Chinatown, taxing the overcrowded streets of Chinatown. In the future when tourists come to visit NYC they will ask ""Where's Chinatown???"

Sincerely Yours,

Victor Huey

"

shar055@me.com

shar055@me.com

"I am writing to register my opposition to the building of four new jails in New York City.

The new jails will be built before Rikers is closed, with no guarantee that the city will actually close Rikers. This could leave NYC with the capacity to jail over 16,000 people per day.

Rather than locking NYC into a future of incarceration, the City should prioritize resources that communities actually need to stay safe and close Rikers island without opening new jails. We need to transform the culture of policing in our city and develop public policy geared toward decarceration.

Thank you for reconsidering this plan.

Best regards,

Sharon Hughes
Brooklyn, NY
"

BOROUGH-BASED JAIL SYSTEM

DRAFT SCOPE OF WORK FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
CEQR No. 18DOC001Y

COMMENT SHEET

NAME: Eric Horn

ADDRESS: 12335 82nd Rd

EMAIL: _____

COMMENTS:

It is absolutely unconscionable that the city would build a prison facility within five blocks of two public schools and in the heart of a densely populated residential neighborhood. It is clear that the Mayor values the convenience of convicted felons above the welfare of the citizens of Kew Gardens. The studies that traffic and property values are ludicrous and nonsensical. Renovating Rikers is the only reasonable solution.

Written comments on the Draft Scope of Work will be accepted by DOC through **October 15, 2018** and may be submitted at the scoping meetings, by email, or by regular mail to the contact below.

NYC Department of Correction
Attn: Howard Fiedler
75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370
boroughplan@doc.nyc.gov

FOR MORE INFORMATION, VISIT: <https://rikers.cityofnewyork.us/nyc-borough-based-jails/>

Why Close Riker's

I would like to focus on the importance of the idea and the concept of closing Riker's Island. I want to focus on why this should be important to everyone in our city, from a human rights and a societal viewpoint.

Riker's Island has become a stain and embarrassment upon our city and one of many symbols for every problem that faces our communities and our society today that we have failed to fully acknowledge and confront. Every person present here today has the right to the presumption of innocence until proven guilty of a crime, and, has the right to a speedy trial. Yet just a few miles from where we are here in relative comfort, there exists, right now several buildings that proclaim loudly, you are guilty until proven innocent, and that evidence by their continued existence and use, that you do not have any **unalienable rights**ⁱ. I state it in this manner because if you can take away any of these rights from any one person, then which rights are retained, and by whom?

This is the narrative that we justly, rightly and perpetually seek to change. It is our obligation to uphold our founding conceptsⁱⁱ and to perform our sovereign dutiesⁱⁱⁱ. How can we perform these injustices in the sight of our children and proclaim that we are a righteous people. We can no longer tolerate our neighbors, our family members, our friends, and ourselves being subjected to a broken, brutal, criminalizing, and marginalizing system that denies our fundamental human rights given to us by our Creator. Throughout the course of our city's history, much like that of our entire nation we have never been and never will be a people content to merely continue to stumble blindly down a road paved by our past ignorance and mistakes. We always have the absolute right^{iv} to look at our earthly situations and the manner in which we deal with our human conditions and to admit that we were wrong, this we have to change, and to firmly state; this is something we can no longer allow. It is in this spirit that we must move forward diligently with closing Riker's Island rapidly so that our city **shall be a**

beacon on the hill that lights the path towards further reforming our society and focuses on equality of justice, building our communities, and ensuring that each one of us has the ability to exercise the totality of their rights.

This is my testimony. God bless you all.

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of several loops and a long horizontal stroke at the end, positioned above a solid horizontal line.

Abdul Ibrahim

ⁱ "Unalienable Rights". Unalienable Rights cannot be taken away or denied. The final version of the Declaration of Independence refers to "Unalienable Rights".

ⁱⁱ The use of "concepts" Refers to the concepts or ideas contained or enshrined in our Founding Documents. These Principles may not always be in practice but we should always work towards bringing them into actual practice as well as preserving those currently in actual practice.

ⁱⁱⁱ The use of "duties" Refers to the duties separate yet related in interest, that we must uphold and perform as citizens and as politicians.

^v "Absolute Rights" cannot be restrained or restricted under any circumstance.

Fipper

fipper@gmail.com

"To Mr. Howard Fiedler, NYC Department of Corrections:

I am writing to oppose the lack of community engagement concerning jail facility planned for 80 Centre Street. I call on the Mayor to stop the process. In addition, I call on the Mayor to answer the following questions:

- Why was the re-purposing of the Manhattan Detention Center located at 125 White Street changed to 80 Centre Street?

- Why is 125 White Street no longer even considered as a viable alternative? Are there no other possible alternatives at all? What about on the west side or further south of Manhattan?

- 80 Centre Street is a building rich in both historical and architectural values. Not to mention it had just gone through extensive renovations not too long ago. Are you ready to be remembered as the next Mayor Wagner who had allowed the destruction of the old Penn Station? Have we not learned from that mistake?

- With all the problems with NYCHA and homelessness, where are you planning to find the money to pay for all this new construction?

I urge the Mayor to withdraw the draft scope of work, stop the EIS and ULURP processes and start over by engaging the community, residents and local businesses.

Thank you.

Fannie Ip

25 Montgomery St. #12B

New York, NY 1002

"

From: Peggy Isern <iceboxp7@aol.com>
Sent: Monday, September 17, 2018 10:04 AM
To: BoroughPlan
Subject: Proposed Community Based Jail in Kew Gardens

Howard Fiedler
NYC Department of Corrections
75-20 Astoria Blvd.
Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370

Dear Mr. Fiedler:

I am writing this e-mail to protest in the strongest terms the proposed jail in Kew Gardens.

As a resident of the area I am familiar with the already existing problems and cannot see in any way, shape or form putting a jail of that size (not to mention the hefty financial price tag!) would benefit the area in any way regardless of what we're being told. Currently, the area is already congested with parking from the Criminal Court as it is - not to mention the streets/parts of Maple Grove Park that they have taken over and commandeered for their own personal use (parking) with no regards to the rights of the actual inhabitants of the neighborhood. There is also an apartment building going up shortly on 134th Street and Grand Central Parkway that will add more congestion. This is BEFORE any construction of this "Community Based Jail". That amount of traffic would be impossible to accommodate in the area of this size. The only people I see that would benefit from this are the politicians and their special interest groups. The residents here will suffer for all this irresponsibility!

We have already seen how it works out when the City forces its will onto a neighborhood. We have the Homeless Shelter in the Comfort Inn on Queens Blvd. and have witnessed the resultant influx of mentally ill people into the neighborhood, panhandling, crime, public defecation etc., on the streets not to mention the safety factor.

Monies need to be spent to upgrade the local schools and libraries here - not bring criminal elements into the neighborhood! This is a neighborhood with families and lots of young children. It needs to be kept safe not endangered by poor decision making of the part of the politicians. Exporting the problems from Riker's Island without resolving them into the local neighborhoods is nothing but a recipe for disaster! Riker's Island needs to fix their problems on Riker's not in the local communities.

I will be following this and for one, Karen Koslowitz, won't be getting my vote as will anyone who supports this idiocy.

Sincerely,

Peggy Isern
82-15 134th Street, #4C
Briarwood, NY 11435

Peggy Isern

iceboxp7@aol.com

"Howard Fiedler
NYC Department of Corrections
75-20 Astoria Blvd.
Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370

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Sincerely,

Peggy Isern
82-15 134th Street, #4C
Briarwood, NY 11435
"

Scott Jacobs

shj@shjfirm.com

"Dear Mr. Fiedler,

As a long-time member of the Downtown Brooklyn community, these are my key concerns regarding the Draft Scope of Work for the Borough-Based Jail System:

* There was a notable absence of real engagement with the affected surrounding community and, largely due to that lack of proper process, the proposed action is fundamentally flawed in that it violates the stated purpose of seeking to best integrate the new facilities into the surrounding neighborhoods affected.

* The BDC project is within ¼ mile of Boerum Hill and Cobble Hill, two communities whose scale is protected by historic district designation and, in the case of Cobble Hill, by a 50-foot height restriction. I question how any reasonable decision-maker in this process could consider that a hulking, 430-foot structure would make any sense at all in these historic, low-rise neighborhoods.

* The proposed action provides for mental health services, health care, job training, education and other social services within the new Brooklyn structure. These are all needed services, but wouldn't it make better sense for some of this programming, particularly the preventative programs, to be located within the very communities at risk vs. at the BDC?

* There is a railroad tunnel below Atlantic Avenue that is approximately 184 years old. It is the oldest urban railroad tunnel in North America. The Scope of Work must consider the impact of the demolition, excavation and construction of the new facility directly adjacent to this fragile engineering artifact.

* The proposed 1,500 beds at the BDC site together with the hundreds of additional uniformed and civilian workers that will be required, will add significantly to the many existing and planned burdens the community is confronting, such as:

* The impact on the water and sewage systems must be considered within a larger radius than is currently proposed because of existing and planned developments within a radius of only slightly more than ¼ mile. Examples are the planned 1,000 units of housing on the former Long Island College Hospital site and 166 units on Pier 6 in Brooklyn Bridge Park.

* The Scope of Work must address the number of parking spaces that will need to be provided for the hundreds of additional civilian and uniformed employees.

* The traffic study area needs to be comprehensive enough to include the impact of other City projects proposed in the vicinity, including the rebuilding of the BQE and the construction of the BQX streetcar.

I thank you in advance for considering these concerns as you draft the final Scope of Work.

Scott H. Jacobs

Brooklyn, NY 11201

"

STATEMENT AGAINST NYC'S ROADMAP TO CLOSING RIKERS ISLAND
Gaurav Jashnani, CUNY Ph.D. Student, Research Coordinator at the Public Science Project, and #NoNewJails Member

My name is Gaurav Jashnani. I want to begin by stating clearly that I support closing Rikers immediately, and that it doesn't take ten years to do that. I also want to state that I oppose the construction of all four of the proposed jails, which will harm our city at great economic and social cost.

With the most basic reforms like pre-trial detention, cash bail, speedy trial laws and so on that have been proposed by the Lippman Commission, verbally supported by our garbage governor, and/or advocated by the Just Leadership campaign that has been fighting for these new jails, we can reduce the detainee population so that we won't need Rikers OR any new jails. If we end pre-trial detention, we can close Rikers tomorrow!

As we all know, even those who deny it: Being in jail is terrible no matter what. It means, isolation, degradation, and violence, whether that jail is on the island or in Kew Gardens or right here in lower Manhattan. We have no reason to think that the correctional officers of this city will be miraculously transformed in the upcoming months, or that adding retail and social services and drug counseling in the same building will somehow shift the racialized violence that permeates jails and prisons all across the country.

I am a research coordinator with the Public Science Project, located at the City University of New York. My work for the last four years has been focused on the impacts of broken windows policing in our city. I want to stress one small part of our findings: people are constantly abused and violated in The Tombs, the Brooklyn House of Detention, and the numerous police precincts of this city. These aren't things that can be fixed by a nicer layout. For example, after interviewing over 130 people who had been arrested for non-criminal violations, we found that nearly a third of them were denied food, water or bathroom access while detained. A third experienced verbal abuse. 1 in 7 were denied a necessary medication. More than 1 in 20 were sexually assaulted while detained. This was all for the lowest level of offense, and during the briefest of detentions. A bigger, shinier cage is always still a cage.

Coming to this hearing reminds of my own experience being in the Tombs. I watched CO's curse people out when they asked for water, use threats and homophobic slurs without provocation, and even come in a cell to punch someone in the face when he dared to "talk back." That wasn't Rikers, and the correctional officers of this city are not especially terrible people – they're just the enforcers of a racist criminal justice system, one that will **never** keep poor people of color safe or treat them with dignity.

Building these jails is a long-term commitment to violence. Once they go up, reducing the population below 5,000 (if even to that) will be a pipe dream. We have organizations in this city like Common Justice, which already successfully divert people from prison after convictions for serious felonies like assault and robbery – why do we pretend it's helpful to lock people up for those and so many lesser things? We need this \$10 billion for real investment in our communities, things like decent schools and truly affordable housing. Cages will never be worth our while, and will never make us safe.

Mirjam Jasiak-Kim

mirjamjasiak@gmail.com

"BOROUGH BASED JAIL SYSTEM
DRAFT SCOPE OF WORK FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
CEQR No: 18DOC001Y

Hi,

I am a resident in Downtown Brooklyn. I live two blocks away from the Brooklyn House of Detention. I have followed the scope of work very closely, and I believe the city has not done an adequate job taking the community's needs into consideration. The size of scale of the proposed building is not acceptable. Therefore, I am against the expansion of the Brooklyn House of Detention (BHOD).

The size of the proposed new building is too large for our small community. Boreum Hill and Cobble Hill have maximum high restrictions of 50 feet. The new BHOD building will be tall enough to be visible from many parts of the neighborhood, and it will become the new landmark in our area. A prison should not be a landmark.

The city thinks that adding retail space to the bottom of the new BHOD will benefit the community. This is inaccurate. The retailers who will move into this space will cater to the expanding prison-visitor population. With an expanding prison population, the surrounding area will have more bail bonds. These types of shops will not benefit the local community.

Finally, I am a resident and property owner whose apartment faces the prison. I will be directly affected by the years of construction, which generates noise pollution, air pollution, and traffic congestion. I will also suffer when the expanded building blocks my sunlight, reduces my privacy, and forces me to stare at a much larger prison every day for years. If I were a renter, I could move out, but as a property owner, I don't have that option.

The city needs to reconsider the size and scale of this project!

Regards,
Mirjam Jasiak-Kim
Resident of 96 Schermerhorn Street
Brooklyn, NY 11201

"

Jardley Jean-Louis

jardleyjeanlouis@gmail.com

"Hello,

A 1.9 million square foot, 29-story high Jail complex does not belong in primarily residential communities (CB 9 is 90.54

residential). It would totally overwhelm and alter for the worse the social and economic character of this 100-year-old historic Kew Gardens community, a community in which we know our neighbors and meet them daily on the streets.

Kew Gardens, a community of fewer than 20,000 households, will be devastated, overwhelmed by the mega-city proposed.

A 1510 inmate jail complex two blocks from 2 public elementary schools and very close to 1 private middle-high school absolutely presents problems to young children walking our streets.

Our neighborhoods are already burdened with tremendous motor traffic at the bottle-neck created by four adjacent highways: Grand Central Parkway, Long Island Expressway, Van Wyck Expressway and Jackie Robinson Parkway.

Hundreds of cars and trucks destined for the jail, e.g. deliveries, services, day & night time staff, guards, administrators, medics, legal aids etc. will exacerbate the problems.

The jail would further overload Queens Boulevard at its busiest intersection: the crossings of the four already noted highways.

Aggressive commuter and commercial automobile traffic from all five major thoroughfares already traverse through this interchange – as well as through the narrow, single-lane residential side streets of Kew Gardens, Forest Hills and Briarwood used as alternatives to bypassing highway traffic – thus making the crossings and side-streets unsafe for neighborhood pedestrian traffic.

Our so-called “rich” public transportation consists of the heavily over-crowded E, F, M & R trains and the Q60 bus. Only a stranger would blithely exaggerate our ability to absorb more increases.

These are only the proverbial “tip of the iceberg” issues that impact and concern our communities. A massive city-like jail complex with its enormous construction problems will exacerbate already difficult situations – as well as bring many new problems. Our community and the infrastructure will be altered for the worst.

A small diverse and cohesive community just cannot absorb any of this without eventually being destroyed.

Best,
Jardley Jean-Louis,
A Kew Gardens Resident

"

BOROUGH-BASED JAIL SYSTEM
DRAFT SCOPE OF WORK FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
CEQR No. 18DOC001Y

COMMENT SHEET

NAME: Michael Jessop

ADDRESS: 269A State St

EMAIL: _____

COMMENTS:

I am against the expansion of
the jail. This is not a Borough Based
system. there are 5 Boroughs and 11
Jails.

Written comments on the Draft Scope of Work will be accepted by DOC through **October 15, 2018** and may be submitted at the scoping meetings, by email, or by regular mail to the contact below.

NYC Department of Correction
Attn: Howard Fiedler
75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370
boroughplan@doc.nyc.gov

FOR MORE INFORMATION, VISIT: <https://rikers.cityofnewyork.us/nyc-borough-based-jails/>.

RainbowDee

rainbowdee@verizon.net

"What Scam is going on in Kew Gardens - destroy municipal parking lot –rebuild it and open in Spring 2018 then destroy it again to put to install a 29 story jail –and tell the public that will increase property values - there is some FRAUD going on!

Department of Corrections – FIX RIKERS -don't spread the problems when you can't manage RIKERS-

To all those with plans to install a 29 story Jail in Kew Gardens

WE DON'T WANT THIS -stop wasting tax dollars

Replace the incompetents that cannot manage , renovate or reform Rikers –

Our borough president did not even care enough to attend the meeting – what are we paying for

The corrections department cannot run one facility effectively; managing additional locations is just extending the problem to the new facilities without addressing the causes

The poor ADMINISTRATION - must be replaced by people who KNOW what to do and how to clean up the mess

Stop the mandatory overtime for corrections officers so exhausted they cannot function effectively

Stop destroying Kew Gardens causing property values to go down as more homeless are already suturing this small community and neighboring communities

We need better government and administrators –that have integrity and care about this community

We have lost UPS, Hot and Crusty and other stores already leaving the area – please have a conscience and STOP this

Stop wasting our tax dollars that just rebuilt the municipal parking lot- in Kew Gardens -stop prioritizing the inmates of Rikers over the residents of our community

Denise K Johnson

123- 40 83 Avenue Apt 4B

Kew Gardens, NY 11415

718 268-7352

From: The Community Preservation Coalition [mailto:cpc.kewgardens@gmail.com]
Sent: Saturday, October 27, 2018 9:30 PM
To: Dee Johnson <rainbowdee@verizon.net>
Subject: Say NO to the Mega-Jail Proposed for Our Community - Public Comments Deadline is this Monday!

<<https://gallery.mailchimp.com/888778088ce3cb1da2ebf5f1f/images/ea617b30-d40c-44b4-a7a7-2ec5eefbbf5f.jpg>>

Urgent - only 48 hrs remain for us to express our community's concerns.

We must make loud and clear the reasons we say “NO” to the Mayor’s neighborhood jail proposal for Kew Gardens, Queens!

Deadline for comments: Monday, October 29th.

<<https://gallery.mailchimp.com/888778088ce3cb1da2ebf5f1f/images/bea5396c-0791-49ea-9e07-b83e4e1d8643.jpg>>

Let us put this proposal in perspective for you.

Above is a Google Earth image showing exactly where the City plans to build this mega-jail. You can see the plot near Queens Boulevard and Union Turnpike in Kew Gardens - at the junction of Forest Hills, Briarwood and Kew Gardens Hills by the Union Turnpike Subway stop.

The area rendered in RED shows, to scale, what the Mayor's Office is requesting as the build envelope by special permit, for the proposed Queens Jail in Kew Gardens. To be clear, what this simply means is that they require a ""special permit"" because it is previously unheard of to put something of this gargantuan scale in our residential community.

Zoning and building laws that exist, do not permit such massive structures to be built here for many obvious and practical reasons. These laws were well thought-out and hard fought for in past decades, in order to protect our residential communities, and have worked well to both develop and define the character of this unique neighborhood.

The Mayor's Office simply doesn't respect any of that.

PLEASE WRITE YOUR SPECIFIC CONCERNS ON THE PROPOSED JAIL IN KEW GARDENS by the City's deadline for public comments - Monday, October 29, 2018.

Only comments emailed or posted to Howard Judd Fiedler the Director of Design Unit at Department of Corrections, will be considered –

BY EMAIL:

boroughplan@doc.nyc.gov

BY POST:

Howard Judd Fiedler AIA.
Director of Design Unit, NYC Department of Correction
75-20 Astoria Blvd Ste 160,
East Elmhurst, NY 11370

Please also cc the ""Elected Officials"" below.

Borough President Melinda Katz:

<<https://facebook.us12.list-manage.com/track/click?u=888778088ce3cb1da2ebf5f1f&id=0b68996140&e=0ebfac4885>>
info@queensbp.org

Council Member Karen Koslowitz: <<mailto:koslowitz@council.nyc.gov?subject=Comments>>

20on

20the

20proposed

20Queens

20Jail

20and

20Other

20Borough

20Jails> koslowitz@council.nyc.gov

State Senator Joseph Addabbo, Jr.: <<mailto:addabbo@nysenate.gov?subject=Comments>>

20on

20the

20proposed

20Queens

20Jail

20and

20Other

20Borough

20Jails> addabbo@nysenate.gov

State Senator Leroy Comrie: <<mailto:comrie@nysenate.gov?subject=Comments>>

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20the

20proposed

20Queens

20Jail

20and

20Other

20Borough

20Jails> comrie@nysenate.gov

Assemblyman Daniel Rosenthal: <mailto:rosenthald@nyassembly.gov?subject=Comments

20on

20the

20proposed

20Queens

20Jail

20and

20Other

20Borough

20Jails> rosenhald@nyassembly.gov

Kew Gardens, Richmond Hill - Community Board 9:

<mailto:communitybd9@nyc.rr.com?subject=Comments

20on

20the

20proposed

20Queens

20Jail

20and

20Other

20Borough

20Jails> communitybd9@nyc.rr.com

Forest Hills, Rego Park - Community Board 6: <mailto:qn06@cb.nyc.gov> qn06@cb.nyc.gov

<mailto:qn06@cb.nyc.gov?subject=Comments

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Briarwood, Kew Gardens Hills - Community Board 8: <mailto:qn08@cb.nyc.gov>
qn08@cb.nyc.gov <mailto:qn08@cb.nyc.gov?subject=Comments

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20Borough

20Jails>

HERE'S A BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE SCOPING ISSUES re the physical, social, economic and construction impacts on our community:

A 1.9 million square foot, 29-story high Jail complex does not belong in primarily residential communities (CB 9 is 90.54

residential). It would totally overwhelm and alter for the worse the social and economic character of this 100-year-old historic Kew Gardens community, a community in which we know our neighbors and meet them daily on the streets.

Kew Gardens, a community of fewer than 20,000 households, will be devastated, overwhelmed by the mega-city proposed.

A 1510 inmate jail complex two blocks from 2 public elementary schools and very close to 1 private middle-high school absolutely presents problems to young children walking our streets.

Our neighborhoods are already burdened with tremendous motor traffic at the bottle-neck created by four adjacent highways: Grand Central Parkway, Long Island Expressway, Van Wyck Expressway and Jackie Robinson Parkway.

Hundreds of cars and trucks destined for the jail, e.g. deliveries, services, day & night time staff, guards, administrators, medics, legal aids etc. will exacerbate the problems.

The jail would further overload Queens Boulevard at its busiest intersection: the crossings of the four already noted highways.

Aggressive commuter and commercial automobile traffic from all five major thoroughfares already traverse through this interchange – as well as through the narrow, single-lane residential side streets of Kew Gardens, Forest Hills and Briarwood used as alternatives to bypassing highway traffic – thus making the crossings and side-streets unsafe for neighborhood pedestrian traffic.

Our so-called “rich” public transportation consists of the heavily over-crowded E, F, M & R trains and the Q60 bus. Only a stranger would blithely exaggerate our ability to absorb more increases.

These are only the proverbial “tip of the iceberg” issues that impact and concern our communities. A massive city-like jail complex with its enormous construction problems will exacerbate already difficult situations – as well as bring many new problems. Our community and the infrastructure will be altered for the worst.

A small diverse and cohesive community just cannot absorb any of this without eventually being destroyed.

Kew Gardens must not be sacrificed to fulfill the mayor’s apparition!

Please do your part - write in before the deadline! Please also follow us on Facebook and Twitter to stay updated and to learn more.

<<https://facebook.us12.list-manage.com/track/click?u=888778088ce3cb1da2ebf5f1f&id=ecd64f34c4&e=0ebfac4885>>
Facebook

<<https://facebook.us12.list-manage.com/track/click?u=888778088ce3cb1da2ebf5f1f&id=970c579cbf&e=0ebfac4885>>
Twitter

<<mailto:cpc.kewgardens@gmail.com>> Email

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Thank you for your support. You are subscribed to this list from petitions for Kew Gardens & The Community Preservation, as an actively engaged neighbor in Kew Gardens, Forest Hills, Briarwood and the vicinity.

Our mailing address is:

The Community Preservation Coalition

PO Box 116

Kew Gardens, NY 11415

<<https://facebook.us12.list-manage.com/vcard?u=888778088ce3cb1da2ebf5f1f&id=7658411b2d>> Add us to your address book

Want to change how you receive these emails?

You can <<https://facebook.us12.list-manage.com/profile?u=888778088ce3cb1da2ebf5f1f&id=7658411b2d&e=0ebfac4885>> update your preferences or <<https://facebook.us12.list-manage.com/unsubscribe?u=888778088ce3cb1da2ebf5f1f&id=7658411b2d&e=0ebfac4885&c=1c20357a06>> unsubscribe from this list.

<<https://facebook.us12.list-manage.com/track/open.php?u=888778088ce3cb1da2ebf5f1f&id=1c20357a06&e=0ebfac4885>>

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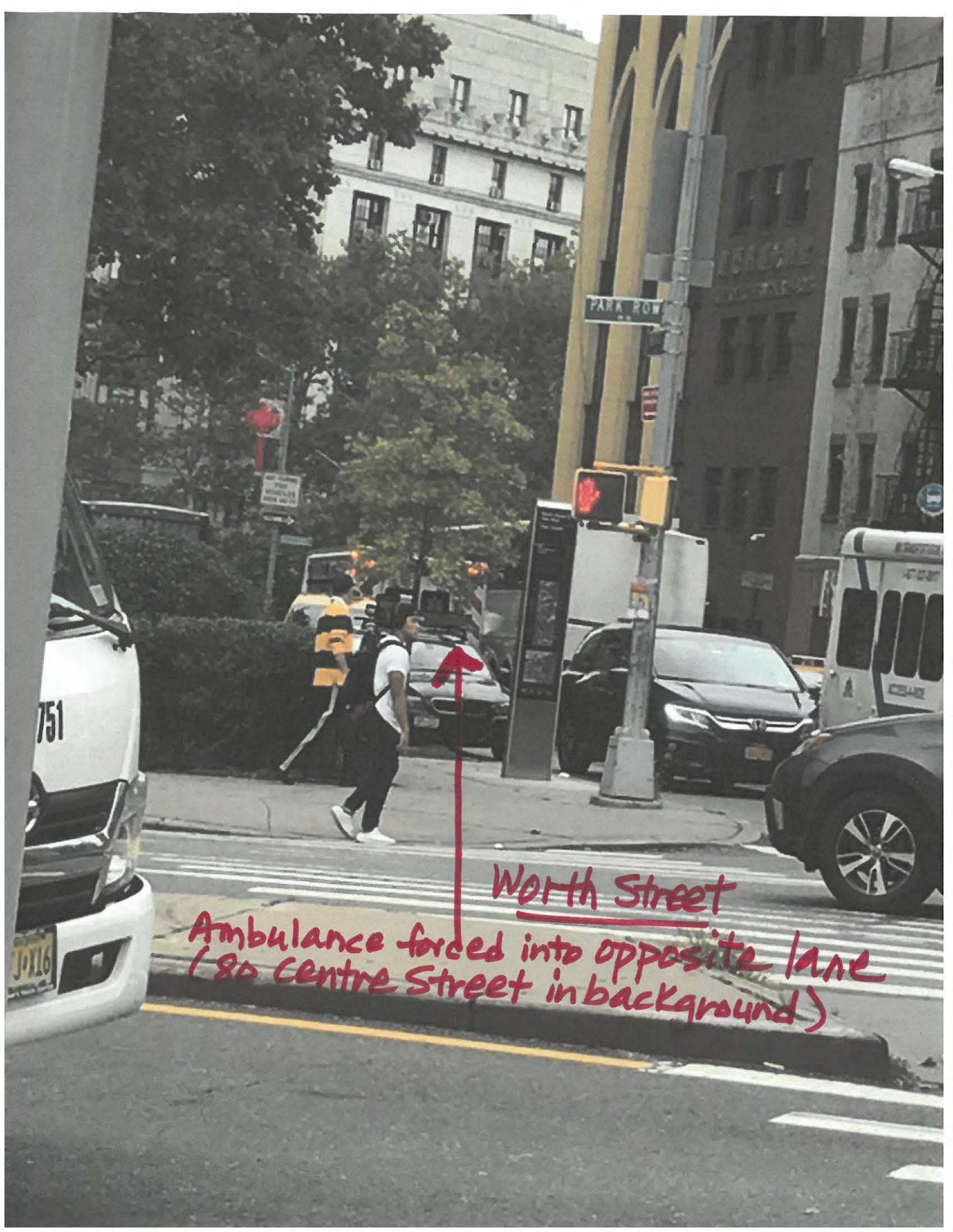
G Johnson

ms71congeniality@gmail.com

"Please reconsider what a structure this tall will do to our residential landscape.

Gwen Johnson Cooper

"



Worth Street

Ambulance forced into opposite lane
(80 Centre Street in background)



← This is Worth Street traffic!

Re: 80 Centre Street

Stop the Process!

Here is an ambulance on narrow Worth Street stuck in traffic. 80 Centre Street is the building in the back. Need I say more?

Joyce Johnston
180 Park Row, 6B
New York, NY 10038

**CHINATOWN
IS NOT
CRAZYTOWN!
JUMBO JAIL AT
CIVIC CENTER'S
BUSIEST
STREET
CORNER?!**

October 15, 2018

NYC Department of Correction
Attn: Howard Fiedler
75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370

Mrs. Peiling Junek
96 Schermerhorn Street, Apt. 6D
Brooklyn, NY 11201

Dear Mr. Fiedler:

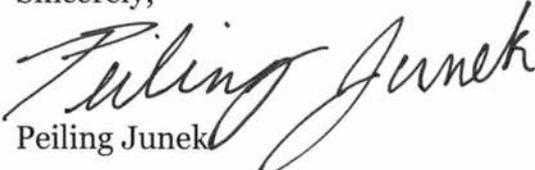
I have lived in the vicinity of the Brooklyn House of Detention for the last decade and have been its immediate neighbor for the last eight years. I am not opposed to the necessity of such facilities in proximity to the seat of county government. I do, however, strongly object to the Mayor's sweeping plan, which seems to prioritize distributing a reduced jail population across most of the boroughs in a one-size-fits-all solution over meaningfully balancing the shape and needs of justice with those of the impacted communities.

The Mayor's intention to present a fair, considered approach has widely missed its mark. A significant lack of public engagement in the planning stages, the formulation of a borough-based jail system that quietly exempts Staten Island from shouldering its own burden, and a willful disregard for the area's low-rise (i.e. under 250-ft height) visual character all point toward a poorly conceived, shortsighted plan.

It feels to me that Mayor De Blasio has opted for the path of least resistance in an effort to close Riker's Island as soon as possible. It is far easier to build "as-of-right" on city-owned land following a process that minimizes the community's ability to affect outcome, than to address the systemic problems (DOC, mental health care system, pre-trial holdings, etc.) that would require such a monument to jails to be built in the first place.

I strongly encourage the Mayor to revise the scope of the proposed action to incorporate more community input and to call for multiple jail sites within all the boroughs – Staten Island included – that integrate in spirit and in form with our justice system and communities.

Sincerely,


Peiling Junek

Peter Kaliski

pe1k2@earthlink.net

"Mr Howard J Friedler, AIA

Please be advised that I, a Kew Gardens resident, am in total agreement with the other residents of this neighborhood in regard to the proposed jail. It would be an overload of resources to try to accommodate such a huge project in a small community. We just can not handle it, along with all the problems associated this jail would bring. Please reconsider bringing this burden to us.

Peter Kaliski
83-25 Beverly Rd.
Kew Gardens 11415

"

Lucy Kaminsky

kaminsky.lucy@gmail.com

"To the Mayor's Office of Environmental Coordination and the Department of Corrections:

Dear. Mr. Fielder,

New York City should divest from jails and invest in communities. NYC must close the 10 jails on Rikers Island immediately without building new jails. Jails have high social and economic costs for communities. In 2017, the budget for the Department of Corrections was

1.4 billion; the NYPD budget was

5.2 billion, and the city spend nearly

1 billion on criminal courts. It costs over

200,000 to incarcerate one person for one year on Rikers Island, and

140,000 to incarcerate one person for one year across NYC jails. Meanwhile, the Department of Education spent

14,500 per student per year. By prioritizing incarceration to the tune of

7 billion per year, the City demonstrates its lack of concern for socioeconomic conditions in the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Manhattan. Instead of a jail, Chinatown needs affordable housing and free space for community programs. Instead of a jail, Mott Haven needs displacement prevention and community healthcare. Instead of a jail, Brooklyn needs truly affordable housing for the working and middle class Black and Latinx families currently being pushed out of their neighborhoods by gentrification. Instead of a jail, Queens needs services for immigrants and elders and a guarantee of true sanctuary. If the City is going to re-zone these four sites over massive community objection, why not re-zone them to provide services that our communities actually need? NYC lives in the shadows of mass incarceration and its apparatuses of enforcement, including the violence and dehumanization of Rikers Island. The borough-based jail plan merely redistributes the shadows, it does not eliminate them.

As a city official, it is your imperative to protect and care for its citizens. Jails and Prison tear communities apart and therefore tear at the fabric of society. I have no doubt that someday we'll look back on prisons in this country the way we look back on slavery.

Sincerely,

Lucy Kaminsky
Clinton Hill, Brooklyn
"

Ellen Kantro

ortnak@gmail.com

"NO JAIL!

Kew Gardens, a community of fewer than 20,000 households, will be devastated, overwhelmed by the mega-city proposed.

A 1510 inmate jail complex two blocks from 2 public elementary schools and very close to 1 private middle-high school absolutely presents problems to young children walking our streets.

Our neighborhoods are already burdened with tremendous motor traffic at the bottle-neck created by four adjacent highways: Grand Central Parkway, Long Island Expressway, Van Wyck Expressway and Jackie Robinson Parkway.

Hundreds of cars and trucks destined for the jail, e.g. deliveries, services, day & night time staff, guards, administrators, medics, legal aids etc. will exacerbate the problems.

The jail would further overload Queens Boulevard at its busiest intersection: the crossings of the four already noted highways.

Aggressive commuter and commercial automobile traffic from all five major thoroughfares already traverse through this interchange – as well as through the narrow, single-lane residential side streets of Kew Gardens, Forest Hills and Briarwood used as alternatives to bypassing highway traffic – thus making the crossings and side-streets unsafe for neighborhood pedestrian traffic.

Our so-called “rich” public transportation consists of the heavily over-crowded E, F, M & R trains and the Q60 bus. Only a stranger would blithely exaggerate our ability to absorb more increases.

Please reconsider this plan for the effect it will have on all residents.

Thank you

Ellen Kantro

www.ellenkantro.com

"

George Karabotsos

georgekarabotsos@gmail.com

"Dear Mr. Fiedler,
and others who may have access to this e-mail,

My name is George Karabotsos.

I own an apartment at 199 State Street, a block away from the proposed new Brooklyn Detention Center. I have lived here for over nine years.

I support the construction of a new Detention Center.

BUT, I do NOT agree with the current proposed plan that would include a 40 story building.

NO matter how well it is designed to fit into the community and neighborhood, it will be substantially taller than anything around it. This alone is cause for major concern.

I have had the chance to talk to others in the neighborhood; the size and height of the proposed facility is what causes the greatest concern.

Please consider the above.

Sincerely,

George Karabotsos
199 State Street, 4B
Brooklyn, NY
11201

"

Jessica Katz

jlkdsgn@outlook.com

"Att: Howard Fiedler

I am a resident of Kew Gardens, Queens.

I live at 125-10 Queens Blvd. (Silver Towers) which is located directly across the street from the Courthouse.

Many years ago, when I first moved into the building, the original ""modest"" detention facility behind the courthouse

was still in use. I would not go out on Queens Blvd. in the evenings and know people attacked by prisoners released

from across the street. Cars were broken into, etc.....

After the facility was closed the neighborhood became safer & quieter. The value of our homes began to rise.

This is a residential neighborhood - with businesses. our contribution to the city is being near the criminal courthouse

and the Borough Hall. We should NOT be now straddled with an enormous prison complex!!!!!!!!!!!!

Queens certainly has a variety of neighborhoods that contain industrial areas more appropriate to the location of

a Prison!!!! It is NOT appropriate to destroy a middle class residential neighborhood - just because you have decided

to empty Rikers. The value of all our homes will be significantly diminished and our lives damaged!!!! How dare you??

Come up with a better proposal that does not cause destruction of stable middle class neighborhoods!!!

Jessica Katz

jlkdesign@outlook.com

Sent from Outlook <<http://aka.ms/weboutlook>>

"

Brian Kelly

briankellymusic@mac.com

" Oct 15, 2018

Dear Mayor DeBlasio,

The following is my comment in response to the city's proposal to build 4 new prisons in the boros of Queens, The Bronx, Brooklyn and Manhattan.

I am opposed to the building of new jails, prisons and penitentiaries. I believe an opportunity is being missed. Spending billions of dollars to build new prisons dedicates huge amounts of money and time to the most inflexible and destructive aspect of criminal justice - imprisonment. It supposes that we can solve difficult social problems by spending money without addressing their sources. The growing awareness of systemic racism and prosecutorial abuse revealed by DNA testing have shown that the criminal justice system is deeply flawed. Many have suffered its injustice. Before we build more prisons we need to understand the scope of that injustice. It is clear that in the recent past we have invested heavily in building prisons and become attached to the need to fill them. We can break that cycle.

It is also of great concern that prison building, maintenance and supervision has become a business. I believe that it is not a proper function of the state to hand its power and responsibility for maintaining jails, prisons and penitentiaries for the safety of its citizens, including those incarcerated, over to profit-making businesses.

There are many wiser and more humane roads to take. These include addressing the sources of crime and the many ways we prosecute and punish people on their way through the criminal justice system. In New York City reform efforts in policing, decriminalization and sentence reduction have led to positive changes. There are more efforts and reforms to be made.

Regarding jails, specifically, bail reform is another option tbeing discussed. Could it be better to keep people out of jail while they await trial if they are not dangerous? We must be willing to resist the impulse to throw money at problems. Before building more jails we should look carefully at their impact on all of us. Spend time and money holding these discussions. That will only be beneficial.

I am strongly opposed to the City's proposal to build 4 new prisons. One of the abuses, frequently decried, of Rikers Island, is that people languish there awaiting trial. Numerous judges have spoken about their frustrations with the trial system which they say needs critical reform as well. Building more prisons without properly addressing the many limitations of the court system exacerbates both problems - continuing abuse of the accused and the failures of the courts to give people fair and timely trials.

If the prisons which exist near the courts are insufficient to hold those awaiting trial we should attempt to find ways to reduce jailing of the accused as they await trial, renovate the facilities if needed before attempting to spend our way out of the problem.

I also object to the failure of the City to seek input from the public and communities through-out the city.

Sincerely,
Brian Kelly
88 White St
NY NY 10013

"

Lou Kennedy

louken@rcn.com

"

On Oct 14, 2018, at 1:33 PM, Lou Kennedy <louken@rcn.com <mailto:louken@rcn.com> > wrote:

Please see my comments attached.

Please also consider the additional traffic at 82nd Avenue and Queens Blvd. The intersection will become intolerable between the double parking at the dialysis center and cars/buses making left turns onto 82nd

Please consider the increased traffic at 82 Ave. and Queens Blvd. The double parking at the dialysis center and increased left turns at 82 Ave will become intolerable.

.<L.Kennedy comments.jpeg>

"

Kathleen Keske

info@email.actionnetwork.org

"

Howard Fiedler,

Rikers costs over

2.4 billion to run annually. It costs over

200,000 to incarcerate someone for a year. Moreover, over 75

of those people are released because they're found not guilty. It is clear to me that Rikers and incarceration at large is ineffective, costly, and cruel. The mayor is making the right move to propose to close Rikers by 2027, but this Draft Scope of Work is misguided. I cannot support the four new jails construction across the boroughs. It will once again lead the city to invest more money in the inefficiency of jailing when the mayor can do more to resource alternatives to incarceration, such as restorative justice and ending pretrial detention. He will only take action if key actors, such as yourself, Mr. Fiedler, take a moral stance against the plan. Please, work on large-scale projects that are not this one. This plan needs to stop immediately starting with rejection of the Draft Scope of Work. Thank you.

Kathleen Keske

klkeske@yahoo.com

622A President St.

Brooklyn, New York 11215

<<http://click.actionnetwork.org/mpss/o/2wA/kLwXAA/t.2m4/mt5Bjd4sQL-sPxkjLpJILQ/o.gif>>

"

miriam kessler

mir3000@hotmail.com

"

Attn: Howard Fiedler

Dear Mr. Fiedler,

I am writing to express my concerns about this proposed development which, if it is to move forward will have a drastic impact on my community.

As a resident of Kew Gardens, I know that the high quality of life we enjoy here is built on hard work by our neighbors, our school, local businesses and local law enforcement officers. Having an enormous jail adjacent to our neighborhood will be way more than we can manage. The scale of the project would alter our neighborhood greatly, and doubtlessly come with many burdens for us and I have not heard any way that the planned project will take this into account. Parking is just the tip of the iceberg.

I have heard that Rikers is in terrible shape, and that it's rife with human rights violations. I fully support devoting serious tax money to finding solutions to these problems. But I wonder what it would cost to fix the structures on Rikers Island, to invest in an overhaul of the staffing and training procedures, and to invest in programs that would keep people out of jail to begin with. I would not mind having a jail facility in my neighborhood if it was not just a mini version of Rikers in a fancy new expensive building. And this project sounds extremely expensive.

I want to know if this project is really necessary, or whether the burden on our local neighborhoods of Kew Gardens, Forest Hills and Briarwood, and the billions of dollars this proposal is to cost would not be much better spent on fixing the corrections buildings the City already has, and working to keep people out of jail through large scale prevention programs: investing in education, job training, help to those with mental illness, and proven mentoring and rehabilitation programs.

The people of NYC deserve options, and our tax money should go to help make this the kind of city that treats all its residents and neighborhoods fairly.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Miriam Kessler
Kew Gardens

Sent from my Verizon Wireless 4G LTE smartphone

"

Sangho Kim

ryankimdpm@gmail.com

"Should reconsider the construction of new jails in Brooklyn

Task 1. Project Description

The scope of the proposed draft EIS considers the construction of new jails in Brooklyn, the Bronx, Manhattan and Queens, and compares its environmental impacts to the No Action condition in which no new jails would be built and their sites would remain in their existing condition. The Scoping Document indicates that the proposed project is guided by the principle of "neighborhood integration," which includes promoting safety and security, designing dignified environments, leveraging community assets, and providing added value and benefits to the surrounding neighborhoods."

In the absence of real engagement with the communities in which the new jails would be situated, and a proposed action based on a one-size-fits-all approach, the proposed action is fundamentally flawed and violates the basic tenet of seeking to best integrate with the neighborhoods in which the new jails would be located.

By making no distinction to the current or historical distribution of detainees among the five boroughs, the proposed action will likely create new jails that are excessively large for the boroughs in which they will be placed, which will impose unacceptable impacts on those communities. For this reason, we request that DoC revise its scoping approach to consider other alternatives to the proposed action than simply the No Action condition.

More specifically, the EIS should give specific consideration to an alternative that would locate a second jail within the four boroughs slated by the proposed action for a new jail housing detainees that have already been convicted and the addition of a single new jail on Staten Island. It should further take into consideration the number of detainees that must remain close to the court system vs. those who have already been tried and convicted; the number of detainees with special needs and/or mental illness that should be diverted from the jail system before they are arraigned so that they can be placed in more appropriate therapeutic facilities; and the number of detainees whose principal residence is on Staten Island and should be housed in a new jail facility adjacent to that borough's courthouse.

Task 2. Land Use, Zoning and Public Policy

The project involves a 1.4 million SF building with an FAR of 20 or more. The 2004 Downtown Brooklyn Special District Plan capped FAR at 12 and the current jail facility has an FAR of 3.5 on a site that would presently allow an FAR of 6.5. Given the tremendous density of the proposed facility, the EIS should evaluate such a dramatic change to the City's existing zoning policy and its lack of transitional zoning alongside the adjacent low-rise residential communities, and the alternatives that could be considered to reduce that density to the established zoning.

The project is also within 1/4 mile of Boerum Hill and Cobble Hill, communities whose scale is protected by historic district designation and, in the case of Cobble Hill, by a 50-foot height

restriction. The EIS should evaluate the impact of a building that will rise to more than 430 feet on these low-rise neighborhoods.

The EIS should also evaluate the proposed project in terms of its cumulative impact with the redevelopment of the former Long Island College Hospital site that is one block outside the 1/4-mile study area. We believe that the 1/4-mile radius is inadequate and is intentionally set to treat this project in isolation from other developments.

The proposed action provides for mental health services, health care, job training, education and other social services within the Brooklyn jail. The scope does not currently take into account these added services, the number of employees required to provide those services, and the impact their workforce will have on traffic, parking and air quality within the adjacent communities.

Given our objection to the one-size-fits-all approach of the proposed action, and to the failure to consider other alternatives to the No Action condition, we ask DoC to evaluate the proposed action in terms of whether it meets “fair share” standards of allocating detainees within the system according to factors that fairly spreads the burden on each of the boroughs.

Task 3. Socioeconomic Conditions

In considering the impact of the proposed project on indirect business and residential displacement, DOC should evaluate:

- a) how the proposed density of the Brooklyn jail and its operations, including impacts on traffic congestion, will affect neighborhood residents and the ability of local businesses to remain within the study area.
- b) whether the construction of jails of 1,510 beds is based on a thorough analysis of jail operations, within the United States and elsewhere, and whether jails of this magnitude can be safely and humanely operated.
- c) what resources and training facilities are required to address the need for culture change within the city’s jail system with respect to how corrections officers handle detainees. This issue should be addressed in the context that the plan does not provide for the creation of such training facilities or training programs.
- d) The EIS should evaluate how the four new jails, including the Brooklyn Detention Center, will impact the large number of detainees with mental health issues, and whether the inclusion of this population within the new jails represents the most efficacious approach to meeting the needs of this population. The EIS should specifically discuss the approaches that are being used in other cities to divert this population before they enter the criminal justice system and before they are detained within a jail.

Task 4 Community Facilities

The proposed action will create the densest building in Downtown Brooklyn with a unique security environment. In conjunction with the tremendous increase in residential and commercial development in this area, the EIS should evaluate whether the City has the existing fire

protection resources in the downtown area to protect the detainees in the event of a large scale fire.

Task 7 Historic and Cultural Resources

Architectural Resources:

The scope should consider the impact of the demolition of the existing Brooklyn Detention Center and the excavation and construction of the new jail facility on the approximately 184 year old railroad tunnel below Atlantic Avenue, the oldest urban railroad tunnel in North America, and the steps that will be undertaken to protect this fragile engineering artifact..

Task 8. Urban Design and Visual Resources.

The EIS should evaluate the impact of the proposed action's unprecedented increase in FAR adjacent to Boerum Hill, Downtown Brooklyn and the transitional zone between low-rise Cobble Hill/Boerum Hill and Downtown Brooklyn on the urban design features of these communities..

Task 10. Water and Sewer Infrastructure

The proposed addition of 1,510 jail detainees to the Brooklyn site and hundreds of uniformed and civilian workers will add significantly to the burden of the existing water and sewer system. This impact should be considered as part of the much larger increase due to existing and planned developments within a larger radius than 1/4 mile, given the addition of approximately 1,000 units of housing on the former Long Island College Hospital site and 166 units on Pier 6 in Brooklyn Bridge Park.

Task 11. Transportation

Travel Demand and Screening Assessment:

The assessment must enumerate and take into account the number of staff in addition to uniformed officers, including employees providing the medical, mental health, job training, reentry and other social services to the detainees, retail workers, visitors to the jail, such as retail consumers, attorneys, and family members. The assessment must project the number of trips they generate, the modal split, and the impact of each of those types of trips on the capacity of the various transportation modes.

The traffic data study area needs to include intersections on Smith Street south of Atlantic to, at minimum, the intersection at Bergen St, and on Atlantic Avenue east of Smith Street to, at minimum, the intersection at 4th Avenue.

The traffic study needs to take into account the impact of other city projects proposed in the area including, but not limited to, the rebuilding of the BQE and the construction of the BQX streetcar.

The traffic study must include an analysis of the transportation of corrections officers and detainees between all courts, precincts, other borough jails, and medical facilities. In addition, it must clearly discuss the number of trips that will be required with respect

to the detainees housed from Staten Island who will be transported to court facilities on Staten Island.

The traffic study must analyze the impact of the volume of use of the proposed loading dock and sally port on Smith Street.

The traffic study must analyze the current NYPD intake process and how it might change under the proposed plan, particularly with respect to the police stopping on State` Street and walking suspects down the ramp into the courthouse to be arraigned. The traffic study must also assess the proposed plan in terms of traffic and parking by DoC and NYPD official vehicles.

The traffic study must analyze the proposed plan for deliveries to ground floor retail uses and their impact on traffic conditions within an expanded study area.

The traffic study must identify specific mitigation measures that will be undertaken to lessen the traffic impacts of the trips generated by the jail facility, including measures to discourage the use of cars and encourage the use of transit. The study should also address the additional traffic resources that the City will provide to ensure that the necessary enforcement actions will be taken.

The traffic study must analyze the Citibike station located on site and the impact of its removal or relocation.

Parking:

The assessment must discuss the basis on which the number of parking spaces to be provided for the Brooklyn jail site was determined, particularly with respect to the number of civilian employees that be using the jail in addition to uniformed officers.

The assessment must discuss the cost and need for providing free employee parking in a transit rich location.

The assessment should consider how DoC buses and vans will be accommodated on the Brooklyn jail site.

Task 12. Air Quality

The assessment must consider the impact of all the visitors to the Brooklyn jail site, including those undertaken by non-uniformed employees providing services within the facility.

Task 14. Noise

The analysis must address noise caused by multiple outdoor areas on every floor and the mitigation measures that will be taken to reduce or eliminate that noise.

Task 16. Neighborhood Character

The proposed site is zoned FAR 6.5 for community use. The surrounding large buildings are all built between FAR 7 and 12. The much larger majority of buildings in the area are built at FAR 3 or lower. The combined size, density, bulk and height of the proposed Brooklyn jail are unprecedented for all of Brooklyn. The analysis must look at the effects of the increase in FAR, the proposed lack of required setbacks and the overall height discrepancies on the character of the adjacent neighborhoods.

Task 17. Construction Impacts.

The study must analyze the proposed plan with respect to how the use of the Brooklyn Courts by detainees, including pre- and post-arraignment, and vehicle needs will be handled during the demolition of the existing Brooklyn jail and the construction of the new jail.

The current Brooklyn Detention Center provides habitat to nesting peregrine falcons. The demolition of the current jail will displace that habitat. We ask that DoC give consideration to mitigation of this displacement, including designing the facade of the new jail to provide opportunities for new nesting sites. More generally, we ask that the assessment be conducted to consider a Natural Resources task in accordance with the CEQR Technical Manual that addresses the peregrine nesting sites but also other additional natural resources that will be affected by the project during construction and when the new jail is being operated.

Task 18. Alternatives

The scoping document considers only the proposed action and the No Action alternative. Reflecting our concerns with the flawed approach of the planning process, and specifically, it lacks of community engagement, and the failure of the proposed

action to successfully integrate into the affected communities by ignoring the most optimal distribution of detainees within the five boroughs, we ask that the scope be expanded to consider multiple jail sites within each of the boroughs slated by the proposed action for a new jail and a new jail on Staten Island.

"

Paul J. Kim

pablokim@gmail.com

"BOROUGH BASED JAIL SYSTEM
DRAFT SCOPE OF WORK FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
CEQR No: 18DOC001Y

Dear Committee,

I am writing to express my extreme dissatisfaction with the extreme steps being taken to expand the Brooklyn Detention Center without a proper Town Hall meeting or adequate community involvement.

The Brooklyn Detention Center has been part of the Boerum Hill community since 1957. While I am not opposed to updating the facility, the proposal is grossly out of scale with the surrounding environment.

As a local homeowner and resident, my family I plan to fight this unjust move to the end. My wife and I will exercise civic protest, and support only public candidates and officials who understand our cause.

Politics aside, sadly, this proposal means an extreme expansion of the Detention Center in an already congested area that will change our lives. I am a native New Yorker, and my wife and I were thinking of starting a home in the neighborhood.

We are reconsidering our lives and our family plans due to this blatant theft of public trust.

Very respectfully,

Paul Kim
96 Schermerhorn St 7D
Brooklyn NY 11201

"

Patty Ko

info@email.actionnetwork.org

"

Howard Fiedler,

I do not approve any part of the Draft Scope of Work. After reviewing the plan, it is clear that it would cause significant environmental damage and health hazards on the sites where it is proposed. These new jails will not solve the crux of the issue: that most people held on Rikers are detained because they are too poor to pay bail. Over 75

are eventually released because they are not found guilty of crime. Mr. Fiedler, I am asking you to take a moral stance against further working on the architecture of this building. You have the power to halt its construction and encourage the city to instead invest in solutions to incarceration which include restorative justice. Incarceration does not have to be the only way. Please, reject this plan now.

What have the correction officers started about this plan to build a 40 story prison - how will security be enforced if elevators have to be taken to over 40 floors? This plan also erroneously imagined that each borough will only have 1000 crimes committed in each one. That's ludicrous, and the prisoners will end up having to be transported to the different borough, which negates the purpose of closing rikers under the pretext that it would be easier to move prisoners to court.

Patty Ko

pattysko@gmail.com

180 park row #7D

New York, New York 10038

<<http://click.actionnetwork.org/mpss/o/3AA/kLwXAA/t.2m4/78pIUBeNQWuVfAEcQJvX2w/o.gif>>

"

Dear Mr. Fiedler,

I represent a coalition of several buildings with over 1,000 residents and growing by the day. The City's approach to the new jail facilities is reckless and thoughtless. It lacks proper planning and community engagement. We are fundamentally opposed to the planning process and are offering our comments under protest on the draft scope of work as we are being compelled to do so.

Page 12 of the EAS full form (attached) highlights the "determination of significance" completed by the lead agency. It considered 19 impact categories and determined that 14 of those have a potentially significant adverse impact on the neighborhood. We are posing questions on each of the impact categories where the lead agency determined this project to have a potentially significant adverse impact on the neighborhood.

1. Land Use, Zoning and Public Policy

The 2004 Downtown Brooklyn Special District Plan capped FAR at 12 and the current Brooklyn Detention Center has a FAR of 3.5 on a site that would presently allow an FAR of 6.5. The proposed action involves a 1.4 million SF jail in Brooklyn with a FAR of 20 or more.

The draft EIS should address the following:

- Why the DoC is not considering other alternatives for the number, size and placement of new jails and expand the environmental analysis to include other actions than the proposed action and No Action condition?
- Explain why the proposed plan does not provide for housing detainees that originate in Staten Island in a new jail facility adjacent to that borough's courthouse, and how that failure does not undermine the stated goals of the proposed plan?
- Explain why the proposed action did not consider locating a second jail within each of the four boroughs to house detainees that have already been convicted and do not have to be adjacent to court facilities?
- Identify the expected number of detainees that must remain close to the court system and compare that number to those who have already been tried and convicted; the number of detainees with special needs and/or mental illnesses; and the number of detainees whose principal residence is on Staten Island.
- Explain what steps, if any, will be taken under the proposed action to identify and divert people with mental illnesses from the jail system before they are arraigned and address how the City plans to place these people in more appropriate therapeutic facilities. The EIS should identify the location and capacity of these therapeutic facilities.
- Evaluate the proposed project in terms of its cumulative impact on traffic congestion, municipal infrastructure (water, sewer, police, fire, sanitation, etc.) with the redevelopment of the former Long Island College Hospital site and the reconstruction of the Brooklyn Queens Expressway. The EIS should address the specific measures the City will undertake during the construction of the new jail and during its operation to mitigate these impacts, and what specific investments the City will take to accomplish those mitigation measures.
- Identify the number of both uniformed DoC employees and non-uniformed staff of all types that are expected to work in the proposed Brooklyn jail, the transportation modes by which they are

expected to reach this facility, the impact on the capacity of the transportation system, and on other environmental factors.

2. Socioeconomic Conditions

The draft EIS should address the following:

- How the proposed density of the Brooklyn jail and its operations, including impacts on traffic congestion, will affect neighborhood residents and the ability of local businesses to remain within the study area?
- Whether the construction of jails of 1,510 beds is based on a thorough analysis of jail operations, within the United States and overseas, and whether jails of this magnitude can be safely and humanely operated? The EIS should provide reference to the specific studies that were made to reach this assessment and explain how the proposed action is similar and different to the other examples cited in these studies.
- What resources and training facilities are required to address changing the culture within the city's jail system with respect to the treatment of detainees by corrections officers? The EIS should address this issue in terms of the specific measures that will be taken to train DoC personnel on an on-going basis.
- How the four new jails will impact the large number of detainees with mental health issues, and whether the inclusion of this population within the new jails represents the most efficacious approach to meeting their needs? The EIS should specifically discuss the approaches that are being used in other cities to divert this population before they enter the criminal justice system and before they are detained within a jail and explain whether the City plans to implement any of these measures as part of implementing the borough-based jail plan.

3. Shadows

- The proposed action will create the densest building in Downtown Brooklyn that is proposed to be 40 stories tall. The EIS should specify how it intends to address the massive shadows this building will cast on the neighborhood buildings.

4. Historic and Cultural Resources

- The EIS should evaluate the impact of the demolition of the existing Brooklyn Detention Center and the excavation and construction of the new jail facility on the approximately 184 year old railroad tunnel below Atlantic Avenue, the oldest urban railroad tunnel in North America, and the specific steps that will be undertaken to protect this fragile engineering artifact. In particular, the EIS should address whether any equipment, including seismic devices or other monitoring devices, will be installed in the tunnel to measure this impact.

5. Urban Design and Visual Resources

- The EIS should evaluate the visual impact of unprecedented increase in FAR of the new Brooklyn Detention Center adjacent to Boerum Hill, Downtown Brooklyn and the transitional zone between low-rise Cobble Hill/Boerum Hill and Downtown Brooklyn with respect to the urban design features of these communities. Since the new facilities will be undertaken by a Design

Build process, the EIS should identify the specific measures that will be incorporated into the contract with the selected Design Build team to ensure that the design of the new jail facility is architecturally and aesthetically compatible with the adjacent communities in terms of design, materiality, light reflection, and other aspects.

6. Hazardous Materials

- The EIS should evaluate the impact of the potentially hazardous materials that are released into the air during the demolition phase of the project. All details of these materials should be provided to the public along with measures that will be adopted to make sure that these materials are properly disposed-off from the site without affecting the neighboring community.

7. Water and Sewer Infrastructure

- The proposed addition of 1,510 jail detainees to the Brooklyn site and hundreds of uniformed and civilian workers will affect the capacity of the existing water and sewer system serving the site and nearby communities. This impact should be considered as part of the much larger increase due to existing and planned developments within a larger radius than ¼ mile, given the addition of approximately 1,000 units of housing on the former Long Island College Hospital site and 166 units on Pier 6 in Brooklyn Bridge Park. The EIS should evaluate the current capacity of this infrastructure and the additional impact provided by the new jail and new developments nearby, and explain what, if any, investments will be required to upgrade their capacity.

8. Transportation

- The EIS should provide a detailed assessment of the impact the new jail is likely to have on traffic in the neighborhood. In order to do so, the EIS must assess the number of people likely to come to the new Brooklyn jail on a daily basis.
- This assessment should include uniformed DOC officers, employees providing the medical, mental health, job training, reentry and social services, among others, to the detainees, retail workers, and visitors to the jail, including but not limited to retail consumers, attorneys, and family members. The assessment must project the number of trips they generate, the modal split, the timing of their arrival and departure, and the impact of each of those trip types on the capacity of the various transportation modes. The assessment must include an analysis of the number and timing of trips of corrections officers and detainees between all courts, precincts, other borough jails, and medical facilities. In addition, it must clearly discuss the number of trips that will be required with respect to the detainees housed from Staten Island who will be transported to court facilities on Staten Island.
- The traffic data study area needs to include intersections on Smith Street south of Atlantic Avenue at least to the intersection at Bergen Street, and on Atlantic Avenue east of Smith Street at least to the intersection at 4th Avenue. The traffic study also needs to take into account the impact of other proposed projects in the area including, but not limited to, the rebuilding of the BQE, the construction of the BQX streetcar, and the development of three new residential towers on the former Long Island College Hospital site. The traffic study must analyze the impact of the proposed loading dock and sally port on Smith Street in terms of trip generation.
- The traffic study must analyze the current NYPD intake process and how it might change under the proposed action, particularly with respect to police stopping on State Street and walking

suspects down the ramp into the courthouse to be arraigned. The traffic study must also assess the proposed plan in terms of traffic and parking by DoC and NYPD official vehicles.

- The traffic study must analyze the proposed plan for deliveries to ground floor retail uses and their impact on traffic conditions within an expanded study area both during and after the construction of the Brooklyn jail.
- The traffic study must identify specific mitigation measures that will be undertaken to lessen the impacts of the trips generated by the jail facility, including measures to discourage the use of cars and encourage the use of transit by persons working in or visiting the Brooklyn jail. The study should also address the additional traffic resources that the City will provide to ensure that the necessary enforcement actions will be taken.
- The traffic study must analyze the Citibike station located on site and the impact of its removal or relocation.
- The assessment should consider how DoC buses and vans will be accommodated on the Brooklyn jail site.
- The assessment must discuss the basis on which the number of parking spaces to be provided for the Brooklyn jail site was determined, particularly with respect to the number of civilian employees that will be using the jail in addition to uniformed officers.
- The assessment must discuss the cost and need for providing free employee parking in a transit rich location.

9. Air Quality

- The EIS must consider the impact on air quality of all employees and visitors to the Brooklyn jail site, including those undertaken by non-uniformed employees providing services within the facility. It should also identify specific measures that will be undertaken to reduce particulate emissions from DoC vehicles while present at the site.

10. Greenhouse Gas Emissions

- The EIS must consider the impact of greenhouse gas emissions on the surrounding neighborhoods.

11. Noise

- The EIS must address the specific level of noise caused by outdoor recreation areas on floors of the Brooklyn jail housing detainees and the specific mitigation measures that will be taken to reduce or eliminate that noise.

12. Public Health

- The EIS must address the impact on public health given the significant increase in foot traffic in the area.

13. Neighborhood Character

- The proposed Brooklyn site is zoned FAR 6.5 for community use. The surrounding large buildings are all built between an FAR of 7 and 12. The much larger majority of buildings in the area are built at FAR 3 or lower. The combined size, density, bulk and height of the proposed Brooklyn jail are unprecedented for Brooklyn. The EIS must look at the effects of the increase in FAR, the lack of proposed setbacks and the overall height discrepancies on the visual character of the adjacent neighborhoods. The EIS should clearly indicate what specific requirements will be imposed upon the Design Build team to ensure visual compatibility with the adjacent historic neighborhoods.

14. Construction

- The EIS must analyze the proposed plan with respect to how the use of the Brooklyn Courts by detainees, including pre- and post-arraignment, and DoC vehicle needs will be handled during the demolition of the existing Brooklyn jail and the construction of the new jail.
- The current Brooklyn Detention Center provides habitat to peregrine falcons. The demolition of the current jail will displace that habitat. We ask that DoC identify the number of nesting falcons at the current jail and identify how this displacement will be mitigated, as well as the measures that will be taken, if any, to provide opportunities for new nesting sites. More generally, we ask that the assessment be conducted to consider a Natural Resources task in accordance with the CEQR Technical Manual that addresses the peregrine nesting sites but also other additional natural resources that will be affected by the project during construction and when the new jail is being operated.

The scoping document does an inadequate job of taking into consideration various elements that should be considered for a project of this magnitude. It considers only the proposed action and the No Action alternative. Further, it fails on engaging with a community that is open to a reasonably sized jail to help the city with closing Rikers. Our inputs must be taken into consideration and we expect a thorough analysis and response to the questions posed by us in the draft EIS.

Regards,

Sharad Kohli

cc: 265 State Street residents jail working group
cc: Coalition partners
cc: CM Stephen Levin
cc: Elizabeth Adams
cc: Glomani Bravo-Lopez

BOROUGH-BASED JAIL SYSTEM

DRAFT SCOPE OF WORK FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
CEQR No. 18DOC001Y

COMMENT SHEET

NAME: Ajrush Koka

ADDRESS: 125-10 Queens Blvd, Kew Gardens, NY 11415

EMAIL: K.KOKA@aol.com

COMMENTS:

Definitely do not want a ~~prison~~^{jail} system in Kew Gardens. Kew Gardens will see a spike in crime if this jail ~~prison~~ system is made. The meeting was great. Everyone spoke out their opposing side the plan and everyone does not want a jail in our area. Our children are our future and we want the best for them in the long run. We do not want a jail in Kew Gardens.

Written comments on the Draft Scope of Work will be accepted by DOC through **October 15, 2018** and may be submitted at the scoping meetings, by email, or by regular mail to the contact below.

NYC Department of Correction
Attn: Howard Fiedler
75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370
boroughplan@doc.nyc.gov

FOR MORE INFORMATION, VISIT: <https://rikers.cityofnewyork.us/nyc-borough-based-jails/>

BOROUGH-BASED JAIL SYSTEM

DRAFT SCOPE OF WORK FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
CEQR No. 18DOC001Y

COMMENT SHEET

NAME: C. KOLLBRUNNER

ADDRESS: 139-26 Coolidge Ave, Briarwood, N.Y. 11435

EMAIL: RWKOLLBRUNNER@VERIZON.NET

COMMENTS:

Totally against Queens Borough-based Jail system.

Revert to Rikers Island - It will be more cost effective - OR build a new building next to existing one.

Give free Metro card/shuttle bus to inmates families &

We have many schools - day care and senior centers which will cross paths with jail system.

Our subway & buses are already over crowded - Queens does not need more people using systems.

Parking cars in Queens is already a challenge.

Property values will go down!

The new footbridge which cost a lot of money will go nowhere plus the bridge has not even opened yet - more waste of money.

The parking garage that took year to build will be destroyed - all tax dollars wasted.

Why did STATE ISLAND get an exemption ???

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NYC Department of Correction
Attn: Howard Fiedler
75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160
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BOROUGH-BASED JAIL SYSTEM
DRAFT SCOPE OF WORK FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
CEQR No. 18DOC001Y

COMMENT SHEET

NAME: Yin Kong
ADDRESS: 25 Henry St NYC
EMAIL: yin@thinkchinatown.org

COMMENTS:

All meetings led up to this date has not been organized to meaningfully engage the community for impactful feedback. No analysis has been shared to explain why the sites in Chinatown has been chosen. Drawings provided have not been sufficient for us to understand full impact of these development plans would have ~~into~~ the community. By not selecting a venue large enough to include all the community members who want to learn about + voice concerns at the scoping meeting shows ~~a~~ a lack of either intention or capability to actually engage us. What has been demonstrated thus far by the city so far is NOT sufficient for us to move forward with the ULURP process. THIS IS NOT TRUE COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

The radius of ~~the~~ the area under study for impact ~~is not~~ must

Written comments on the Draft Scope of Work will be accepted by DOC through **October 15, 2018** and may be submitted at the scoping meetings, by email, or by regular mail to the contact below.
include more/all of the Chinatown neighborhood as this project will impact the entire community

NYC Department of Correction
Attn: Howard Fiedler
75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370
boroughplan@doc.nyc.gov

From: Semel, Hilary
Sent: Tuesday, October 23, 2018 10:23 AM
To: Wong, William
Subject: FW: Comment regarding 80 Center Street and Rikers

Another comment on scope

-----Original Message-----

From: Shields, Lindsey
Sent: Tuesday, October 23, 2018 10:03 AM
To: Taylor Wolfson (DCP) <TWolfson@planning.nyc.gov>; Semel, Hilary <HSemel@cityhall.nyc.gov>
Cc: DeCerbo, Danielle (DCP) <DDECERBO@planning.nyc.gov>; Frank Ruchala (DCP) <FRUCHAL@planning.nyc.gov>
Subject: RE: Comment regarding 80 Center Street and Rikers

Thanks, Taylor.

Hilary, can you please make sure this is included as a comment on the DSOW?

From: Taylor Wolfson (DCP) [TWolfson@planning.nyc.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, October 23, 2018 9:57 AM
To: Shields, Lindsey
Cc: DeCerbo, Danielle (DCP); Frank Ruchala (DCP)
Subject: FW: Comment regarding 80 Center Street and Rikers

Lindsey,

Please see below for a message DCP received regarding Rikers. We are not planning to respond but wanted to share with you for awareness.

Best,
Taylor

-----Original Message-----

Your City of New York - CRM Correspondence Number is 1-1-1623544205

DATE RECEIVED: 09/27/2018 14:52:52

DATE DUE: 10/11/2018 14:53:28

SOURCE: eSRM

Below is the result of your feedback form. It was submitted on Thursday 27th of September 2018 02:52:02 PM

This form resides at
<https://www1.nyc.gov/site/planning/about/email-the-director.page>

Form: Customer Comment

Organization Name: DCP

Message Type: Complaint

Topic: City Planning Commission

Message: I am against the Mayors and Councilwoman Chin's proposed project for 80 Center in Manhattan and overall projects in the 4 communities being targeted to replace Rykers. The lack of scoping, transparency and disregard for the neighborhood coupled with the environmental impact across all levels, sound, light, pollution, and traffic show that this project and scale is inappropriate for this location and community. This project should be stopped immediately and a large scale review of opportunities up to including executing the new reformed prison design as well as building a courthouse on Rikers island. It is a shame the city does not understand the impact to the architectural integrity of Foley Square in addition to all the above more immediate concerns impacting the community and quality of life. Chinatown has born the brunt of bureaucratic decisions and missteps already with barricades, police plaza, 3 jails, etc, etc. So before you "Penn station" our ! neighborhood creating a huge ugly, out of scale and against zoning complex which incapacitates an already compromised transportation corridor, eliminates sunlight on parks and increases pollution, try for once to think about the parks, people, community, and quality of life for the people already there.

I would like to: enter my contact information below

Prefix:

First Name: James

Mi:

Last Name: Kontnier

Suffix:

Company:

Street Address: 180 Park Row

Apt /Suite: 10D

City: New York

State: NY

Country: United States

Postal Code: 10038

Phone: 9172398584

Extension:

Email Address: kontnier@gmail.com

KP

kashparm23@gmail.com

"Dear Mr. Fiedler,

I am very disappointed by the recent news of opening of borough based jail near the Queens Criminal Courthouse in Kew Gardens, NY as a result of shutting down Rikers Island jails.

These are the worst of the worst inmates and they do not belong in such a beautiful community. When the jail was in operation, there were numerous incidents of cars being broken into and stolen in the neighborhood. When the inmates are released on bail, some of them can turn against the community that they get exposed to. I am a woman and it is not simply not possible for me to come home late with so many inmates just around the block. You can assure, but it still doesn't give me the strength going by the past experiences when a smaller jail was in operation. A jail doesn't belong to a residential community.

I would like to request to STOP the plan to develop the new complex with nearly 2 million square feet. Karen Koslowitz indicated that this jail will economically benefit the community. How will this benefit the businesses in community? This plan was never communicated to the Kew Gardens community and without any input from all other communities. For all the residents who supported Mayor De Blasio and Karen Koslowitz, why are they doing this to us? The residents in Kew Gardens, Forest Hills, Kew Garden Hills and Briarwood will be impacted by the development of this jail. It will increase crime and it will be unsafe for all the residents and children living in this community. In addition, it will create more traffic congestion, create more filth, and entice families of inmates to make this an unsafe community to live in.

I have children and I plan on moving out from this area as a result of opening of this jail.

PLEASE REQUEST MAYOR DE BLASIO AND KAREN KOSLOWITZ TO STOP THE DEVELOPMENT OF THIS JAIL. IT WILL DESTROY THE RESIDENTS OF KEW GARDENS COMMUNITY. PLEASE STOP!!!!

"

Chris Kucha

ckuchany@gmail.com

"Dear Mr. Fiedler,

I've been a member of the Downtown Brooklyn community for 30 years, and outlined below are my key concerns regarding the Draft Scope of Work for the Borough-Based Jail System:

- There was a notable absence of real engagement with the affected surrounding community and, largely due to that lack of proper process, the proposed action is fundamentally flawed in that it violates the stated purpose of seeking to best integrate the new facilities into the surrounding neighborhoods affected.
- The BDC project is within ¼ mile of Boerum Hill and Cobble Hill, two communities whose scale is protected by historic district designation and, in the case of Cobble Hill, by a 50-foot height restriction. I question how any reasonable decision-maker in this process could consider that a hulking, 430-foot structure would make any sense at all in these historic, low-rise neighborhoods.
- The proposed action provides for mental health services, health care, job training, education and other social services within the new Brooklyn structure. These are all needed services, but wouldn't it make better sense for some of this programming, particularly the preventative programs, to be located within the very communities at risk vs. at the BDC?
- There is a railroad tunnel below Atlantic Avenue that is approximately 184 years old. It is the oldest urban railroad tunnel in North America. The Scope of Work must consider the impact of the demolition, excavation and construction of the new facility directly adjacent to this fragile engineering artifact.
- The proposed 1,500 beds at the BDC site together with the hundreds of additional uniformed and civilian workers that will be required, will add significantly to the many existing and planned burdens the community is confronting, such as:
 - o The impact on the water and sewage systems must be considered within a larger radius than is currently proposed because of existing and planned developments within a radius of only slightly more than ¼ mile. Examples are the planned 1,000 units of housing on the former Long Island College Hospital site and 166 units on Pier 6 in Brooklyn Bridge Park.
 - o The Scope of Work must address the number of parking spaces that will need to be provided for the hundreds of additional civilian and uniformed employees.
 - o The traffic study area needs to be comprehensive enough to include the impact of other City projects proposed in the vicinity, including the rebuilding of the BQE and the construction of the BQX streetcar.

I thank you in advance for considering these concerns as you draft the final Scope of Work.

Sincerely, Chris Kucha

199 State Street, Brooklyn, NY 11201

"

Elizabeth Ku-Herrero

elizabethnku@gmail.com

"Hello,

It has come to my attention that there is a plan to build 4 new jails in New York City. As a resident of this state and of this country, I believe this is wrong. We should be spending some putting more money into facilities to help better our community instead of incarcerating individuals. A jail is a band aid that corrodes the wound.

Thank you

Elizabeth Ku-Herrero

"

BOROUGH-BASED JAIL SYSTEM

DRAFT SCOPE OF WORK FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
CEQR No. 18DOC001Y

COMMENT SHEET

NAME: Vivian Kurz

ADDRESS: 109 Mawbray Dr Ken Gardens N11

EMAIL: shecker@sprynet.com 11415

COMMENTS:

This is a neighborhood already too crowded
with homes, streets + overdevelopment
There is NO space for additional cars
or parking or traffic.

The train (along) platform is packed
trains always full for Jamaica

Please do not destroy this
neighborhood - it is one of the
first historically to be a suburban
community.

Please move the Jail to
Long Island City a place with more
space
Thank you

Written comments on the Draft Scope of Work will be accepted by DOC through **October 15, 2018** and may be submitted at the scoping meetings, by email, or by regular mail to the contact below.

NYC Department of Correction

Attn: Howard Fiedler

75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160

East Elmhurst, NY 11370

boroughplan@doc.nyc.gov

FOR MORE INFORMATION, VISIT: <https://rikers.cityofnewyork.us/nyc-borough-based-jails/>.

Ron Kushner

rk469@columbia.edu

"I am writing to ask for your support in opposing the proposed construction of a jail in Kew Gardens.

I'm including below the reasons to oppose the jail which was sent to public officials by the Board of our building, 125-10 Queens Boulevard, which is also known as Silver Towers.

I ask you to review these reasons and act forcefully to halt this project.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Ronald Kushner

Public Transportation and Pedestrian Congestion: Our community is a major hub. The subways and buses that converge here are already overcrowded. Long lines of people waiting for the buses snake down Queens Blvd. and Kew Gardens Road.

Construction: The proposed jail would take several years to construct and would be a massive project. During what hours will construction take place? What steps will be taken to shield the surrounding residential buildings and business from construction noise, debris and dust?

Removal of 82nd Avenue: The streets within the proposed campus are already congested by traffic and parked vehicles. Removing a section of the street will only exacerbate congestion.

Parking during Construction: During construction of the proposed jail, the 302 spots in the current municipal lot will be lost. Additionally, the 300+ spots on the surrounding streets (82nd Ave., 126th St., 132nd St. and Grand Central Pkwy) will be lost during the years of construction. This area of Queens Blvd. and the surrounding side streets are already heavily congested with vehicles searching for free or low cost metered parking. This area cannot accommodate any additional vehicular traffic.

General 24/7 Jail Operations: The proposed jail will operate 24hours a day and 7 days a week. What noise and intrusive bright lights will disturb residents during the evening hours? Will loud trucks making

deliveries or picking up trash will come and go all night long? Will inmates be transported on buses or other vehicles during the night? Jails are traditionally lit with very bright external lights. How will the lights be curbed to prevent intrusion into the surrounding residences?

Traffic Congestion and Parking: Again, traffic congestion in this area has soared in recent years. Trucks making deliveries and vehicles transporting to and from the Dialysis Center opposite Borough Hall are constantly double parked, which frequently brings traffic on Queens Blvd. to a standstill. Drivers visiting Borough Hall, the Courthouse and local businesses constantly clog the local streets while circling in search of free or low cost metered parking. Meanwhile the new municipal lot sits 2/3 empty because it is so expensive, while parking in this neighborhood has at times led to altercations.

Sewage and Drainage: The proposed jail will house 1500+ inmates. Additionally there would be hundreds of officers, staff, visitors, etc. There are currently several large residential buildings being constructed across from the proposed Jail on 134th Street. How will the current sewage infrastructure accommodate such an influx of such a huge number of people?

Trash Removal: This proposed facility will produce a huge amount of trash. Where will it be stored? How will it be removed? Will we be woken every night by trucks removing trash? As we represent one of the largest buildings in the area, we cannot express how disappointed that the proposal continues to move ahead without these issues being addressed timely by the Mayor or city officials. We believe that moving forward with this community-based jail system would negatively affect the living experiences of people living in this community (and adjacent communities of Forest Hills and Briarwood) in the myriad of ways noted above. With that said, we are vehemently opposed to the Mayor's proposal. Yet, we welcome the opportunity to open a dialogue regarding the matter further. Thank you, and we look forward to hearing from you or your representative(s) in short order!

Appendix

Appendix A: "A Refutation to a Borough-Based Jail System"

(Submitted by a Silver Towers Shareholder)

[Note: Please submit your comments relating to the proposed jail to Howard Fielder of the NYC Department of Corrections at boroughplan@doc.nyc.gov <<mailto:boroughplan@doc.nyc.gov>> no later than Monday, October 15th.]

To: NYC Department of Corrections Attn: Howard Fiedler boroughplan@doc.nyc.gov <<mailto:boroughplan@doc.nyc.gov>>

Dear Mr. Fiedler,

The Borough-Based Jails proposal, described in the NYC Office of the Mayor publication ""Beyond Rikers - Towards A Borough-Based Jail System"" presents lofty goals, but its impact will be negative and inequitable on NYC's residential communities.

Following are various points made in the brochure and my assessment of the validity of those points:

A. ". . . the proposed jails' site locations were selected based on "" sufficient size to fit an equitable distribution of the City's jail population across four boroughs . . .""

Assessment:

1. The prison population will not be distributed ""across"" four boroughs. 2. The prison population will be concentrated in four small, highly residential communities.

B. ". . . the sizes of the proposed Borough jails are equitable . . ."

Assessment:

1. At a building size of 1,910,000 gsf, the proposed Queens Borough Jail would be 18

larger than the next largest Borough jail, in Manhattan, at 1,560,000 gsf.

C. ". . . Borough community impacts are equitable."

Assessment:

1. Only one community in each Borough will have a residential parking impact.
2. The EAS describes impact on Kew Garden's residential parking, as moderate by ""1,115 parking spaces, including 676 public spaces (within 205,000 gsf) as replacement for the existing public parking on the project site,""
 - a. The current parking structure is largely unused.
 - b. People who drive to visit, or work, at Borough Hall and the Criminal Court, currently park in Kew Gardens' residential community for free, rather than pay for parking in the parking structure provided.

2

- c. Residents currently can't find places to park, near the homes they live in, or wish to visit, and residents currently have visitors refuse to visit, or ask to change plans to visit, because they can't find parking.
 - d. Some community members currently find it difficult to enter or exit their driveways because some people who don't live in the community encroach driveways when they park.
 - e. Community members have been threatened when attempting to discuss driveway encroachments with people blocking driveways.
 - f. Cars were broken into or stolen when the jail was in operation behind the courthouse a number of years ago. There is no reason to believe that a new jail would not cause that negative impact to occur here again.
3. The EAS makes no mention of the proposed jail plan's neighborhood impacts by the jail's estimated 250 daily visitors; 290 detention facility workers; 100 centralized care workers; 20 community facility workers; and 8 additional parking workers.
4. The EAS does not look beyond 400 feet of the proposed jail for impacts, but beyond those 400 feet will be significant community impacts.

D. "" . . . Borough-based jails will be ""Fairer, Safer, More Efficient . . . ""

Assessment:

1. There is no evidence that a new building will make any of these assertions true. The hypothesis that cleaner, newer jails could curtail violence and the existing inequities in the treatment of inmates is flawed logic, and dismisses the role of properly trained corrections officers in running the day-to-day operations of the jail.
2. Rikers is known for not being fair, safe, or efficient. Its staff, leadership, and inmates would simply move to new spaces. Spaces provide no reforms to the manner in which people work together or relate to each other, or how inmates would treat one another. For example: Ninety teens were moved from Rikers to the Horizon Juvenile Center on October 1, 2018. On October 3, 2018, at least 20 Correctional Officers at Horizon were injured in an inmate brawl that was, at least in part, associated with rival gangs conflict.

E. “. . . new Borough-based jails will be ""a good neighbor,"" with ""retail and other amenities to serve the neighborhood""

Assessment:

1. There is no evidence that any of these ""amenities"" are needed in the proposed communities.
2. When the Detention Center was open, frequently those people were able to make bond and were released at night would break into cars searching for items of worth and steal radios, which is in direct contrast to this idea of being a “good neighbor”.

F. "" . . . proximity to courthouses will reduce delays in cases and the time people stay in jail.""

3

Assessment:

1. This is a false claim as transporting inmates to courthouses from Rikers does not delay their cases being heard.
2. Half the people awaiting trial in Rikers are there because they can't afford bail.
3. There are a myriad of reports of inmates waiting over a year for their cases to be heard in court because of court backlogs.

G. "" . . . accessibility to public transportation"" will enable ""family members, lawyers, and service providers"" to ""easily visit"" inmates.

Assessment:

1. Accessibility to public transportation is a major current problem of Kew Gardens residents.
2. Q60 busses currently can't pull to the curb to enable mobility challenged passengers to enter or exit the bus via the ramp option. Q60 busses often stop in the traffic lane, blocking cars, because the Q10 double long busses, and Green Cabs encroach the Q60 stop.
3. Long passenger lines for Q10 and Q60 busses, currently block pedestrian traffic on the sidewalk, to and from the E and F line subway station.
4. The stairway entrance and exit to the subway station is very narrow and can't be widened, so even without the additional worker and visitor traffic to and from the new jail, traversing that stairway is currently difficult and dangerous.

Overall, my assessment regarding this proposal is that the "Beyond Rikers" Plan is Not Just!!!

1. The plan does not hold the Department of Corrections accountable.
 - a. The Department of Corrections has not demonstrated that it can reform its operations to provide a safe environment for inmates, or staff, regardless of physical location and space.
 - b. Inhumane treatment of inmates needs to be resolved by the Department of Corrections.
 - c. Delays in trials can only be resolved in the City's court system.
 - d. Building related safety issues could be addressed on Rikers. As the inmate population is reduced, buildings can be rebuilt to resolve structural and foundation issues, while methane gas issues can be mediated as buildings are rebuilt.
2. The plan is not just to neighborhood residents.
 - a. The fact that the City owns the land that it proposes to use for a new jail, and that the new jail would be next to an existing courthouse, seems just to City planners and the Mayor, but it is not just to the Kew Gardens community which already is plagued by overcrowded parking and transportation resources.
 - b. Bringing hundreds of additional people into this small community to work in and visit the new jail will make its transportation and parking issues unbearable, even at night and on weekends, which now offer a slight respite from these problems

"

Carol Lacks

carollacks@aol.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I grew up in Forest Hills but since I was 12 years old and drove my bike under the Austin Street tunnel and entered Kew Gardens, I decided then and there that Kew Gardens was the home for me. At 23 I moved into a studio apartment in the Texas, next door to the Kew Gardens post office. I loved the interesting mom and pop stores, the movie theatre, my friendly neighbors, the wonderful diversity and how comfortable and safe I felt. When I got married we moved to Hampton Court on Park Lane South and brought up our daughter in what we viewed as a perfect neighborhood, a place where our daughter could make friends of many different ethnicities and be exposed to new ideas and cultures. I joined the local organizations whose mission was (is) to protect the quality and livability of the Kew Gardens Community. We offered activities whose intent was to bring people together in the community that they love. Our mission now as always is to protect the life that we cherish for ourselves, our children, our neighbors. We cannot let developers take over our real estate. We cannot allow a 29 story prison to be constructed in our small sweet residential community. If brought to fruition our community, the safe urban village that we love, will change dramatically. We hope that you will reconsider this disastrous decision. We know that the plans for the prison began 1 1/2 years ago and it was a secret, without town halls and public forums along the way. The voice of Kew Gardens residents were not heard because the planners did not care to hear them. A prison will change the Kew Gardens that we know and love!!! We hope that you will stand with us and not against us and will change your plans about bringing the prison to Kew Gardens. Thank you!

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>> Please, reconsider this disastrous decision. This plan did not involve the voice of people of the who live here or did the planners look at the impact it will have on the future of our neighborhood for years to come. Thank you.

>>

>> This prison must not go up!

>>

>> Sincerely,

>>

>> Rosemary and Lewis Sherman

>> Long time Kew Gardens residents

>

"

Albert Lai

a.lai@ymail.com

"Dear officers,

We are writing to express our strong opposition to the proposed reopening and expansion of a jail facility at 126-02 82nd Ave, Kew Gardens.

We respectfully ask for considering choosing another site for the jail for the following reasons:

1. The proposed address is too close to so many schools and kids' playgrounds. The following schools are all within walking distance of the proposed address, with closest only 5 minutes' walk: Kew-Forest School, Preschool of America Daycare, Our Lady Queen of Martyrs Catholic Academy, elementary schools P.S. 101, P.S. 196 and P.S. 144, Archbishop Molloy High School etc. As parents, the thought of detainees and just released sex offenders or child predators wandering around the neighborhood is frightening. Not to mention the rare but potential impact of gang activities, or violent fights happening so close to kids' schools and playgrounds.
2. Another potential risk is the increase of people with weapons in the neighborhood. This will increase the probability of massive shooting in nearby schools and playgrounds.
3. Both the communities of Kew Gardens and Forest Hills will suffer tremendous economic loss. A lot of parents and local business will move out the communities, resulting in a crash of nearby housing markets.
4. Road infrastructure nearby will not be able to handle the dramatic increase in traffic that will occur after the proposed expansion. The nearby Queens Boulevard is already one of the deadliest streets in the city.

We support the effort to close Rikers Island and the goals of making our municipal jails more humane. However, the choice of 126-02 82nd Ave Kew Gardens is very inappropriate. We strongly suggest reconsidering another site.

Thank you

Albert Lai

646-291-7090

A.lai@ymail.com

Queens Resident

"

Julia Lansford

julia.lansford@gmail.com

"Good afternoon, Mr Fiedler and the colleagues!

My name is Julia Lansford and I live in Kew Gardens, a beautiful historic neighborhood in Queens.

The place is full of trees forming canopies above roads, emerald green lawns, castle-like mansions and old-fashioned brick apartment buildings. Pace of life is slow here and change is reluctant, which is quite strange for a nabe that is in a mere seventeen-minute ride from Penn Station. A local TD bank branch has an old picture of the bridge over LIRR tracks on its wall. The scenery has not changed much since 1950s. How many of New York City's neighborhoods can boast that?

Just look around when you drive or walk down the streets of Kew Gardens. Do you see any really tall buildings around? Tallest apartment buildings are averaging 7-8 floors, hardly ever topping that.

Now imagine what a concrete monster of 29 stories would do to our neighborhood. Its menacing tower would loom over our heads, seen from every single apartment in Kew Gardens, always present, always reminding us that now we live next to a jail. It would destroy the magic of our unique architecture.

We love our neighborhood and appreciate its historic and architectural value. Many of us chose to live here precisely because of it. Some of us, myself included, have invested their whole life savings into buying a place in Kew Gardens, into settling here for life. Needless to remind anyone that property value is likely to go down when besides schools, parks and small businesses you have a gigantic jail as your next door neighbor.

This is home. This is where we want to live and to lead good quality life.

We already struggle with LIRR and subway delays and overcrowding. Our highways and roads already are overrun with heavy traffic. The proposed giant jail does not come with any improvements to the infrastructure which means that public and private transit pains will only get worse.

In addition, the jail is planned to be built just two blocks away from two public elementary schools. Jails simply don't belong next to schools.

We may be a small quiet neighborhood but we are also fighters. People of Kew Gardens managed to save the bridge over LIRR tracks from the demolition proposed by the MTA. New York Times wrote about it here <<https://www.nytimes.com/2018/07/12/nyregion/queens-kew-gardens-bridge-repair.html>> <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/07/12/nyregion/queens-kew-gardens-bridge-repair.html>

We are not giving up. The jail doesn't belong here and we'll do our best make sure New York City Government is aware of it.

Thank you for your time.

--

Sincerely,

Julia Lansford

"

BOROUGH-BASED JAIL SYSTEM

DRAFT SCOPE OF WORK FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
CEQR No. 18DOC001Y

COMMENT SHEET

NAME: Peter Lanthier

ADDRESS: 125-10 Queens Blvd - #814 - Kew Gardens

EMAIL: Lanthier.Peter@Ahuo

COMMENTS:
This project is a joke - a mess

[Signature]

Written comments on the Draft Scope of Work will be accepted by DOC through **October 15, 2018** and may be submitted at the scoping meetings, by email, or by regular mail to the contact below.

NYC Department of Correction
Attn: Howard Fiedler
75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370
boroughplan@doc.nyc.gov

FOR MORE INFORMATION, VISIT: <https://rikers.cityofnewyork.us/nyc-borough-based-jails/>

peter lanthier

lanthier.peter@yahoo.com

"I cannot believe you are considering the jail for this neighborhood. It is already congested , at times traffic does not move. There are lines on the street waiting for the buses at Union Turnpike. When I go outside I am reminded on a daily basis of the homeless shelter nearby. Certainly this problem has gotten worse under this administration and I have little fail the jail is going to improve the neighborhood.

I hope your minds are still open

Thanks for listening

Peter Lanthier

12510 Queens Blvd

718 873 5928

Sent from my iPhone

"

BOROUGH-BASED JAIL SYSTEM

DRAFT SCOPE OF WORK FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
CEQR No. 18DOC001Y

COMMENT SHEET

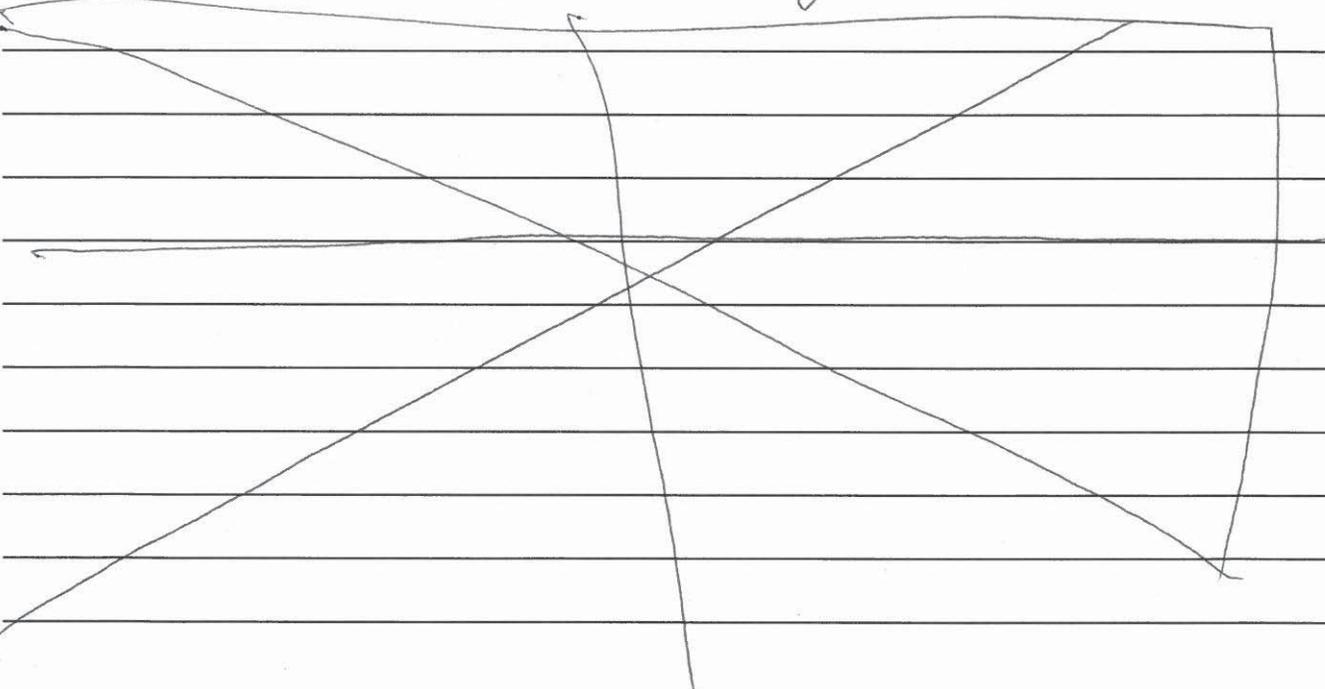
NAME: Dmi Laptev

ADDRESS: 12510 Queens Blvd Kew Gardens

EMAIL: _____

COMMENTS:

Reuse existing facilities at Rikers
Do not move prisons to residential areas.
Do not decrease value of our property.
We worked hard to get it.



Written comments on the Draft Scope of Work will be accepted by DOC through **October 15, 2018** and may be submitted at the scoping meetings, by email, or by regular mail to the contact below.

NYC Department of Correction
Attn: Howard Fiedler
75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160
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boroughplan@doc.nyc.gov

FOR MORE INFORMATION, VISIT: <https://rikers.cityofnewyork.us/nyc-borough-based-jails/>

Dan Lê

tiredandmerry@gmail.com

"I am a resident of Downtown Brooklyn and oppose the grotesque expansion of the detention facility. As citizens of the city we should respect human scaled development. It is true that downtown Brooklyn included many new high rises. These differ from the detention center, however, in that the taxpayer will bear the cost burden of this skyscraper.

Don't fix problems with the same thinking that caused them!

The taxpayer should only be asked to pay for housing that is human scaled, with the possibility of long term integration. There are many additional plots of land in Brooklyn that could be used to release the taxpayer from the obligation to pay for a skyscraper to house inmates long term in their Downtown Business District.

Dan Le

"

Andy Lee

andylee8@gmail.com

"A jail complex does not belong in primarily residential communities. It would totally overwhelm and alter for the worse the social and economic character of this 100-year-old historic Kew Gardens community, a community in which we know our neighbors and meet them daily on the streets.

Our government should be advocating to better our communities and quality of life. Why wouldn't there be consideration to have the facilities built at Willets Point or JFK airport area.

The Kew Gardens interchange is constantly burdened with heavy traffic and there is constant lack of street parking.

Hundreds of cars and trucks destined for the jail, e.g. deliveries, services, day & night time staff, guards, administrators, medics, legal aids etc. will exacerbate the problems.

Regards,

Andy Lee

<<http://www.silkhg.com>>

"

Irving Lee

chinochel@gmail.com

"Analysis and Response to Draft Scope of Work for 80 Centre St. Jail Proposal

New York City Dept. of Corrections

Attn: Howard Fiedler

75-20 Astoria Blvd. Suite 160

East Elmhurst, N.Y. 11370

Re: Draft Scope of Work for an Environmental Impact Statement – Borough based Jail system

CEQR No. 18DOC001Y

Introduction

The proposed plan to close down Rikers Island as a jail facility and install a 40 plus story tower at the Louie Lefkowitz building (80 Centre St.) adjacent to the Chinatown community including right next to Columbus Park will likely have a detrimental impact for the community. The fact that the proposal is being rushed in a short period of time without community participation determining the validity of the proposal is a testament to its dishonesty towards Chinatown and the adjacent and targeted communities. Chinatown and the surrounding area is primarily made up of people of color, has businesses and residences including homeowners.

An example of speeding up the process that mitigates community participation is combining the normal four separate ULURP process for this proposal into one. The fact that Staten Island wasn't included demonstrates a double standard and undermines the premise justifying the closure of Rikers.

The Scope of Work assumes that there will be limited impact on the community. There is every reason to believe that this is false.

Impact on the Environment

The proposed study area of 400 feet is insufficient in addressing the impact for the area including Chinatown. The study should have a wider field of analysis due to the density of the area. This would include the demolition and construction of 80 Centre St and traffic concerns.

Certainly, the building of a 40 plus tower would increase traffic and requires more study to determine the impact.

Given the scale and size of the proposed jail, it would create a huge shadow overlooking Columbus Park. This in itself should nullify the site for the jail. The current 6-4 FAR would be greatly exceeded and would require a variance. There is a reason why the FAR is appropriate for the area. Columbus Park is an important respite and gathering for a community devoid of much park space. It would be a crime if the jail is built on this site.

Impact on the Economy

The Economic impact of jails in Chinatown has been negative. There have been issues of parking abuse by Corrections and Police in the area due to the fact that Chinatown has two NYC jails and one Federal Prison along with New York City Police headquarters in the area. The loss of parking, closure of Park Row and limited economic circulation has impacted Chinatown's economy. The jails have no contracts with businesses within the Chinatown business community or hire from the community labor pool. In fact, Chinatown has an increased vacancy of commercial properties that reflects the limited economic participation by the law enforcement community working in the area.

If a larger jail is built, it may inhibit regular shoppers from coming to Chinatown or families visiting their loved ones would shop in the area are clearly uncertain. It may exacerbate an already difficult economic situation.

Impact of Decentralized and Enlarged Jail in Chinatown

The notion that the city can successfully reduce the population safely is an area of contention. It may require repeat offenders who normally can't make bail to go free despite their records. It also assumes that a reduction to the targeted 5,000 would resolve problems in the jails themselves. Gang violence is still a problem within the jails. It should be noted that the Corrections Union (COBA) is opposed to the idea of closing Rikers and moving expanding jails to the outer boroughs as a solution.

This coupled with the illegality of the drug trade while our own United States foreign policy has increased the drug supply makes prison reform less viable. Clearly a need for criminal justice reform is needed given that racial profiling clearly exists.

It seems the city has yet to create the preconditions for any decentralization or proven that their ideas of prison reform work.

Its Very Expensive

The cost overruns will likely be astronomical. The idea of rebuilding Rikers to temporarily house Rikers' population while the borough jails are being built is absolutely wasteful. The city should prioritize fixing NYCHA housing, upgrading education, enacting real criminal and prison reform, etc.

80 Centre St. has recently undergone renovations. It would be another sign of waste if it had to go through another one.

Conclusion

The problem with the Mayor DeBlasio's proposal and its foundational document Lippman Commission Report is its failure to accurately analyze the impact of the jails would have on the community where the jails are being placed. More importantly, the communities chosen have little input on whether the jails should be placed in their communities or whether decentralization is the best solution.

In Chinatown, where I live, it can have a devastating impact and can undermine the community where businesses and residences are negatively affected.

The proper steps are to:

- (1) Withdraw the Draft Scope of Work,
- (2) Stop the EIS and ULURP processes, and
- (3) Start the process anew with real community engagement regarding all crucial decisions, including whether to build a new jail in Lower Manhattan.

To ensure meaningful participation by these communities, we also call on Mayor Bill de Blasio to disclose all documents concerning (a) the decision to close Rikers and replace it with borough-based jails, (b) the selection of 5,000 as the target number for the City jail population, and the contingency plan if this target is not reached, and (c) the selection of 80 Centre Street and rejection of other sites.

Irving Lee

20 Confucius Plaza apt.43A

New York, N.Y. 10002

917-562-8012

"

I have lived in Kew Gardens most of my life and over the course of the past few decades have seen the erosion of our neighborhood along Queens Boulevard near Borough Hall since the construction of the detention center and the Kew Gardens criminal court building. Individuals in prisons should not be subjected to inhumane conditions as has been witnessed and documented at Rikers. However, transference of one poorly conceived system into a community without the consent of its residents, poses many obvious and unforeseen, negative consequences. Indeed, at a very minimum, it does not respect the democratic process. This ill-conceived project is a continuation of mass incarceration and its ugly legacy.

In residing here since 1949, I have witnessed the change to a multiethnic community in Kew Gardens and appreciate the opportunity to be a resident in the most diverse county in the nation. One of the strengths that I have recognized having grown up in a working class Greek American family is educated neighbors who had an influence on my parents and myself; a father who worked a night shift as a foreman at National Biscuit Company on the west side of NYC; and, a mother who worked in the 'sweat shops' on 7th Avenue as a seamstress. Middle-class neighbors served as role models for our family and encouraged my parents to consider an education beyond a high school degree. My parents passed away in the 1950s when I was in my teens. Three mentors kept me in my first year of college: our family doctor who lived close to us and escaped Nazi Germany during WW II - I refer to her as my Jewish mother; a Greek Orthodox priest at our local church in Jamaica; and, my husband of 61 years who I met in my first year of college and was in law school at the time. I am proud to say that I am a graduate of CCNY, Hunter College and NYU where I earned a Ph.D. **I share this because public officials need to have urban plans for residents in our communities to minimize the exodus of people from higher income groups and prevent the rise of more isolated lower income families that further disenfranchise them leading to higher crime rates.**

Professionally, I have taught at Hunter College for a period of 41 years. I served on many college wide committees, some of which I chaired, where colleagues came from areas that included social work, women's studies, sociology, anthropology, school education, and community health, to name a few. Many of them were involved in social justice issues concerning the working-class poor. **This is why I feel outraged at how a budget so massive and designed in a clandestine manner by public officials for a penal system embedded in racism and profit profiteering is outrageous and borders on scandalous!**

There are much better uses of tax-payer funds, such as community initiatives that focus on quality of life issues not only in Kew Gardens but also in surrounding neighborhoods where many hardworking and law-abiding families from diverse ethnic and religious backgrounds live and pay taxes. Our working-class families, especially the poor, need to feel empowered and integrated into our larger communities with a hopeful eye toward the future. I urge you to use our hard-earned taxes for initiatives that include:

- 1) parenting programs that focuses on raising children from a concept of love and not one of physical and emotional discipline in its many unhealthy forms (see bell hooks in her publication on All about love and James Gilligan's work on violence, to name a few);
- 2) early prenatal care where the U.S ranks at the bottom of a list among industrialized nations with the highest rates of infant and maternal mortality according to the CDC, particularly as it pertains to African American families – infant mortality rates have served as a marker for how a country is doing with its overall health;
- 3) early intervention in schools for all children that need to be addressed by school staff and other individuals trained in identifying and intervening in high risk behaviors such as bullying and other antisocial behaviors;
- 4) mentoring services for children who are lagging educationally;
- 5) programs such as music, the arts and sports that keep children in schools and off the streets;
- 6) nutrition education for families that need to be aware of better eating habits and food options that will enable them to buy nutritional foods; and,
- 7) language interpreters for families that do not have command of the English language and avenues for helping them integrate into our larger communities.

There are many other services and venues for creating change. **Prevention is the key factor as it is for many issues in our neighborhoods as opposed to “fixing” what is already broken like another poorly designed penal system as you propose.** “Fixing” perpetuates a revolving door policy which may be great for profit making but not quality of life issues, especially among disenfranchised families. “Social reform” not “penal reform” is the impetus for real change. **This project needs to be voted down and elected public officials need to be respectful of their constituents!**

From: James Leong <jimleong60@hotmail.com>
Sent: Saturday, September 1, 2018 4:48 PM
To: BoroughPlan
Subject: Queens County Plan to use Kew Gardens Jail site

Dear Sir,

I am OPPOSED to the plan to develop the Kew Gardens site for the new Queens County Jail.

THANK YOU.

James Leong
60 Continental Av
Forest Hills NY 11375

**Denise Leong
170 Park Row
New York, NY 10038
917-519-3037**

September 26, 2018

To Whom It May Concern:

It is a travesty that The City is trying to force a 40 story jail onto Chinatown without any input from The People or without any consideration on how this will inevitably negatively affect this Community and its surrounding areas.

More appalling is that Mayor DeBlasio and Council Woman Margaret Chin have more regard for the criminals than they do for the tax paying and law abiding citizens.

Let us all remember, Mayor DeBlasio and Council Woman Margaret Chin are "ELECTED OFFICIALS" who were elected to serve The Community at large and NOT just the criminals.

The fact that Mayor DeBlasio's rush to push this jail through before his last term is up without the proper process and community engagement leaves one to believe there must be some alternative motive or some backroom deal where only a handful stands to benefit.

In the end, YOU AND I ALL KNOW, it is NOT in the best interest to have a 40 story jail in our community. Chinatown and our surrounding areas have more jails and courts that any other community across The Nation!

Rikers Island was built for a certain reason. With that being said, NO ONE WANTS A JAIL, let alone a 40 story monstrosity in their neighborhood. Would you???????

Regards,


Denise Leong

James Leong

jimleong60@hotmail.com

"Dear Sir,

I am OPPOSED to the plan to develop the Kew Gardens site for the new Queens County Jail.

THANK YOU.

James Leong

60 Continental Av

Forest Hills NY 11375

"

denisegleong@aol.com

denisegleong@aol.com

"Harold Fiedler
75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160
East Elmhurst, New York 11370
Email: boroughplan@doc.nyc.gov

Mr. Harold Fiedler-

Our entire community is AGAINST THE JAIL!

City's proposal exceeds the current FAR by nearly 219

.

This should have automatically triggered another suitable site.

Why are the elected officials who we Voted in going against what their Constituents want?
Spending what is projected to be 30 Billion dollars for a four borough detention center seems outrageous and a total waste of the taxpayers money!

How current and accurate are the city traffic survey for the area? When exactly were they done?
Having this jail will cripple Chinatown, its surrounding areas, and all of the already congested downtown area.

What authentic study have been in terms of a 40 story jail and the shadows it will cast on the trees in the only Chinatown based park?

How many 40 story jail have been built and proven to be safe? God forbid if there is a emergency where immediate evacuation is required, ie. an 9/11 incident, would the prisoners be at risk? Think about the lawsuits the city would have given a similar scenario where the detainees are not able to get out. Furthermore, what happens to the security of the surrounding area?

What about the quality of life for the neighborhood? Were these variables even considered?

What other sites were truly explored and viable? I heard that the city was going to build upon the existing jails on White Street and then a quick and not fully baked decision was made for 80 Centre Street to be the designated site.

Why did Mayor de Blasio do this without any real regard for the community and engagement from Our Elected City Officials? Is there some back room deal that we do not know about? Are the developer and the desire to make money at the cost of ALL THE PEOPLE in the four neighborhoods where the jails are to be built worth it? Is Mayor de Blasio really thinking this through? There are too many unanswered questions and holes to this half baked notion that this is a viable idea.

Did you and The City do due diligence in terms of pricing out how much it would cost to just fix up Rikers?

Why is there a huge campaign and pressing demand to close Rikers?

How is closing Rikers and building four based borough jails doing it in the name of Prison Reform? Should the inner workings and administration of the jail such as the training of prison guards and the actual management of the jail be what we are really talking about when we are talking about legitimate Prison Reform?

Furthermore, was any consideration given to the symmetry and height requirement for Foley Square? Did anyone bother to research the historical background, significance and preservation of The Lefkovitz Building which basically should be a Landmark Building?

With all this being said, I demand that the process be stopped.

I also look forward to answers to these questions.

Thank you for your consideration and time.

Best,
Denise

Denise Leong
170 Park Row
New York, NY 10038
917-519-3037
"

David LeRay

daveleray@gmail.com

"To whom it may concern,

We write as very concerned citizens of Kew Gardens.

As an initial matter, it is bad policy to have a jail in a residential area, period. Jails house criminals, who should be nowhere near areas with families and children. Criminals and their visitors, who may be likely to have criminal records themselves, will be more likely to be found throughout the local area. The proposed jail would literally be a few blocks away from the P.S. 99 elementary school, where children may be walking home or playing. This is a major negative for the Kew Gardens community and surrounding areas that cannot be offset by a few extra parking spaces. We expect families like ours to reconsider living in this area, which could sadly lead to a downward spiral in the quality of this beautiful neighborhood.

Furthermore, the current Detention Center is around 100 feet tall. While jails should never be built in residential communities, at least the current facility blends into the surrounding scenery to some degree. It is shorter than several residential towers in the area (Silver Towers at 240' and Court Plaza at 285') and cannot be observed from most of Kew Gardens. In contrast, the proposed structure will tower at 310 feet high. It will be the tallest building for miles and will be a blight on the skyline. It will also symbolize the changed character of the neighborhood. As a point of reference, the Windsor Building in Forest Hills, which already sticks out on the neighborhood skyline, is a comparatively modest 21 stories tall. If this facility goes forward, at a minimum, the size should be reduced from the current proposal to fit more into the character of the surrounding area.

Thanks,

David and Dorothy LeRay

"

Merav Levi

merav.levi@icloud.com

"Dear President Katz, Councilwoman Koslowitz,

As a Briarwood resident for the past 20+ years right across from the courthouse, by Hoover and 134th street, I am very concerned and naturally object the building of a jail right next to a residential area.

There is a school up the hill, on Kew Gardens Rd. There is a women shelter on 134th and Union Turnpike.

The Courthouse by itself creates a lot of parking limitations. With the new jail, it will be impossible to find parking here. 5000+ inmates will have family and friends that will park here, loiter, congest the area, making it impossible for us to live. Our apartments' value will plunge. I implore you to do everything within your power to move the jail to another neighborhood, maybe closer to JFK where it is industrial and not residential.

Merav Levi, RD, MS, CDN, CSG

Briarwood, NY

"

BOROUGH-BASED JAIL SYSTEM
DRAFT SCOPE OF WORK FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
CEQR No. 18DOC001Y

COMMENT SHEET

NAME:

Renee F. Levine

ADDRESS:

114 82 Avenue KG 11415

EMAIL:

RFLevine7@gmail

COMMENTS:

See attached!

Written comments on the Draft Scope of Work will be accepted by DOC through **October 15, 2018** and may be submitted at the scoping meetings, by email, or by regular mail to the contact below.

NYC Department of Correction
Attn: Howard Fiedler
75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370
boroughplan@doc.nyc.gov

FOR MORE INFORMATION, VISIT: <https://rikers.cityofnewyork.us/nyc-borough-based-jails/>

October 16 2018

I have lived in Kew Gardens for 50 years- been a member of The Kew Gardens Civic Association for most of these years-been a PA president in all of my daughter's public schools and -have been in touch with all our elected officials on issues that related to to our communities during these years.

Therefore, I was astounded by the news, recently announced on August 15 2018 , that a huge prison is to be constructed in our small community.(**There is a published book, KEW GARDENS: URBAN VILLAGE IN THE BIG CITY) that our city officials might want to read. We were all blindsided by the release of the very comprehensive plans released in August with NO community input.**

I attended the scoping meeting- learned nothing new there that we had we had not already heard from the press and other sources. In addition, we are hearing rumors about city wide trauma centers to be sited here which would further have a negative effect on the citizens of this historic community.

Here are some questions -(Since we got only speeches that were **TELLING US WHAT WAS GOING TO HAPPEN**)

When was this plan first hatched ?

Who funded the Lippman Commission?

Where did the \$8 million come from to fund all these comprehensive plans?

WHO had input into into the scope and design of these plans?

What statistics were used for the number of inmates planned for the facility in Kew gardens?

I doubt Kew Gardens has more that Staten Island.

What is the cost of this plan? Where is the money coming from??

What developers were consulted and involved in this plan?

There seems to be an extraordinary rush to to push this flawed and extremely unpopular Plan (in all the Boros) through the system

WHERE DID THE IDEA THAT THIS WAS GOOD FOR THE COMMUNITIES COME FROM?

NOT FROM THE COMMUNITIES

WE WERE NEVER CONSULTED ON ANY PART OF THE DECISIONS THAT WILL HAVE A DEVASTATING IMPACT ON OUR COMMUNITY

Renee Levine
114 82 Avenue, Kew Gardens, NY 11415
rflevine7@gmail.com

avi yushuvaev

aviyushuvaev@gmail.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident of fresh meadows queens zip 11366 and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails.

I take the Express bus to the city and back through union turnpike and queens Blvd and it takes me 90 minutes each way. If you will build a mega structure adjacent to queens Blvd it will create unbearable traffic.

There's so much free space for such a facility outside of NYC. Please be considerate

Thank you.

Best,
Avi levy
"

From: Yinjie Li <liyinjie@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, August 17, 2018 10:37 AM
To: BoroughPlan
Subject: objection to the proposed jail location

Dear officers,

We are writing to express our strong opposition to the proposed reopening and expansion of a jail facility at 126-02 82nd Ave, Kew Gardens. We respectfully ask for considering choosing another site for the jail because of the large population of young children living in the neighborhood.

The proposed address is too close to so many schools and kids' playgrounds. The following schools are all within walking distance of the proposed address, with closest only 5 minutes' walk: Kew-Forest School, Preschool of America Daycare, Our Lady Queen of Martyrs Catholic Academy, elementary schools P.S. 101, P.S. 196 and P.S. 144, Archbishop Molloy High School etc. As parents, the thought of just released criminals wondering around in the neighborhood is frightening. Not to mention the rare but potential impact of gang activities, or violent fights happening so close to kids' schools and playgrounds.

We support the goals motivating the effort to close Rikers Island. However, the choice of 126-02 82nd Ave Kew Gardens is very inappropriate, and we strongly suggest reconsidering another site.

Thanks and regards,

Jessy

Yinjie Li

liyinjie@gmail.com

"

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We are writing to express our strong opposition to the proposed reopening and expansion of a jail facility at 126-02 82nd Ave, Kew Gardens. We respectfully ask for considering choosing another site for the jail because of the large population of young children living in the neighborhood.

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We support the goals motivating the effort to close Rikers Island. However, the choice of 126-02 82nd Ave Kew Gardens is very inappropriate, and we strongly suggest reconsidering another site.

Thanks and regards,

Jessy

"

Katia Lief

katia.lief@gmail.com

"I was at the meeting last night at PS 133, in regard to the proposed expansion of the House of Detention on Atlantic Avenue—and I'm glad I went. It was shocking to understand the enormous scope of the proposed expansion and that, if built, the new structure will tower monstrosly over our neighborhood and flood an already dense area with hundreds if not thousands more people and cars every day. As it is now, the current building is in context with the surrounding scale of the neighborhood. I can see it from my house and I have no problem with it. But a building more than twice the size will rob not just my house but all of the neighborhood of light and sky. I strongly oppose any rezoning in order to build the proposed enormous building.

Another concern is that, in increasing the size of four existing jails, include Brooklyn's, much of Rikers' dysfunctionality and brutality will simply be relocated to other parts of the city in the new, enormous jails. Why not leave the existing jails (other than Rikers) the size they are now, and build additional smaller jails in other parts of the city? There is certainly space farther out in Brooklyn, and also in the Bronx. Creating more, not larger, jail buildings will also genuinely address the issue of proximity for family members of inmates. (For someone traveling from, say, Coney Island to Boerum Hill, it's a very long commute.) And why on earth isn't a jail being planned for Staten Island?

There is so much about the proposed new jail plan that is wrong-headed. Personally, I'm angry that the city has not provided a more comprehensive public review process for neighborhoods to evaluate the scope of work involved in each jail proposal, separate from the idea of closing Rikers.

Sincerely,
Katia Lief
67 Dean Street
Brooklyn, NY 11201

"

From: Tina Lin <tinalin0@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, August 23, 2018 9:39 AM
To: Karen Koslowitz; Queens Community Board 9; mmiller@queensbp.org; BoroughPlan
Subject: Jail facility at Kew Garden

Dear officers,

We are writing to express our strong opposition to the proposed reopening and expansion of a jail facility at 126-02 82nd Ave, Kew Gardens. We respectfully ask for considering choosing another site for the jail for the following reasons:

1. The proposed address is too close to so many schools and kids' playgrounds. The following schools are all within walking distance of the proposed address, with closest only 5 minutes' walk: Kew-Forest School, Preschool of America Daycare, Our Lady Queen of Martyrs Catholic Academy, elementary schools P.S. 101, P.S. 196 and P.S. 144, Archbishop Molloy High School etc. As parents, the thought of detainees and just released sex offenders or child predators wandering around the neighborhood is frightening. Not to mention the rare but potential impact of gang activities, or violent fights happening so close to kids' schools and playgrounds.
 2. Another potential risk is the increase of people with weapons in the neighborhood. This will increase the probability of massive shooting in nearby schools and playgrounds.
 3. Both the communities of Kew Gardens and Forest Hills will suffer tremendous economic loss. A lot of parents and local business will move out the communities, resulting in a crash of nearby housing markets.
 4. Road infrastructure nearby will not be able to handle the dramatic increase in traffic that will occur after the proposed expansion. The nearby Queens Boulevard is already one of the deadliest streets in the city.
- We support the effort to close Rikers Island and the goals of making our municipal jails more humane. However, the choice of 126-02 82nd Ave Kew Gardens is very inappropriate. We strongly suggest reconsidering another site.

Thanks and regards,

Stephanie Lin

shlin475@gmail.com

"I am glad that progress is being made towards closing Rikers - in any other country it would be cited as an example of human rights violations - but opening new jails undermines this positive impact. These jails will be filled and they will be staffed by the same or similar abusive employees as Rikers was - no screening system can solve prisoner mistreatment. We'll hear all the same stories of under-served mental health needs, physical and psychological torture, and suicide.

Particularly abhorrent is the city's reliance on cash bail, which leaves vulnerable, impoverished residents incarcerated for months and years before they even get a day in court! What reasoning can justify spending city funds on more jails instead of unclogging the mess that keeps them full? I urge you to extend some empathy - imagine being taken off the street for weeks, stuffed in a cell, treated as less than human, waiting for your court date, your only chance to maybe get back to your community and your loved ones, as it gets delayed and rescheduled by forces outside your control.

I live near the Brooklyn Detention Complex and I walk past it nearly every day to get to my workplace. While it is an outdated eyesore, I hardly think the answer is renovating it into a bigger jail. The idea that this would somehow improve the neighborhood with first-floor shops and basement parking beneath a tower's worth of unjustly imprisoned pre-trial detainees is not only misguided, it is downright cruel.

--

Regards,
Stephanie Lin
832-517-1024

"

Tina Lin

tinalin0@gmail.com

"Dear officers,

We are writing to express our strong opposition to the proposed reopening and expansion of a jail facility at 126-02 82nd Ave, Kew Gardens. We respectfully ask for considering choosing another site for the jail for the following reasons:

1. The proposed address is too close to so many schools and kids' playgrounds. The following schools are all within walking distance of the proposed address, with closest only 5 minutes' walk: Kew-Forest School, Preschool of America Daycare, Our Lady Queen of Martyrs Catholic Academy, elementary schools P.S. 101, P.S. 196 and P.S. 144, Archbishop Molloy High School etc. As parents, the thought of detainees and just released sex offenders or child predators wandering around the neighborhood is frightening. Not to mention the rare but potential impact of gang activities, or violent fights happening so close to kids' schools and playgrounds.
2. Another potential risk is the increase of people with weapons in the neighborhood. This will increase the probability of massive shooting in nearby schools and playgrounds.
3. Both the communities of Kew Gardens and Forest Hills will suffer tremendous economic loss. A lot of parents and local business will move out the communities, resulting in a crash of nearby housing markets.
4. Road infrastructure nearby will not be able to handle the dramatic increase in traffic that will occur after the proposed expansion. The nearby Queens Boulevard is already one of the deadliest streets in the city.

We support the effort to close Rikers Island and the goals of making our municipal jails more humane. However, the choice of 126-02 82nd Ave Kew Gardens is very inappropriate. We strongly suggest reconsidering another site.

Thanks and regards,

"

Yvonne Lindahl

yvonnemlindahl@gmail.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident of KEW GARDENS - 11415 and I'm reaching out today to express my strong opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails.

Closing the existing prison will NOT fix the current issues at Rikers Island; it will only seek to exacerbate them and spread them to all the boroughs and Manhattan. The proposed budget would be far better spent on education, street repairs, and city projects to enhance our beautiful neighborhood - not destroy it with this prison.

In addition to adding more traffic to an already overloaded intersection.

The jail will be close to 3 schools, posing problems for our children, will depreciate surrounding property values.

THIS CANNOT BE ALLOWED!!!

Do the right thing and keep the jail out of queens.

Thank you.

Yvonne Lindahl

"

Nancy L Linday

pactote@aol.com

"

Mr. Howard Fiedler:

The NYC Ferry System, opened on May 1, 2017, renders obsolete the transportation studies used to prepare the New York City Borough-Based Jail System Draft Scope of Work to prepare a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (CEQR No. 18DOC001Y).

Because the Draft Scope is based on obsolete transportation studies, it is critical that the City withdraw its scope and start its research all over again, including the excellent transportation access that the NYC Ferry System can provide to Rikers Island, as the basis for its new study.

On September 19, 2018, it was announced that the "NYC Economic Development Corporation (NYCEDC) just kicked off its 2018 Ferry Feasibility Study to determine sites for future landings or routes that could complement the existing NYC Ferry Service."

<https://www.metro.us/news/local-news/new-york/help-nyc-ferry-decide-where-to-sail-next>

<https://www.nycedc.com/resources/studies/2018-ferry-feasibility-study>

2018 Ferry Feasibility Study

New York City Economic Development Corporation (NYCEDC) is undertaking a new ferry feasibility study to examine sites for possible future landings. The first stage of this process will include meeting with elected officials and community board representatives along the city's waterfront to learn about potential sites to include in study. The study will take into consideration factors such as water depths, population density, existing access to transit, and travel time comparisons between modes.

At the September 6th, 2018, meeting of Community Boards 1 & 3, at the Town Hall held by Manhattan Borough President Gail Brewer & Councilwoman Margaret Chin on September 12th, 2018, and at the Draft Scope meeting held on September 27th, 2018, city representatives repeatedly stated how hard it is for visitors to get to Rikers Island. Yet not one of them discussed the new reality: NYC Ferry is incredibly popular and the new route to Soundview (opened on August 15, 2018), which passes Rikers Island, has already become one of the most popular ferries of all.

" "We're slashing commuting times, connecting residents to major job centers and reuniting New Yorkers with their waterfront and helping them discover other neighborhoods," President and CEO James Patchett said. "We look forward to exploring ways to bring ferry service to more communities." " <https://www.metro.us/news/local-news/new-york/help-nyc-ferry-decide-where-to-sail-next>

The part of the existing ferry trip from 90th Street--near Gracie Mansion--to Soundview, in The Bronx, takes only 15 minutes and passes Rikers Island on the way.

<https://www.ferry.nyc/routes-and-schedules/route/soundview/>

Timing the trip in the afternoons of Friday, October 19, and Saturday, October 20, 2018, I found the following critical information:

- (1) The section of the ferry trip from the 90th Street stop to Rikers Island takes less than 10 minutes.
- (2) The section of the ferry trip from the Soundview stop to Rikers Island takes only five minutes.

The astounding progress in waterbased transportation provided by the New York City Ferry system that is described above by NYCEDC President and CEO James Patchett must be the basis for an accurate transportation access study for the future of Rikers Island.

Yours truly,

Nancy Linday
170 Park Row #18E
New York, NY 10028
"

martin.liss17

martin.liss17@gmail.com

"

To whom it may concern,

In this new proposed jail facility, I see a plan for a 310 foot building. Does this mean it will be 27 stories high?

Sincerely,
Concerned resident,
Martin Lissandrello

Sent via the Samsung Galaxy S7, an AT&T 4G LTE smartphone

"

Elliott Liu

eliu@gradcenter.cuny.edu

"Dear Howard,

I have been a Bronx resident for over a decade, and seen the terrible toll inflicted on the young people and families of this borough by mass incarceration. The closing of Rikers is an important step toward rolling back this problem. But the plan to move the last inmates off Rikers by expanding beds in all five boroughs--and building a new jail in the Bronx--threatens to undo all that our communities have worked for. Please do not insult and betray Bronxites this way.

Scholarship and historical experience show clearly that efforts to reduce incarceration by making facilities "'nicer,'" and expanding institutional capacity to incarcerate, only perpetuates the problems it claims to solve. Do not repeat the same mistakes as your predecessors, and foist the problems of mass incarceration onto another generation. Stop this jail expansion plan, close Rikers unconditionally, and bring our people home.

Sincerely,
Elliott Liu

"

Julian Liu

treku.liu@gmail.com

"Dear Mr. Fiedler,

I'm writing to express my opposition as a New York City resident to the estimated

10 billion borough jail plan to replace Rikers. The proposed new jails are both bad for the neighborhoods that they will be placed in and a waste of taxpayer and city resources better spent on affordable housing, health care and education.

Sincerely,

Julian Liu

Brooklyn NY

"

James Lola

james@smithhanten.com

"Not only is the proposal for expanding this facility overreaching and inappropriate, you need to get more community input before just riding roughshod on us.

The intersection of four vibrant neighborhoods is NOT the appropriate place to site a 1.4 MILLION sq ft detention facility – it is NOT the Highest and Best Use of the location

Please take into consideration more input from the surrounding community and our elected representatives besides Stephen Levin

James J. Lola, Licensed Real Estate Broker

Smith Hanten Properties LLC | 152 Smith Street | Brooklyn, NY 11201

Office 718.834.0300 | Cell - 646-389-1696 | Fax - 718-596-4440

<<mailto:james@smithhanten.com>> james@smithhanten.com

<<http://www.smithhanten.com/>> www.smithhanten.com

FB: www.facebook.com/smithhanten

"

BOROUGH-BASED JAIL SYSTEM

DRAFT SCOPE OF WORK FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
CEQR No. 18DOC001Y

COMMENT SHEET

NAME: Leslie A. Lyga
ADDRESS: 286 Cypress Ave. Bronx NY 10451
EMAIL: bigl@juno.com

COMMENTS:

- who do you consider to be the stakeholders?
- How many beds will the jail hold? men? women?
- The site is contaminated how will you protect the air quality ~~of the~~ during construction and the rats which will contaminate the neighborhood if construction were to begin.
- How much does it cost to house one person who is jailed per month?
- How will it affect my taxes as a homeowner?
- Where does the money come from to build the jail.
- Our car and home insurance rates will rise because of the crime the jail will bring.
- I do not ~~not~~ want correction officers with guns

Written comments on the Draft Scope of Work will be accepted by DOC through **October 15, 2018** and may be submitted at the scoping meetings, by email, or by regular mail to the contact below.

NYC Department of Correction
Attn: Howard Fiedler
75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370
boroughplan@doc.nyc.gov

who don't live in
the neighborhood
so come to my
neighborhood

FOR MORE INFORMATION, VISIT: <https://rikers.cityofnewyork.us/nyc-borough-based-jails/>

Michael Lyon

mlyon01@comcast.net

"Rikers needs to close, but New York should not build replacement jails.

Blacks, Latins, the poor, the mentally ill, unconvicted people awaiting trial, and the homeless are over-represented in among the jail population, and therefore all should be done to reduce incarceration.

In San Francisco, many hundreds of advocates for civil rights, public health, homeless people, disabilities, and racial equality

Grouped together and convinced the City to abandon its plans to build a replacement jail and adopt alternative plans to reduce the jail population and bed days. Suggested alternatives included bail and parole reform, mental health and housing services, and programs for pre-release education and job-skills and post-release jobs, housing, counseling, and health services.

Michael Lyon

mlyon01@comcast.net <mailto:mlyon01@comcast.net>

415-215-7575

Sent from Mail <<https://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkId=550986>> for Windows 10

"

From: Edward Ma <edma55@aol.com>

To: Edma55 <Edma55@aol.com>

Subject: Public Hearing Local Law

Date: Thu, Sep 27, 2018 2:09 pm

Attachments: Public Hearing-1.pdf (188K), public hearing.pdf (212K), Pro. Int. No 1063-A.pdf (209K)

Honorable Gale Brewer, Manhattan Borough President
Honorable Margaret Chin, City Council Member:

Dear Gale and Margaret:

I am going to make a testimony on Thursday, September 27, 2018 in support of the public hearing and protest against the City's new detention Center planning at 80 Worth Street.

There has been already a Local Law of New York City, No.90 of 2009 / Council Intro. No. 1063-A, which mandates a public hearing to be held prior to any capital project could start. This law was drafted by then Councilman Alan Gerson based on Edward Ma's initial proposal. Also, I have made a testimony for the proposed law of transportation at the public hearing chaired by Councilman John Liu, Chairman of the Council Transportation Committee on October 8, 2009. The proposed law was finally passed by the Council on December 21, 2009, approved by the Mayor on December 28, 2009 and returned to the City Clerk on December 28, 2009.

I am wondering if the law could have a binding force, applicable to the new detention center planning announced by City Hall without Chinatown Community input? Community democracy could be better accomplished through a process of building community construction in partnership between government and people, such as, through a public hearing.

Also, in order to strengthen the current protest, I have already asked CB 2's joining CB 1 and CB 3 in forming a stronger community alliance against the new detention center planning, which has been orally approved by Terri Cude, CB 2 Chair, pending on the Transportation Committee meeting' s voting for approval on Thursday, October 4, 2018.

Finally, I plan to make a testimony against the term limits for the purpose of the preservation of American tradition, value, culture, quality life and community democracy, as well as with their continuity, growth and prosperity. The term limits is literally destructive and eroding the foundation and functioning of our community board system of democratic legacy, public education and human resource development with special knowledge and skill in land use and governmental affairs, etc.

Attached are :

1. My testimony
2. News clip of World Journal of the public hearing on transportation on October 9, 2009.
3. copy of a proposal for mandating a public hearing to be held prior to capital project could start,10/8/09, by Edward Ma, CB 2 board Member.
4. Copy of the Council Int. No. 1063-A, passed by the Council on 12/21/09.
5. Copy of the Local Law of New York City, No.90 of 2009

Thank you.

Respectfully,

Edward Ma, Member, Community Board 2, Manhattan

From: Edward Ma <edma55@aol.com>
To: Edma55 <Edma55@aol.com>
Subject: Public hearing mandated by law prior to any capital project engagement started
Date: Thu, Sep 27, 2018 10:20 am

Dear Honorable Gale Brewer, Manhattan Borough President
Honorable Margaret Chin: New York City Council Member

I am profoundly grateful to attend this public hearing held on behalf of the interest of Chinatown community.

As a Members of Community Board 2, I would like to state that Chinatown is entitled and mandated to be informed in advance to have a public hearing like this one. It is regretful to see that the current planning to build a new detention center in Chinatown was announced without notifying Chinatown and its input and participation.

Apparently, City hall is unable to respect a legislation instituted by City Council's Int. No. 1063-A / New York City Laws of No.90 for the year of 2009, passed by City Council on December 21, 2009 and approved by the Mayor on December 28, 2009, respectively. This law was drafted by former Councilman Alan Gerson based on the initial proposal by Edward Ma, Community Board 2 on October 8, 2009.

This law has mandated that any capital project engagement has to be preceded two weeks in advance by holding a public hearing for community participation. This is what I have been always advocating that **community democracy could be accomplished more through the process of building community construction in partnership between the Government and community.**

It is very regretful to see that the law is neglected in the announcement of planning to build a new detention center in Chinatown without notifying Chinatown community in advance with their input and participation. This is the reason why I oppose Building a new detention center in Chinatown.

In 1993 new jails were built in Chinatown, now again in Chinatown. Chinatown has been already overly crowded, we do not need jails no more, we need more senior housing, instead. If building a new detention center in Chinatown is justified by the nearby location of the court and saving 31 million dollars of annual transportation expenses. Then I would suggest two plans: one is to remodel Rikers island: 2nd plan is to establish a court at the Rikers Island. The New York City court system has been existed in the civic center over 100 years. It was only about 30 years ago that the Harlem Branch Court was established. Therefore the alternative choice is to remodel Rikers Island with the new court on the spot.

Thank you for the restoration of this democratic process for Chinatown by having this public hearing.

Edward Ma, Member of Community Board 2

市議會公聽6案 交局挨轟

議員和民衆開砲 批交局研究都是「過場」 且林士果、布碌崙橋等案 倨傲罔顧民意

記者曹健

紐約報導

紐約市議會交通委員會8日在主席劉醇逸主持下就六項提案舉行公聽會，關心曼哈坦下城且林士果(Chatham Square)規畫案的華埠代表在作證時齊聲抨擊市交通局(DOT)疏於與社區溝通，劉醇逸等市議員也批評交通局態度傲慢、罔顧民意。

市議員郭亞倫提出的1063號議案，要求交通局所有影響10%以上機動車流量的重要交通建設工程，須在定案前至少30天，將包括經費、地圖、交通替代方案在內的整體計畫提交給相關的社區委員會和市議員，並根據反饋的意見進行改進。

來自華埠的社區代表馬士珍、李卓勳、陳翠芳、陳倩雲、江永波、伍振亮等人以及林士果改建為例，稱交通局在未充分聽取社區意見的情況下就片面決定改建方案，不考量華埠商家

和民衆會遭受的衝擊。

交通局負責外展事務的副局長David Woloch在作證時表示，每項規畫都與社區機構進行了對話，他更聲稱且林士果工程早在五年前就通報給華埠社區，但馬士珍和李卓勳等駁斥說根本沒有，即便是今年初的公聽會也是草草進行了事，交通局代表還說不論社區意見如何都要動工。

劉醇逸批評交通局當初以工程迫在眉睫為由召開且林士果重建案公聽，結果遲延至今還未動工，顯然並不緊迫；他還說，法律規定街道封閉前要提前120天通知社區，而交通局卻在市長下令當機立斷地將時報廣場和先鋒廣場之間的百老匯路段改成步行街。

Woloch極力辯解交通局一直落力進行外展工作，該做的程序都做了，但多位市議員和作證民衆以「說謊」和「傲慢」來形容交通局，稱所謂的調查研究和民意公聽都是走過場。華埠

代表更以布碌崙大橋整修、格蘭街單車道等交通項目來力證交通局的作業「不透明」、「不親民」。

昨日同時舉行公聽的還有增加停車不熄火罰款的947號提案。該提案是因1月華埠東百老匯兩名華童被無人駕駛的倒退型車撞死，以及一名皇后區青少年被小偷駕駛盜竊而來的未熄火汽車撞死等慘劇而提出，中年喪子的歐美玲和夫婦到場作證。提案要求將司機在汽車停泊時未熄火使下車的違規罰款由5元升至250元。

其他公聽的提案包括要求雇主為騎單車送信或送貨雇員的安全違規行為負責的624號提案；要求通勤小巴要在車輛上張貼乘客權益海報的1023號提案；要求交通局在更改停車收費表(Meter)標準前60天在社區公示的1076號提案；要求交通局在任何試行計畫(Pilot Project)啟動前60天通報社區委員會的1077號提案。

市議員郭亞倫(右起)、劉醇逸在公聽會上質問交通局代表(右圖)。下圖為華埠社區代表李卓勳(右起)、馬士珍、伍振亮出席市議會公聽會。

(記者曹健/攝影)



World Journal October 9, 2009 Friday

New York City Council Transportation Committee held a public hearing on October 8 chaired by Councilman John Liu, concerning about Council's six legislation including the No. 90 Local Law of the City of New York for the Year of 2009/ Council Intro. No 1063-A about mandating a public hearing to be held two weeks in advance for community participation. Chairing Councilman John Liu and other Council Members complain unanimously about that DOT's arrogant attitude in neglecting civilian services. Pictures: top-Councilman John Liu chairing the public hearing; right, Councilman Alan Gerson, who drafted the Local Law, No. 90 based on the initiative proposal by Ed Ma, Community Board 2, testifying, in the middle of the lower picture.

(The legislation of the Local Law No. 90 of NYC / Council Int. No.1063-A was passed by City Council on December 21, 2009, and approved by Mayor on December 28, 2009.)

**Testimony on Mandatory Community Meetings Prior to
Public Hearing on Construction Project**

To: Honorable John C. Liu, Chair and Honorable Members,
Transportation Committee, NYC City Council
From: Edward Ma, Member of Community Board 2, Manhattan /
Vice Chair, Chinatown and Neighbors Committee
Former Human Rights Commissioner, NYC
Date: October 8th, 2009, Thursday

May I have the privilege in the request of your help to support the legislation mandating that when City agencies plan a public hearing on community construction, the community should be notified 4 months ahead with 6 follow-up community meetings.

My testimony for this legislative proposal is designed to enhance partnership between city agencies and community through public education and the participation of residents and business for dialogue and mutual understanding. All of these activities could be conducted systematically prior to the public hearing in order to make the construction successfully meeting the community needs in a democratic process.

However, problems have occurred in various ways of poor communication and casual preparation for public hearing, such as notifying the community in a short notice, distributing flyers only in a few neighborhoods, news release not reaching to the core population of the community, etc. Therefore, many residents are unaware of the prospective public hearing. Very often the project presentation carries many professional jargons, hardly understood even by educated people, let alone for those poor English language residents.

Consequently, this would lead to either poor participation or lack of grasping what the project is all about. A haphazard, bureaucratic presentation would result in disconnected, rejected or unconcerned feelings from the residents and community. Instead of winning community support, this kind of hearing would provoke resentment, even angry protest against the projects. "It is a City project, but not for the community."

In the past 15 years, in Chinatown, there seems to have no community input when public hearing is conducted before community construction started. And these public hearings have been always notifying Chinatown with a short notice in less than a weeks or two without consideration of community needs. Why Chinatown is not given a chance to participate during the planning process since the construction is aimed for community development. Especially after 9/11 disaster, "business remains as usual", despite the devastated impact on Chinatown residents, business, and traffic congestion, etc. Why Chinatown is always deprived of the right to speak up in the decision making process for what they want for their own community in a democratic process.

1. In 1994, MTA failed to notify Chinatown for the closing of D train Grand Street subway station in order to repair Manhattan Bridge, let alone a public hearing.

2. On August 13, 2008, City Planning held a public hearing on Lower East Side Rezoning with reportedly spending \$2 millions for research of three years. However, Chinatown was informed only in less than a month before the public hearing given.
3. On December 2, 2008, when a public hearing on Chatham Square reconfiguration was presented by DOT, the project's flyers and maps were made available in less than a week.

As a community activist involving all the above three projects, may I make the following recommendations:

1. A mandate should be instituted at least four months and six community meetings prior to public hearing could begin.
2. Each public hearing should be mandated to last two hours including Q/A time to assure participants' understanding of the project content and its impact on local residents, business and traffic congestion, etc.
3. Publicity should be conducted as follows:
 - a. Flyers and pamphlets should be printed in bilingual languages for local residents with quality graphic design and pictures, readable with no professional jargons. And these flyers and pamphlets could be printed at least 5,000 copies each and distributed to all the neighborhoods in the community.
 - b. Press release should be given in bilingual languages prior to each meeting.
 - c. Press conference should be held three times by inviting local ethnic and mainstream media in addition to local community agencies and local leaders.
 - d. City projects should invite qualified community agencies, at least two of them, as partners for consultation.

I would appreciate if you could add more legal and technical points in order to strengthen this legislation.

Hopefully, after all the above efforts, the City would receive more support from the community for public hearing and construction projects. When partnership is established between City and community, we hope that **justice, equality, democracy and quality of living would be assured.**

Community democracy could be better accomplished through the process of building community construction in partnership between government and people.

Thank you.

Pro. Int. No. 1063-A

By Council Members Gerson, Gentile, Comrie, Foster, Gonzalez, James, Lappin and Nelson

A LOCAL LAW

To amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to notice of major transportation projects.

Be it enacted by the Council as follows:

Section 1. Chapter 1 of title 19 of the administrative code of the city of New York is amended by adding a new section 19-101.2 to read as follows:

§19-101.2 Review of major transportation projects. a. For the purposes of this section, the following terms shall be defined as follows:

1. "Affected council member(s) and community board(s)" shall mean the council member(s) and community board(s) in whose districts a proposed major transportation project is to be located, in whole or in part.

2. "Major transportation project" shall mean any project that, after construction will alter five or more consecutive blocks involving a major realignment of the roadway, including either removal of a vehicular lane(s) or full time removal of a parking lane(s) or addition of vehicular travel lane(s).

b. If an agency of the city other than the department implements a major transportation project, such agency, in lieu of the department, shall provide the notice required by this section.

c. Prior to the implementation of a major transportation project, the department shall forward notice of such project to affected council member(s) and community board(s) by first class mail and electronic mail.

d. Within seven days after receipt of such notice: (i) the affected council member(s) may submit recommendations and/or comments on such notice to the department; and (ii) the affected community board(s) may request a presentation of the major transportation project plan by the department, which shall be made to the community board within thirty days of such community board's request.

e. Each presentation shall include, at a minimum, the project limits, a description, and a justification of such plan, and a map showing the streets affected by such plan and, within three days of such presentation, shall be forwarded to the affected council member(s).

f. The department shall consider recommendations and/or comments, if any, made within seven days of the presentation to the community board, from the affected council member(s) and affected community board(s), and may incorporate changes, where appropriate, into the plan.

g. The department may implement its plan fourteen or more days after it sends an amended plan or notice that it will proceed with its original plan to the affected council member(s) and community board(s).

h. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the department from providing notice of its major transportation projects on its website and to affected council member(s) and community board(s) and other interested parties by other means in addition to those specified in this section.

i. Nothing in this section shall be construed to require the department to provide notification of major transportation projects requiring immediate implementation to preserve public safety.

§2. This local law shall take effect one hundred and twenty days after it is enacted into law.

PH
LS # 7578
12.2.09 – 10:50 am

<http://legistar.council.nyc.gov/View.ashx?M=F&ID=994986&GUID=811F0531-31C3-42B2-9598-4D618096F586>

LOCAL LAWS

LOCAL LAWS

OF

THE CITY OF new york

FOR THE YEAR 2009

No. 90

Introduced by Council Members Gerson, Gentile, Vacca, Comrie, Foster, Gonzalez, James, Lappin, Nelson, Liu, White Jr., Arroyo, Garodnick, Jackson, Mealy, Weprin and Yassky

A LOCAL LAW

..Title

To amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to notice of major transportation projects.

..Body

Be it enacted by the Council as follows:

Section 1. Chapter 1 of title 19 of the administrative code of the city of New York is amended by adding a new section 19-101.2 to read as follows:

§19-101.2 Review of major transportation projects. a. For the purposes of this section, the following terms shall be defined as follows:

1. "Affected council member(s) and community board(s)" shall mean the council member(s) and community board(s) in whose districts a proposed major transportation project is to be located, in whole or in part.

2. "Major transportation project" shall mean any project that, after construction will alter four or more consecutive blocks, or 1,000 consecutive feet of street, whichever is less, involving a major realignment of the roadway, including either removal of a vehicular lane(s) or full time removal of a parking lane(s) or addition of vehicular travel lane(s).

b. If an agency of the city other than the department implements a major transportation project, such agency, in lieu of the department, shall provide the notice required by this section.

c. Prior to the implementation of a major transportation project, the department shall forward notice of such project to affected council member(s) and community board(s) by electronic mail.

d. Within ten business days after receipt of such notice: (i) the affected council member(s) may submit recommendations and/or comments on such notice to the department; and (ii) the affected community board(s) may either submit recommendations and/or comments on such notice to the department and/or request a presentation of the major transportation project plan by the department, which shall be made to the community board within thirty days of such community board's request.

e. Each presentation shall include, at a minimum, the project limits, a description, and a justification of such plan, and a map showing the streets affected by such plan and, within three days of such presentation, shall be forwarded to the affected council member(s).

f. The department shall consider recommendations and/or comments, if any, made under the provisions of subdivision d of this section and/or within seven days of the presentation to the community board, from the affected council member(s) and affected community board(s), and may incorporate changes, where appropriate, into the plan.

g. The department may implement its plan fourteen or more days after it sends an amended plan or notice that it will proceed with its original plan to the affected council member(s) and community board(s).

h. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the department from providing notice of its major transportation projects on its website and to affected council member(s) and community board(s) and other interested parties by other means in addition to those specified in this section.

i. Nothing in this section shall be construed to require the department to provide notification of major transportation projects requiring immediate implementation to preserve public safety.

§2. This local law shall take effect one hundred and twenty days after it is enacted into law.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK, s.s:

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a local law of The City of New York,

passed by the Council on ...December 21, 2009..... and approved by the Mayor

onDecember 28, 2009.....

MICHAEL M. McSWEENEY, City Clerk Clerk of the Council.

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO MUNICIPAL HOME RULE §27

Pursuant to the provisions of Municipal Home Rule Law §27, I hereby certify that the enclosed Local Law (Local Law 90 of 2009, Council Int. No. 1063-A) contains the correct text and was passed by the New York City Council on December 21, 2009, approved by the Mayor on December 28, 2009 and returned to the City Clerk on December 28, 2009.

JEFFREY D. FRIEDLANDER, Acting Corporation Counsel.

georjana

g.mm@me.com

"Dear Mr. Felder,

I am opposed to the building of a jail for the following reasons.

1. Rikers Island is the most perfect location for a jail. The problem is not with the building structures but rather with the inherent workings of the system which is flawed.

The Corrections commission reviewed several years of inspection records at Rikers and found that the city had whiffed basic requirements — it did not staff enough guards, failed to inspect corrections officers' guns, and issued guards weapons for which they were not certified. The city also dragged its feet reporting inmate deaths and suicide attempts to the state commission. THESE PROBLEMS WILL NOT GO AWAY WITH NEW JAILS. FIX THE PROBLEMS ON RIKERS!

2. CRIME in Kew Gardens will increase.

3. LACK OF PARKING A new parking lot was just completed by the Courthouse costing Millions of taxpayer dollars! Where will all these vehicles be parked once that parking lot is replaced with a 29 story jail???? At present I am unable to pull out of my driveway on Coolidge Ave due to lack of visibility for oncoming traffic because there are already so many cars parked on the street, many from people going to the courthouse!

4. TRAFFIC CONGESTION . Queens Blvd and surrounding streets are already gridlocked. It is already overcrowded.

5. DECLINE OF QUALITY OF LIFE. No one wants to live near a jail, have gangs hanging around, drug addicts and dealers. The element presently on Rikers will follow. Why ruin a nice residential neighborhood.

Unsavory types will not only be on the streets but on the subways making them unsafe. Residents must pass the jail site to go to the Union Tpke subway station.

6. CRIME INCREASE. Bringing in a bad element of people.

7. DECLINE OF PROPERTY VALUES. No one wants to raise a family around a jail with criminals lurking about.

8. SIRENS FROM THE JAIL Will be going off at all hours into the night disturbing the peace and tranquility of our neighborhood.

9. CLOSING RIKERS IS LUCRATIVE FOR NYC, I.E. Builders playground on Rikers as well as the Boroughs. Not good for residents but who cares about them when builders and NYC will profit!

I believe that I have stated numerous reasons opposing the closing of Rikers and opening jails in the boroughs.

I hope that you will realize what a mistake this would be for the residents of Queens.

We really enjoy living here.

Thank you,

Georjana Macri

139-34 Coolidge Ave

Briarwood, NY 11435

Sent from my iPad

"

Constantin Maragoudakis
45 Kew Gardens Rd # 4F
Kew Gardens, NY 11415 Kostasm@verizon.net

October 10 2018
To the Officials of the Department of Corrections of the City of New York

I voice my objection to the building of a new jail in Kew Gardens, Queens.
The impact on the community will be devastating.
The scale of the planned building and the number of people it will accommodate is extreme.
There is nothing beneficial in planting a new jailhouse in a residential area.
On the contrary, there are a lot of reasons not to.
Please consider these:

1) Commuting

As the terminal of 3 bus lines and a couple more passing through we are overcrowded.
Lines are very long most of the day.
Subways are very slow either direction. Almost double the normal time. Even when there's no work planned.
That's reality. An hour to and from Manhattan is common. Standing room only.
Professionals commuting find it rough. That turns them away from the area, Away from Queens in general.

2) Quality of services

Kew Gardens needs more commercial space. More and Better quality of shopping.
The only new restaurants opening in Kew Gardens are new editions of failed fast food chains.
All on Queens Boulevard.
There are no Super Markets for 10 long blocks. Then there is one. Then nothing.
On Queens Boulevard where the shops are there is not enough space for shops.
How can you accommodate more customers working at or visiting the Jail?
There are not enough delis and coffee shops.
There is no area for opening shops near the planned jail.

3) Quality of life

As a result of the above there will be more people on the streets. With no place to go to. And people worried about it.
That does not help a community.
We have a brand new Hotel/Apartment building next block that is rented to homeless for allegedly 5,000\$ a month.
Cars outside do not match the place. Or the neighborhood.
The permanent homeless population is growing though. They are near the subway and government buildings 24/7.
Garbage is filling the streets especially near the subway and bus stations, and the streets are not swept often enough.
It's pretty stinky most of the time. Everyone throws their trash on the street. Today I saw garbage bags near the Q10 bus piling up for 3 days.

4) Property values and Queens status

Kew Gardens has the potential of being the most sought after part of Queens. And NYC.
Proximity to Corona park, Forest park, highways and trains, makes it very desirable.
It is still not overcrowded and maintains a family oriented atmosphere. Not many places in NYC can claim that.
How can a 1500 bed jail help to maintain that? What is the benefit to the community?
Furthermore, what is the effect on property values on a vastly single housing community?

5) Where is the money coming from?

One big question is what is to become of Riker's island?
In the long run is it to be sold for condos and development?
Who pays for 29 stories 1500000 Sq. feet facilities?
Why are not the new jails build on Rikers?
Why do we need new Jails and not fix Rikers?

The sort time allotted for planning such a major intrusion in a community is bound to have devastating effects.
Please reconsider.

Respectfully

Constantin Maragoudakis



10/11/2018

BOROUGH-BASED JAIL SYSTEM

DRAFT SCOPE OF WORK FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
CEQR No. 18DOC001Y

Oct. 12, 2018

COMMENT SHEET

NAME: ZABEL + JACOB HATEM

ADDRESS: 101 82 Ave Kew Gardens N.Y. 11415

EMAIL: _____

COMMENTS:

I am 76 years old lady living with my husband Jacob in Kew Gardens for 18 years or more. I love Kew Gardens and my neighbors. I think to build a jail in a very nice neighbourhood will ruin the community life, will create safety issues for elders and youngsters, specially the PS. 99 Public school kids. Then It will increase traffic conjection that exist anyway between Queens Blvd and Union Turnpike intersections.

Sincerely
Zabel Hatem
Jacob Hatem

Written comments on the Draft Scope of Work will be accepted by DOC through **October 15, 2018** and may be submitted at the scoping meetings, by email, or by regular mail to the contact below.

NYC Department of Correction
Attn: Howard Fiedler
75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370
boroughplan@doc.nyc.gov

FOR MORE INFORMATION, VISIT: <https://rikers.cityofnewyork.us/nyc-borough-based-jails/>

BOROUGH-BASED JAIL SYSTEM

DRAFT SCOPE OF WORK FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
CEQR No. 18DOC001Y

COMMENT SHEET

NAME: Allen Maurer

ADDRESS: 8746 Kew Gardens Rd. Kew Gardens NY 11415

EMAIL: allen.j.maurer@gmail.com

COMMENTS:

① PS 99 right off Queens Blvd.

② Court house on Queens Blvd

③ Briarwood Shelter across with bridge connecting

④ new homeless shelter near Queens Blvd

By putting up new jail will ^{overcrowd} increase area with danger
for confrontation (confrontation)

Let other neighborhoods share in project's benefits.

Too much exposure for young kids

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NYC Department of Correction

Attn: Howard Fiedler

75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160

East Elmhurst, NY 11370

boroughplan@doc.nyc.gov

FOR MORE INFORMATION, VISIT: <https://rikers.cityofnewyork.us/nyc-borough-based-jails/>

Carol Marker
184 Bergen Street
Brooklyn, NY 11217

October 5, 2018

Howard Fiedler
NYC Department of Correction
75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370

Dear Mr. Fiedler:

I am writing to provide my comments on the proposal for the new Brooklyn jail facility. I attended the scoping session held in Brooklyn recently.

First, the mass of the proposed building is unacceptable. It is too tall and too bulky. There should be a second facility in another location in Brooklyn so this one can be appropriate in size for both the prisoners and the community residents. The convenience in visits for families and for bringing the prisoners to court would not be seriously compromised if another jail was located in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, the passenger ship terminal, Red Hook, or another location not far away.

Second, the plan to have retail on the Atlantic Avenue side of the building is inappropriate unless there is a plan to have a loading dock on Smith Street for the shops. There is absolutely no standing at the curb, as it is a moving lane of traffic on a very busy street. If trucks had to load and unload on Atlantic Avenue, there would be a traffic jam all day.

Third, it seems the number of spaces for parking would not be enough for both uniformed and civilian employees; with no thought given to visitors. All of the parking lots in the area have been built on, the municipal lot was torn down, the LICH lot was torn down, and parking is problematic in this area. More parking spots should be included in the plan.

I hope the City responds to the community and revises the plan. I agree Rikers should be closed, but a massive building is not a necessary outcome.

Sincerely,



Carol Marker

cc: Hon. Steve Levin
Hon. Velmanette Montgomery
Hon. Joanne Simon
Elizabeth Glazer, Esq.

**DR. & MRS. DEBORAH AND HOWARD JAY
KIRSCHNER**

125-10 Queens Boulevard - Suite #1707

Kew Gardens, New York 11415-1532

Res: 718 263 - 9565

Fax: 718 544 - 0166

Email: lumaplus1@gmail.com

10/10/18

Dear Howard J Fiedler

I strongly object to
the proposed new
Prison building in
Kew Gardens.

This is a waste of
money and will ruin
our community.

Dr. Howard Kirschner.

BOROUGH-BASED JAIL SYSTEM

DRAFT SCOPE OF WORK FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
CEQR No. 18DOC001Y

COMMENT SHEET

NAME: Joe Piffeling

ADDRESS: 107 OYSTER PLACE

EMAIL: _____

COMMENTS: Putting PRISONERS ON AN ISLAND
IS A GOOD SECURITY IDEA. Putting A
PRISON IN A NEIGHBORHOOD IS A BAD IDEA.

Written comments on the Draft Scope of Work will be accepted by DOC through **October 15, 2018** and may be submitted at the scoping meetings, by email, or by regular mail to the contact below.

NYC Department of Correction
Attn: Howard Fiedler
75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370
boroughplan@doc.nyc.gov

FOR MORE INFORMATION, VISIT: <https://rikers.cityofnewyork.us/nyc-borough-based-jails/>.

And of course we all want prison reform!

BOROUGH-BASED JAIL SYSTEM

DRAFT SCOPE OF WORK FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
CEQR No. 18DOC001Y

COMMENT SHEET

NAME: PHILLIS LEHMER

ADDRESS: 295 STATE ST, BROOKLYN

EMAIL: ptnyc@gmail.com

COMMENTS:

Its already in our backyard and now your asking us to take more!

NO, just no. Scale too big! Are you next going to make the courthouse bigger?

What are you doing to Rikers? Where does the money go, I'm guessing real estate developers while our community gets NOTHING! This jail size increase gives us NOTHING! More headaches, more traffic, more people and some useless retail space for a deli & new bail bond house!

Written comments on the Draft Scope of Work will be accepted by DOC through **October 15, 2018** and may be submitted at the scoping meetings, by email, or by regular mail to the contact below.

NYC Department of Correction
Attn: Howard Fiedler
75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370
boroughplan@doc.nyc.gov

1 NO!
1 NO!
1 NO!

FOR MORE INFORMATION, VISIT: <https://rikers.cityofnewyork.us/nyc-borough-based-jails/>

I have lived in Kew Gardens most of my life and over the course of the past few decades have seen the erosion of our neighborhood along Queens Boulevard near Borough Hall since the construction of the detention center and the Kew Gardens criminal court building. Individuals in prisons should not be subjected to inhumane conditions as has been witnessed and documented at Rikers. However, transference of one poorly conceived system into a community without the consent of its residents, poses many obvious and unforeseen, negative consequences. Indeed, at a very minimum, it does not respect the democratic process. This ill-conceived project is a continuation of mass incarceration and its ugly legacy.

In residing here since 1949, I have witnessed the change to a multiethnic community in Kew Gardens and appreciate the opportunity to be a resident in the most diverse county in the nation. One of the strengths that I have recognized having grown up in a working class Greek American family is educated neighbors who had an influence on my parents and myself; a father who worked a night shift as a foreman at National Biscuit Company on the west side of NYC; and, a mother who worked in the 'sweat shops' on 7th Avenue as a seamstress. Middle-class neighbors served as role models for our family and encouraged my parents to consider an education beyond a high school degree. My parents passed away in the 1950s when I was in my teens. Three mentors kept me in my first year of college: our family doctor who lived close to us and escaped Nazi Germany during WW II - I refer to her as my Jewish mother; a Greek Orthodox priest at our local church in Jamaica; and, my husband of 61 years who I met in my first year of college and was in law school at the time. I am proud to say that I am a graduate of CCNY, Hunter College and NYU where I earned a Ph.D. **I share this because public officials need to have urban plans for residents in our communities to minimize the exodus of people from higher income groups and prevent the rise of more isolated lower income families that further disenfranchise them leading to higher crime rates.**

Professionally, I have taught at Hunter College for a period of 41 years. I served on many college wide committees, some of which I chaired, where colleagues came from areas that included social work, women's studies, sociology, anthropology, school education, and community health, to name a few. Many of them were involved in social justice issues concerning the working-class poor. **This is why I feel outraged at how a budget so massive and designed in a clandestine manner by public officials for a penal system embedded in racism and profit profiteering is outrageous and borders on scandalous!**

There are much better uses of tax-payer funds, such as community initiatives that focus on quality of life issues not only in Kew Gardens but also in surrounding neighborhoods where many hardworking and law-abiding families from diverse ethnic and religious backgrounds live and pay taxes. Our working-class families, especially the poor, need to feel empowered and integrated into our larger communities with a hopeful eye toward the future. I urge you to use our hard-earned taxes for initiatives that include:

- 1) parenting programs that focuses on raising children from a concept of love and not one of physical and emotional discipline in its many unhealthy forms (see bell hooks in her publication on All about love and James Gilligan's work on violence, to name a few);
- 2) early prenatal care where the U.S ranks at the bottom of a list among industrialized nations with the highest rates of infant and maternal mortality according to the CDC, particularly as it pertains to African American families – infant mortality rates have served as a marker for how a country is doing with its overall health;
- 3) early intervention in schools for all children that need to be addressed by school staff and other individuals trained in identifying and intervening in high risk behaviors such as bullying and other antisocial behaviors;
- 4) mentoring services for children who are lagging educationally;
- 5) programs such as music, the arts and sports that keep children in schools and off the streets;
- 6) nutrition education for families that need to be aware of better eating habits and food options that will enable them to buy nutritional foods; and,
- 7) language interpreters for families that do not have command of the English language and avenues for helping them integrate into our larger communities.

There are many other services and venues for creating change. **Prevention is the key factor as it is for many issues in our neighborhoods as opposed to “fixing” what is already broken like another poorly designed penal system as you propose.** “Fixing” perpetuates a revolving door policy which may be great for profit making but not quality of life issues, especially among disenfranchised families. “Social reform” not “penal reform” is the impetus for real change. **This project needs to be voted down and elected public officials need to be respectful of their constituents!**

Mary P. Lykantes, Ph.D.

BOROUGH-BASED JAIL SYSTEM

DRAFT SCOPE OF WORK FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
CEQR No. 18DOC001Y

COMMENT SHEET

NAME: NEW, LISA & Nathan Duncan

ADDRESS: 12510 Queens Blvd #2303 917 686-3381

EMAIL: duncan2amnh.org

COMMENTS:

Prisons do not belong in a residential community. Though I ~~will~~ live on the 23rd floor I will have have murders, rapists and pedofiles looking in my window. Where I reside with my wife and 7 year old child. I am not exaggerating I can see clearly individuals in the existing parking lot. I don't care that parking and traffic will be adversely affected. (i do) I just care more that my family will be negatively impacted by a major correctional institution across the street. Have you ever smelled Rikers Island on a hot summer week? I live in a community which is struggling to survive. We do not need more bail bonds, lawyers, and chain stores. Fix the system and Rikers. My son has a final message for you. My name is Nathan. I don't want to see a prison out the window.

Written comments on the Draft Scope of Work will be accepted by DOC through **October 15, 2018** and may be submitted at the scoping meetings, by email, or by regular mail to the contact below.

NYC Department of Correction
Attn: Howard Fiedler
75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370
boroughplan@doc.nyc.gov

FOR MORE INFORMATION, VISIT: <https://rikers.cityofnewyork.us/nyc-borough-based-jails/>

BOROUGH-BASED JAIL SYSTEM

DRAFT SCOPE OF WORK FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
CEQR No. 18DOC001Y

COMMENT SHEET

NAME: Raffaella Marcinkiewicz

ADDRESS: 84-04 127 ST. Kew Gardens, NY 11415

EMAIL: ROSANO13@gmail.com

COMMENTS:

I have lived here all my life and
attended PS99 & Archbishop Molloy -
Two schools that will fall under the
shadow of the proposed Rikers Prison.
If this had happened during my years in
school, I would no longer be a resident
of Kew Gardens. My child is due in March 2019 -
I had hoped that she would also attend these
same schools. This outrageous proposal by
Mayor DeBlasio will end this dream
before it begins.

Raffaella Marcinkiewicz
10/8/18

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BOROUGH-BASED JAIL SYSTEM

DRAFT SCOPE OF WORK FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
CEQR No. 18DOC001Y

COMMENT SHEET

NAME: Lorenzo Rosano

ADDRESS: 84-04 127 ST, Kew Gardens, NY 11415

EMAIL: LROSEW@aol.com

COMMENTS:

I am totally AGAINST this OUTRAGEOUS
PROPOSAL from MAYOR DeBLASIO.

The meeting recently held at Queens Borough
Hall presented ALL in Attendance with
A Political Scheme to DESTROY OUR
Community.

Lorenzo Rosano
10/8/2018

Written comments on the Draft Scope of Work will be accepted by DOC through **October 15, 2018** and may be submitted at the scoping meetings, by email, or by regular mail to the contact below.

NYC Department of Correction
Attn: Howard Fiedler
75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370
boroughplan@doc.nyc.gov

FOR MORE INFORMATION, VISIT: <https://rikers.cityofnewyork.us/nyc-borough-based-jails/>

BOROUGH-BASED JAIL SYSTEM

DRAFT SCOPE OF WORK FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
CEQR No. 18DOC001Y

COMMENT SHEET

NAME:

Rosanne Rosano

ADDRESS:

84-04 127 ST. Kew Gardens, Ny 11415

EMAIL:

Rosanne.Rosano@jlc.com

COMMENTS:

My family has lived in Kew Gardens continuously since 1913. The 5th generation is expected in March 2019. Please don't let this be the last to call Kew Gardens home because a jail down the block from where my granddaughter may go to school (PS99) will be the final push for us to leave.

Mayor De Blasio's plan is ill-conceived and unfair to all tax paying & law-abiding citizens of NYC.

Rosanne Rosano

10/8/2018

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September 29, 2018

Howard Fiedler
NYC Department of Correction
75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370

Dear Mr. Fiedler,

My husband and I attended your scoping meeting on Wednesday, September 26, 2018. Having listened to the city's presentation, **no, I am not in favor of the borough-based jail plan.** I especially disagree with its placement in Kew Gardens at 126-02 82nd Avenue.

Your representatives did not adequately address the impacts and the following concerns remain:

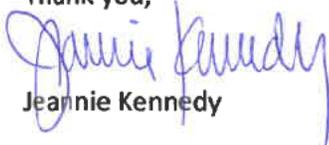
- Increased traffic on Union Turnpike and Queens Boulevard due to the influx of visitors, personnel, etc. with a facility that houses 1,500 detainees
- Increased congestion on city buses and subways due to the influx of visitors, personnel, etc. with a facility that houses 1,500 detainees
- Increased crime
 - When you consider that reducing the population held likely means that the most unlawful remain, what steps will be taken to reduce the violence and avoid it in the community?
 - Kew Gardens is currently dealing with the effects of the city's use of market-rate hotel rooms on Queens Boulevard to house homeless men. How will they mitigate a potential increase of crime surrounding the jail?
- Reduced property values
 - In the presentation you indicated property values would increase by 14%, a number that is dubious without any data on how the study was conducted. Has the study only looked at the social services they intend to include and not the 29-story jail above them?

Most egregious and lacking in the proposed plan is the city's inability to fully address how and why Riker's Island has become so incredibly violent. I agree prison reform is necessary and Riker's must be cleaned up and must operate differently. However, the team presenting on Wednesday night did not provide details on what policies and practices will change to avoid the situation escalating in the borough-based option. As a citizen of Queens for 23 years, there was no evidence provided that the Queens facility would be any different than Riker's.

Lastly, what is the city's intention for the land that once held Riker's Island when it is demolished? The borough-based plan appears to be a thinly-veiled plan to develop Riker's island for airport use or luxury housing with city views – at the expense of communities in Brooklyn, Queens, the Bronx and Manhattan.

I urge you to reconsider this plan and instead, rehabilitate Riker's for continued use. Fix the physical space if need be but you must address operations, policies and procedures first.

Thank you,


Jeannie Kennedy

BOROUGH-BASED JAIL SYSTEM

DRAFT SCOPE OF WORK FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
CEQR No. 18DOC001Y

COMMENT SHEET

NAME: Benjamin D. Samsou

ADDRESS: 82-39 134th Jamaica, NY 11435

EMAIL: _____

COMMENTS:

Mayer Blasio

Since you have become a Mayor of New York City, the crimes have increased. During the period of Mayor Giuliani there were no crimes. Make the tuff law, and reduced the number of jails. Bring Saudi Arabia's law here. Criminals are pampered here, jails are paradise of criminals, if you have no experience of criminals then ^{you} should not be here. Criminal families ~~should~~ should go to Riker Island. Jails should not be in the cities. Take all jails near your backyard and same with Hillary Clinton and Obama. Drug addicts and criminals place in the jail far away from the city. Take all jails to white house.

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FOR MORE INFORMATION, VISIT: <https://rikers.cityofnewyork.us/nyc-borough-based-jails/>

Constantin Maragoudakis

kostasm@verizon.net

"Constantin Maragoudakis
45 Kew Gardens Rd # 4F
Kew Gardens, Ny 11415
Kostasm@verizon.net <mailto:Kostasm@verizon.net>

October 10 2018

To the Officials of the Department of Corrections of the City of New York

I voice my objection to the building of a new jail in Kew Gardens, Queens.
The impact on the community will be devastating.
The scale of the planned building and the number of people it will accommodate is extreme.
There is nothing beneficial in planting a new jailhouse in a residential area.
On the contrary, there are a lot of reasons not to.
Please consider these:

1) Commuting

As the terminal of 3 bus lines and a couple more passing through we are overcrowded.
Lines are very long most of the day.
Subways are very slow either direction. Almost double the normal time. Even when there's no work planned.
That's reality. An hour to and from Manhattan is common. Standing room only.
Professionals commuting find it rough. That turns them away from the area, Away from Queens in general.

2) Quality of services

Kew Gardens needs more commercial space. More and Better quality of shopping.
The only new restaurants opening in Kew Gardens are new editions of failed fast food chains.
All on Queens Boulevard.
There are no Super Markets for 10 long blocks. Then there is one. Then nothing.
On Queens Boulevard where the shops are there is not enough space for shops.
How can you accommodate more customers working at or visiting the Jail?
There are not enough delis and coffee shops.
There is no area for opening shops near the planned jail.

3)Quality of life

As a result of the above there will be more people on the streets. With no place to go to. And people worried about it.
That does not help a community.
We have a brand new Hotel/Apartment building next block that is rented to homeless for allegedly 5,000

a month.

Cars outside do not match the place. Or the neighborhood.

The permanent homeless population is growing though. They are near the subway and government buildings 24/7.

4) Property values and Queens status

Kew Gardens has the potential of being the most sought after part of Queens. And NYC.

Proximity to Corona park, Forest park, highways and trains, makes it very desirable.

It is still not overcrowded and maintains a family oriented atmosphere. Not many places in NYC can claim that.

How can a 1500 bed jail help to maintain that? What is the benefit to the community?

Furthermore, what is the effect on property values on a vastly single housing community?

5) Where is the money coming from?

One big question is what is to become of Riker's island?

In the long run is it to be sold for condos and development?

Who pays for 29 stories 1500000 Sq. feet facilities?

Why are not the new jails build on Rikers?

Why do we need new Jails and not fix Rikers?

The sort time allotted for planning such a major intrusion in a community is bound to have devastating effects.

Please reconsider.

Respectfully

Constantin Maragoudakis

"

Moshe Marcus

mmz.marcus@gmail.com

"Dear Mr. Fiedler,

As a current homeowner in Kew Gardens and a member of the KGCA, I am writing you with the utmost concern regarding the proposed jail to accommodate the relocation of the Rikers complex. It is simply unconscionable that the City would locate a jail complex within walking distance of a neighborhood filled with young families and children. All of a sudden, I will now have to worry about letting my children walk or bike around the neighborhood, especially in the evening time (when they return from school). My wife and I are paying in excess of

10,000 a year in property taxes, on a home we bought less than three years ago. Contrary to the patent falsehoods averred in support of the jail, I did not move into Kew Gardens so that I might find a job at a local jail, nor would I buy a home that is within walking distance to one; my property value will absolutely take a significant hit.

Simply put, the whole project is either absurdly misguided at best, or at worst a cynical ploy to develop the land on the Rikers complex:

- 1) There is a reason Rikers Island was initially chosen as the site for the City's jails; violent offenders do not belong within urban areas, period. That is the main reason federal and state prisons are in rural areas. It is simply unsafe for the local citizens.
- 2) The humanitarian problems in Rikers are real; the City should fix them. The notion that the City is incapable of running a jail complex in one place, but magically will be able to do so in another, is simply laughable on its face. The residents of Kew Gardens should not be made to suffer for the City's incompetence and corruption.
- 3) The Kew Gardens and Forest Hills neighborhoods are already suffering enough from the City's misguided attempts to address the plight of homelessness in NYC. Home break-ins, loiterers, unsanitary piles of garbage and human excrement on some streets and underground walk-ways are a blight on the neighborhood. Enough is enough.

There is no way anybody in their right mind would support a local neighborhood jail in Kew Gardens. This is not upstate NY; this is primarily a middle-class community where most residents have a stable source of employment, and are not counting on a jail complex to provide them jobs as wardens, C.O.'s, and custodial staff. Please ask yourself honestly, would you like this jail complex to be built a ten minute walk from your family home? What would the residents of the Mayor's neighborhood in Park Slope say about a proposed jail site right nearby? Do you think it would become another selling point for a trendy and family-friendly neighborhood, and recruit young families because it will be ""a source of employment""? If the Mayor feels so strongly about this, he should propose the jail relocate to Park Slope, preferably ten minutes from his residence. I'm sure it would sail right through.

It is clear as daylight that the City plans on ramming this through against the wishes of Kew Gardens residents. I add my voice in strenuous and vociferous opposition to these malevolent plans.

Sincerely,
Michael Marcus

115-25 Curzon Road

"

Mari/Marty R

mari.r.marty@gmail.com

"To whom it may concern Sir or Madam,

This plan is greatly flawed, as there is no firm date to close rikers. As the locations cause many issues, in particular the proposed location in Mott Haven.

This location has only one mode of public transportation, the local 6. This train is often overcrowded, the temperature controls have issues year round. The stations near the location, only have one entrance and exit, no wheelchair access, toll booth clerk s only on the Manhattan bound side. There are no buses that go to that area.

The space intended as a turn in lane will cause, traffic to back up for exists 48-50. As well as traffic heading for the Bruckner on ramp.

The area indicated as industrial, has had private homes for over 9 decades. Check the city records.

Two of the factories are elementary schools. There are 3 elementary schools, 1 high school, and 3 daycares within 3 blocks of the proposed location.

We have a law that limits the distance between adult stores and schools. However we want to place jails, near our children. What message are we sending to NYC children.

The psychological impact this will have for generations. This jail has no place in our neighborhood.

"

Veevee Martinez

veevee@blackandpink.org

"Howard Fiedler

I'm a resident of the Bronx. I'm commenting against the building of new jails in the Boroughs. My reason for opposing the building of these jails is a morality argument.

As a member of the minority communities, my concern of the jails built is that it will only enhance the school to prison pipeline. As we all know children are easily influenced by their environment, also the community businesses and standards depend on the neighborhood's good reputation. In building jails in minority communities will only add to the gentrification crisis already dismembering the communities financial infrastructure, which will lead to the rise of crimes and destructions of families.

Having a prison in your community paints a bias picture that this community is only good for the harboring of criminals. Having jails so close to home will bring embarrassment to the children whose family members are in that jail. It will lead to the bullying of those children and to mental, emotional and at times physical agony.

Seeing prisons in their communities will send a message to the children that that is all they're destined for. That anybody from this community only deserves to go to jail. Therefore, the blame for the influence of crime would belong to the officials allowing these jails who only send the message of desertion and loss of hope of the said community, in return the influence of the school to prison pipeline.

Instead of jails, why not utilize those resources to the betterment of the communities instead of destroying the positive future of the communities. I do believe that we can all agree that public schools are not all they should be. The implementation of community resources for the betterment of life, as in tutoring, handicap friendly recreational and public spaces, and so forth.

In conclusion, we should be able to agree that the building of these jails in these communities populated majorly by minorities, only proves the government's bias towards the non-white population and its abandonment of the minority communities by purposely building the school to prison pipeline, maybe not a physical structure, but definitely a very real one nonetheless. If your priorities lie with the community you will understand the negative impact these jails will have in them. I beg you to think of the people affected by these actions and to not proceed with this plan.

"

Juan Martinez

info@email.actionnetwork.org

"

Howard Fiedler,

I do not approve any part of the Draft Scope of Work. After reviewing the plan, it is clear that it would cause significant environmental damage and health hazards on the sites where it is proposed. These new jails will not solve the crux of the issue: that most people held on Rikers are detained because they are too poor to pay bail. Over 75

are eventually released because they are not found guilty of crime. Mr. Fiedler, I am asking you to take a moral stance against further working on the architecture of this building. You have the power to halt its construction and encourage the city to instead invest in solutions to incarceration which include restorative justice. Incarceration does not have to be the only way. Please, reject this plan now.

Juan Martinez
martinezjuan345@gmail.com
1062 E 38th St
Brooklyn , New York 11210-4416

<<http://click.actionnetwork.org/mpss/o/6wA/kLwXAA/t.2m2/j8iTrE6nSU6gG6wplWzt-g/o.gif>>
"

From: Glenn Mathes <gmathesii@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, August 15, 2018 11:18 AM
To: BoroughPlan
Subject: Proposed Kew Gardens Jail Comment

Dear Sir/Madam,

As residents of Kew Gardens, my family and I were deeply disturbed to learn of the proposal to build a prison in Kew Gardens to take in prisoners from the proposed closure of Riker's Island. The proposed facility is within walking distance of our home, so overnight we have suddenly seen a possible downturn in the safety and desirability of our neighborhood. We are especially concerned for the safety of our child. Although Council Member Koslowitz claimed that this facility was ideal because the old jail already exists, the Mayor's recent proposal states that a new building will have to be constructed costing the taxpayers money when a facility already exists on Riker's Island that is not near homes and schools.

We ask you to help ensure that this fixture not become a part of our neighborhood. To us, Kew Gardens represents families, community, an art fair, a film festival, parks, and a new bookstore. It does not represent prisons.

Sincerely,

Glenn Mathes

118-18 Union Turnpike 18B
Kew Gardens, NY 11415

(517) 290-6135

Glenn Mathes

gmathesii@gmail.com

"Dear Sir/Madam,

As residents of Kew Gardens, my family and I were deeply disturbed to learn of the proposal to build a prison in Kew Gardens to take in prisoners from the proposed closure of Riker's Island. The proposed facility is within walking distance of our home, so overnight we have suddenly seen a possible downturn in the safety and desirability of our neighborhood. We are especially concerned for the safety of our child. Although Council Member Koslowitz claimed that this facility was ideal because the old jail already exists, the Mayor's recent proposal states that a new building will have to be constructed costing the taxpayers money when a facility already exists on Riker's Island that is not near homes and schools.

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Sincerely,

Glenn Mathes

118-18 Union Turnpike 18B
Kew Gardens, NY 11415

(517) 290-6135

"

Ryoko Mathes

ryokom165@gmail.com

"Howard Judd Fiedler AIA.
Director of Design Unit, NYC Department of Correction
75-20 Astoria Blvd Ste 160,
East Elmhurst, NY 11370

Dear Mr. Fiedler,

I am writing to you to express my concerns regarding the proposed jail in Kew Gardens.

Kew Gardens is a small community with approximately 20000 household. The proposed facility will hold 1500 inmates. In addition, there will be many others coming to the jail daily, including visitors, jail employees, police, and delivery to name a few. This will overrun the small residential community. The main concerns I have for this proposed jail is the safety and overcrowding of the adjacent communities.

First, our streets are already crowded with Queens Boulevard, Jacky Robinson Parkway, Grand Central Parkway, and Van Wick Expressway. Many aggressive drivers already are going through small residential streets as ""short-cut"". The streets will become even more dangerous for pedestrians and drivers as the traffic increases due to this very large proposed jail. The traffic on Queens Boulevard and Union Turnpike are already very heavy. Again, this jail complex will exasperate the traffic congestion and hazards to the pedestrians in the area.

Second, our public transportation system is already overcrowded in the area. Subways and busses are packed. LIRR had to add an extension to the platform due to overcrowding in both Kew Gardens and Forest Hills. Again, jail complex in this size will only increase the problems with overcrowded public transportation in the area.

Third, there are schools very close to the proposed jail complex. Children should be kept away from a very large scale jail, holding 1500 inmates. We need to make sure streets remain safe for them to walk to school. As seen in the areas near Rikers, people affiliated to gangs and other criminal records tend to hover near jail facilities. That is absolutely not acceptable in a residential neighborhoods where there are families with children and elderly live. The city has not provided any specific plans to for safety. Without any substantial plans to maintain the safety of the neighborhood, the safety of the neighborhood will be compromised.

Four, the city maintains that the facility will bring economic boom to the neighborhood. The proposed facility will be very undesirable for the residential real estate value. This will result in decreased property values for the homeowners in the area. I am not sure how that can be seen as an economic boom. It is opposite of that for many middle class people who worked to buy a real estate in the area.

Overall, the proposed jail facility is not a sustainable in Kew Gardens without major setback to the community. Such setbacks include safety, overcrowding, traffic and public transportation problems, and loss economic gain for local residents. The facilities should be placed in a non-

residential areas where safety is not going to be an issue. The problems in the Rikers Island will not disappear just because they relocated the jails in four boroughs. The same people reside and work in the facilities. The fundamental problems should be taken care of, instead of spreading the problems all over the city.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Ryoko Mathes

11818 Union Turnpike 18B

Kew Gardens, NY 11415

"

Winnie Max

winnmax77@gmail.com

"Mr Howard Fiedler,
The city of New York needs new buildings for decent people to live, please re consider and make
this wise choice today.

Thanks

Winnifred Maxwell

"

Lourdes Mejia-Rios

lmmrios5@gmail.com

"Although I appreciate this administration's concern with conditions in the Rikers Island jails, I do not agree that building four new jails in our neighborhoods is the answer.

There is ample room in the current location to develop the type of "humane" facility being presented. Major corporations all over New York City are re-inventing office space using the footprint they are currently in. The argument that Rikers's reputation makes it impossible to reinvent it in the space where it is today rings patently false. Times Squares remains exactly where it's always been, its look, feel and reputation completely changed. Our bridges, tunnels and neighborhood have been renamed. Let's do the same with Rikers: develop it anew and rename it. But, most importantly, train the personnel who work there so that they develop better ways to accomplish their job and provide them with the support they need.

Kew Gardens with its lovely, tree-lined streets is a community of families young and old. There are at least four schools within blocks of the proposed 29-story, 1,510-bed jail. This is not a transient neighborhood. People have lived here for decades and it's not unusual to hear neighbors inquiring about each other's children and parents. We have independently owned shops like a local bagel store that has been around for over 20 years, a bakery, an ale house and a quaint movie theatre.

It seems that the existence of the court house has given this administration license to overcrowd this area further without any regard to the impact to the community. An additional parking facility will not benefit us. Quite the contrary. As a community we already contend with large amounts of people who need access to the courthouse, the law firms and the bail bond facilities. It was even deemed a good idea to add a second homeless shelter to the area. This massive jail facility will only add to the traffic, congestion, noise and dirt. As things stand today, cars are regularly double parked along Queens Boulevard. This will make the traffic even worse. Persons who don't live here and don't care throw garbage on our streets. Mentally ill homeless people act aggressively as we're trying to walk home from the subway.

Besides the parking facility, at no point has this community been told what the city plans to do to alleviate these issues or the new ones that will be created. What assessments have been done to show that our streets can take the additional car and foot traffic, that our infrastructure can support a facility of this magnitude? None that we've seen. What is planned for the street level of this facility? Will chain stores be brought in that will negatively impact our mom-and-pop shops?

The other thing no one has been told is what is going to happen to the land that Rikers is on today. It seems like our neighborhoods are being sold to the highest bidder so that more condominiums can be built for foreign investors. Those people should never have to see a jail in their community even if they are only here for a week or so a year. However, those of us who live, work and pay taxes here, and who contribute to one of the few middle-class enclaves left in this city where gentrification is the name of the game are left saddled with a jail and all that comes with it.

As a born and bred New Yorker who votes and pays taxes, I ask that this plan be stopped. It's not how I want

10.6 billion of my tax dollars spent. It's not what I want to see done to my neighborhood.

Regards,

Lourdes Mejia-Rios

"

From: Anonymous <metre212@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, September 20, 2018 5:10 AM
To: BoroughPlan
Subject: Re: Prison Rikers Reorg

Hello:

As a native Brooklyn resident, we are very concerned about having Riker's inmates relocated to our neighborhood. Brooklyn is undergoing a metamorphosis which is a paradox, revitalization in low income areas yet gentrification only benefitting real estate developers and affluent residents. We now have nearly the legalization of marijuana, increased crime and no hospital thanks to Gov Cuomo and DeBlasio. The booming population has NYU Langone Cobble ER, a dangerous and unethical ER.

Cobble Hill and neighboring areas have lost the safety of its once intimate community. Thanks to bi-partisan politics, we now have an overpriced, dense neighborhood with ongoing construction and malfeasance of real estate developers pushing out rent stabilized and control tenants for luxury condos. The last straw is having a prison in Brooklyn with hardened criminals.

Rikers is the appropriate location to punish criminals; Brooklyn should not be the sanctuary location to house dangerous criminals with inmates' "families" visiting the Brooklyn prison- now able to smoke pot openly polluting our streets with marijuana. Carroll Park has minority teens from other areas smoking pot in the morning. We don't need inmates family's crowding our streets possibly increasing more crime.

Liberals are spending too much time on legalizing drugs, upholding black lives matter when all lives matter including black lives, reducing police stop and frisk for the right reasons, introducing injection site stations for heroin and focusing on mass incarceration.

In the 80-90s, the Brooklyn detention had escaped prisoners. The city shall be held legally responsible should Riker's inmates escape and harm residents. Brooklyn does not need to be burdened with more construction and higher taxes to support criminals.

Plum Island is the perfect location for Riker criminals. Should the city build a prison, it will lose residents because we will fight the city and move should the prison be built. We are tired of the ridiculous Liberals wanting to remove the Christopher Columbus Statue, yet have no problem welcoming hardened criminals/thieves/rapists/sexual predators into our neighborhood.

We don't welcome a prison of this magnitude 1.4M sq feet; once again-we will group together and fight the city should a prison be built. Keep criminals in Riker's island where they belong. Each day on the subway to work, I fear crime is increasing with pan handlers aggressively demanding money. We don't need more criminals in Brooklyn.

I was a Democrat but have left the party over these issues. Please don't build Riker's in Brooklyn. Ultimately, high tax paying citizens will leave New York and we will stop supporting NYC.

Thank you,

Concerned Resident

John Miller

lownoon.john@gmail.com

"Dear Howard Just Fiedler,

Here is a copy of the statement I presented on October 25 at the scoping meeting for the 80 Centre Street jail:

I am here tonight to speak out against Mayor de Blasio's nightmare plan to build a gargantuan, 40-storey prison at 80 Centre Street. This plan has nothing to do with prison reform and everything to do with a land grab for Riker's Island. DeBlasio deliberately pushed this process through in the dead of August without necessary input from residents of our neighborhood, most of whom strongly oppose it. We demand that the mayor and Margaret Chin withdraw the scope and start listening to our community.

Why do we need to build a new prison in our neighborhood? Proponents of the prison, those who want to silence us, those who have taken away our signs before, have called our refusal to accept this ridiculous proposal a NIMBY syndrome. NIMBY means "not in my back yard." We already have a prison in our front yard. And we have two in our back yard. A new prison would take us up to four altogether. Our back yard would be nothing but prisons and police checkpoints. We the people of Chinatown are not perpetrators of NIMBY-ism; we are the victims of it. We refuse to bear the undue burden of an unfair process.

DeBlasio and Margaret Chin have sold out our community to developers and real estate interests. If Margaret Chin refuses to oppose this prison unequivocally, we need to replace her with someone who will. We demand democracy. No new jails in Chinatown!

Sincerely,

John Miller
180 Park Row #3A
NY, NY 10038

"

Christopher Milson

CMilson@halstead.com

"Dear Mr: Fiedler:

I object most strongly to plans to construct a prison on Union Tpke in Kew Gardens.

There is insufficient infrastructure to support an influx of people to this neighborhood.

Trains ion E and F are already crowded and standing room only at park times

Q46 Q44 and other buses on Queens Blvd are already jammed.

Parking is already a total nightmare in this entire neighborhood, and into Forest Hills. I cannot find parking at many time of the day. Imagine how this neighborhood will become with even more traffic.

I don't want a prison in this largely residential neighborhood. As it is, the city cannot keep the streets clean, the sidewalks in good repair, and generally the area is not well looked after.

Imagine if there are thousands of additional people transiting through the neighborhood. It will be a disaster.

There are plenty of neighborhoods in Queens that could benefit from a prison. Kew Gardens is not one of them.

I object most strongly to this proposal.

Chris Milson

7735 113th St 6A

Forest Hills NY 11375

Chris Milson

Lic.RE Salesperson

646-321-3886

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Halstead Halstead Forest Hills LLC

108-23 Ascan Ave

Forest Hills, NY 11375

T: 718-878-1976

Fax: 646-472-1373

lamba_minal@rediffmail.com

lamba_minal@rediffmail.com

"Respected members,

Hope you are doing well. I'm a concerned resident of the Kew Gardens neighborhood and urge you to please not build a prison in our area. If moving the prisoners in and out of courts is that difficult, consider taking the courts to Rikers. Our neighborhood is already crippled with falling infrastructure and this prison will help no one in our community, no economy will be lifted here. We are law abiding citizens with honest earnings and we deserve to live in safe neighborhoods with peace of mind. I understand that the Mayor cares for homeless and prisoners but that doesn't mean that you all stop caring for the middle class. We are the ones who pay a lot of taxes and get little benefits and we elect officials to protect us not threaten our way of living. There's already a Homeless Shelter Hotel in our area and the homeless families were put in their without our consent.

Again, no meetings were held when you came up with this entire prison architecture and we weren't even considered before you finalized this project plan. What kind of democracy is this? I ask you to put yourselves in our shoes and think how would you feel if this was imposed on you. The money you will put in this prison can be used to transfer courts closer to prisons or reforming Rikers. I know you understand very well that the Judicial System needs to change not the location of the prison.

I ask you all to please consider the horrible consequences of what you are about to do to our community, economy, and our area. I hope you will do the right thing.

Thank you!

Sincerely,
A very concerned resident

"

BOROUGH-BASED JAIL SYSTEM

DRAFT SCOPE OF WORK FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
CEQR No. 18DOC001Y

COMMENT SHEET

NAME: Anna Monoky

ADDRESS: 70 LaSalle St

EMAIL: _____

COMMENTS:

The community most impacted by jails are the people on the inside and their families. How has the community engagement process made sure that these voices are at the table.

Closing Rikers as soon as possible is a top priority for this city. We must protect the human rights of all New Yorkers. We must end white supremacy.

Written comments on the Draft Scope of Work will be accepted by DOC through **October 15, 2018** and may be submitted at the scoping meetings, by email, or by regular mail to the contact below.

NYC Department of Correction
Attn: Howard Fiedler
75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370
boroughplan@doc.nyc.gov

FOR MORE INFORMATION, VISIT: <https://rikers.cityofnewyork.us/nyc-borough-based-jails/>

From: Joseph Mirabella <jfmirabella@yahoo.com>
Sent: Thursday, September 13, 2018 8:57 AM
To: BoroughPlan
Subject: 80 Centre Street Courthouse Jail

Howard Fiedler

These are my objections to the proposed courthouse jail:

[1- 80 Centre Street](#) and all Municipal Buildings sit atop of Collect Pond. Years ago this was the water source for Manhattan. It was 48 acres and at some points 60 feet deep.

In time it was filled in but the springs that fed the pond still exist and are still active.

A New York Times article states that [60 Centre Street](#) has basement pumps as what is called the Pearl River is flowing. In fact when the Federal Courthouse was built a bridge was spanned across the river that flows beneath. Unfortunately Collect Pond and Little Connect Pond and a canal are directly beneath 80 Centre. The soil is called black sand and is a mixture of sand and muck. New construction would have to go very deep into the bedrock as the soil cannot support the building. Unfortunately Pile Driving which was forbidden at the [500 Pearl Street](#) is the only way to anchor the new building. I believe there is legal precedent as Chatham Towers prevailed in the courts. Pile Driving might undoubtedly have detriment effects on surrounding building foundations. I don't believe the City would build an unsafe building but it's the unknown and future effects that concern me. If the flowing Pearl River is disturbed what new route will it take. Chatham Towers has seen ground movement that has changed the level of the newly constructed Courthouse guard shelter.

You might remember that Gold and Spruce Streets had ground water issues soon after the Federal Courthouse was completed. There were also sinking ground issues when James Madison Park was built. Water seeks its own level and flow-where will the river flow next if the new building disrupts its current path.

2- The new building will have a 125 car garage built beneath it. But is this sufficient to park all the employees working in the jail. So where will the overflow park-on our streets with placard in there windshields. The community is already inundated by illegal parking we don't need more.

3- Public transportation is already at full capacity. How will it accommodate the increases in visitors to the jail. We live with the worst bus line in NYC. The 103 Bus is never on time. There is a 45 minute wait in the afternoon and the electronic arrival sign on the Park Row never worked. The closing of Hogan Place and Baxter street will put an over capacity of vehicles on Worth Street. Prisoners will now be coming from upstate prisons to the new jail.

4- I attended the two NYC information meetings and find them fraudulent and deceptive. Although many renderings of the new building were presented none were of the buildings height or the shadow it would cast on Columbus Park. The 40 story jail will block [afternoon sun](#) and during the winter there would be no [afternoon sun](#) at all. There would be detrimental effects on the trees and plantings. No doubt the children would suffer from colder winter temperatures. No wonder the city did not present the elevations.

5- Demolition of the existing [80 Centre Street](#) Complex would release asbestos, lead and other pollutants into the atmosphere blanketing Columbus Park and the many residential building in Chinatown. There would be increased traffic from construction vehicles on Worth Street already suffering from the much delayed water pipe fiasco.

6- An alternate Site. There is poorly used extensive property owned by NYC on Pike Street running from Henry to Madison Streets- a whole city block. This NYC Department of Water one story building just parks cars and trucks. There is little or no traffic. The M-15 and Select Bus stop there. It requires no zoning changes and already has the monstrous Path Mark tower nearby. The Bronx Jail proposal is 2 miles from the courts. A new building here can house new courts.

Joseph Mirabella

Joseph Mirabella

jfmirabella@yahoo.com

"Howard Fiedler

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In time it was filled in but the springs that fed the pond still exist and are still active.

A New York Times article states that 60 Centre Street <x-apple-data-detectors://2> has basement pumps as what is called the Pearl River is flowing. In fact when the Federal Courthouse was built a bridge was spanned across the river that flows beneath. Unfortunately Collect Pond and Little Connect Pond and a canal are directly beneath 80 Centre. The soil is called black sand and is a mixture of sand and muck. New construction would have to go very deep into the bedrock as the soil cannot support the building. Unfortunately Pile Driving which was forbidden at the 500 Pearl Street <x-apple-data-detectors://3> is the only way to anchor the new building. I believe there is legal precedent as Chatham Towers prevailed in the courts. Pile Driving might undoubtedly have detriment effects on surrounding building foundations. I don't believe the City would build an unsafe building but it's the unknown and future effects that concern me. If the flowing Pearl River is disturbed what new route will it take. Chatham Towers has seen ground movement that has changed the level of the newly constructed Courthouse guard shelter.

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Joseph Mirabella

"

Elizabeth

ElizabethVMooney@hotmail.com

"To: Howard Judd Fiedler A1A

Director of Design Unit

NYC Department of Correction

Dear Sir:

We support your plan to replace an unused jail in Kew Gardens - a mile from our house - with a new one,

as part of the Rikers Island closure proposal.

Parking is a real problem in this area, so any parking spaces removed to build the new jail should definitely

be replaced on-site.

Security is also paramount.

Our support accepts as true the City's assertion that the purpose of this decentralized approach is to

house and rehabilitate inmates who live in Queens so that their families can reach them more easily.

We do not want this facility to become the host site for the other boroughs' jail populations.

Likewise, we are taking at face value the City's representation that such a plan will save all NYC taxpayers money in the not-so-long run.

If those issues are addressed satisfactorily to our elected representatives, your plan makes good sense to us.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth V. and Thomas J. Mooney

100-10 Ascan Avenue

Forest Hills, NY 11375-6812

(718) 261-6385

"

Rosina Morales

rosinamorales518@gmail.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler:

I'm a concerned resident of Jackson Heights, NY 11372, and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails.

Jails should not be in such a close proximity to residential areas or near a school. Not only are there schools in walking distance, most kids in Queens commute alone, without an adult. There are also teen volunteers that work at the court house. No parent would feel comfortable having their child walk past a jail every day.

Queens is also a very congested area. The number of visitors on a daily basis will add to congestion on already overcrowded subways and buses, as well as adding unnecessary additional traffic in the area. The city capped the number of ride share vehicles that are allowed, this jail will only increase the number of vehicles on the road and add to the riders on the buses and trains.

Please consider relocating to a more remote location, not near a residential area or near schools.

Thank you for your time.

Regards,
Rosina Morales

Sent from my iPhone

"

Macartney Morris

mac.morris@gmail.com

"I'm a Queens resident and I say: no new jails. Spend the money on public services like housing and education for New Yorkers so they are less likely to have to resort to crime. Stop criminalizing folks of color for behavior that white people get away with. End cash bail.

Close Riker's: Yes! Build four new jails: No!

Sincerely,
Macartney Morris

31-11 Crescent Street Apt D6
Astoria, NY 11106
Mac.morris@gmail.com <mailto:Mac.morris@gmail.com>
--

Macartney Morris
mac.morris@gmail.com <mailto:mac.morris@gmail.com>
(503) 830-8332
"

Howard Fiedler AIA
Director of Design Unit
Department of Correction
75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160
East Elmhurst, New York 11370

October 23, 2018

RE: New York City Borough-Based Jail System Environmental Assessment Statements (EAS)
CEQR No.: 18DOC001Y

Dear Mr. Fiedler,

I am writing to express my opposition to the proposed Borough-Based Jail System plan. I write to you as a lifelong New Yorker, current resident of Brooklyn Community District 2 (where the proposed 275 Atlantic Avenue expansion site is located), and an urban planner. I oppose building any new jails, and I insist on closing Rikers now. The City has failed to demonstrate that it has adequately considered alternatives to the construction of new and expanded jail facilities, as described in "[Smaller, Safer, Fairer: A Roadmap to Closing Rikers Island](#)" and the Environmental Assessment Statement, that meet its stated goal to close the jail on Rikers Island and "safely reduce" the jail population.

First, as an urban planner, I find that the Department of Correction has failed to conduct sufficient environmental review by neglecting to publicly disclose and evaluate alternative scenarios, including non-construction alternatives. The public has not been provided adequate information about the potential impacts of a scenario, for instance, in which Rikers is closed and no new beds are added to the jail system. The public does not know how the city arrived at its 10-year timeframe for the plan nor to what extent it considered and evaluated the potential impacts over a different time period. It is not possible to conduct a meaningful public environmental review process without an adequate assessment of alternatives. The minimum City Environmental Quality Review requirements are not a sufficient standard for effective policy-making and city planning.

Absent thorough public analysis of alternatives, the City failed to demonstrate that its proposed plan will meet its stated purpose to create a smaller jail system, with the goal "to truly end the harms of mass incarceration." (*Smaller, Safer, Fairer*, p. 4) In particular:

- **The plan neglects an effective strategy for reducing the jail population: preventing arrests.** 55% of the City's pretrial jail admissions population is being incarcerated for misdemeanors (or, 35% of the total jail admissions) (*Smaller, Safer, Fairer*, p. 50). The City offers no evidence that policing low-level offenses promotes public safety. In fact, the plan notes the coinciding decreases in "major crime" and the daily jail population (*Smaller, Safer, Fairer*, p.

12). On the other hand, there is extensive evidence¹ that policing and incarceration perpetuate poverty and compound its risks, and has demonstrable negative effects on the human psyche and health of communities. If the City's goal is indeed to "operate the smallest jail system possible without compromising public safety," it must start by ending the policing of Black and Latinx existence.

- **Proposed reforms are slow and modest in scope.** The City's own presentation of the facts justifies ending Broken Windows policing. Instead, the plan emphasizes costly and time-intensive reforms, such as flight-risk training and assessment tools for judges, which expand the reach of the criminal justice system all while under the banner of shrinking it. While other states like California and municipalities like Washington, D.C. eliminated cash bail altogether, the DOC's plan tepidly calls for "making it easier to pay bail." (*Smaller, Safer, Fairer*, p. 20).

- **The plan lacks clear goals for reductions in the *total annual jail admissions*, not just the *daily jail population*.** The plan's goals are tied to reduction of the daily jail population (or, the number of beds). Yet, as the DOC clarifies, 1 bed can represent between 1 and 365 human beings incarcerated throughout the year. By focusing on reductions in the daily jail population, in tandem with the goal to reduce sentences, the City could potentially meet its publicly-stated goals while in fact increasing jail admissions, particularly among people charged with misdemeanors. I do not support any plan to add beds to the jail system, which is plainly counter to goals of reducing the number of people in jail; any plan must include clear goals to which the public can hold the City accountable.

Finally, expansion of jails is a terrible abuse of precious public land and dollars; New York City must divest from the carceral state and invest in communities. What New York City residents need is safe, decent housing that doesn't rent-burden them, and access to public transit, health and social services, and education. A supportive housing complex on 275 Atlantic Avenue, as one potential alternative, could permanently house low-income people at a lower cost than jailing them, and reduce jail recidivism. The City is disposing of city-owned land that is currently being used for community gardens for the development of income-targeted housing; how did it select those properties over these sites now slated for jail expansion? Our public officials are stewards of public health, safety, and welfare, but have failed to demonstrate how the proposed borough-based jail expansion plan advances that mandate.

Sincerely,

Sylvia Morse
Brooklyn, NY 11201

¹ Scholars and non-partisan public policy organizations who have researched and documented the negative social, economic, psychological impacts of mass policing and incarceration include but are far from limited to [Michelle Alexander](#), [Angela Davis](#), [Ruth Wilson Gilmore](#), [Prison Policy Initiative](#), the [John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation](#), [Justin Feldman](#), and [Alex S. Vitale](#).

Ryuji Mukae

rmukae@gmail.com

"Hi Howard,

Dr. Ryuji MUKAE here.

In my capacity of a resident of Kew Gardens, Queens, I will state my opinion below, regarding the Draft Scope of Work.

The planned construction of a new jail in Kew Gardens is totally unacceptable for the following reason:

For starters, we, the residents of Kew Gardens, have been paying city tax as any good citizens are supposed to do. No issue about that. It is not an issue either that a part of that our tax money has been used for the maintenance of Rikers Island. The issue is that Rikers Island has been ranked as one of the ten worst correctional facilities in the United States, according to Mother Jones Magazine (May 2013). In other words, our tax money for Rikers Island has actually been wasted, not utilized effectively and efficiently.

Secondly, we were dismayed that a mid-size hotel was built in our neighborhood ("Comfort Inn Kew Gardens:"12332 82nd Ave., Kew Gardens), worsening the parking/traffic conditions in our neighborhood, which is residential. But what was shocking to us was that we found out from a local news report that the hotel had turned into a shelter for the homeless without our knowledge! This conversion was done with no consultation with the residents of Kew Gardens and the surrounding areas. Since the conversion, we have witnessed loitering and trashing, and sleeping overnight on the stairs of the vacant building adjacent to the hotel. This has demonstrably deteriorated the quality of life in Kew Gardens.

Finally, as if the above was not enough, the city is now imposing upon the residents of Kew Gardens the construction of a huge new jail in our neighborhood! A person of modicum intelligence can tell you that the construction of a jail in the neighborhood would have a negative impact on the area in many ways. It is beyond my comprehension that the city has claimed that adding a jail in the neighborhood would financially and socially benefit the neighborhood in question.

To sum up, we the residents of Kew Gardens have been asked by the city to shoulder a triple burden of social welfare/law-enforcement services. This burden is disproportionate and unfair, thus violating the Fairness Doctrine of democratic governance. Therefore, I am vehemently opposed to the jail construction in Kew Gardens. May I kindly suggest that the city upgrade and improve upon the existing Rikers Island facilities so that they may be more efficient and more humane in rehabilitating inmates and reintegrating them into the community?

Thank you.

Best,

Ryuji MUKAE, Ph. D.
Kew Gardens, NY

"

R S

rmulak@hotmail.com

"

Dear Howard Fiedler,

The proposed Jail in Kew Gardens SHOULD NOT AND CAN NOT BE BUILT in condensed primarily residential communities. The Kew Gardens is one of the oldest and historic communities that will be destroyed with construction of the Mega-jail which would be a mini-city within a city. I am certain that you have received many objections to the mayors plan to build a jail in every borough and I outlined some that might be new or same concerns.

1. The cost to build mega-jail will exceed the proposed

10B estimate as you would need to spend another

10 to

20B on the transportation, utilities, security infrastructures to support mega-jail and all the traffic and visitors that will come with it. The tax payers should not be forced to pay for such ill and poor conceived project. The mayor's office needs to do study to redevelop existing Rikers jails at the fraction of the cost. This option can't be ignored.

2. Investing 5MM for each bed (based on realistic cost of the project + infrastructure expansion which will be around

30B) is not financially beneficial for anyone. You can't expect the tax payers to pay for each bed for the price of the mansion. There are better ways to spend tax payers money.

3. In the event of major incident such as plane/helicopter flying into the jail (we all have seen it happened) or anything else that might have a significant impact on the building infrastructure, the prisoners will have to be evacuated to outside which might result in easy escape during panic as Kew Gardens surrounded by all major highways and known for quick escape routes.

4. Many of the inmates at Rikers affiliated with gangs and influx of visitors could potentially include gang members which will cause significant security concerns for surrounding neighborhoods. The local precinct 102 is already overwhelmed and not equipped or staffed to deal with more crime.

5. The quality of life will be severely damaged.

6. The values of homes will plummet and real estate taxes which city depends on will fall.

7. KW already dealing with Unbearable traffic where all local roads and near by highways are heavily congested during rush hours. Brining more than few thousand people daily to KW will simply devastate the area. More visitors, buses with inmates and tracks that will be servicing Jail will simply bring the traffic to a stand still.

8. The kids that go to school within close proximity to proposed jail will be possibly exposed to violence that prison will bring with it. Would you want to jail built next to your

house and your kids exposed to horrific images that jail will bring with it? I think NOT. The kids will be psychologically damaged.

9. The mega construction jail will trigger lawsuits against the city for lost home values and quality of life. The damages will be in be hundreds of millions of dollars. The buyers already staying away from KW.

10. The current transportation infrastructure on the bring of collapse in Kew Gardens as it has not been upgraded for more 70 years. F and E trains at union turnpike are constantly over crowded and break diwn regularly. Not enough buses to service existing volume of commuters. With new jail there would be the need to expand or build new train lines, more buses, etc. This will be unrealistic task as it would take billions and decades to accomplish. The prison cant be built without investing into transportation and utilities infrastructure first.

11. Building jails in condensed residential areas will not solve the problem which currently exists in correctional system. You will simply transfer many problems from one place and spread it across all boroughs. You will make NY as Rikers island and will drive economy and tourism into the ground. Essentially killing NY. What do you think will happen when 4 jails are not enough? You will decide to build more and more and essentially there will be nothing left out of NY except for jails as people will fled and relocate to other states.

12. The correctional system needs to change and it has to start at Rikers not at our neighborhoods. Rebuild Rickers jails and save billions doing so and without destroying the city.

13. THERE ARE NO ECONOMICAL OR ANY OTHER BENEFITS FOR RESIDENTS OF KEW GARDENS, FOREST HILLS OR BRIARWOOD for building the mega jail. IT WILL ONLY BRING DESTRUCTION AND CHAOS .

PLEASE CONSIDER ALL OPTIONS AND REJECT MAYORS PLAN TO BUILD MEGA JAIL IN KEW GARDENS AND IN OTHER BOROUGHES. YOU CANT RAISE KIDS AND GROW COMMUNITY NEXT TO JAIL. PLEASE DONT ALLOW NEW YORK TO BE TURNED INTO ONE MEGA JAIL.

Regards

Rudy.

"

R S

rmulak@hotmail.com

"Resending email with corrections.

Sent from my Verizon, Samsung Galaxy smartphone

----- Original message -----

From: R S <rmulak@hotmail.com>

Date: 10/27/18 11:44 PM (GMT-05:00)

To: boroughplan@doc.nyc.gov, info@queensbp.org, koslowitz@council.nyc.gov, addabbo@nysenate.gov, comrie@nysenate.gov, rosenhald@nyassembly.gov

Subject: NO JAIL in Kew Gardens

Dear City Officials,

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2. You plan to invest 3MM to 5MM for each bed which is the cost of a mansion. This is insane and illegal. There are better ways to spend tax payers money.

3. In the event of major incident such as plane/helicopter flying into the jail (we all have seen it happened) or anything else that might have a significant impact on the building infrastructure, the prisoners will have to be evacuated to outside which might result in easy escape during panic as Kew Gardens surrounded by all major highways and known for quick escape routes.

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13. THERE ARE NO ECONOMICAL OR ANY OTHER BENEFITS FOR RESIDENTS OF KEW GARDENS, FOREST HILLS OR BRIARWOOD for building the mega jail. IT WILL ONLY BRING DESTRUCTION.

To Queens Counselman and Consulwomen,

WE ALL SAY NO TO JAIL IN KEW GARDENS AND YOU EXPECT YOU TO DO THE SAME SINCE WE ELECTED YOU TO REPRESENT OUR INTERESTS.. I am certain you didn't volunteer the location next to your house to be used as jail. You been given a lot of power so don't abuse it.

Regards

Rudy.

R S

rmulak@hotmail.com

"Dear City Officials,

The proposed Jail in Kew Gardens should be allowed to build in condensed primarily residential communities. The Kew Gardens is one of the oldest and historic communities that will be destroyed with construction of the Mega-jail which is mini-city within a city. I am certain that you have received many objections to the mayors plan to build a jail in every borough and I outlined some that might be new or same concerns.

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6. The values of homes will plummet and taxes will fall.

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Regards

Rudy.

"

Roksana Mun

roksana.mun@gmail.com

"

Dear Howard Fiedler,

I am a resident of Queens. I am angry and dismayed to learn of the proposal to build 4 new jails in NYC, including in my borough. This is an unacceptable use of my tax dollars. These jails are unnecessary, expensive and harmful to so many communities.

NYC is supposed to be a sanctuary city. Jails are not sanctuaries. They are breeding grounds for trauma, abuse, violence and the revolving door for poor Black and Latino people to be criminalized, imprisoned and impoverished. With absolutely no impact on addressing and prevent crimes from actually happening.

No new jails in NYC! Not now. Not next year. Not ever!

Sincerely,
Roksana Mun

"

Natalie Naculich

nmaculich@gmail.com

"Good evening:

In regards to the borough-based jails proposal,

I fully support the immediate closing of the jails on Rikers Island. I also strongly oppose the opening of any new jails in New York City. Jail does not keep people safe or solve the problems we face in New York.

The City of New York needs to:

*

End cash bail and pre-trial detention.

*

Invest in community resources. Invest in public schools and actual affordable housing.

*

End broken windows policing and all practices which the NYPD uses to harass communities of color.

*

Decriminalize poverty, homelessness, mental illness, and substance use.

The current proposal from the city demonstrates that the Mayor and his officials are committed to racist over-policing and to caging people of color. I am staunchly against the city proposal to open new jails. We can close Rikers without opening new jails.

Sincerely,

Natalie Naculich, Washington Heights

"

Rene Naider

relenaider@rocketmail.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler, my name is Rene, I'm a concerned resident of Kew Gardens, NY 11415, and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails.

I strongly oppose the construction of this edifice.

The Mayor by not informing the community as they must, creates a net of lies that will greatly impact the community. He's acting like Donald Trump and his crew, and this action or series of actions will have consequences, we will vote him out during the next election.

On the other hand, it causes dismay again that the people who 'govern' us are lazy, they do not want to think out of the box or do a thorough research; all they want to do is to rush their agenda, just exactly as the Republicans did by imposing Kavanaugh on the Supreme Court.

If this is the way of proceeding, I am glad to let you know that our communities are ready to fight this outrageous imposition, the same way we have fought Donald Trump.

Why Mr. Di Blasio will not consider Park Slope and its neighboring areas as a good prospect for this mega jail? Prospect park is a big park!

Extremely concerning is that this mega jail is going to be so close to a couple of elementary schools and a private middle school? Are they serious??

It's always the same, as long it is not their children's schools or their neighborhood, they do not care.

By the way, this is precisely a good way of dehumanizing people's children, people's communities; as long as ""it's US"", let THEM have it.

Thank you Mr. Di Blasio!

The city has not considered yet any bad 'side-effect' brought on by this project in terms of: public transportation like MTA failing trains and buses, street parking, massive addition of commuters (inmates' relatives and Correction's employees 24/7)?????

Moreover, the mega jail will hold a hospital that will be a center to treat inmates from the 5 BOROUGHS!!!!

This colossal concentration of resources on Briarwood, Kew Gardens and Forest Hills it's out of proportion, and it cannot be sustained or absorbed by our residential communities. It will cause expected and increasing deterioration to a basic structure that is not meant to support a massive monster.

I urge the Mayor and the developers to look at this project beyond any profit, beyond any rushed agenda.

In an overly dark time like this, imposing a project of such nature will be devastating to our communities' health and well-being.

Sincerely
Rene N.

"

dsnewcomb@gmail.com

dsnewcomb@gmail.com

"I am a full time resident of Brooklyn and I am writing to provide my feedback on the NYC Borough-Based Jail System after reviewing the ""New York City Borough-Based Jail System Draft Scope of Work"". I believe that (1) the planned Brooklyn jail is grossly oversized, (2) the city's proposal fails to include a jail for Staten Island, (3) the oversized jail would have a dramatically negative impact on the surrounding area in Brooklyn and (4) the process has lacked transparency.

Sent from my iPhone

"

Jessie Ngok

jessiengok@gmail.com

"Dear Howard Fiedler,

My name is Jessie Ngok and a life-long resident of Queens. I am here opposing the New York City Borough-Based Jail System proposed by the City of New York. The city claims that the borough-based jails will be safer, and fairer jails to replace Rikers Island. Yet currently, 75-80

of people held at Rikers are awaiting trial, some for years, mostly because they cannot afford bail. Our current jail system is effectively punishing innocent people just for being poor. Building more jails will not eliminate the actual issues that Rikers presents: inhumane violence, sexual assault, lack of mental health support, ripping families away from their children and children away from their families. Rather it is diverting resources away from resources the communities: like reforming our current bail system/ending cash bail, creating alternative to incarceration programs (especially for people facing mental health and substance use issues), ending the school-to-prison pipeline by providing viable opportunities for low-income students of color, ending broken windows policing, and more.

With regards to land use, zoning public policy, the site area of study needs to be extended to include the entire neighborhood. The current study area effectively only studies the impact of construction on the courthouses, highway, and cemetery.

Best,
Jessie Ngok

"

From: Tanya Nguyen <tanya@blackandpink.org>
Sent: Sunday, August 19, 2018 4:26 PM
To: BoroughPlan
Subject: Opposition to new jails

Dear Howard Fiedler,

I am a NYC resident in Manhattan (1295 5th Ave). I do NOT support the construction of new jails. The city must close Rikers without spending public money and time on creating new buildings to incarcerate people. We must invest those resources into better education and housing instead. I do not want any jail construction, which will only imprison more people in my community and contribute to the cycle of violence and poverty.

Sincerely,
Tanya Nguyen

--
Tanya Nguyen
she/her/hers
NYC

"Slavery, lynching, and segregation are certainly compelling examples of social institutions that, like the prison, were once considered to be as everlasting as the sun. Yet, in the case of all three examples, we can point to movements that assumed the radical stance of announcing the obsolescence of these institutions." - Angela Davis

From: Tanya Nguyen <tanya@blackandpink.org>
Sent: Wednesday, September 19, 2018 8:04 AM
To: BoroughPlan
Subject: Opposition to jail expansion

Dear Mr. Fiedler,

My name is Tanya, and I am a resident of East Harlem in Manhattan. I am writing as your concerned constituent. I believe the Mayor's plan for for new borough-based jails would only result in more punishment, imprisonment, and criminalization of our community members, which often happens in deeply racist, classist, and ableist ways.

I call on you and an all our Council Members to instead work for a plan to invest in community-building resources such as housing, education, health and mental health care, and social services. I call on you to close Rikers without expanding or constructing jails in New York. Reject the Mayor's proposal.

Sincerely,
Tanya Nguyen

--
Tanya Nguyen
she/her/hers
NYC

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Tanya Nguyen

tanya@blackandpink.org

"Howard Fiedler,

I am a Manhattan resident and I strongly oppose the Mayor's plan to build 4 new jails in New York City. I am for closing Rikers NOW.

This plan is toxic, environmentally unhealthy, and a poor investment that would waste resources. Both incarcerated people and nearby residents would be subject to abuse by the police and corrections officers. This plan will only create more Rikers.

Instead, we need to end jailing by ending pre-trial detention for everyone, which cages mostly poor people and people of color who have not even been convicted of anything yet.

Instead of a jail, Chinatown needs affordable housing and free space for community programs.

Instead of a jail, Mott Haven needs displacement prevention and community healthcare. Instead

of a jail, Brooklyn needs truly affordable housing for the working and middle class Black and Latinx families currently being pushed out of their neighborhoods by gentrification. Instead of a

jail, Queens needs services for immigrants and elders and a guarantee of true sanctuary. If the City is going to re-zone this four sites over massive community objection, why not re-zone them to provide services that our communities actually need?

Listen to your constituents and do not proceed with this plan.

Sincerely,

Tanya

--

Tanya Nguyen

she/her/hers

NYC

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"

Tanya Nguyen

tanya@blackandpink.org

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Sincerely,
Tanya Nguyen

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Tanya Nguyen
she/her/hers
NYC

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"

Tanya Nguyen

tanya@blackandpink.org

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Sincerely,
Tanya Nguyen

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Tanya Nguyen
she/her/hers
NYC

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"

124-16 85 Avenue
Kew Gardens, NY 11415
October 25, 2018

Mr. Howard J. Fiedler, AIA, Director Design Unit
NYC Dept of Correction
75-20 Astoria Blvd. SUITE 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370

Dear Mr. Fiedler,

The proposed jail quite simply does not belong in a residential neighborhood such as Kew Gardens. Indeed, a nearly 2 million square foot, 29 story complex with 1510 inmates - 2 blocks from 2 public elementary schools & close to a private middle - high school - presents many safety concerns.

Thank you for your attention to this urgent matter.

Very truly yours,
Noelle Nightingale
(MS) NOELLE NIGHTINGALE

Marco Nocella

overthebridges@gmail.com

"Hello,

I am a resident of Downtown Brooklyn and I oppose the expansion of the the House of Detention as it has been proposed. I remember when this was proposed before, in 2010 I think, and voted down.

I think it is a big error not to involve the community before this point. I attended the public meeting and it was more of a commercial for the proposal, than a fact-finding endeavor to listen to the community.

Environment review is WAY too limited at 1/4 mile radius, since it could be the 12th tallest building in Brooklyn! The rationale seemed to me to be that violence at Rikers is out of control and it must be closed. So the Mayor should close Rikers. However, it seems to me that the underlying issues are not getting addressed. If the argument for building more prisons is because Riker's must be closed, then let's discuss the treatment of mental health issues and the reform of the Department of Corrections rather than transfer the current dysfunctional system to the other boroughs.

Afterwards, I believe alternative locations should be discussed. Density in Downtown Brooklyn is already maxed out.

Marco Nocella, 96 Schermerhorn, resident of the neighborhood since 2002

"

BOROUGH-BASED JAIL SYSTEM

DRAFT SCOPE OF WORK FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
CEQR No. 18DOC001Y

COMMENT SHEET

NAME: T. URAYOAN NOEL, Ph.D
ADDRESS: 748 E. 137th ST. BRONX, NY 10454
EMAIL: TUNOEL@gmail.com

COMMENTS:

No new jails should be built not in the BRONX and not in the other boroughs WE have too many people in jail for minor offenses and a crisis in detaining those arrested for months and years. I live 2 blocks from the Mott Haven site and it is already a neighborhood besieged by environmental kills, and with jails nearby

Written comments on the Draft Scope of Work will be accepted by DOC through **October 15, 2018** and may be submitted at the scoping meetings, by email, or by regular mail to the contact below.

NYC Department of Correction
Attn: Howard Fiedler
75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370
boroughplan@doc.nyc.gov

FOR MORE INFORMATION, VISIT: <https://rikers.cityofnewyork.us/nyc-borough-based-jails/>

MICHAEL NUZZI

mnuzzi1@prodigy.net

"

COMMENTS:

Kew Gardens jail reconfigurations

- 1) the constant influx of many additional visitors and the likelihood of gang member visitors will contribute to increased crime within surrounding neighborhoods. Our neighborhood has many elderly people which will be easy targets for muggers, robbers and home invasions. We also have a high school three blocks from the proposed jail site also ps99. Why allow these gang members to jeopardize our children. The catch and release program will make it easy for gang members to target these schools.
- 2) 10/17/1972 - Four prisoners escaped from the Kew Gardens jail, police rode through the area with bullhorns warning residents to stay in their homes. 3/5/1987 - Three prisoners escaped from the Kew Gardens jail threatening our neighborhood and our safety.
- 3) I can't see why in these financial times our mayor is willing to spend billions of dollars for an unnecessary expenditure when Rikers island is performing its function in keeping criminals out of our well established neighborhoods. If necessary retrofit Rikers to house more criminals and not destroy our area.
- 4) It will not effect our mayor because of the ten year construction project. He will be gone leaving us with a mess that we won't be able to stop.

Michael Nuzzi
139-16 Coolidge Ave
Briarwood, NY
mnuzzi1@prodigy.net

"

Patti Nuzzi

pattinuzzi@prodigy.net

"COMMENTS: Kew Gardens jail reconfigurations

- 1) the constant influx of many additional visitors and the likelihood of gang member visitors will contribute to increased crime within surrounding neighborhoods.
- 2) The plan only includes 4 boroughs, why isn't the Staten Island in the plan? Although there are those that might argue "It would be too difficult for visitors to travel there from other boroughs", the reverse is also true, it would be just as difficult for visitors from Staten Island to visit all the other boroughs.
- 3) 10/17/1972 - Four prisoners escaped from the Kew Gardens jail, police rode through the area with bullhorns warning residents to stay in their homes
- 4) 3/5/1987 - Three prisoners escaped from the Kew Gardens jail

Patricia Nuzzi
139-16 Coolidge Ave
Briarwood, NY 11435
pattinuzzi@prodigy.net <mailto:pattinuzzi@prodigy.net>

Sent from my iPad

"

From: [Osmanthus Inc.](#)
To: cdp@urbanjustice.org; [BoroughPlan](#); brian@peopledaily.cn; [milkyi](#)
Subject: Re: Re: Osmanthus
Date: Wednesday, October 24, 2018 2:35:53 PM
Attachments: [another reference to the screaming that they do not deny Gmail - re electric bill.pdf](#)
[chung pak never denied they screamed at mrs eng Gmail - need access to store.pdf](#)
[mentions the screaming and his demand for \\$500 check but actually demanded cash Gmail - Osmanthus - 6_01_17 Rent Bills.pdf](#)
[mentions screaming to third party re electric bill Gmail - Osmanthus - November 2017 rent bill.pdf](#)
[chung pak never denis Jacky Wong screamed at Mrs. Eng instead of MR. To aka Su Gmail - Osmanthus 12_01_2017 Rent Bill.pdf](#)

Mr. Su is the witness that Jacky Wong screamed at Mrs. Eng and withheld information for a month - what is he guilty of that he wanted to deny her that information? Was he hoping that the departed subtenant would reject her request that they reimburse her?

We can see how this type of Mean Girl bullying which is not new from a certain level of Chinatown aristocrats would be discouraging for Mr. Phung and make him question how third parties might view this information - ohh maybe he really is a thief and is just covering himself with this press conference. Mr. Phung is pretty strict and scrupulous. Why would he clean out a restaurant in broad daylight as a burglar? Jacky Wong had to have been there to call the cops and Jacky Wong would never work late - he always has to have his lunch on time and refuses to let Mrs. Eng upstairs - before the lawsuit started and if he thinks he is clean - he is wrong. Mrs. Eng is clean and Jack Phung is clean.

There IS a history of him and the board behaving oddly.

Gmail doesn't lie - we can't hack it or graphic design fake emails - we can just open up the account and match each email to these attachments in front of a lawyer or judge and a video camera if Mr. Phung needs them. Good luck.

On Wed, Oct 24, 2018 at 2:04 PM Osmanthus Inc. <osmanthusinc@gmail.com> wrote:

123 William Street, 16th Floor
New York, NY 10038
Phone: 646.459.3017
Email: cdp@urbanjustice.org

Dear Mr. Singha,

We have a store at 123 Walker Street and have been screamed at by Mr. Jacky Wong in the past. They are probably supported by the Board members and are suing us but we want to help Mr. Phung while we still can. Because if the board won't pull back Jacky Wong from increasing Mr. Phung's responsibilities then that is a very bad sign.

Is Mr. Phung retiring or is he trying to keep his job? Does he need a character reference from a store tenant? The pharmacy will also probably be his character witness because they are so disgusted by Jacky Wong having him arrested that they no longer refer to Jacky Wong by his name but call him "that person."

The abusiveness and high handedness by the board will probably not be punished. They would not accept our payment of 10 years worth of electric bills when we told them we had

the money deposited and were waiting for the check to clear and instead decided to sue us when the statute of limitations is only for six years but they would not sue us for the electric bills and claimed we owed rent and would not explain. Now they are asking for ten years by not suing for it because Jacky Wong said he had already charged all the stores for our electric bills over ten years and then would just refund future bills on all the stores who now have different tenants. They just wanted to hurt us with legal fees and take the store because our inventory was damaged in the basement from some unknown sewage backup of their sump pump. Our Bruce Lee statues are contaminated with feces and the clay is unglazed so the poo has adhered. And they refuse to give us the contact information for their insurance carrier. He screamed at my mother to trick her to give him \$500 in cash for an unknown electric bill mispayment - for ten years they mistakenly paid our subtenant's bill - he wanted to trick her so he abused her by demanding \$500 and she was willing to pay him - but not knowing what it was about - we have the email trail where they would not tell her and it was so they could collect more than the six years due by statute of limitations.

Then when she collected all ten years from the subtenant and told them so, they sued for UNPAID rent that was untrue and have been dragging out the case since May and refuse to settle, refuse to do the math and refuse to sue for the electric bill instead of unpaid rent which they tried to insinuate that it was in lieu of the larger electric bill so when we asked then can we have a release which the accommodating and departed subtenant had requested, Jacky Wong on the phone refused his attorney and now claims the City Government will not allow them to issue a "general release.

So you have your work cut out for you - they didn't want ten years of electric bills repaid and now want it by demanding \$60,000 in the last court appearance yesterday but refuse to go over the bills to establish that they sued her for the wrong reason.

Is NYC planning on giving the tombs to Chung Pak to manage? Is it going to be housing?

As the tenant of 123 Walker Street, we were told by Jacky Wong that Mrs. Eng's tax share is too low (2 percent) but he refused to give her a copy of the PILOT bill after it doubled from \$300 to \$600. Mrs. Eng was also told that second generation tenants balked after finding out that their real estate tax share had increased without their knowing about it.

There is no point in making Chung Pak suffer the burden of real estate taxes aka PILOT if they are providing Section 8 housing to very grateful old people whom everyday are astonished to be living in a place as nice as Chung Pak including the widow of one tenant who were the only family to be nice to our family after my ornery grandmother was purged by her neighbors because her husband's "second wife" whom he purchased from a tea parlor told the neighbors don't purge me I am a victim of social class, purge her. And her own mother in law supported the idea.

Also, we never saw any increase in crime.

We suspected that Jacky Wong was going to go after both Phipps Houses and Mr. Phung; Phipps Houses is now removed and they set up their own management company and The Mayor is about to announce something about giving The Tombs to them to manage. Mr. To said he was leaving but he is actually with the new management company and witnessed Mr. Jacky Wong scream at Mrs. Eng and they would not explain right away that they had discovered that they had mistakenly paid the Con Ed bill for the store for ten years during the sublease so we had to jump through hoops with no information to find out what was happening. The scary thing is that he asked for \$500 in cash.

Mr. Phung is 71 but looks and acts 50 so maybe a lot of people feel oh well he should just retire but how they treated him and how they dealt with us are bad signs. Nobody cares.

It is unbelievable that they insulted him by having him arrested. He is very respectable and scrupulous.

Our shihwan statues like the window are now speckled with drops of feces on unglazed clay. We think the statues are now ruined because the feces have sunk into the clay.

Good luck to Mr. Phung and his family. We feel pain that something so mean happened to him and his nice wife.

Best wishes,

Jennifer Eng
Store I
123 Walker Street

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Osmanthus Inc.** <osmanthusinc@gmail.com>

Date: Thu, Sep 13, 2018 at 7:46 PM

Subject: Re: Re: Osmanthus

To: <aficarrotta@gmbssl.com>, <Lspies@gmbssl.com>, Charles Gross <cgross@phippsny.org>, Raymond To <rto@phippsny.org>, Jacky Wong <jwong@chungpakldc.org>, <seng@chungpakldc.org>

So far even though Jackie Wong has not won the lawsuit yet, he has refused to accept the judge ordered rent from Mrs. Eng, refused to remedy the situation with our inventory in the basement being ruined by yet another sewage backup from the sump pump that no one told her about so her Bruce Lee statues are broken and my comic books so we cannot open for business and CURE the issue that your own lawyers claim you have NO PROBLEM allowing us to reopen but ignore the fact that she has been asking for more than ten years why you are charging her as much as six figures and on one bill, 17 milion dollars without explanation and Jackie Wong also told her to NOT WORRY ABOUT IT when she asked him and then after she went to so much trouble with WELLCAR, he claims that for those ten years, Wellcare's electric bills were paid for by ALL the stores in their common charges and that if Wellcare pays Chung Pak, Jackie Wong will just reduce future bills (without refunding departed tenants like Ah Seng whose wife told Mrs. Eng on the street that they take your store and then keep suing you for money).

Those unexplained charges are Chung Pak's fault. Mrs. Eng has her bills showing she paid her rent. She always asked why suddenly she had this huge charge and Charles Gross wrote in EMAIL that he didnt have time to look at it and just gave her a meaningless unsupported printout called his LEDGER entries.

if he fills out a ledger entry for \$17 million dollars does that means he has to pay it?
WHERE Is the documentation that supports that charge?

And does this mean Jacky Wong will contact Ah Seng and his sister and give them refunds for the 10 years they were overcharged for the electric bills?

Lastly, why is Mrs. Eng being told that Mr. Jack. Phuong is arrested thanks to Jackie Wong? He is a human being and he is very devoted to Chung Pak. He cares about everything having to do with the building and is loyal only to the building and has never done anything to favor Mrs. Eng.

Who is going to collect Phipps Houses' management fee? Is it going to be like Wellington Chen's BID where he pays the rent on THREE local Chinatown offices which takes a huge chunk of the funding?

Mrs. Eng will not purchase new inventory to replace what was destroyed in that basement so she cannot open for business but your lawyers walk away for hours making us wait for an answer. She should not have to pay for those legal fees because he is in the building all day with other cases and makes us wait nor should she pay because she has been asking for an accounting for ten years and ignored and when she mails a check advise day of that we are not allowed upstairs with proof of mailing five minutes before the post office closes and you send back that check two months later - she doesn't owe you those fees either.

Charles Gross was told that he could have the store back as early if not earlier than 2014 - they just had to tell her - instead they sue and claim she owes rent when she did not owe rent. She was up to date. So you just wanted to smear her.

Because you refused to just take the store back and look at your own records, you have dragged it out for more months so that she has to pay you but can't open because you destroyed the inventory - check your cameras - she never went down there until May 5th and never went back to move any stock out after she found out what had happened to the Bruce Lee statues. Not only the statues but the comic books, the comic book displays and my green formica shelving was down there and the shelving has disintegrated thanks to the sewage.

That's not a separate claim that is a DEFENSE - we can't open up without inventory thanks to the landlord who is LYING that Mrs Eng owes rent.

We also can't sublease because Jackie Wong said she could not sublease to anyone who didn't pay as much as she did including METROPHARM which offered a few hundred dollars less than the monthly rent to Chung Pak because he said even though you are family, I have to stop you because you can't take less than you have to pay and I will also stop you if your sublease is to an ice cream store.

Mrs. Eng's lease does not have a non compete clause. It also does not limit her to uses that are not in direct competition with other tenants.

On Fri, Jun 22, 2018 at 10:43 AM Osmanthus Inc. <osmanthusinc@gmail.com> wrote:

Mrs. Eng figured out your ledger entries. Chung Pak made a data entry mistake at the very beginning and that is not rent. She has all the photocopies including her immediate questioning of leap in the bill which Rickie and Joe ignored. Also, she would pay rent by the deadline but Chung Pak would not acknowledge until the end of the month or later.

Since she has been asking about this ever since she saw the unexplained charge and also we have been emailing about it for years, we do not agree that we owe legal fees when this was Chung Pak's mistake.

Also, we found someone who had the same statues. Even if Mrs Eng cannot prove the damage caused by Chung Pak to the statues there is no way that Chung Pak will be able to deny the sewage damage to the custom made boxes to the original statues that inspired the subsequent counterfeits. If she moves the boxes, they fall apart. Some of the boxes have been moved upstairs but the bottom ones are in worse condition and she would prefer to leave everything as is so Chung Pak can see the damage for themselves to agree that this is caused by the building's sewage backup. No one could have moved these boxes as they are now INTO the basement because the boxes refuse to remain intact.

https://www.liveauctioneers.com/item/55451170_liu-ou-shengb1947the-grope-of-nine-shiwan-figurines

We are requesting verification from another owner who has the same silk lined box for his original Bruce Lee statue.

----- Forwarded message -----

From: "Osmanthus Inc." <osmanthusinc@gmail.com>

Date: May 7, 2018 2:34 PM

Subject: Re: Osmanthus

To: "Charles Gross" <cgross@phippsny.org>, "Raymond To" <rto@phippsny.org>

Cc:

Mrs. Eng used chopsticks through the muck but could not find Bruce Lee's missing finger from the box that looked like something out of the Walking Dead. I know it doesn't look special but these were a one off creation and they broke the mold afterward by a famous sculptor.



Osmanthus Inc. <osmanthusinc@gmail.com>

re electric bill

Osmanthus Inc. <osmanthusinc@gmail.com>

Thu, May 4, 2017 at 4:08 PM

To: Jacky Wong <jwong@chungpakldc.org>

Cc: Charles Gross <cgross@phippssny.org>, Echo Wong <Ewong@phippssny.org>, Raymond To <RTo@phippssny.org>

Bcc: "Conwell, Diane" <diane.conwell@wellcare.com>

Please email the Con Ed bills.

We have several voicemails with absolutely no message left but the sound of a Chinese man in the background. Wellcare has been there since 2006 and Con ed told them they owed no money. Now Con Ed is saying they won't issue a first bill to Mrs. Eng until the next meter reading on May 11th.

If you have Con Ed bills, please email them and she will pay them. You screamed at her on the phone last time that you were going to call Con Ed to lock the meter which would be very expensive. If this is a vacant store rate, the bill cannot be that high and she will pay it if you show her the bills.

Why did Mr. Gross send a pdf that claims she owes since 2008 without giving her any proof of any wrongdoing just like the unexplained charge on her monthly rent bill? Mrs. Eng checked yesterday and says the Chung Pak bill still is not in her mailbox by the way.

Why is Chung Pak claiming that she owes an electric bill when for more than a month they refused to explain why they were asking her for her old meter number and she was told by Con Ed that the building should know the meter number not the tenant?

[Quoted text hidden]



Osmanthus Inc. <osmanthusinc@gmail.com>

need access to store

Osmanthus Inc. <osmanthusinc@gmail.com>

Tue, Aug 15, 2017 at 6:28 AM

To: Raymond To <RTo@phippsny.org>, David Johnson <dave.johnson@cushwake.com>

Cc: Charles Gross <cgross@phippsny.org>, Echo Wong <Ewong@phippsny.org>, Alberto Pactong Ku <APactong@phippsny.org>, Jacky Wong <jwong@chungpakldc.org>

If you want to sue her, just send the paperwork to the house - she can't fight you anyway. It's better to not give her any emotional violence like Jacky Wong screaming at her and trying to trick her into taking responsibility for the Con Edison bills by demanding \$500 from her.

8/14/2017 (21 hours ago)

Her ambulatory blood pressure monitoring showed she had labile blood pressure and overall needs to have blood pressure better controlled.

[Quoted text hidden]



Osmanthus Inc. <osmanthusinc@gmail.com>

Osmanthus 12/01/2017 Rent Bill

Osmanthus Inc. <osmanthusinc@gmail.com>

Thu, Dec 7, 2017 at 6:14 AM

To: Raymond To <RTo@phippsny.org>, development@cbwchc.org, jling@elderservehealth.org, info@keelaukee.com, milkyi@milkywayimage.com, brian@peopledaily.cn

Cc: Charles Gross <cgross@phippsny.org>, J Wong <jwong@chungpakldc.org>, Anna Fong Lei <ALei@phippsny.org>, Carmen Hendrickson <CHendrickson@phippsny.org>

Wellcare is willing to pay but they are also dragging Mrs. Eng into this. They want a final invoice and not Chung Pak to complete their forms. Do you want to give them a letter with the final figure and the statement that Chung Pak is the lessor to Osmanthus Inc. and that this amount is the FINAL amount regarding the Con Edison bills?

PLEASE. Mr Gross' emails refusing to cooperate regarding the ongoing unexplained charge on her bill and Mr. Jacky Wong screaming at her in front of Mr. To is already too much for her. PLEASE just write the final invoice letter with the necessary assurances so Chung Pak can get paid and not bother Mrs ,Eng.

[Quoted text hidden]

**Does Chung Pak want \$60k as final and no more than \$60k Gmail - electric payments part 1.pdf**

130K



Osmanthus Inc. <osmanthusinc@gmail.com>

Osmanthus - November 2017 rent bill

Osmanthus Inc. <osmanthusinc@gmail.com>

Wed, Nov 15, 2017 at 3:27 PM

To: "Valdes, Alex" <Alex.Valdes@wellcare.com>

Cc: David Johnson <dave.johnson@cushwake.com>, "Conwell, Diane" <Diane.Conwell@wellcare.com>, Liz Osborne <liz.osborne@cushwake.com>

Would you mind sending us what you sent them? Was it by email? IT sounds like they don't even want you to pay and just want an excuse to take the lease from Mrs. Eng because how did they know to wait to tell her about this one month after she had returned the security deposit in full? And Jacky Wong refused to tell her the details, he only demanded that she pay \$500 for a mysterious electric bill which would have renewed the statute of limitations and he screamed at her instead of explaining.

It's not like Ms. Echo Wong at all.

[Quoted text hidden]

**Jacky Wong claims Ms Wong no longer with company Echo Wong _ LinkedIn.pdf**

432K



Osmanthus Inc. <osmanthusinc@gmail.com>

Osmanthus - 6/01/17 Rent Bills

Osmanthus Inc. <osmanthusinc@gmail.com>

Fri, Jun 23, 2017 at 8:24 PM

To: Raymond To <RTo@phippssny.org>

Cc: Charles Gross <cgross@phippssny.org>, Echo Wong <Ewong@phippssny.org>, Jacky Wong <jwong@chungpakldc.org>,

Alberto Pactong Ku <APactong@phippssny.org>

Bcc: David Johnson <dave.johnson@cushwake.com>

If that \$15,000 is more than six years old, then please wipe it from the bill. Also, what are the other expenses on the bill? Can you prove them? We are making a demand for documentation just like Wellcare has asked for. It's not fair that you ignore her for years when she has requested the proof so she can pay it and not have an outstanding balance.

If you put those electric charges on the bill, you will cause her incredible stress as you have already done in the past months especially with Mr. Jackie Wong screaming at her. Too bad he is not as nice as Mr. Su.

Even if she owed you money, you shouldn't scream at her. She had no idea that the electric bill was never paid and even when he screamed at her - he still would not explain the situation. It was just to intimidate and shame her into writing a \$500 check "for electric bill," correct?

[Quoted text hidden]

Osmanthus Inc.

osmanthusinc@gmail.com

"Christopher Marte lost to Margaret Chin by a narrow margin because they rolled the old Chinese ladies into the voting booths from that nursing home - gouverners or something.

So Chung Pak will become a voting bloc for the next Margaret Chin eg Gigi Li.

Welcome to KMT NYC.

On Wed, Oct 24, 2018 at 2:47 PM Osmanthus Inc. <osmanthusinc@gmail.com
<mailto:osmanthusinc@gmail.com> > wrote:

If everyone employed at Chung Pak belongs to one clique

then who will know in the future when those apartments are distributed without bias?

Nobody will be a third party to watch over Chung Pak and to know all the old people are independent and chosen in order from the waiting list.

No one who is not one of the clique can remain at Chung Pak.

Think about it.

We will send more emails showing how they refused to accept the form by the corporate subtenant.

How much is the lease for 121 Walker Street by Edward Cuccia? Departed tenants claimed that new tenants got better deals but they were forced to leave - is that true? Mr. Phung might know those details. It is unheard of for an attorney to pay retail rent for an office space. He is also the broker for the restaurant that they claim Mr. Phung robbed.

On Wed, Oct 24, 2018 at 2:41 PM Osmanthus Inc. <osmanthusinc@gmail.com
<mailto:osmanthusinc@gmail.com> > wrote:

this at least helps Mr. Phung in terms of competing credibility. Mr. Phung is a nobody with a very sweet wife who makes all the old ladies feel good about themselves and patiently listens to their stories about who got purged by their fellow vilagers (#metoo) and how that felt. She never says she has to go - she just listens to them which is therapeutic. Mr. Phung is very good at his job and a lot of condo owners and tenants complain about their buidling supers being corrupt and lazy and Mr. Phung is the opposite.

It's really strange to attack his reputation when he should be allowed to retain that reputation - it's not got a dollar value - why does Jacky Wong want to destroy it?

Very KMT Triad.

On Wed, Oct 24, 2018 at 2:38 PM Osmanthus Inc. <osmanthusinc@gmail.com
<mailto:osmanthusinc@gmail.com> > wrote:

FYI - the subtenant was decent and wanted to pay all ten years if Chung Pak agreed to fill out a basic tax information form and Chung Pak refused - how weird is that?

why wouldn't they fill out a basic IRS form so another corporation would have their papers in order?

On Wed, Oct 24, 2018 at 2:35 PM Osmanthus Inc. <osmanthusinc@gmail.com
<mailto:osmanthusinc@gmail.com> > wrote:

Mr. Su is the witness that Jacky Wong screamed at Mrs. Eng and withheld information for a month - what is he guilty of that he wanted to deny her that information? Was he hoping that the departed subtenant would reject her request that they reimburse her?

We can see how this type of Mean Girl bullying which is not new from a certain level of Chinatown aristocrats would be discouraging for Mr. Phung and make him question how third parties might view this information - ohh maybe he really is a thief and is just covering himself with this press conference. Mr. Phung is pretty strict and scrupulous. Why would he clean out a restaurant in broad daylight as a burglar? Jacky Wong had to have been there to call the cops and Jacky Wong would never work late - he always has to have his lunch on time and refuses to let Mrs. Eng upstairs - before the lawsuit started and if he thinks he is clean - he is wrong. Mrs. Eng is clean and Jack Phung is clean.

There IS a history of him and the board behaving oddly.

Gmail doesn't lie - we can't hack it or graphic design fake emails - we can just open up the account and match each email to these attachments in front of a lawyer or judge and a video camera if Mr. Phung needs them. Good luck.

On Wed, Oct 24, 2018 at 2:04 PM Osmanthus Inc. <osmanthusinc@gmail.com
<mailto:osmanthusinc@gmail.com> > wrote:

123 William Street, 16th Floor
New York, NY 10038
Phone: 646.459.3017

Email: cdp@urbanjustice.org <<mailto:cdp@urbanjustice.org>>

Dear Mr. Singha,

We have a store at 123 Walker Street and have been screamed at by Mr. Jacky Wong in the past. They are probably supported by the Board members and are suing us but we want to help Mr. Phung while we still can. Because if the board won't pull back Jacky Wong from increasing Mr. Phung's responsibilities then that is a very bad sign.

Is Mr. Phung retiring or is he trying to keep his job? Does he need a character reference from a store tenant? The pharmacy will also probably be his character witness because they are so disgusted by Jacky Wong having him arrested that they no longer refer to Jacky Wong by his name but call him ""that person.""

The abusiveness and high handedness by the board will probably not be punished. They would not accept our payment of 10 years worth of electric bills when we told them we had the money deposited and were waiting for the check to clear and instead decided to sue us when the statute of limitations is only for six years but they would not sue us for the electric bills and claimed we owed rent and would not explain. Now they are asking for ten years by not suing for it because Jacky Wong said he had already charged all the stores for our electric bills over ten years and then would just refund future bills on all the stores who now have different tenants. They just wanted to hurt us with legal fees and take the store because our inventory was damaged in the basement from some unknown sewage backup of their sump pump. Our Bruce Lee statues are contaminated with feces and the clay is unglazed so the poo has adhered. And they refuse to give us the contact information for their insurance carrier. He screamed at my mother to trick her to give him

500 in cash for an unknown electric bill mispayment - for ten years they mistakenly paid our subtenant's bill - he wanted to trick her so he abused her by demanding

500 and she was willing to pay him - but not knowing what it was about - we have the email trail where they would not tell her and it was so they could collect more than the six years due by statute of limitations.

Then when she collected all ten years from the subtenant and told them so, they sued for UNPAID rent that was untrue and have been dragging out the case since May and refuse to settle, refuse to do the math and refuse to sue for the electric bill instead of unpaid rent which they tried to insinuate that it was in lieu of the larger electric bill so when we asked then can we have a release which the accommodating and departed subtenant had requested, Jacky Wong on the phone refused his attorney and now claims the City Government will not allow them to issue a ""general release.

So you have your work cut out for you - they didn't want ten years of electric bills repaid and now want it by demanding

60,000 in the last court appearance yesterday but refuse to go over the bills to establish that they sued her for the wrong reason.

Is NYC planning on giving the tombs to Chung Pak to manage? Is it going to be housing? As the tenant of 123 Walker Street, we were told by Jacky Wong that Mrs. Eng's tax share is too low (2 percent) but he refused to give her a copy of the PILOT bill after it doubled from

300 to

600. Mrs. Eng was also told that second generation tenants balked after finding out that their real estate tax share had increased without their knowing about it. There is no point in making Chung Pak suffer the burden of real estate taxes aka PILOT if they are providing Section 8 housing to very grateful old people whom everyday are astonished to be living in a place as nice as Chung Pak including the widow of one tenant who were the only family to be nice to our family after my ornery grandmother was purged by her neighbors because her husband's ""second wife"" whom he purchased from a tea parlor told the neighbors don't purge me I am a victim of social class, purge her. And her own mother in law supported the idea.

Also, we never saw any increase in crime.

We suspected that Jacky Wong was going to go after both Phipps Houses and Mr. Phung; Phipps Houses is now removed and they set up their own management company and The Mayor is about to announce something about giving The Tombs to them to manage. Mr. To said he was leaving but he is actually with the new management company and witnessed Mr. Jacky Wong scream at Mrs. Eng and they would not explain right away that they had discovered that they had mistakenly paid the Con Ed bill for the store for ten years during the sublease so we had to jump through hoops with no information to find out what was happening. The scary thing is that he asked for

500 in cash.

Mr. Phung is 71 but looks and acts 50 so maybe a lot of people feel oh well he should just retire but how they treated him and how they dealt with us are bad signs. Nobody cares.

It is unbelievable that they insulted him by having him arrested. He is very respectable and scrupulous.

Our shihwan statues like the window are now speckled with drops of feces on unglazed clay. We think the statues are now ruined because the feces have sunk into the clay.

Good luck to Mr. Phung and his family. We feel pain that something so mean happened to him and his nice wife.

Best wishes,

Jennifer Eng
Store I
123 Walker Street

----- Forwarded message -----

From: Osmanthus Inc. <osmanthusinc@gmail.com <mailto:osmanthusinc@gmail.com> >

Date: Thu, Sep 13, 2018 at 7:46 PM

Subject: Re: Re: Osmanthus

To: <aficarrotta@gmbssl.com <mailto:aficarrotta@gmbssl.com> >, <Lspies@gmbssl.com <mailto:Lspies@gmbssl.com> >, Charles Gross <cgross@phippssny.org <mailto:cgross@phippssny.org> >, Raymond To <rto@phippssny.org <mailto:rto@phippssny.org> >, Jacky Wong <jwong@chungpakldc.org <mailto:jwong@chungpakldc.org> >, <seng@chungpakldc.org <mailto:seng@chungpakldc.org> >

So far even though Jackie Wong has not won the lawsuit yet, he has refused to accept the judge ordered rent from Mrs. Eng, refused to remedy the situation with our inventory in the basement being ruined by yet another sewage backup from the sump pump that no one told her about so her Bruce Lee statues are broken and my comic books so we cannot open for business and CURE the issue that your own lawyers claim you have NO PROBLEM allowing us to reopen but ignore the fact that she has been asking for more than ten years why you are charging her as much as six figures and on one bill, 17 million dollars without explanation and Jackie Wong also told her to NOT WORRY ABOUT IT when she asked him and then after she went to so much trouble with WELLCAR, he claims that for those ten years, Wellcare's electric bills were paid for by ALL the stores in their common charges and that if Wellcare pays Chung Pak, Jackie Wong will just reduce future bills (without refunding departed tenants like Ah Seng whose wife told Mrs. Eng on the street that they take your store and then keep suing you for money).

Those unexplained charges are Chung Pak's fault. Mrs. Eng has her bills showing she paid her rent. She always asked why suddenly she had this huge charge and Charles Gross wrote in EMAIL that he didnt have time to look at it and just gave her a meaningless unsupported printout called his LEDGER entries.

if he fills out a ledger entry for

17 million dollars does that means he has to pay it? WHERE Is the documentation that supports that charge?

And does this mean Jacky Wong will contact Ah Seng and his sister and give them refunds for the 10 years they were overcharged for the electric bills?

Lastly, why is Mrs. Eng being told that Mr. Jack. Phuong is arrested thanks to Jackie Wong? He is a human being and he is very devoted to Chung Pak. He cares about everything having to do with the building and is loyal only to the building and has never done anything to favor Mrs. Eng.

Who is going to collect Phipps Houses' management fee? Is it going to be like Wellington Chen's BID where he pays the rent on THREE local Chinatown offices which takes a huge chunk of the funding?

Mrs. Eng will not purchase new inventory to replace what was destroyed in that basement so she cannot open for business but your lawyers walk away for hours making us wait for an answer. She should not have to pay for those legal fees because he is in the building all day with other cases and makes us wait nor should she pay because she has been asking for an accounting for ten years and ignored and when she mails a check advise day of that we are not allowed upstairs with proof of mailing five minutes before the post office closes and you send back that check two months later - she doesn't owe you those fees either.

Charles Gross was told that he could have the store back as early if not earlier than 2014 - they just had to tell her - instead they sue and claim she owes rent when she did not owe rent. She was up to date. So you just wanted to smear her.

Because you refused to just take the store back and look at your own records, you have dragged it out for more months so that she has to pay you but can't open because you destroyed the inventory - check your cameras - she never went down there until May 5th and never went back to move any stock out after she found out what had happened to the Bruce Lee statues. Not only the statues but the comic books, the comic book displays and my green formica shelving was down there and the shelving has disintegrated thanks to the sewage.

That's not a separate claim that is a DEFENSE - we can't open up without inventory thanks to the landlord who is LYING that Mrs Eng owes rent.

We also can't sublease because Jackie Wong said she could not sublease to anyone who didn't pay as much as she did including METROPHARM which offered a few hundred dollars less than the monthly rent to Chung Pak because he said even though you are family, I have to stop you because you can't take less than you have to pay and I will also stop you if your sublease is to an ice cream store.

Mrs. Eng's lease does not have a non compete clause. It also does not limit her to uses that are not in direct competition with other tenants.

On Fri, Jun 22, 2018 at 10:43 AM Osmanthus Inc. <osmanthusinc@gmail.com>
<mailto:osmanthusinc@gmail.com> > wrote:

Mrs. Eng figured out your ledger entries. Chung Pak made a data entry mistake at the very beginning and that is not rent. She has all the photocopies including her immediate questioning of leap in the bill which Rickie and Joe ignored. Also, she would pay rent by the deadline but Chung Pak would not acknowledge until the end of the month or later.

Since she has been asking about this ever since she saw the unexplained charge and also we have been emailing about it for years, we do not agree that we owe legal fees when this was Chung Pak's mistake.

Also, we found someone who had the same statues. Even if Mrs Eng cannot prove the damage caused by Chung Pak to the statues there is no way that Chung Pak will be able to deny the sewage damage to the custom made boxes to the original statues that inspired the subsequent counterfeits. If she moves the boxes, they fall apart. Some of the boxes have been moved upstairs but the bottom ones are in worse condition and she would prefer to leave everything as is so Chung Pak can see the damage for themselves to agree that this is caused by the building's sewage backup. No one could have moved these boxes as they are now INTO the basement because the boxes refuse to remain intact.

https://www.liveauctioneers.com/item/55451170_liu-ou-shengb1947the-grope-of-nine-shiwan-figurines

We are requesting verification from another owner who has the same silk lined box for his original Bruce Lee statue.

----- Forwarded message -----

From: ""Osmanthus Inc."" <osmanthusinc@gmail.com <mailto:osmanthusinc@gmail.com> >

Date: May 7, 2018 2:34 PM

Subject: Re: Osmanthus

To: ""Charles Gross"" <cgross@phippsny.org <mailto:cgross@phippsny.org> >, ""Raymond

To"" <rto@phippsny.org <mailto:rto@phippsny.org> >

Cc:

Mrs. Eng used chopsticks through the muck but could not find Bruce Lee's missing finger from the box that looked like something out of the Walking Dead. I know it doesn't look special but these were a one off creation and they broke the mold afterward by a famous sculptor.

?????p???"

david padilla

dpadilla1155@gmail.com

"Repent. Jesus, my Husband and Son of God, comes soon. Obama is antichrist and will use rfid chip as mark of beast with francis who is false prophet. There will be fallen angels and giants as well as much more. Rapture is soon. Don't make anyone your idol. Focus on Jesus. USA(Babylon) and many nations will undergo destruction. Plead the blood of Jesus. Kingdom of God is near. There will be three days of darkness. Please prepare as that will be when Jesus shall visit people. Be holy. I am an unprofitable servant and least of everything by infinity
"

BOROUGH-BASED JAIL SYSTEM
DRAFT SCOPE OF WORK FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
CEQR No. 18DOC001Y

COMMENT SHEET

NAME: Pam

ADDRESS: _____

EMAIL: _____

COMMENTS:

I think Rikers definitely has to close, but new jails shouldn't be built, specially not ones that are big. There does not need to be new jails, what we need is alternative to jail programs, housing, mental health care, jobs. We need to learn from Roosevelt island, we need to learn from Rikers, and not open anymore jails!

Written comments on the Draft Scope of Work will be accepted by DOC through **October 15, 2018** and may be submitted at the scoping meetings, by email, or by regular mail to the contact below.

NYC Department of Correction
Attn: Howard Fiedler
75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370
boroughplan@doc.nyc.gov

FOR MORE INFORMATION, VISIT: <https://rikers.cityofnewyork.us/nyc-borough-based-jails/>

Vernalie Panchame

vpanchame@gmail.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident of (Jamaica, Queens 11435) and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails. My family and community is just a short walk from the proposed site. A quick ride on Q60 bus. Minutes by Uber/taxi. All of which are accessible to any convict escapee.

My worst nightmare would be an escaped convict, having immediate access in a densely populated area to a hostage, child, victim to rape/hurt/kill/object etc..

An escapee would be seconds away from mass transit in which he/she can disappear within seconds of escaping, hence paragraph above.

More congestion in an area where, finally after decades of being dubbed the Boulevard of Death, would return to same if not worse meaning of the Nickname.

Finally, zoning laws were put in place decades ago. Much thought went into development of communities and safety of residents/citizens/tax payers. We deserve....No, we Demand, our safety and quality of life be considered, preserved and put first!

Thank you.

Best,
Vernalie Velilla
"

BOROUGH-BASED JAIL SYSTEM

DRAFT SCOPE OF WORK FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
CEQR No. 18DOC001Y

COMMENT SHEET

NAME: KIRIT J. PAREKH

ADDRESS: 138-35, HOOVER AVE, BRIARWOOD, N.Y. 11435-1131.

EMAIL: KIRIT 1047 @ g.mail. com

COMMENTS:

It is not a good idea that the money you spending between Bronx, Brooklyn Queens & Manhattan rather than some amount of money you invest in Rikers Island jail & develop the location according to your requirements (like - transportation - food store, lawers & Attorney Bldg) etc) & keep the justice system fair.

Prisoners are ~~for~~ criminal & should n't be moved to residential place because it effects not only to the community but also inconvieny with parking - & property's value too! ~~for~~ Think about this! I know, final authority is you but this is just my opinion as I am the citizen of this country! Thanks-

Written comments on the Draft Scope of Work will be accepted by DOC through **October 15, 2018** and may be submitted at the scoping meetings, by email, or by regular mail to the contact below.


NYC Department of Correction
Attn: Howard Fiedler
75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370
boroughplan@doc.nyc.gov

FOR MORE INFORMATION, VISIT: <https://rikers.cityofnewyork.us/nyc-borough-based-jails/>

Heather Park

hyemoon@gmail.com

"Dear Howard Fiedler,

This email is to ask you to consider smaller, less dense facility than what is proposed on Brooklyn Detention Center. As a mom of 7 months old boy and strong love of my neighborhood, newly proposed plan greatly concerns wellbeing of my family and neighborhood. We would really appreciate it if you could re-consider the plan. Thank you.

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STUDY ISSUES

Task 1. Project Description

The scope of the proposed draft EIS considers the construction of new jails in Brooklyn, the Bronx, Manhattan and Queens, and compares its environmental impacts to the No Action condition in which no new jails would be built and their sites would remain in their existing condition. The Scoping Document indicates that the proposed project is guided by the principle of “neighborhood integration,” which includes promoting safety and security, designing dignified environments, leveraging community assets, and providing added value and benefits to the surrounding neighborhoods.”

In the absence of real engagement with the communities in which the new jails would be situated, and a proposed action based on a one-size-fits-all approach, the proposed action is fundamentally flawed and violates the basic tenet of seeking to best integrate with the neighborhoods in which the new jails would be located.

By making no distinction to the current or historical distribution of detainees among the five boroughs, the proposed action will likely create new jails that are excessively large for the boroughs in which they will be placed, which will impose unacceptable impacts on those communities. For this reason, we request that DoC revise its scoping approach to consider other alternatives to the proposed action than simply the No Action condition.

More specifically, the EIS should give specific consideration to an alternative that would locate a second jail within the four boroughs slated by the proposed action for a new jail housing detainees that have already been convicted and the addition of a single new jail on Staten Island. It should further take into consideration the number of detainees that must remain close to the court system vs. those who have already been tried and convicted; the number of detainees with special needs and/or mental illness that should be diverted from the jail system before they are arraigned so that they can be placed in more appropriate therapeutic facilities; and the number of detainees whose principal residence is on Staten Island and should be housed in a new jail facility adjacent to that borough’s courthouse.

Task 2. Land Use, Zoning and Public Policy

The project involves a 1.4 million SF building with an FAR of 20 or more. The 2004 Downtown Brooklyn Special District Plan capped FAR at 12 and the current jail facility has an FAR of 3.5 on a site that would presently allow an FAR of 6.5. Given the tremendous density of the proposed facility, the EIS should evaluate such a dramatic change to the City's existing zoning policy and its lack of transitional zoning alongside the adjacent low-rise residential communities, and the alternatives that could be considered to reduce that density to the established zoning.

The project is also within 1/4 mile of Boerum Hill and Cobble Hill, communities whose scale is protected by historic district designation and, in the case of Cobble Hill, by a 50-foot height restriction. The EIS should evaluate the impact of a building that will rise to more than 430 feet on these low-rise neighborhoods.

The EIS should also evaluate the proposed project in terms of its cumulative impact with the redevelopment of the former Long Island College Hospital site that is one block outside the 1/4-mile study area. We believe that the 1/4-mile radius is inadequate and is intentionally set to treat this project in isolation from other developments.

The proposed action provides for mental health services, health care, job training, education and other social services within the Brooklyn jail. The scope does not currently take into account these added services, the number of employees required to provide those services, and the impact their workforce will have on traffic, parking and air quality within the adjacent communities.

Given our objection to the one-size-fits-all approach of the proposed action, and to the failure to consider other alternatives to the No Action condition, we ask DoC to evaluate the proposed action in terms of whether it meets "fair share" standards of allocating detainees within the system according to factors that fairly spreads the burden on each of the boroughs.

Task 3. Socioeconomic Conditions

In considering the impact of the proposed project on indirect business and residential displacement, DOC should evaluate:

- a) how the proposed density of the Brooklyn jail and its operations, including impacts on traffic congestion, will affect neighborhood residents and the ability of local businesses to remain within the study area.
- b) whether the construction of jails of 1,510 beds is based on a thorough analysis of jail operations, within the United States and elsewhere, and whether jails of this magnitude can be safely and humanely operated.
- c) what resources and training facilities are required to address the need for culture change within the city's jail system with respect to how corrections officers handle detainees. This issue should be addressed in the context that the plan does not provide for the creation of such training facilities or training programs.
- d) The EIS should evaluate how the four new jails, including the Brooklyn Detention Center, will impact the large number of detainees with mental health issues, and whether the inclusion of this population within the new jails represents the most efficacious approach to meeting the

needs of this population. The EIS should specifically discuss the approaches that are being used in other cities to divert this population before they enter the criminal justice system and before they are detained within a jail.

Task 4 Community Facilities

The proposed action will create the densest building in Downtown Brooklyn with a unique security environment. In conjunction with the tremendous increase in residential and commercial development in this area, the EIS should evaluate whether the City has the existing fire protection resources in the downtown area to protect the detainees in the event of a large scale fire.

Task 7 Historic and Cultural Resources

Architectural Resources:

The scope should consider the impact of the demolition of the existing Brooklyn Detention Center and the excavation and construction of the new jail facility on the approximately 184 year old railroad tunnel below Atlantic Avenue, the oldest urban railroad tunnel in North America, and the steps that will be undertaken to protect this fragile engineering artifact..

Task 8. Urban Design and Visual Resources.

The EIS should evaluate the impact of the proposed action's unprecedented increase in FAR adjacent to Boerum Hill, Downtown Brooklyn and the transitional zone between low-rise Cobble Hill/Boerum Hill and Downtown Brooklyn on the urban design features of these communities..

Task 10. Water and Sewer Infrastructure

The proposed addition of 1,510 jail detainees to the Brooklyn site and hundreds of uniformed and civilian workers will add significantly to the burden of the existing water and sewer system. This impact should be considered as part of the much larger increase due to existing and planned developments within a larger radius than 1/4 mile, given the addition of approximately 1,000 units of housing on the former Long Island College Hospital site and 166 units on Pier 6 in Brooklyn Bridge Park.

Task 11. Transportation

Travel Demand and Screening Assessment:

The assessment must enumerate and take into account the number of staff in addition to uniformed officers, including employees providing the medical, mental health, job training, reentry and other social services to the detainees, retail workers, visitors to the jail, such as retail consumers, attorneys, and family members. The assessment must project the number of trips they generate, the modal split, and the impact of each of those types of trips on the capacity of the various transportation modes.

The traffic data study area needs to include intersections on Smith Street south of Atlantic to, at minimum, the intersection at Bergen St, and on Atlantic Avenue east of Smith Street to, at minimum, the intersection at 4th Avenue.

The traffic study needs to take into account the impact of other city projects proposed in the area including, but not limited to, the rebuilding of the BQE and the construction of the BQX streetcar.

The traffic study must include an analysis of the transportation of corrections officers and detainees between all courts, precincts, other borough jails, and medical facilities. In addition, it must clearly discuss the number of trips that will be required with respect

to the detainees housed from Staten Island who will be transported to court facilities on Staten Island.

The traffic study must analyze the impact of the volume of use of the proposed loading dock and sally port on Smith Street.

The traffic study must analyze the current NYPD intake process and how it might change under the proposed plan, particularly with respect to the police stopping on State` Street and walking suspects down the ramp into the courthouse to be arraigned. The traffic study must also assess the proposed plan in terms of traffic and parking by DoC and NYPD official vehicles.

The traffic study must analyze the proposed plan for deliveries to ground floor retail uses and their impact on traffic conditions within an expanded study area.

The traffic study must identify specific mitigation measures that will be undertaken to lessen the traffic impacts of the trips generated by the jail facility, including measures to discourage the use of cars and encourage the use of transit. The study should also address the additional traffic resources that the City will provide to ensure that the necessary enforcement actions will be taken.

The traffic study must analyze the Citibike station located on site and the impact of its removal or relocation.

Parking:

The assessment must discuss the basis on which the number of parking spaces to be provided for the Brooklyn jail site was determined, particularly with respect to the number of civilian employees that be using the jail in addition to uniformed officers.

The assessment must discuss the cost and need for providing free employee parking in a transit rich location.

The assessment should consider how DoC buses and vans will be accommodated on the Brooklyn jail site.

Task 12. Air Quality

The assessment must consider the impact of all the visitors to the Brooklyn jail site, including those undertaken by non-uniformed employees providing services within the facility.

Task 14. Noise

The analysis must address noise caused by multiple outdoor areas on every floor and the mitigation measures that will be taken to reduce or eliminate that noise.

Task 16. Neighborhood Character

The proposed site is zoned FAR 6.5 for community use. The surrounding large buildings are all built between FAR 7 and 12. The much larger majority of buildings in the area are built at FAR 3 or lower. The combined size, density, bulk and height of the proposed Brooklyn jail are unprecedented for all of Brooklyn. The analysis must look at the effects of the increase in FAR, the proposed lack of required setbacks and the overall height discrepancies on the character of the adjacent neighborhoods.

Task 17. Construction Impacts.

The study must analyze the proposed plan with respect to how the use of the Brooklyn Courts by detainees, including pre- and post-arraignment, and vehicle needs will be handled during the demolition of the existing Brooklyn jail and the construction of the new jail.

The current Brooklyn Detention Center provides habitat to nesting peregrine falcons. The demolition of the current jail will displace that habitat. We ask that DoC give consideration to mitigation of this displacement, including designing the facade of the new jail to provide opportunities for new nesting sites. More generally, we ask that the assessment be conducted to consider a Natural Resources task in accordance with the CEQR Technical Manual that addresses the peregrine nesting sites but also other additional natural resources that will be affected by the project during construction and when the new jail is being operated.

Task 18. Alternatives

The scoping document considers only the proposed action and the No Action alternative. Reflecting our concerns with the flawed approach of the planning process, and specifically, it lacks of community engagement, and the failure of the proposed

action to successfully integrate into the affected communities by ignoring the most optimal distribution of detainees within the five boroughs, we ask that the scope be expanded to consider multiple jail sites within each of the boroughs slated by the proposed action for a new jail and a new jail on Staten Island.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Heather Park

199 State St. Apt 10B

Brooklyn, NY 11201

"

Mike Pascuzzi

kgpascuzzi@verizon.net

"With parking in the area at a premium, the recent rebuilding of the municipal parking lot – and the taxpayer dollars to do so – should not be tossed out to be replaced by a jail – a most inappropriate endeavor for this neighborhood. With the many underdeveloped land parcels in and around the city, a more ideal location could, and should be found for the jail, creating jobs and opportunities in previously underutilized areas of the city.

Sincerely,

Mike Pascuzzi

114-10 84th Ave. Kew Gardens, NY

email: kgpascuzzi@verizon.net

cell # 917-627-5720

Hm. ph. 718-849-9491

"

Anne Pasek

anne.e.pasek@gmail.com

"In regards to the borough-based jails proposal,

I fully support the immediate closing of the jails on Rikers Island. I also strongly oppose the opening of any new jails in New York City. There is no such thing as a humane or safe jail.

The City of New York needs to:

- * End cash bail and pre-trial detention. Community supervision is successful, (you said so yourself in the More Just NYC report).
- * Divest from jails and policing. Invest in community resources. Invest in public schools and actual affordable housing.
- * End broken windows policing and all practices which the NYPD uses to harass communities of color.
- * Decriminalize poverty, homelessness, mental illness, and substance use.

The current proposal from the city demonstrates that the Mayor and his officials are committed to racist over-policing and to caging people of color. I am staunchly against the city proposal to open new jails. We can close Rikers without opening new jails.

Sincerely,

Anne Pasek
Brooklyn
"

CITY HALL MEETING – September 27, 2018
BOROUGH JAILS - by Anna Pastoressa

My son was incarcerated on Rikers Island from 2010 to 2016 while waiting for trial.

Without a trial on the horizon for many years, visits from his family and friends were his only hope.

Visits did not come easily at all because we had to travel so far and for so many years to Rikers Island to face hours of mistreatment and abuse by correction officers before being able to visit him for one hour. It is time to close Rikers Island and end the era of abuse by shutting it down for good.

We were aware that there is a borough jail much closer to home and we begged his attorney several times to help us move my son to the “Tombs” in Manhattan, to no avail.

I don't believe that anyone should be locked up while waiting for trial, but while people still are, they must be given the opportunity to be near home, near their community, near their family and friends who can visit without traveling too far and hopefully without enduring abuse.

Currently there are too many thousands of people locked up waiting for trial and, as a member of the #CLOSERikers campaign, I demand that the thousands be reduced significantly, so that we can eventually end the practice of pre-trial detention completely. There is no reason to keep innocent people locked up waiting for trial. Being arrested does not mean a person is guilty, or dangerous. The focus today is to Close Rikers and reduce the jail population in New York City.

I do have a great concern about the Department of Corrections running facilities where people would be housed. It would defeat the purpose of trying to create new and more humane facilities. After six years of enduring very low levels of professionalism and often abuse by correction officers, I am afraid that even a better designed facility under the management of the Department of Corrections would become another small infamous Rikers jail.

I ask that the Department of Corrections be removed completely from running the facilities that the City of New York is proposing. DOC is too corrupted and, like Rikers, is beyond repair. They would turn into hell holes just like Rikers.

My son is no longer on Rikers Island, but I know what a difference it would have made for me, for my family and for him to have had him closer to home.

Let's move forward with real change: “Close Rikers NOW” and remove the Department of Corrections so that any new facility constructed can focus on healing and restoration. Thank you!

BOROUGH-BASED JAIL SYSTEM
DRAFT SCOPE OF WORK FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
CEQR No. 18DOC001Y

COMMENT SHEET

NAME: Patty

ADDRESS: _____

EMAIL: _____

COMMENTS:

The building of a new jail is disgusting, specially one with first level "community" or retail focused space. No jails should be built! Close rikers, put money towards housing + mental health services.

Written comments on the Draft Scope of Work will be accepted by DOC through **October 15, 2018** and may be submitted at the scoping meetings, by email, or by regular mail to the contact below.

NYC Department of Correction
Attn: Howard Fiedler
75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370
boroughplan@doc.nyc.gov

FOR MORE INFORMATION, VISIT: <https://rikers.cityofnewyork.us/nyc-borough-based-jails/>

For years, many formerly incarcerated individuals, their loved ones, activists, social service providers, and others have pointed out that Rikers Island is a violent system that subjugates many who have not even been convicted of a crime yet remain there because of their financial situation; that is a travesty in a legal system that is supposed to presume one's innocence until there is evidence in a trial to prove otherwise. It is a system that has disproportionately harmed communities of color and low-income individuals. After an independent commission assessed the conditions of Rikers and corroborated the former statements, Mayor Bill de Blasio of New York City announced on March 2017 that the City will be closing the jails on Rikers Island within the next 10 years. The Mayor announced in February 2018 that the City will open a smaller system of jails in each borough except Staten Island. In the Bronx, the proposed site for the new jail is in Mott Haven.

Since the City of New York has proposed that a New York Police Department tow pound in Mott Haven as the potential site for a new jail facility, an exploration of whether Mott Haven is the best neighborhood for a jail facility will be conducted.

First, in order to understand where a jail facility would be best suited, the ways that Rikers Island failed must be identified. These reasons can be found in research and reports produced by City of New York officials and other sources on the topic of Rikers Island i.e. A More Just New York; Smaller, Safer, Fairer; A More Just New York: One Year Forward. From these reports, one of the largest failings of Rikers Island is that because of its physical isolation and distance to courthouse. Research must be conducted on what type of neighborhood Mott Haven is and if the citing of a jail on a

piece of property in that specific community is the best use. The following is some of the aspects that I researched.

There is existing data to prove that Mott Haven is a low-income, community of color that already carries the burden of previous city planning choices that have cited more than its fair share of local undesirable land uses (LULU) mainly in the form of waste transfer stations. A case can be made for the City to recognize they should not place another facility that is undesirable if they have recognized that Mott Haven has more than their fair share of undesirable facilities. This can be accomplished by investigating City reports, local journalism, academic journals and articles.

Another potential argument that could dissuade the City from continuing to cite a jail in Mott Haven is if data proves that the site does not accommodate the average Bronx resident in terms of accessibility as well as the site near the Bronx Criminal Courthouse that the Bronx Borough President's office was leaning towards and was one which the City considered. It is a site that fits the City's criteria of to keep incarcerated individuals near courthouses and has the 4, B, D subway line in proximity with the added bonus of the 2 and 5 intersecting with the 4 in the Bronx. On the other hand, the Mott Haven site only has the 6 in proximity and would require all other riders in the Bronx to leave the Bronx, transfer in Manhattan, and then re-enter the Bronx or they would have to transfer via a bus. The MTA Trip Planner can be utilized to compare how long it takes riders from each subway station in the Bronx to get to the Mott Haven site, the site near the Bronx Criminal Courthouse, and Rikers Island.

Additionally, there is a community-based group has proposed a plan of mixed

use development that has engaged various stakeholders in the community and City, which also has the support of the Bronx Borough President. This plan that proposes affordable housing, commercial use, and community facilities should be further evaluated and have a chance to broaden community engagement as a possibility to fulfill the uses that Mott Haven might lack. If the initial reasons why the some City officials and agencies supported this plan can be revisited, then there can be a stronger argument to be made to re-prioritize this plan.

A Brief History of Fair Share Policy and Conditions of the South Bronx

In 1989, “Fair Share” criteria, a set of policies to equitably disperse facilities around New York City, was proposed but the City Council published a report finding that the policies did not accomplish what it sought to bring light to three decades ago. The Council found the that City does not reveal enough data about the current distribution of facilities and how it compares on a neighborhood to neighborhood basis. This makes it difficult for communities to engage in a public debate on facility placement.

The report notes that in New York City and around the country, low-income neighborhoods and communities of color have been subjected to over-concentration of local undesirable land uses (LULUs) and lack desirable facilities. Some factor that have led to today’s reality is deliberate discrimination, residential segregation, perceived lack of power, lower real estate prices, and desirable geographic access.

The Council held an oversight hearing titled, “Fair Share After 20 Years” to assess if the processes that were proposed are accomplishing the goal of distributional equity back in April 2011.

After examining five types of facilities - fire houses, libraries, parks, waste-transfer stations, and residential bed facilities- the Council concluded that the city can achieve distributional equity and set goals to undertake inequity but currently race and neighborhood is still significant in how facilities have been distributed. They produced a report called “Doing Our Fair Share, Getting Our Fair Share: Reforming NYC’s System for Achieving Fairness in City Municipal Facilities” (Doing Our Fair Share report).

South Bronx residents and advocates have been alluding to and fighting for relief from environmental factors that have burdened the community for years and have paved the way for the City to take a closer look ([SSBX](#)). For example, the Sustainable South Bronx group was founded in 2001 with a desire to advocate for parks and green infrastructure to promote environmental justice. Another local group that has done consistent advocacy work is THE POINT CDC which was founded in 1994 and received an EPA Environmental Quality Award for over ten years of dedication to the South Bronx and NYC environmental justice ([THE POINT](#)).

In the Doing Our Fair Share report, it recognized that one of the prime examples of inequitable distribution of City facilities is the historical siting of waste transfer stations (WTS). WTS are the sites where trucks deposit waste for transfer to landfills and recycling facilities. Just over $\frac{3}{4}$ of the total citywide permitted capacity for waste disposal is allocated to stations in just four community districts – Brooklyn 1 (Williamsburg and Greenpoint), Bronx 1 (Mott Haven), Bronx 2 (Hunts Point), and Queens 12 (Jamaica) – that are (or were, at the time of the stations’ sitings) overwhelmingly communities of

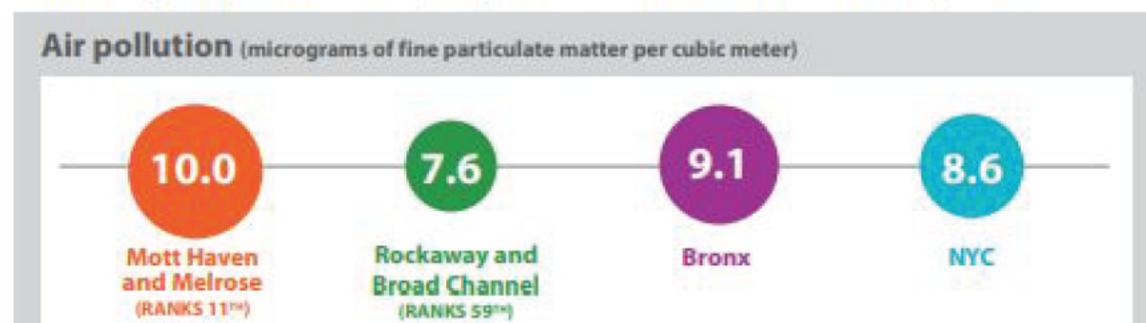
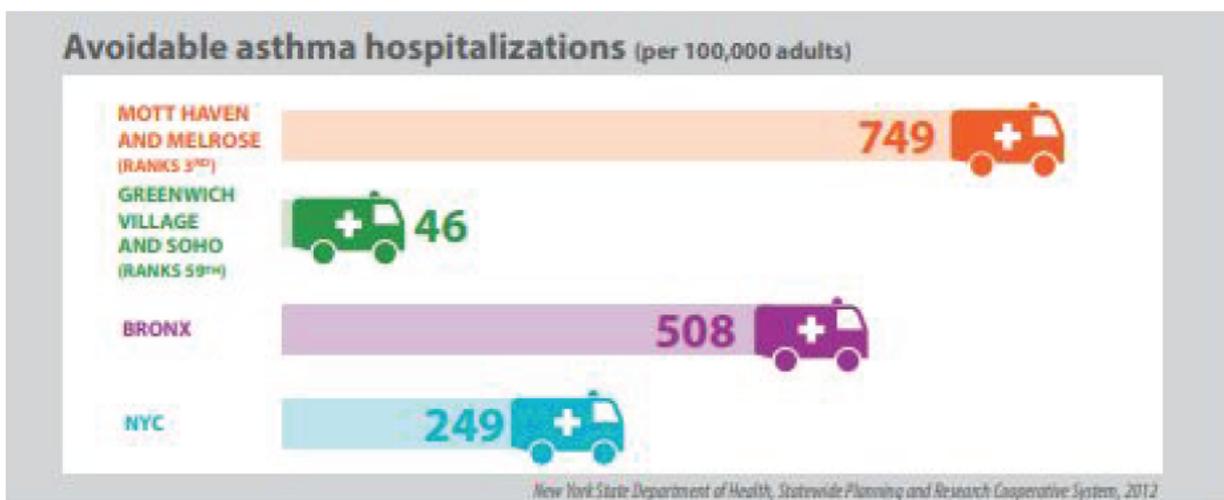
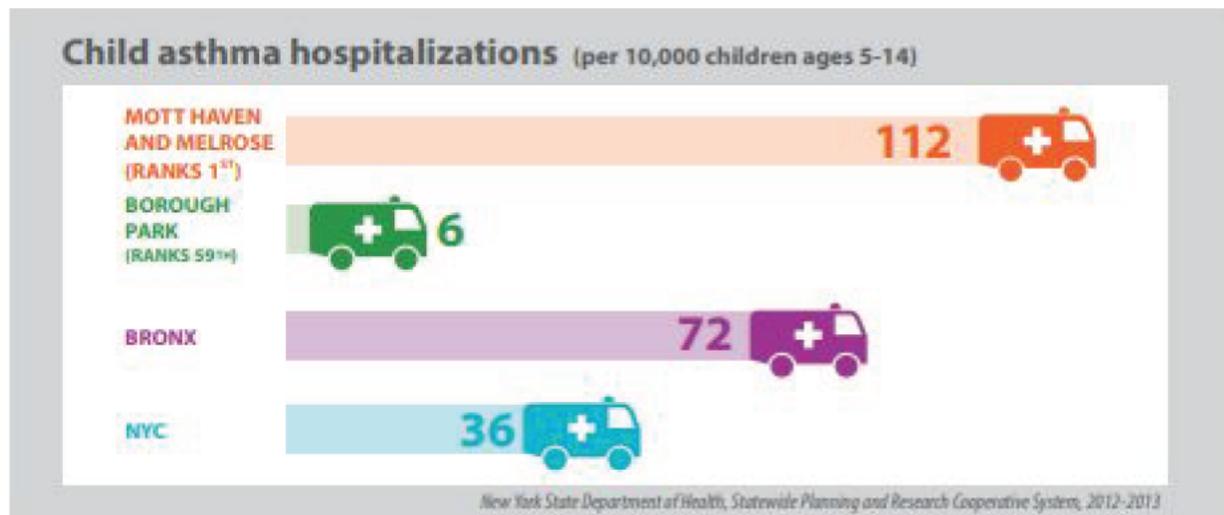
color. Residents who live near such a large concentration of WTS are subjected to dirtier air, more truck traffic on residential streets, and more noise, all of which have a negative impact on community health.

In 2015, the South Bronx, North Brooklyn, and Southeast Queens were absorbing 80% of the city's trash which at a cursory glance correlates with a lower life expectancy than other neighborhoods in New York City from a 2015 City report. The South Bronx had been approximately receiving 33% of New York City's trash at their waste transfer stations although the South Bronx has about 6.5% of New York City's population; the South Bronx houses around one-fourth, or 15 of the approximate 63 waste transfer stations ([ICIS](#)). ([Gotham](#)) In a study released by the Transform Don't Trash in NYC coalition in September 2016, community members found PM2.5 up to 7x higher than ambient levels, tallied up to 304 trucks per hour, of which 45% were hauling commercial waste ([Transform. Don't Trash NYC](#)) In November 2016, Senator Ruben Diaz said, "As the Senator representing the South Bronx where asthma rates are the highest in the nation...." ([NYC](#)) acknowledging that the South Bronx not only has some of the highest rates of asthma in New York City but in the nation. A nurse from Lincoln Hospital's Pediatric Emergency Department, on behalf of the New York State Nurses Association, testified that the respiratory ailments caused by pollutants will "continue throughout a child's lifetime into adulthood ([Gothamist 2016](#)).

The following statistics informs what some of the impacts of having a high concentration of waste transfer stations in Mott Haven means for the residents in the community. In 2015, the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

(DOHMH) published Community Health Profiles of all the neighborhoods in New York City. Community District 1 has some of the highest levels of air pollution and asthma rates among both adults and children. The following is a snapshot of conditions of Mott Haven and Melrose ([DOHMH](#)) :

Mott Haven & Melrose is ranked #1 of 59 neighborhoods in NYC for the highest asthma hospitalization rate in children from 5 to 14 years of age.



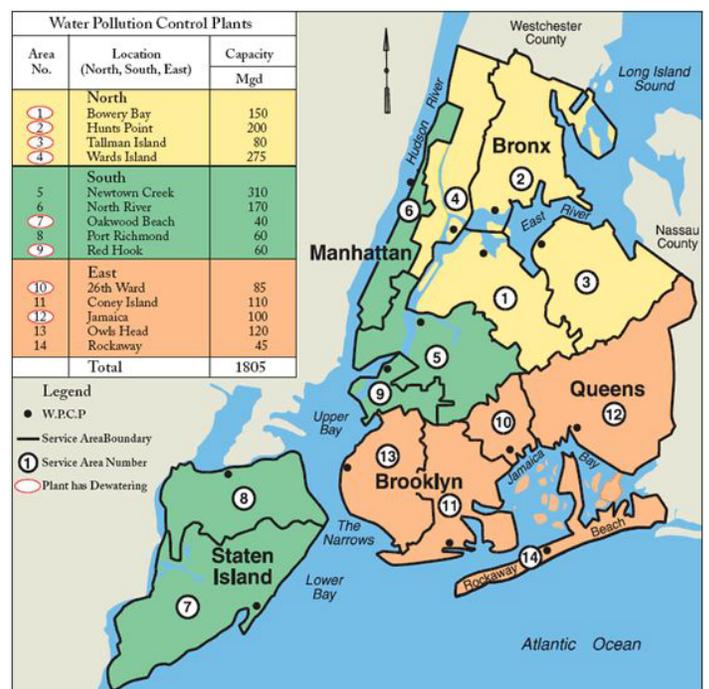
Residential Beds

In addition, the report admitted that inequity does not only derive from decisions implemented before 1989. The top 10 communities that have the highest concentration of residential bed facilities are all communities of color: Queens 14, Manhattan 11, Bronx 3/6, Bronx 11, Bronx 8, Bronx 1/2, Bronx 4, and Brooklyn 16. Once again, Mott Haven is located in community district Bronx 1. Residential beds is an expansive category that covers correction facilities, nursing homes, group foster homes, inpatient health treatment centers, homeless shelters, and transitional housing.

After the Fair Share policies were set in place, from 1999 to 2015, it is the districts that are communities of color that have seen the largest increase in residential “beds to population” ratios while the three districts that experienced a decrease in density were all majority or near-majority white. Specifically for shelter beds, Bronx Community District 1 has one of the highest concentrations of beds, about five times higher than the city average.

Wastewater

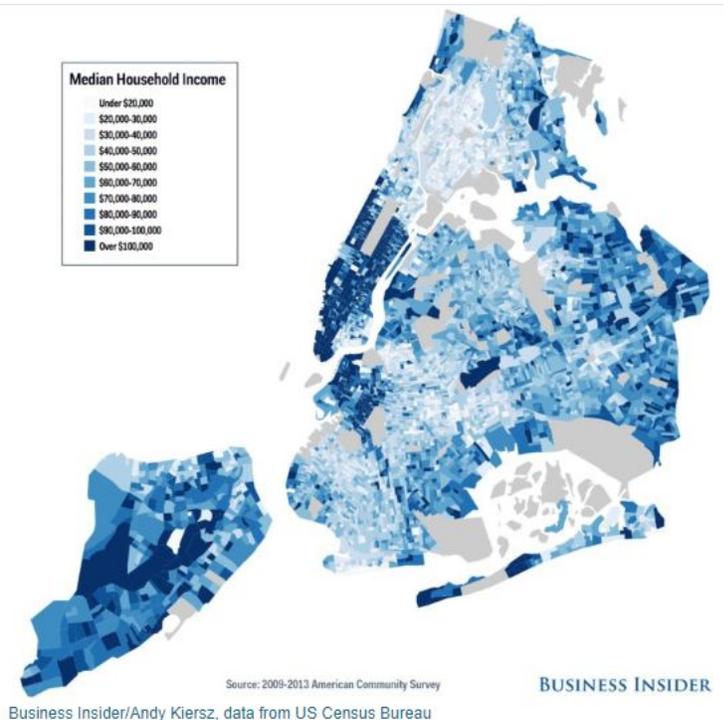
Another thing to take note of is that there are two wastewater treatment plants in the South Bronx: Hunts Point and Wards Island (DEP). The first map (NYCDEP Map) shows where the treatment centers are located and the second map shows the



median household income NYC with the lightest color on the lower end of the income spectrum and the darkest blue representing the higher end of the income spectrum

([BusIns](#))

In 2010, Mothers on the Move and 10 South Bronx residents filed a case against the City and the Department of Environmental Protection. For years the neighborhood had to put up with atrocious odors from the Hunts Point sewage plant that repressed street life. It led to the City ending its contract with New York Organic Fertilizer Company that processed half of the sewage sludge from the City's 14



treatment centers; though they can be allowed to pick up the contract if they upgrade technology to mitigate the odors. The City also agreed to identify and proceed in eliminating the source of any odors coming from the Hunts Point Sewage Treatment Plant ([Dolnick](#)). Although these facilities are in Hunts Point, Mott Haven borders that community to the left and its streets also absorb the truck traffic associated with the facilities.

In conclusion, the report recognizes that the Fair Share policies set up in 1989 created ways to make the process of land use decisions more fair and decentralized but it did not really generate increasingly fair outcomes in the City; the South Bronx even

more specifically has been subject to unfair outcomes. It has a higher concentrations of local undesirable land uses (LULUs) like waste transfer stations, residential beds, and wastewater treatment centers in comparison to other neighborhoods in NYC.

Transportation Analysis

One of the reasons the City seriously considered closing Rikers Island is due to the cost of transporting prisoners back and forth from the courts. Additionally, the travel time of loved ones, employees, lawyers, social service providers, and others was taken into consideration as the cost-benefits of closing Rikers was analyzed. It would be time consuming to determine the average travel time from every subway station stop in all of New York City that all potential loved ones, employees, lawyers, social service providers and others might be utilizing. The following data aims to show the average travel time from every subway station in the Bronx to two other sites other than the Mott Haven site. As stated before, the Bronx Borough President's Office suggested that a potential site for the jail should be near the Bronx Criminal Court, in Grand Concourse, Bronx (herein referred to as Bronx Civic Center site). In order to investigate the public transportation accessibility of the Mott Haven site and further to compare it to the Bronx Civic Center, the travel times of each station in the Bronx to each site was determined with the MTA Trip Planner in **Table A**. The subway station in the nearest proximity to the Mott Haven site is the E 143 St Station on the 4 line while the closest subway station to the Bronx Civic Center site is the 161 St - Yankee Stadium station on the 4, B, and D line. In addition, the travel time from every Bronx station to Rikers Island was also taken into consideration to determine how much travel times would change for people

travelling from the Bronx if and when the jails on Rikers Island is closed. With the MTA Trip Planner, the controls that were set are as follows:

Leaving at 12:00 PM (Weekday)

Starts with Train

Travel By Train, Bus

Minimize Transfers

Walks no more than ½ mile

The average time it takes for someone travelling from the Bronx to the closest subway station to the Bronx Civic Center is 25.53225806 minutes while it took an average of 30.56451613 minutes to get to the closest subway station to the Mott Haven site. When rounding up, the average time for someone travelling from the Bronx to the closest subway station to the Bronx Civic Center is 31 minutes, which is 6 minutes faster than to the Mott Haven site at 26 minutes. The average time for someone travelling from the Bronx to Rikers Island is 91 minutes. If you compare, the City proposed site and the Bronx Borough Office suggested site, 6 minutes does not seem like a significant difference. However, most would not argue that the travel time for anyone travelling from the Bronx is significantly reduced if the jails at Rikers Island were closed.

In a Gothamist article entitled, “These 5 Neighborhoods Supply Over A Third of NYC’s Prisoners”, the zip code of where New York City prisoners are from was provided for the year of 2012. The data listed all the zip codes in New York City but **Table B** focuses on the Bronx zip codes and the 2010 Census Population data and the prisoners

from each zip code from 2012. The purpose is to show the number of people incarcerated from each Bronx zip code, the percentage of those incarcerated by zip code, and where those areas are in relation to the proposed jail sites. From there, **Table C** focuses in on the zip codes with the highest numbers of incarceration and the average time it takes to get to each site. This data is from Google Maps by entering each zip code to each proposed site while using the average of the public transportation options. The result will shed light on how long it would take loved ones to visit their family if they lived with or in proximity of the incarcerated individual. **Map A** provides a visualization using ArcGIS to display the numbers of individuals incarcerated based on their zip code from 2012 data along with subway lines. The data indicates that Bronx zip codes 10453, 10456, 10457 had the highest amounts of people incarcerated and in essence provided about a quarter of the total amount of Bronx prisoners. On average, it would take a person from one of those zip codes 27 minutes to the Bronx Criminal Courthouse area but 44 minutes to the Mott Haven site.

Table A: Travel Times from Bronx Subway Stations to Proposed Jail Sites

		Bronx CCH	Mott Haven	
Subway Station	Line	To 161 St	To E 143 St	Rikers Island
Woodlawn	4	19	42	95
Mosholu Pkwy	4	17	40	93
Bedford Pk Blvd Lehman College	4	15	38	91
Kingsbridge Rd	4	12	35	88
Fordham Rd	4	11	34	87
183 St	4	9	32	85
Burnside Av	4	8	31	92
176 St	4	6	29	90

Mt. Eden Av	4	5	28	82
170 St	4	3	26	80
167 St	4	2	25	79
149 St- Grand Concourse	2, 4, 5	3	20	82
138 St- Grand Concourse	4, 5	6	18	80
Wakefield 241 St	2	43	68	106
Nereid Av	2, 5	47	53	109
233 St	2, 5	46	52	108
225 St	2, 5	44	50	106
219 St	2, 5	43	49	105
Gun Hill Rd	2, 5	41	47	111
Burke Av	2, 5	40	46	110
Allertown Av	2, 5	38	44	108
Pelham Pkwy	2, 5	36	37	106
Bronx Park East	2, 5	34	33	97
E 180 St	2, 5	32	38	95
West Farms Sq E Tremont Ave	2, 5	27	41	98
174 St	2, 5	25	39	96
Freeman St	2, 5	25	24	81
Simpson St	2, 5	24	22	80
Intervale Av	2, 5	19	15	79
Prospect Av	2, 5	19	14	82
Jackosn Av	2, 5	16	30	80
3RD Av-149 St	2, 5	17	18	81
Dyre Av Eastchester	5	43	57	113
Baychester Av	5	40	54	110
Gun Hill Rd	5	37	51	107
Pelham Pkwy	5	34	48	112
Morris Park	5	33	47	111
Pelham Bay Park	6	44	22	98
Buhre Av	6	41	20	95
Westchester Sq East Tremont Av	6	46	17	96
Zerega Av	6	45	15	95
Castle Hill Av	6	44	14	94

Parkchester	6	42	12	92
St Lawrence Av	6	41	11	91
Morrison Av Soundview	6	35	9	82
Elder Av	6	34	8	81
Whitlock Av	6	32	6	79
Hunts Point Av	6	19	4	79
Longwood Av	6	29	3	76
E 149th St	6	34	1	82
Cypress Av	6	28	2	79
Brook Av	6	38	3	78
3RD Av 138 St	6	16	4	80
205 St- Norwood	D	19	52	93
Bedford Pk Blvd	B, D	15	48	89
Kingsbridge Rd	B, D	13	46	87
Fordham Rd	B, D	11	44	85
182-183 Sts	B, D	10	45	79
Tremont Av	B, D	8	37	77
174-175 Sts	B, D	14	39	88
170 St	B, D	4	33	73
167 St	B, D	2	25	79

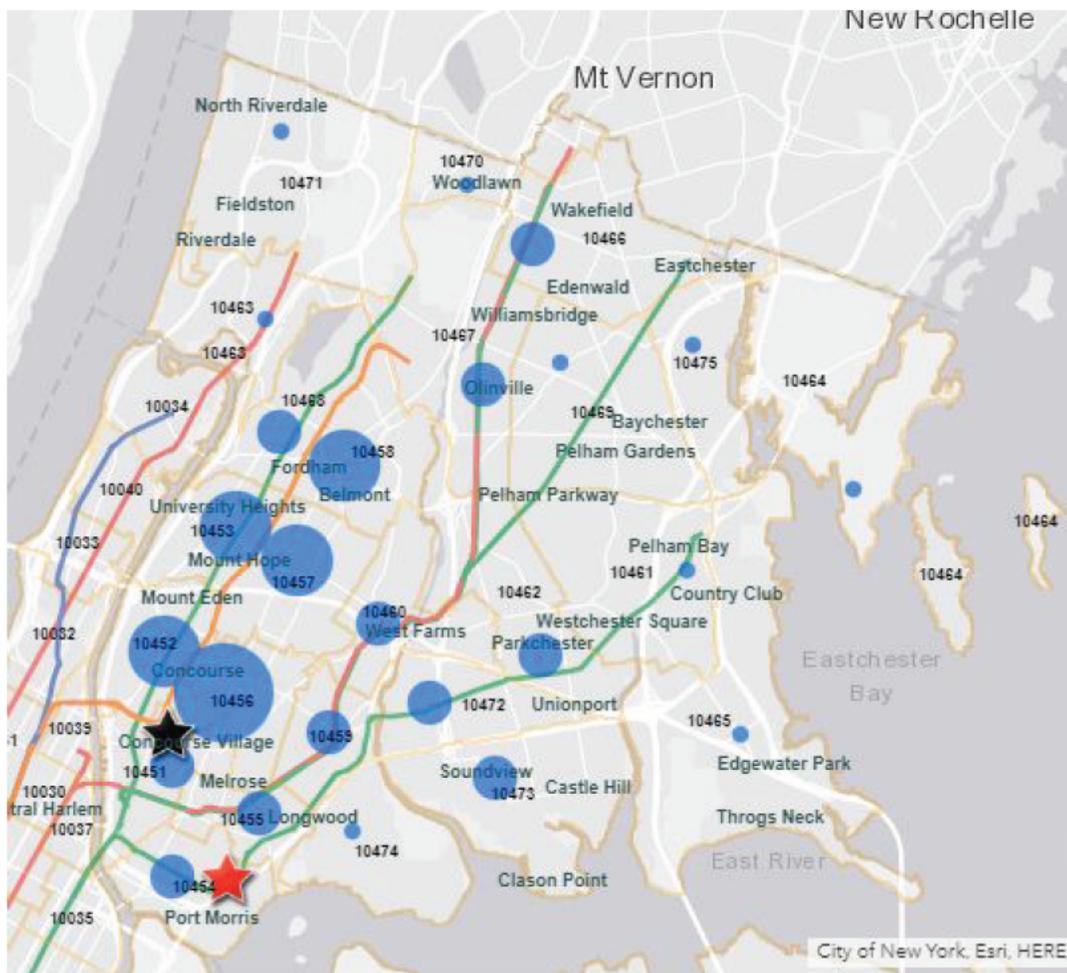
Table A: 2012 Prisoners with Zip Codes in the Bronx

ZIP Code	2010 Population	2012 Prisoners	Percent
10451	45,713	869	1.90%
10452	75,371	1032	1.37%
10453	78,309	1178	1.50%
10454	37,337	776	2.08%
10455	39,665	694	1.75%
10456	86,547	1796	2.08%
10457	70,496	1238	1.76%
10458	79,492	1055	1.33%
10459	47,308	828	1.75%
10460	57,311	890	1.55%
10461	50,502	239	0.47%
10462	75,784	538	0.71%
10463	67,970	285	0.42%
10464	4,534	57	1.26%
10465	42,230	233	0.55%
10466	67,813	599	0.88%
10467	97,060	885	0.91%
10468	76,103	739	0.97%
10469	66,631	447	0.67%
10470	15,293	104	0.68%
10471	22,922	46	0.20%
10472	66,358	703	1.06%
10473	58,519	651	1.11%
10474	12,281	279	2.27%
10475	40,931	201	0.49%

Table C: Travel Time for Bronx Zip Codes with Highest Numbers of Incarceration in 2012

	2012 Prisoners	Percent	Bronx CCH (min)	Mott Haven (min)
Bronx	16,632	100%	25	31
10453	1,178	7%	33.5	55.25
10456	1,796	10.8%	16	38.5
10457	1,238	7.4%	31	40.5
Top 3 Zip Codes	4,212	25.5%	26.83	44.75

Map A: Inmates from the Bronx in 2012



Diego Beekman Mixed Use Development Plan

320 Concord Ave Bronx, NY 10454 is not only the proposed site of a new jail by the City of New York but also the site of a proposed mixed-use development project by Diego Beekman Mutual Housing Association, HDFC (Diego Beekman).

The Jose de Diego Beekman Houses were developed in 1974 by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development by renovating 38 pre-war apartment buildings. The privately owned Section 8 housing project deteriorated over the years because of owner disinvestment as the issues like the closure of manufacturing companies, closing of Lincoln Hospital, increase in violent crime, and the extensive sale and distribution of drugs in the development plagued the community. Then in the early 1990s, tenants began to organize and formed the Tenants United for Better [Living](#) to address the decrepit conditions. The tenants got the attention of HUD who took back the complex from the private entity that failed to upkeep the apartments. HUD conducted rehabilitation in collaboration with many groups and eventually transferred ownership to a non-profit in 2003; the Diego Beekman Mutual Housing Association, HDFC (Diego Beekman) has a tenant-majority Board of Directors that are committed to working with tenants to continually address quality life issues and maintenance of the site. This deal has left a legacy for others to look at as a model and can be summed up by [Matt Pacenze](#) from the Bronx Bureau, "In what is thought to be the largest tenant takeover of a federal housing project in the country, Beekman's residents finalized a deal with the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development to take control of their sprawling development's 38 buildings and 1,200 apartments."

Diego Beekman has worked on a collaborative plan to continue to further address the socio-economic reality, public safety hurdles, and quality of life issues residents and neighbors face. Some of the things their development plan proposes is:

- ❖ Target PS 65 for enhanced family support services
- ❖ Create 711 apartments for low and moderate income households with 20% for seniors.
- ❖ Retail center with 34,000 sq ft anchor supermarket
- ❖ Create a new multi-story manufacturing building housing 100-200 jobs
- ❖ Build a new service collaborative focused on the Diego Beekman neighborhood that prioritizes family crisis management, youth development, job training, public health interventions, and violence intervention programs.

Diego Beekman produced a report called the Diego Beekman Neighborhood Plan and worked in collaboration with the following stakeholders: The residents of Diego Beekman, New York City Council Speaker Melissa Mark-Viverito, Office of Congressman José E. Serrano, Office of the Bronx Borough President Rubén Diaz, Jr. New York City, Housing & Preservation Development, New York City Department of City Planning, New York City Economic Development Corporation, New York City Council, Division of Community & Economic Development, New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Bronx Community Board One Manager Cedric L. Loftin, Mother Martha Overall from St. Ann's Episcopal Church, and Concord Avenue Block Association. They conducted a community visioning session led by Curtis+Ginsberg

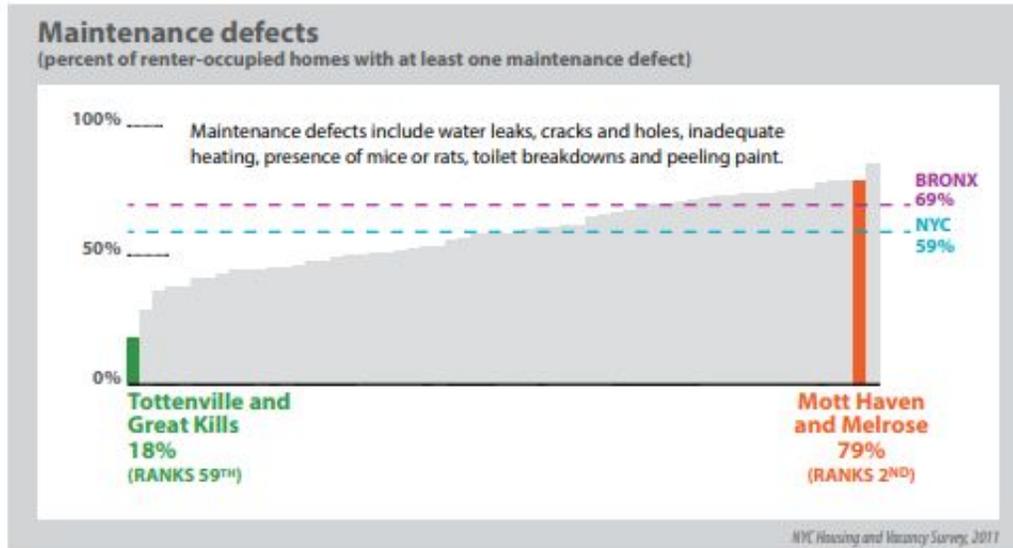
Architects, a resident survey with 151 responses, architectural and financial analysis of key sites. Based on their community engagement process, they found public concern to be at the forefront of concern; job opportunities, social services, youth programs, and better retail followed.

Diego Beekman, Bronx Borough President Ruben Diaz Jr, and U.S. House of Representative Jose E. Serrano announced on September 12, 2018 the emergence of Justice for the Bronx, a coalition whose mission is to stop a new jail from being developed on 320 Concord Avenue in Mott Haven.

Diego Beekman is a local neighborhood institution that has done its due diligence to work with various stakeholders and residents as well as addressing some of the dire issues of the area like poverty and housing. Bronx Community District 1, which encompasses Mott Haven and Melrose, is ranked 2nd of 59 New York City neighborhoods for have the most maintenance defects which include categories such as water leaks, cracks, holes, inadequate heating, presence of mice, toilet breakdowns, and peeling paints.

Housing quality

Poorly maintained housing is associated with negative health outcomes, including asthma and other respiratory illnesses, injuries and poor mental health. **Mott Haven and Melrose** has one of the highest percentages of homes with maintenance defects in the city.



The City Council want to process all the proposed jail sites simultaneously through the ULURP process at the same time so stalling a Bronx site would stall the other sites which could be detrimental to the goal of closing Rikers at least by 2028. There should be time for Mott Haven residents, the City and other stakeholders to analyze, negotiate, modify, and consider the Diego Beekman Neighborhood Plan. The expediency in which Rikers needs to be closed and other sites redeveloped should not be used as a crutch to bulldoze communities in accepting an undesirable land use where it has already been oversaturated with such uses.

The City should not cite a jail in Mott Haven and go back to their search for a site that fits the criteria they identified:

- Proximity to courthouses

- Accessibility to public transportation
- Sufficient size to fit a facility
- City-owned land to expedite development process

Before announcing a site, the City should conduct a listening session in the communities they are considering to put a jail facility so communities really have a chance to provide reasons for their opposition or support and offer alternative ideas. This idea was provided by a long-time activist in the South Bronx, Mychal Johnson.

Another thing the City of New York can consider is the implications of ending pre-trial detention which may drop the numbers low enough where the City would not even need to construct a new jail in the Bronx. Again, the U.S. legal system is supposed to presume one's innocence until there is evidence in a trial to prove otherwise and wealth should not be a factor that gives preferential treatment when it comes to justice.

For the City of New York to close the jails on Rikers Island and push for legislative policy that is driving the incarcerated population to under half their initial populations is commendable and there is a long road ahead to see this accomplished while heading to the ultimate end of a more just New York City. While moving towards that end, the City of New York should lead the country in having an inclusive, just process throughout the journey.

(This public comment is a part of a thesis in progress for Pratt Institute's Masters in City and Regional Planning and was sent in unfinished for expediency and necessity to meet the 10/29 deadline for public comments. The final citations are still in progress.

However, if you have any questions about statements made, please contact me,
Amanda Philip, at amanda.m.philip@gmail.com)

pincusw@aol.com

pincusw@aol.com

"Dear Mr. Howard Judd Fiedler

I am writing to express my Strong Opposition to building a jail in Kew Gardens. I am opposed for the following reasons.

1) Fear of crime if a prisoner escapes (prisoners do escape jail cells in Rikers Island). True, it's not a frequent occurrence but even if that happens they are caught before they leave Rikers Island. If a prisoner escapes there is a greater chance of him going on a crime or murder spree before he is caught. Even if one person or child falls victim to an escaped prisoner that is one crime that could have been prevented.

2) Building jails in Kew Gardens will increase congestion in an already congested neighborhood

3) The cost will be billions of dollars. My property taxes on my co-op just increased. The costs of building a jail cell will increase my property taxes even more (so this can be considered taxation without representation). As a co-op owner I am already paying a tax rate that is 3 times as much as affluent home owners that own million dollars homes in exclusive neighborhoods like Park Slope.

4) If you are truly so concerned with the welfare of inmates in Rikers Island the quickest and most cost efficient way to change things is to do studies by consultants, psychologists etc on more effective and humane ways of treatment for them. So instead of waiting 5 or 8 or 10 years when the buildings are complete you could start making changes in 3 or 6 or 12 months once consultants or psychologists study this issue and make recommendations

5) It would be cheaper to just either renovate building by building (or even tear down and reconstruct the buildings that are in really bad shape) in Rikers Island. This could be done much sooner than 5 or 8 or 10 years so the inmate population would benefit.

Hoping as a voting resident of Queens who pays property taxes my voice matters.

Thank you.

Yours truly,

Wendy Pincus
646-331-7490

"

Mr. John Pinto
7715 113th St Apt 5L
Forest Hills, NY 11375
johnpinto015@gmail.com

OCTOBER 15, 2018

Mr. Howard Fiedler

NYC Department of Correction
75-20 Astoria Blvd, Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370

Dear Mr. Fiedler,

I am writing to comment on the Draft Scope of Work for the proposed Queens facility in the Borough-Based Jail System. The points below detail misleading, incomplete, and inaccurate information that was presented to the residents of Queens at the Public Scoping Meeting on September 26th in Queens Borough Hall. I strongly oppose the proposed Queens facility based on the following points:

- On page 87 of the Environmental Assessment Statement, the answers to Question 9 and all of its sub-questions identify the proposed Queens facility as having hazardous materials. The specific materials cited are underground diesel tanks (including open-status spill related to a former tank) and nearby dry cleaner (State Brownfield site). The fact that something can be categorized as an open-status spill concerns me. I'm more concerned about how this fact was hidden on page 88 of a 91page document without being explicitly cited in the Public Scoping Meeting.
- The proposed Queens facility is serviced by 2 subway lines, the E and F trains. According to information published on <http://dashboard.mta.info>, the on-time performance of the F train has been between 32.2% and 50.9% for the 12 months ending on August 31, 2018. The on-time performance of the E has been between 47.4% and 61.5% for the same period. There is currently no measurement of how many people are left behind to wait for the next train because the train they seek to board is already overcrowded. Page 88 of the Environmental Assessment Statement answers yes to the following questions in 13.b:
 - Would the proposed project result in more than 200 subway/rail or bus trips per project peak hour?
 - If "yes," would the proposed project result, per project peak hour, in 50 or more bus trips on a single line (in one direction) or 200 subway/rail trips per station or line?

Based on the answers published in the EAS, it's clear that both the E and F trains will be adversely impacted.

- On page 88 of the Environmental Assessment Statement, question 14.b asks if the proposed project would result in conditions outlined in Section 220 in Chapter 17 with regard to stationary sources. The yes box is checked. Directly beneath that the sub-question: *If "yes," would the proposed project exceed the thresholds in Figures 17-3, Stationary Source Screen Graph in Chapter 17? (Attach graph as needed).* Both the yes and no boxes were left unchecked. Additionally, a note was added: *See Draft Scope.* I read the Draft Scope of Work from 8/15/2018, the same date as the Environmental Assessment Statement. There is no graph or mention of any air quality conditions resulting from the Queens facility.
- Will moving inmates from Rikers Island really contribute to solving the problem? Clearly, there are issues with defendants being wrongfully held in Rikers Island. Speedier trials and some sort of bail reform are part

of the answer. However, there will still be a population in the city's jails that should not be allowed on the streets while awaiting trial. This is why judges have the authority to remand defendants without bail. An "experiment" is currently being conducted in the Horizon Juvenile Center in the Bronx. According to a report in the New York Daily News on Tuesday, October 2, *Gang members were involved in nine or 10 weekend incidents. A fight between two Bloods members Sunday night quickly escalated to involve 16 teenagers before a dozen correction officers were called in to pull the teens apart.* Another article in the Daily News on Thursday, October 4 states, *Up to 20 city corrections officers were injured in a massive fight at the Horizon Juvenile Center in the Bronx Wednesday morning.* These officers weren't allowed weapons, or even something as non-life threatening as pepper spray. It's clear that moving these juvenile inmates from Rikers Island did not stem the violence. What's even more clear is that politicians and administrators made the executive decision that the assigned corrections officers would be unarmed in any way. These politicians and administrators have likely not spent any time in the shoes of these corrections officers. Therefore, they were making decisions without first hand knowledge and experience. These are the same politicians and administrators that would move adult inmates from Rikers Island to my neighborhood. Based on the results in the Horizon Juvenile Center last week, I do not trust their judgement. I do not want this violence in my neighborhood.

- At the Public Scoping Meeting, one of the slides presented was of the Las Colinas Detention Facility in San Diego, CA. This facility was sited as a model of what we can expect in our neighborhood. This is a complete misrepresentation. The Las Colinas Detention Facility is a 2 story, adult women's jail on a sprawling, 45-acre property. The proposed Queens site would be a 29 story, general population facility sitting on a 5-acre lot. They are 2, completely different facilities and are in no way comparable.
- The Close Rikers Brochure states, "Since the Brooklyn Detention Center reopened in 2012, the average home sale price increased by 14%. According to this webpage on Zillow.com <https://www.zillow.com/brooklyn-new-york-ny/home-values/> the median average sales price in the borough of Brooklyn in December 2012 was \$487k and the August 2018 median average sales price was \$684k. This is a 40% increase. Assuming that the brochure is speaking of the area surrounding the jail, a 14% increase when compared to the borough average of 40% is paltry. In fact, the argument could be made that the jail *prevented* property values from appreciating as much as they should have.

In my points above, I have cited missing information, incomplete data, evidence that this new facility will not solve any problems, a misleading comparison, and contrived data. Based on this, I strongly object to a new jail being constructed in my neighborhood. I urge you to either reconsider your plans or perform a complete, thorough, and honest assessment to present to the taxpayers of Queens County.

Sincerely,



John Pinto

Joseph Rahner

paintnow123@yahoo.com

"

Sent from my iPad

Begin forwarded message:

From: Joseph Rahner <paintnow123@yahoo.com <mailto:paintnow123@yahoo.com> >
Date: October 12, 2018 at 12:18:40 PM EDT
To: jrahner@deloitte.com <mailto:jrahner@deloitte.com>
Subject: Fwd:

Sent from my iPad

Begin forwarded message:

From: Joseph Rahner <paintnow123@yahoo.com <mailto:paintnow123@yahoo.com> >
Date: October 8, 2018 at 9:25:09 AM EDT
To: paintnow123@yahoo.com <mailto:paintnow123@yahoo.com>
Cc: bluehawaii425@gmail.com <mailto:bluehawaii425@gmail.com>

Sent from my iPad

I am responding to the thought of Rikers Island and the idea of placing the jail in four locations through out the city. I think the idea of placing the jails into residential areas is appalling, particularly the one in Brooklyn. This jail will be placed in the busiest area in Brooklyn. The area is one of New York's overcrowded area. The area is flooded with the courts and detention centers in all of New York. The area is booming with growth and why would you want to place the jail at this location. Why not place the jail in your area. Why not close the detention center. And sell the property to private investors to develop a residential building and I am sure you would be able to sell it for at least

100,000,000.00 or perhaps

200,000,000.00. This money would enable you to create a fund to redo Rikers, or move it to a less sparse area. This move to Brooklyn would hurt the Democratic Party and Mayor bill de Blasio for years to come. Why does the Mayor have it placed near his home. This idea is just not a good one for all of Brooklyn. It will be a bad idea for years to come. Please consider my suggestion a good one for the Mayor and the future of the Democratic Party.

"

David

info@HighSpeedService.Biz

" <<https://trailer.web-view.net/Open/0X276548EBA4AC90BD48A160ABB15AABE37CF44BEE69BBDE742BB6F0F9986655AB552835B8FF6C759D.gif>>
Crime tips from Eric Rapaport

Crime tips from Eric Rapaport

The following is who I am in relation to law enforcement:

Yes, I am formerly commander and director Rapaport of the CIA. The Central Intelligence Agency fired me so that they could get away with bank frauding me for money I made writing small parts of microsofts product line and for money I made writing various movies, without being prosecuted. The agency also stole 4-5 congressional Medals of Honor from me.

I initiated the Aldrich Ames investigation.

CMH #1 - Colorado cannibal war

CMH #2 - Arizona cannibal war

CMH #3 – Somalia

CMH #4 – The China incident

CMH #5 - All other over sees ops. Iraq, Yugoslavia, Pakistan, Fiji, Panama, Ect.....

Here are your crime tips:

I read that Steven Seagal accused of multiple counts of rape and it is being investigated by Beverly Hills PD.

In 1996? I got Steven Seagal off of rape charges at his request in Aspen for 1 million to the victim.

I suspected that he might kill her and take the money back after he paid so I made sure that her family and CIA Director Tom Roberts had the evidence on the money.

This is true (what I wrote above this line did happen).

Did the following happen?

Did Steven Seagal kill his victim and her family and take the money back with or without CIA director Tom Roberts help?

The following is what Steven Seagal did to me (I have also been a screen written for most of my life)

I wrote Hard to Kill, Marked for Death and The Patriot 1996 - 400k paid - Steven Seagal has refused to turn over any evidence of the payment. The money was deposited into Nationwide bank uptown Blvd. in Albuquerque which is now Bank of America and the bank will not admit that the check ever existed.

I also wrote parts of Above the Law and small amounts of other Steven Seagal movies.

Next Subject:

The only connections between the Seagal case and this case would be Aspen PD and bank fraud.

A very long time ago I wrote, produced and directed a decent amount of Oh God with John Denver.

A very short amount of time before John Denver supposedly died in a plane crash Mr. Denver paid me either 700K or 1 million (I don't remember which figure). I either deposited the money in Bank1 which was at Broadway and Canyon in Boulder or I might have deposited the check at Nationwide bank uptown Blvd. in Albuquerque which is now Bank of America.

It is possibly that whoever bank frauded me for the millions of dollars that I had in each account murdered John Denver. His wife refused to turn evidence on the check or to admit that the check did exist. This would make John Denver's wife guilty of conspiracy to commit murder against her husband and also guilty of conspiracy to commit Bank Fraud / Bank Robbery.

Thank you
Eric Rapaport

[www.TheftCase.com <http://trailer.web-view.net/Links/0X06A8A5B08EA120F852A59402876E2E6A23CC77EB69D14EE2EE789FCA85C67BA14B2890D11AB515A16B1E4823377807C987441F06CBA9779EC1E60DA30073DB93EA45B0491EAE6318.htm>](http://trailer.web-view.net/Links/0X06A8A5B08EA120F852A59402876E2E6A23CC77EB69D14EE2EE789FCA85C67BA14B2890D11AB515A16B1E4823377807C987441F06CBA9779EC1E60DA30073DB93EA45B0491EAE6318.htm)

[info@AplusSoftware.Net <mailto:info@AplusSoftware.Net?subject=info](mailto:info@AplusSoftware.Net?subject=info)

[40AplusSoftware.Net>](mailto:info@AplusSoftware.Net)

info@AplusSoftware.Net?subject=unsubscribe
<<mailto:info@AplusSoftware.Net?subject=unsubscribe>>

<<http://trailer.web-view.net/Links/0XE93911F260E34DE7DEDF19E133C4DA8E66FE467D544AD03A4E64D90875D3EE2B40998B0599EBA2DA6B1E4823377807C987441F06CBA9779EC1E60DA30073DB93EA45B0491EAE6318.htm>> Click here for accessibility

B&A | United States | 3103223929

Unsubscribe <[http://trailer.web-](http://trailer.web-view.net/Out_0X276548EBA4AC90BD48A160ABB15AABE37CF44BEE69BBDE742BB6F0F9986655AB552835B8FF6C759D.htm)

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[view.net/SpamAbuse_0X276548EBA4AC90BD48A160ABB15AABE37CF44BEE69BBDE742](http://trailer.web-view.net/SpamAbuse_0X276548EBA4AC90BD48A160ABB15AABE37CF44BEE69BBDE742BB6F0F9986655AB552835B8FF6C759D.htm)

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<http://www.activetrail.com?utm_medium=email&utm_source=list&utm_campaign=Crdt>

ActiveTrail

"

Casey

caseyreckman@gmail.com

"Attention: Howard Fielder

Hello,

I am a BHOD neighbor living just across Boerum Place from the facility. I agree with those who believe that the plan announced by the City is seriously flawed. I join the BDC neighbors in calling for a planning process for a borough-based plan that:

- 1) is transparent with regard to the assessment that underlies how the City determined its four jail, 6,040 bed proposal and clearly indicates how the City has arrived at a 1.4 million square foot jail for Brooklyn;
- 2) is reflective of meaningful community engagement;
- 3) identifies the other alternatives that were considered by the City and Perkins Eastman, but were discarded for purposes of the environmental assessment process; and
- 4) creates smaller jails that do not impose strong adverse impacts on those who operate the facility and are housed within it, and on the communities in which they are located.

Given the inherent limitations of the City's one-size-fits-all approach, I further request that the City create a separate land use approval process for each of the boroughs so that the proposed facilities' scope and impacts can be more effectively studied. More critically, I request that the scoping and land use approval process be suspended until there is real engagement by the Administration with the communities affected by the plan and before billions of public dollars are spent to create a system that fails its most basic objectives of creating a better, safer and more humane jail system.

Thank you for your consideration.

Casey Reckman

199 State Street

"

yoner@fastmail.fm

yoner@fastmail.fm

"Hello,

I am writing today as a longtime NYC resident and as a former professor at CUNY to urge you to stop building new jails before closing Rikers. I am hearing that there are plans to build jails BEFORE you close rikers. There should be fewer incarceration centers and not more. Please have the BdB administration show a commitment to closing rikers permanently and then discuss how to deal with crime.

Thank you,

Dr Y Reinberg

Bedstuy, Brooklyn

"

Pam Reinertsen

pamreinertsen@gmail.com

"We have lived in Kew Gardens for 40 years across the street from Queens Borough Hall and the Criminal Court. We are deeply distressed by the deterioration of the quality of life in our community in recent years caused by, among other things, the increasing presence of dangerous homeless people along Queens Blvd. , problems stemming from the hotel/homeless shelter on 82 Ave, overdevelopment, unbearable congestion and increased serious crime on the E and F subway lines, litter and other signs of a neighborhood in decline due to circumstances beyond the control of the residents of this formerly pleasant area.

The death knell for Kew Gardens as a livable community will be the implementation of the inane concept of community jails. There is no logical support for such a proposal. Jails are inhabited by individuals accused of serious crimes who ought to be segregated from residential communities, not woven into the fabric of a community of working class residents.

We have attended community meetings and read extensively about the bases for closing Rikers and placing hugely expensive, expanded detention centers in the midst of our neighborhood. The exorbitant expense of this project and the negative impact on the communities affected negate any argument that Rikers should be shut down and its myriad problems transferred into the midst of residential areas.

Given the muted reaction to or open support displayed by our elected officials to the 21-story hotel which rapidly turned into a homeless shelter, causing devastating deterioration to our quality of life, we often wonder whether NYC's politicians are actively trying to empty the city of middle class taxpayers, leaving behind only the very wealthy and the very poor. What will become of Rikers? A new gated community for the uber rich with panoramic water views of the Manhattan skyline? How did the transfer of the juvenile population of Rikers to the facility in the South Bronx go? A disaster, to put it mildly.

There are problems that need to be resolved on Rikers. Those issues will not be ameliorated by closing the facility and transferring those problems into stratospherically expensive new high rises located within residential communities for criminal detainees or convicts serving short sentences. In the interest of public safety and quality of life for middle class taxpayers, the more sensible solution would be to find a workable solution at Rikers.

We are particularly unsympathetic to any argument that moving a jail filled with dangerous individuals to the boroughs will improve their plight by making it easier for family members and legal counsel to visit. Please. We both commuted to our jobs in lower Manhattan on public transportation for decades. We exercised our judgment and self discipline to ensure that we arrived at work on time. If vans are getting to court late, do what we did. Get up earlier and leave at a time geared toward arriving on time.

Of the many assaults on the working class by this administration, the plan to close Rikers and spend a fortune that could be used on health care, libraries, schools or other projects to enhance the lives of New Yorkers is an unacceptable outrage. This proposal must be rejected. We will devote our time and effort to unseat any elected official who does not vigorously condemn this newest proposed assault on our safety and quality of life.

Pamela and Arthur Reinertsen
123-35 82 Road, 7H
Kew Gardens, NY. 11415

Sent from my iPad
"

Anonymous

metre212@gmail.com

"Hello:

As a native Brooklyn resident, we are very concerned about having Riker's inmates relocated to our neighborhood. Brooklyn is undergoing a metamorphosis which is a paradox, revitalization in low income areas yet gentrification only benefitting real estate developers and affluent residents. We now have nearly the legalization of marijuana, increased crime and no hospital thanks to Gov Cuomo and DeBlasio. The booming population has NYU Langone Cobble ER, a dangerous and unethical ER.

Cobble Hill and neighboring areas have lost the safety of its once intimate community. Thanks to bi-partisan politics, we now have an overpriced, dense neighborhood with ongoing construction and malfeasance of real estate developers pushing out rent stabilized and control tenants for luxury condos. The last straw is having a prison in Brooklyn with hardened criminals.

Rikers is the appropriate location to punish criminals; Brooklyn should not be the sanctuary location to house dangerous criminals with inmates' ""families"" visiting the Brooklyn prison- now able to smoke pot openly polluting our streets with marijuana. Carroll Park has minority teens from other areas smoking pot in the morning. We don't need inmates family's crowding our streets possibly increasing more crime.

Liberals are spending too much time on legalizing drugs, upholding black lives matter when all lives matter including black lives, reducing police stop and frisk for the right reasons, introducing injection site stations for heroin and focusing on mass incarceration.

In the 80-90s, the Brooklyn detention had escaped prisoners. The city shall be held legally responsible should Riker's inmates escape and harm residents. Brooklyn does not need to be burdened with more construction and higher taxes to support criminals.

Plum Island is the perfect location for Riker criminals. Should the city build a prison, it will lose residents because we will fight the city and move should the prison be built. We are tired of the ridiculous Liberals wanting to remove the Christopher Columbus Statue, yet have no problem welcoming hardened criminals/thieves/rapists/sexual predators into our neighborhood.

We don't welcome a prison of this magnitude 1.4M sq feet; once again-we will group together and fight the city should a prison be built. Keep criminals in Riker's island where they belong. Each day on the subway to work, I fear crime is increasing with pan handlers aggressively demanding money. We don't need more criminals in Brooklyn.

I was a Democrat but have left the party over these issues. Please don't build Riker's in Brooklyn. Ultimately, high tax paying citizens will leave New York and we will stop supporting NYC.

Thank you,

Concerned Resident

"

Resident Of Kew Gardens

aconcernedresidentkw@gmail.com

"

Please do not ruin our community in Kew Gardens <x-apple-data-detectors://0> . Please listen our pleas for a safer and less congested neighborhood. Please listen to the mothers who do not want their children living across the street from a prison. Please listen to the women and men who will be scared to walk to the train when it's dark outside. Please do not depreciate our property value and push the middle class down. Please!

You are not thinking about the communities because if you were you'd understand the burden that you are making us carry. You claim that there will be economic development, but economic development is contingent on people's perception. The moment you start construction, my neighbors will start selling their homes and apartment. The concerns and burdens that you are infusing into this community will not lead to economic development. You claim that it will be safe, but you cannot control who comes to visit inmates. You cannot control what inmates do the moment they are released. But you are okay releasing them at my door step? You are okay with releasing a child rapist 2 blocks away from a school while children are coming out school? Think about that the next time your child or grandchild is walking home from school.

You also claim that you will be able to make jails safer for the intimates with the borough based jails. Yet, us residents have heard no discussions of alternative options. If your main concern is really the safety and humane treatment of the inmates, why don't we see studies of why the borough based jails are better than investing in the current jail? Bringing jails to residential areas cannot possibly be the only solution. Why not create jails in more secluded parts of the boroughs? Why aren't we, the people being affected, not being involved in the discussion or the decisions.

Please, protect our community.

Thank you,

From A Concerned Resident

From: Teepoo Riaz <triaz1@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, September 19, 2018 7:35 AM
To: BoroughPlan
Subject: Atlantic Avenue Jail Relocation - Comment Submission in Opposition

1. I reside at 238 Atlantic Avenue (diagonal to Detention Center across Atlantic)
2. Our building has approx. 100 residents
3. **I oppose this plan.**
4. Because moving location will not correct the culture that is at Rikers, it will just move it.
5. Building a new building does not solve deep cultural problems with Dept of Corrections
6. There is planned BQE work that is going to negatively impact the area already
7. Proposed height will shadow over our 5 story building. Completely out of proportion for the area.

Teepoo Riaz
238 Atlantic Avenue

Teepoo Riaz

triaz1@gmail.com

- "1. I reside at 238 Atlantic Avenue (diagonal to Detention Center across Atlantic)
2. Our building has approx. 100 residents
3. I oppose this plan.
4. Because moving location will not correct the culture that is at Rikers, it will just move it.

5. Building a new building does not solve deep cultural problems with Dept of Corrections
6. There is planned BQE work that is going to negatively impact the area already
7. Proposed height will shadow over our 5 story building. Completely out of proportion for the area.

Teepoo Riaz
238 Atlantic Avenue

"

Drdrrichman

drdrichman@aol.com

"To Howard Judd Fiedler AIA, Government Representatives, and the Mayor:
The purpose of this email is to say NO to the proposed jail for Kew Gardens.
I have never sent a letter like this, but as a woman and law abiding citizen I have not experienced my rights as being supported or protected by government representatives for many years. This proposed jail to be built in Kew Gardens has gone too far for me to continue to suppress my voice. When can women, or any law abiding citizens, feel safe living here? Many of us cannot even listen to the crime saturated news anymore. This proposal serves as an emotional trigger for victims of crime in these surrounding neighborhoods who have been experiencing PTSD. There are many valid reasons to not build this jail in Kew Gardens. Some of the reasons include:

- * Research does not indicate that a jail for a large population of individuals convicted of crime is beneficial for anyone
- * Closing the prison on Riker's Island, and building a large facility in a relatively safe community is not examining and resolving the issues that occur daily in correctional facilities
- * This proposal can have a significantly negative effect on the health and well-being of the individuals in the surrounding communities and the communities as a whole
- * The rights, protection, and safety of law abiding citizens are being ignored and negated
- * The current stress related to traffic, noise pollution, and lack of safety and security will be increased tenfold
- * Years ago there was a detention center and helicopters were constantly flying over the neighborhood to catch escapees

DO NOT BUILD THIS JAIL IN KEW GARDENS!

"

Nina Riddel

twothousandmilesaway@gmail.com

"In regards to the borough-based jails proposal,

I fully support the immediate closing of the jails on Rikers Island. I also strongly oppose the opening of any new jails in New York City. It would be a huge waste of progress on Rikers to replace it with yet another jail.

Alternatives to locking people up, which would reduce the need for cell, include:

*

Ending cash bail and pre-trial detention. Community supervision is successful, you said so yourself in the More Just NYC report.

*

Divestment from jails and policing. Invest in community resources. Invest in public schools and actual affordable housing. Funding for affordable housing has already been misappropriated by the government to pay for prisons. This must stop.

*

End broken windows policing and all practices which the NYPD uses to harass communities of color.

*

Decriminalize poverty, homelessness, mental illness, and substance use. Treat these conditions and avoid locking up their sufferers.

The current proposal from the city demonstrates that the Mayor and his officials are committed to racist over-policing and to caging people of color. I am staunchly against the city proposal to open new jails. We can close Rikers without opening new jails.

Sincerely,

Nina Riddel, Brooklyn

"

Daniel Rigazzi

danrigazzi@mac.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a long time resident of Kew Gardens and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal.

Kew Gardens is a small residential community. The new jail will be close to two different elementary schools and a middle school. Our subway and bus stops, already overcrowded, will become even more so, and with undesirables. Quite literally, with criminals.

The additional traffic will crowd our already log-jammed roads and highways. Street parking, already an issue, will become impossible.

Why not open this jail in an industrial area of Queens? There are plenty. No one should have to live within walking distance of a large jail. This jail would ruin our beautiful neighborhood.

Thank you.

Best,
Dan Rigazzi

Sent from my iPad
"

Adrian Rios

adrianrios16@gmail.com

"To whom it may concern:

I'm writing this email to bring my concern for the proposed jail in Kew gardens to light. I have lived in this Kew Gardens neighborhood for approximately 10 years and am a home owner. I have to say that I'm very disappointed with the lack of communication that's been show to the residents of the area. I attended the borough meeting on 9/26 and the forum that was provided was the first for our residents. Although I understand the concern with the jail at Rikers Island, I don't believe the solution is creating jail in the middle of a residential area, with a number of schools within walking distance.

In closing I want to make my point evident that I'm am not in agreement with the proposed jail in Kew Gardens.

Thank you,

Adrian Rios

"

Calpurnia Roberts

cal.roberts123@gmail.com

"Please let me know what I need to do to register my opposition to rikers.

Cal
"

Jose Rodriguez

cabrinihope@gmail.com

"To Whom It May Concern:

1- I unequivocally reject the city's plan to site a new jail at 320 Concord Avenue in the South Bronx, and I oppose the construction of any new jails in New York City.

2- A new jail at 320 Concord Avenue is in direct conflict with locally-driven, grassroots efforts by the Diego Beekman Mutual Housing Association to develop the community in a way that respects the long history of organizing by Bronxites who struggled through years of abandonment and neglect.

3- We don't want a new jail built, period. Over the last 25 years, the city's jail population has fallen from a high of 21,674 in 1991 to under 9,000 earlier this year, accomplished through a combination of falling crime rates and criminal justice reforms. The plan to replace Rikers assumes a need for 5,000 jail beds in ten year as reforms continue. We challenge the city to come up with a more aggressive plan to further reduce the number of people in jail, thus making the need to construct a new facility unnecessary.

4 -We will not accept more spending on infrastructure that coerces and controls when our neighborhood is in desperate need of community-driven development. Our community demands: community centers, the creation of green spaces, living wage jobs, truly affordable housing, and other investments in positive things that would alleviate the conditions that push so many into the criminal justice system.

5 - Building a new jail at any of the proposed sites would have a significant adverse impact on the environment, including with respect to noise, air quality, displacement and traffic, all of which require extensive study pursuant to the City Environmental Quality Review (CEQR), particularly in overburdened communities like the South Bronx.

Finally, I stand with the nearly 2,500 people who have signed a petition against building a new jail at 320 Concord Avenue in the South Bronx. While we applaud the city's plan to close Rikers Island, the answer is not to expand the criminal justice footprint – not in the South Bronx, not anywhere.

Sincerely,

Jose Luis Rodriguez

"

Hrodec R

hrodec@gmail.com

"To : Mr Fiedler

This email is being sent with the strong intent to disapprove the neighborhood jail proposal for Kew Gardens, Queens. I whole heartily agree with every unacceptable item listed in article by The Community Preservation Coalition. Some of those items include the following.

Building a jail complex would be at 2-block proximity to two public elementary schools and very close to 1 private middle-high school – Who in their rightful mind would think building such a complex to host criminals would be suitable next to schools. One would think zoning regulation would mitigate else wise to prevent such to occur.

Heavily over-crowded E, F, M & R trains and the Q60 bus, each with consistently very poor performance records, will become additionally crowded, dysfunctional, unreliable and unpleasant with the addition of the proposed jail-related commuters.

Additionally we already have a homeless shelter that is within the same 2 block radius of the elementary schools. Those that are housed in the facility now called the Umbrella hotel (wonder why this has already gone through 3 names changes) are constantly roaming the streets, pan handling and or loitering.

This is very unwelcoming considering my wife and I are working so hard to provide for our children in an area that is and now potentially 'was' a great place to raise a family if one could afford it. This shows children that no matter how hard one works to provide and live in a great area that maybe outside ones price range can potentially still be no better than that of a housing complex given the people who can potentially be housed adjacent to you.

I close by again stating that is would be another negative impact to our community and to our way of life.

Hector Rodriguez
Resident of Kew Gardens via Kew Gardens Rd

"

AURA ROSENBERG
180 PARK ROW
CHATHAM TOWERS

We, the residents of Chinatown, the Lower East Side, Tribeca and the Financial District, oppose Mayor de Blasio's plans to build a new prison in our neighborhood. We demand that the mayor and Margaret Chin withdraw the scope and listen to us. The claim that this new jail will afford prisoners and detainees more humane conditions is a trick. It's really a decision based solely on real estate interests.

In 2013, Mayor Bloomberg initiated a plan to renovate Riker's. His City Comptroller's office announced a multi-million dollar contract with architects and construction companies working on a "New Rikers Island Facility." Bloomberg's plan would have offered inmates improved programs and mental health services – improvements that we in the Chinatown community applaud.

At the time, Bill DeBlasio said: "if you think that closing Rikers and creating a ... whole lot of other jails without changing the fundamental culture and the approach to corrections is gonna achieve something I think you're missing the reality of what we're facing." Those are DeBlasios's own words!

But by 2015 he halted plans to turn Rikers into a humane facility. Suddenly, he and Margaret Chin decided to build a 40 story jail in our neighborhood. Why was the Rikers renovation abandoned? One answer might be CORRUPTION. It was the Lippman Commission that urged the city to close Riker's. And what did Lippman want? According to Elias Husamudeen, President of the Corrections Officers Benevolent Association, only two people on that commission had any experience with jails: "the majority of people on the committee are real estate developers...the decision has nothing to do with helping detainees and everything to do with business". Moreover, Husamadeen cites a second report overseen by Lippman claiming that the city stands to gain 17 billion dollars if the island is developed for LaGuardia Airport.

Bill DeBlasio and Margaret Chin sold out our community to these interests. Let's stop the 4th jail in Chinatown. If Margaret Chin refuses to listen to us, we need to remove her from office. No new jails in Chinatown!

Rita Orlov Rosenfeld

ritaorlov@gmail.com

"To whom it may concern,

I am writing this to you regarding the borough-based jails proposal. I fully support the immediate closing of Rikers Island but strongly oppose the opening of any new jails in New York City. There is no such thing as a humane or safe jail.

Majority of the people who are sitting in Rikers right now shouldn't even be there in the first place. NYC needs to end cash bail, pre-trial detention, and broken windows policing. By ending these practices, already thousands of people should be released. Instead of spending public money on opening new jails and detaining more people, NYC should be investing in community resources, schools, and alleviating poverty. Instead of arresting people for jumping the turnstile, low-income New Yorkers should be given free metrocards. Not only would this improve the living situation for many, it's a much more productive use of funds than more incarceration. Please divest from jails and increased policing. The way to make NYC safer for everyone is to decriminalize poverty, homelessness, mental illness, and substance use.

The current proposal from the city demonstrates that the Mayor and his officials are committed to racist over-policing and to caging people of color. I am staunchly against the city proposal to open new jails. We can close Rikers without opening new jails, and we will all be better for it.

Sincerely,

Rita

--

Rita Orlov Rosenfeld
www.ritaorlovrosenfeld.com <<http://www.ritaorlovrosenfeld.com>>

<<http://www.getpostcurious.com>> www.getpostcurious.com

"

STATEMENT AGAINST NYC'S ROADMAP TO CLOSING RIKERS ISLAND

Albert Saint-Jean , Organizer, Black Alliance for Just Immigration, and resident of Crown Heights and #NoNewJails Member

In 2013 De Blasio won the Mayor's office with the promise of bringing the "tale of two cities" to a conclusion. However, since then he's done nothing but perpetuate that tale into a never ending story. For example, the shutting down of Rikers was a perfect opportunity for the mayor to show himself as a true progressive and spearhead divestment from the prison system and investment into the communities affected by over-policing and mass incarceration. Instead he chose to build more jails after Riker's closing, not solving the problem by any means, but decentralizing it. Not taking the opportunity to address core community needs with Rikers closing is not only displaying disingenuous intent from a "progressive" mayor, but it is also fiscally irresponsible. Here, the priorities do not lie in addressing the root causes of crime and the conditions that led Rikers to its current state. The \$1.4 billion saved from closing the facility itself, and the additional \$10 billion to build more jails can go to a wide range of community centered resources. Currently, Rikers Island is the largest mental health institution in the nation, revealing a gaping hole in the city's mental health infrastructure. Upon a visit to Rikers last month I learned first hand that it is the only place in the city where many people with mental illness can get the treatment they need.

Many youth are also languishing in Rikers, a product of the school to prison pipeline. The city currently spends \$750 million policing schools while crowded classrooms and racial segregation are pervasive throughout the system. Yet after-school programs and extracurricular activities are chronically underfunded. Programs like summer youth could potentially reach all unemployed youth in New York City and employ them year round with a fraction of the money used to close Rikers and from the \$10 billion saved from not implementing the mayor's plan.

The city must understand that Rikers is a microcosm of all the areas in which this society has failed working class and poor Black and Brown New Yorkers. In a city in which crime has been falling for decades, there is no need to invest resources into funneling more Black and Brown New Yorkers into the prison industrial complex. This is an opportunity for the city to address the needs of our communities and reimagine what safety looks like; truly affordable housing, access to healthcare of all kinds, an education system that nurtures our youth, job opportunities, etcetera. End Broken Windows Policing, end cash bail and start investing in the people. Until we do that, the City of New York cannot claim to be progressive or a sanctuary city.

This is why I stand for #NoNewJails.

Alfonse Salamina

aldie1960@aol.com

"

Dear Mr. Fiedler

I am a resident of Kew Gardens and want to express my strong opposition to the building of the 1,510 bed jail or any jail for that matter at 126-02 82 Ave Kew Gardens, NY 11415.

We are a small community and an already very congested one. We have the courthouse on Queens Blvd, the LIRR and subways nearby where many from other parts of our city come to park to travel into Manhattan. Parking here is already difficult and with the new jail and it's visitors, attorneys, police and anyone else that I may not be thinking of will cause even more congestion to an overly congested area.

The community as a whole strongly opposes the jail, as do I and my family. Union Tpke, near the jail is so very congested as are our streets from the many coming to the courts, DOB and offices which surround our area.

I ask that you hear our plea and reconsider your plan to build the jail in our backyard. We don't want it here. The area is already overcrowded and we don't want any more congestion.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

Alfonse Salamina
123 81 Avenue
Kew Gardens, NY 11415

"

From: Joseph Sanderson <joseph.sanderson@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, August 15, 2018 5:42 PM
To: BoroughPlan
Subject: Comment on Draft Scope of Work and Associated Documents

Dear Mr. Fiedler:

I write to express support for moving jails closer to courthouses and closing the outdated facilities on Rikers Island, and to provide the following comments on the Draft Scope of Work published today:

- **On-Site Courtrooms Are Essential:** I am pleased to see that many of the proposed alternatives in the Draft Scope of Work include on-site courtrooms. It is essential that these courts exist at every jail - particularly those that are not close to trial courts - and that they are modern and have sufficient supporting facilities and technology to enable them to work efficiently and ideally through the night to minimize missed work and lost jobs for people arrested overnight. Similarly, facilities should be designed to make it as easy as possible to pay any money bail requirements.
- **Build With Flexibility In Mind:** Options other than start-to-finish incarceration are becoming increasingly popular - for example, day release where a prisoner only spends the night at jail while working outside the jail during the day, weekend-only sentences, or combinations of misdemeanor services and mental health treatment or education. Any design should not preclude innovative sentencing options.
- **Respect Inmates' Humanity:** While incarceration is necessarily not pleasant, a key principle of design should be treating people who may have made mistakes or who may have been going through a crisis with respect, treating them as future productive citizens and not as animals.
- **Include Space For On-Site Social Services:** Too often, jails become fallback housing for homeless people and fallback mental healthcare for people with mental illnesses. Building facilities for social workers, therapists, and other staff to operate on site increases the opportunities to use contacts with the criminal justice system as a chance to help people turn their lives around rather than as an endless cycle. Similarly, sufficient chapel space for all major religions and offices for chaplains are essential.
- **Include Space for On-Site Legal Aid Office:** Building public defender facilities into the jail complex in a separate area facilitates the quick processing of bail and more efficient case preparation to minimize delays due to the defense not being ready to go to trial.
- **Avoid Excessive Parking In Manhattan and Brooklyn:** The Manhattan and Brooklyn proposed jail sites are in transit-rich areas where most employees will arrive by subway or bus. Parking should be kept to a minimum, since encouraging additional driving in these areas creates congestion that may make it difficult for people to be transported to hearings in a timely manner.
- **Brooklyn Facility Should Be Able To Accept Extremely High Security Inmates, In Cooperation With The Federal Government:** The federal government often keeps very high security inmates being tried in Brooklyn federal court incarcerated in Manhattan jails. This frequently leads to bridge blockages due to transfer of inmates from Manhattan to Cadman Plaza and back. The Brooklyn facility should be designed to serve that need so that bridge blockages are unnecessary.
- **Nod to Heritage:** The Civic Center area in Manhattan - formerly Five Points - has a very long history. Any design should consider including interpretive signage or historically-inspired art.

Sincerely,

Joseph M. Sanderson
3810 Broadway Apt 2A
New York, NY 10032

Joseph Sanderson

joseph.sanderson@gmail.com

"Dear Mr. Fiedler:

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Sincerely,

Joseph M. Sanderson
3810 Broadway Apt 2A
New York, NY 10032
"

Fabio Sborea

fabiosborea@gmail.com

"I am writing to voice my concerns regarding the 29-story inmate facility that the mayor is proposing to construct within the residential neighborhood of Kew Gardens.

1. The proposal is far larger in scale compared to simply renovating the existing facilities in the Kew Gardens location. After hearing about the vast scale of the proposed construction, I am not convinced that the mayor and his staff have adequately studied the impact that such a large structure would inflict upon an already-overburdened transit system within this neighborhood. The subway at Union Turnpike/Kew Gardens is already overcrowded. There is a choke point at the intersection of Union Turnpike and Queens Blvd where crowds of people (waiting to board express buses) and cars (constantly double parked by the subway entrance and the nearby dialysis center) struggle to navigate through the narrow area.

2. Problems do exist within Riker's Island, but a lot of those problems involve the interactions between staff, leadership, and inmates. I have not seen any proposals to address the culture, training, accountability, and interpersonal interactions within the existing correctional facilities on Riker's Island. I am not convinced that merely constructing new buildings would change how correctional staff and inmates are interacting with each other. The proposal simply "relocates" such issues rather than addresses them.

3. Where will the funds for this proposal come from? One can only assume it will come from the tax payers of NYC. Shouldn't those funds be used for something that could benefit ALL residents? Namely, improvements to the city's outdated and crumbling transit system? Or could those funds be put toward more community-oriented endeavors in order to keep NYC residents out of the prison system? Or could they be used toward endeavors that actually reform the justice/prison system as opposed to merely putting "band-aids" on the issue?

4. If the mayor feels the need to steam-roll this project over the residents who live close to the proposed sites, what incentives will the residents receive? Will transportation issues be addressed in compensation for accepting a correctional facility across the street from where we live? Will anything be done to help improve the "desert" of empty storefronts in the surrounding neighborhoods or would the new correctional facility just make these deserts even more barren?

Is there any room for compromise on this matter? Could a smaller-scale correctional facility be built to house inmates with lesser offenses or for people awaiting trial? Could inmates charged with higher offenses remain on Riker's but in refurbished facilities? This could help ease the

traffic, fiscal, and safety concerns that a lot of the Kew Gardens, Briarwood & Forest Hills citizens are having with the proposal as it currently stands.

If the mayor is not open to this suggestion, then it would appear that his proposal is a slap in the face to the tax-paying constituents of the Kew Gardens/Briarwood/Forest Hills neighborhoods as well as the Manhattan, Bronx and Brooklyn neighborhoods that would be effected by their respective jail structures. The fast-tracking of the proposal reeks of something that was made to only benefit construction firms and others who are close to the mayor's inner circle.

Not only do I wish to voice my disapproval of the mayor's actions on this matter, I also plan to voice my disapproval at the voting booth.

-Fabio Sborea

Resident of Kew Gardens, NY

"

Carmine Santaniello

carcs2@aol.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident of (name of your town or city - and zipcode) and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails.

Kew Gardens, a community of fewer than 20,000 households, will be devastated, overwhelmed by the mega-city proposed.

A 1510 inmate jail complex two blocks from 2 public elementary schools and very close to 1 private middle-high school absolutely presents problems to young children walking our streets.

Our neighborhoods are already burdened with tremendous motor traffic at the bottle-neck created by four adjacent highways: Grand Central Parkway, Long Island Expressway, Van Wyck Expressway and Jackie Robinson Parkway.

Hundreds of cars and trucks destined for the jail, e.g. deliveries, services, day & night time staff, guards, administrators, medics, legal aids etc. will exacerbate the problems.

The jail would further overload Queens Boulevard at its busiest intersection: the crossings of the four already noted highways.

Aggressive commuter and commercial automobile traffic from all five major thoroughfares already traverse through this interchange – as well as through the narrow, single-lane residential side streets of Kew Gardens, Forest Hills and Briarwood used as alternatives to bypassing highway traffic – thus making the crossings and side-streets unsafe for neighborhood pedestrian traffic.

Our so-called “rich” public transportation consists of the heavily over-crowded E, F, M & R trains and the Q60 bus. Only a stranger would blithely exaggerate our ability to absorb more increases.

These are only the proverbial “tip of the iceberg” issues that impact and concern our communities. A massive city-like jail complex with its enormous construction problems will exacerbate already difficult situations – as well as bring many new problems. Our community and the infrastructure will be altered for the worst.

A small diverse and cohesive community just cannot absorb any of this without eventually being destroyed.

Kew Gardens must not be sacrificed to fulfill the mayor’s apparition!

Thank you.

Best,
Carminc Santaniello

Sent from my iPhone
"

Andrei Scheinkman

ascheink@gmail.com

"I live at 402 Pacific, with my wife and daughter, three blocks from the detention center.

I'm writing to express my support for the plan to close Rikers and rebuild the jail on Atlantic.

Rikers Island is a human-rights catastrophe. And it'll be nice to have shops instead of a blank wall on the block of Atlantic between Smith and Boerum.

Thanks,
Andrei

"

JOHN SENDLEIN

jsendlein@verizon.net

"

5928 Grove Street
Ridgewood New York 11385
718-456-2991
jsendlein@verizon.net
September 30, 2018

Subject: Riker's problem

A good part of the problem of Riker's Island can be permanently solved by seeing the solutions listed at the bottom of this letter.

BACKGROUND

For someone in a low income bracket or someone who can't afford bail, they are held in prison for almost a year. During that time that person is separated from his kids and spouse. That also means that that income stops and the family may not be able to pay the rent or buy the type of food they usually have. That means the other spouse will have no one to watch the children while they work or are out looking for a job. They probably will have to go on welfare or go to a homeless shelter.

If the children are placed in either child care or pay someone to watch the children that will cost money. And since they don't have money to pay someone, child care may be the alternative. Either case, the children suffer. They face psychological problems of being separated from their parents and thrown into a strange environment. That environment could be a bad environment which will result in crime later on, or it could cause the children to hate the government in later life and cause them to take action against the government.

MONEY

It cost money to support the prisoner for upwards of a year. It costs money for that family to go on welfare. It costs money for child care. If YOU check the figures for these items, they probably exceed

50,000 per prisoner.

New York city has been thinking of closing Rikers Island. Think of the money that would be saved if the average time spent in prison was reduced to a month or two. The population of Rikers Island would be reduced by 75

. Or if the prisons were moved to the boroughs, those prisons would be small in size.

SOLUTION

- A) Increase the number of judges
- B) Create a new department to handle the red tape and the pretrial information so that a judge will not be required.
- C) Do both

This will reduce the time for a trial to a month or two from start to finish.

POINT

Do a financial study (including the psychological, short and long costs) and see how much money the government will save.

John Sendlein

"

dshaman791@aol.com

dshaman791@aol.com

"I am writing to express my dismay at the proposed mega jail that is supposed to rise behind Borough Hall in Kew Gardens, Queens. Not only is this 30-story behemoth entirely inappropriate for this neighborhood, it also violates any sensible planning for a new jail facility. It will further congest our already congested streets, severely impact parking required not only for jail personnel, but also visitors, and will be an ugly blot on what is a quiet neighborhood of mostly single-family houses famed for its title ""urban village in the Big City."" Why would you wish to destroy this rare gem?

It will also cost billions of taxpayer money better spent on taking a look at the current Riker's Island facilities and seeing what can be done to renovate and humanize the facilities that are currently there.

Even from an inmate's point of view, being housed in a monolithic structure without easy access to the outdoors is in no way an improvement of the Riker's Island experience. I urge you, our elected officials and other concerned citizens to consider the destructive effects this proposed building would have not only on our Kew Gardens neighborhood, but also on the jail inmates you say you are trying to help.

Take the current facilities, renovate them, humanize them, and you will be doing far more good than alienating neighborhoods that include not only ours, but others where these proposed facilities are to rise, in addition to further dehumanizing the conditions these inmates live under.
Diana Shaman

"

Rosmary Sherman

rgalsherman@gmail.com

"This will devastate this community.

The neighborhood can not handle a 29 story building. This will be another Rickers Island, but located in a residential neighborhood. It makes no sense and will destroy the old fashioned grace and spirit of our diverse, close knit community.

No jail in Kew Gardens. It totally defeats the reason for the jail, alleged prison reform?

This was done quietly without community involvement. Shame on you.

Rosemary Sherman

"

yma sherren

ymasherren@me.com

"Howard Judd Fiedler, AIA.

Hon. Council members

We are very upset as are most of the owners and tenants living in the Silver Towers building at 125-10 Queens Blvd <x-apple-data-detectors://0> , we have a homeless shelter behind Borough Hall and recently a homeless hotel just around our corner. Erecting a 29 story jail in our neighborhood would add further deterioration and unpleasantness in our residential area. We have seen industrial areas near Laurel Hill Blvd that would be better suited than any residential locale in Queens.

We are also enraged over the process that seems to have minimized our opportunity to supply input in opposition to what appears to be a pre ordained decision.

We hope that you will speak to your colleagues at the council and be the voice of our opposition. Hard working people who have invested their life savings in this venue surely must have a say in the future of their neighborhood.

How is it that a new jail has to be built here? Why should criminals have what amounts to a brand new accommodations, a free medical facility that most honest working people don't have access to, but will be expected to pay taxes toward this fiasco of a plan.

Have any of you who probably don't own property or have children going to school in this neighborhood even considered the damage to honest productive lives this will bring. Maybe we will all leave the area and take our hard earned taxes with us, then who's going to pay for this silliness.

A new jail won't solve any thing but perhaps speeding up the process of processing prisoners that stay in jail because they can't afford bail or are in for jail for minor reasons may help.

According the mayor, bragging about how the inmate population is shrinking, how is it that there is need for new jail?

Just fix up Rikers Island and stop the corruption.

Sincerely

Yma Sherren
Apt 1011
Silver Towers

"

Michelle

msholtis@yahoo.com

"

To Howard Judd Fiedler, Director of Design Unit at Department of Corrections,

Please vote No regarding the proposed jail complex for Kew Gardens. I have been in Kew Gardens for a little over nine years and it is a disturbing proposal to move a jail facility into a thriving residential neighborhood.

I have read the proposed benefit to those that work at the jail and the inmates, and have see no viable arguments that demonstrate how those outweigh the needs and rights of the over 50,000 people that make this community home. Increases in congestion and noise associated with the construction and operation of the facility, the added stress on sanitation and water, in conjunction with the risks associated with placing a prison complex adjacent to three public schools are incomprehensible compared with utilizing the existing prison location. Queens has many industrial zoned neighborhoods for the explicit purpose of housing industrial complexes like this, and they should be used for this purpose! It is unethical to place an industrial complex in the middle of a residential neighborhood, in violation of a century of zoning laws designed to stop such practices.

This community has seen what stresses this type of development can/will cause. For example, our neighborhood has already been affected by the Department of Homeless Services placement of homeless individuals in our neighborhood, and been adversely affected. Loitering and crime have increased, residents have more paranoia and anxiety when they commute to work at off-hours, and living expenses have increased to provide greater lighting and camera installations. The proposed industrial complex of a prison will only increase this burden further.

Thank you for your time and please consider residents of this neighborhood,
Michelle Sholtis
123-35 82nd Rd
Kew Gardens

"

Akiva Sklar

aa_sklar77@yahoo.com

"To Howard Judd Fiedler, Director of Design Unit at Department of Corrections,

Please vote No regarding the proposed jail complex for Kew Gardens. I am a nine year resident of the neighborhood and an 8 year member of my Co-op's Board of Directors, and it is a disturbing proposal to move a jail facility from an industrial neighborhood into a thriving residential neighborhood. I have read the proposed benefit to those that work at the jail and the inmates, and have see no viable arguments that demonstrate how those outweigh the needs and rights of the over 50,000 people that make this community home. Increases in congestion and noise associated with the construction and operation of the facility, in conjunction with the risks associated with placing a prison complex adjacent to three public schools are incomprehensible compared with utilizing the existing prison location. Queens has many industrial zoned neighborhoods for the explicit purpose of housing industrial complexes like this, and they should be used for this purpose! It is unethical to place an industrial complex in the middle of a residential neighborhood, in violation of a century of zoning laws designed to stop such practices. As a member of my building's BoD, I have seen firsthand what stresses this type of development can cause. For example, our neighborhood has already been affected by the Department of Homeless Services placement of homeless individuals in our neighborhood, and been adversely affected. Loitering and crime have increased, residents have more paranoia and anxiety when they commute to work at off-hours, and living expenses have increased to provide greater lighting and camera installations. The proposed industrial complex of a prison will only increase this burden further.

Thanks for your time in reading this letter and consideration of this residents opinion,

Akiva Sklar
123-35 82nd Road
Kew Gardens, NY, 11415

"

STATEMENT AGAINST NYC'S ROADMAP TO CLOSING RIKERS ISLAND
Carrie Smith, Resident of District 1, and #NoNewJails Member

My name is Carrie Smith. I am a resident of Council District 1, and I work several blocks away from the proposed Manhattan site. While I applaud the mayor's announcement to shut down Rikers Island, which needs to be done and needs to happen now, I am dismayed by his plan to replace Rikers with four new, "state of the art" jails, including a massive, 40-story facility at the corner of Centre & Worth.

This plan is naive and short-sighted because it assumes that the only way forward is to replace Rikers by building new jails. Rather than acknowledging that the horrors of Rikers are not unique to the island but are instead ingrained in the use of policing and cages to control and punish vulnerable communities, this administration has misguidedly concluded that prettier, newer jails will somehow be different. That by giving them fancy names like "justice centers" or rehabilitation centers", this will mask what they really are: cages for people who cannot afford to pay bail, cages for people with diagnosed mental health issues, cages for our Black and Latinx youth.

Instead of a massive, 10 billion dollar construction project that will lead to greater community trauma and devastation, what we need is a jail closure plan that decarcerates through reducing/eliminating policing and ending pre-trial detention. These actions would allow us to close Rikers tomorrow—not in ten years—AND would mean that we don't need to build any new jails. By divesting public funds away from the DOC and the NYPD, we could instead invest in the things we actually need: meaningful, community-led solutions and life-sustaining resources for the people of New York.

In this critical moment, we have the rare opportunity to not only shut down Rikers Island, but to follow through on building real, transformative opportunities for the people of New York. I urge decision-makers to block the construction of the proposed Manhattan Jail and to join the communities' calls for **No New Jails**.

Steven Sobelsohn

ssobelso@yahoo.com

" To: Howard Fiedler, NYC Department of Corrections

Mr. Feidler,

My name is S. Sobelsohn and I have been a resident of Kew Gardens for the past 56 years. I am writing to you to express my dissatisfaction with the plan the Dept. of Corrections have come up with, to replace the current building, previously housing the Queens House of Detention with a new building housing 2500 inmates. Mr. Feidler, if you knew the area you were proposing this new structure for, you would realize it is NOT the area to do so. The juxtaposition of such a big building, with all the traffic and pedestrians nearby, would be a disaster!

Not only is there the Queens Courthouse nearby, but there is also Queens Boulevard, a major thoroughfare there, as well as Queens Borough Hall. The area is already saturated with large buildings and a site across the street could have another large building placed on it. I do not reject the placement of a facility to house inmates at the old House of Detention, but I question the scope of it. The old facility could be renovated, with fewer prisoners kept there, to lessen the impact of the jail on the community.

I was at the meeting on Sept. 26, in Queens Borough Hall.

It was funny that your representative didn't specifically mention that it was a 29-story building that was proposed and the cost of such a complex wasn't specified. The fact is, Mr. Feidler, that going before the community and NOT telling us the difference between building this building and renovating the current structure is disingenuous. I would like to know why knocking down the current structure and building a new one (or renovating the current Rikers' Island) is not being considered and given as part of the information, to the community.

Finally, Mr. Fiedler, the current municipal parking lot was just finished and its loss, for the time it takes to put up this proposed building, will be a hardship, for the community. People going to the Courthouse as well as Queens Borough Hall use that parking lot and its removal, even for the years it will take to build the new structure is unacceptable! As a Kew Gardens resident, I was wholly against this proposal and urge the Dept. of Corrections to scrap this proposal and start over, maybe with utilizing the current structure to house inmates.

It worked well when it was in operation and could be used again.

Thank you.

"

Christa Spreizer

ces63@mindspring.com

"

Howard Judd Fiedler AIA
Director of Design Unit
NYC Department of Correction

Dear Mr. Fiedler,

I am writing this to tell you of my **STRONG OPPOSITION TO THE PROPOSED JAIL IN KEW GARDENS!**

This is a tragedy in the making. WHY on earth does the city want to build such a monstrosity in the middle of stable, middle class communities? Why does the mayor INSIST on building these prisons also in the other boroughs? He is shoving off the serious problems of Rikers Island onto the rest of the city, instead of dealing with the hard issues regarding controlling violent crime and entrenched criminality.

The area is already trying to deal with a homeless shelter for men that was shoved into the neighborhood within the last two years. The neighborhood badly needed a hotel, yet the Comfort Inn was then promptly turned into a shelter by the city, and is now an ""Umbrella"" hotel. And this within blocks of several public schools filled with children, who, with their parents, must negotiate around these creeps every single day. Forest Park has had an increase in homeless, and vandalism and car/home break-ins are on the increase throughout the area.

I live in Kew Gardens and have to deal with the decline in quality of life every day. Queens Boulevard and the surrounding areas have Manhattan-like traffic congestion as it is. As a pedestrian I have had many close-calls with overly aggressive drivers, and have witnessed pedestrians get hit by cars. I use the Union Tpke bus and subway stops, and now must go around aggressive panhandlers and the homeless, no police officer in sight, before I get on the dysfunctional MTA.

The massive size of this facility by itself will destroy any sense of cohesion and community. It will overwhelm ALL of Kew Gardens, Briarwood, and Forest Hills North by its demands on city infrastructure, on public access, on increased police and fire protection. DeBlasio et al. are destabilizing several of the most stable, vibrant, and diverse communities in Queens.

I am also appalled by the lack of support by our elected Queens officials regarding this issue.

Sincerely,
C Spreizer

"

Kathleen Stack

kathleen@kathleenstack.com

"Dear Mr. Fiedler,

I am writing to express my vigorous disagreement with the plan to expand the Brooklyn House of Detention on Atlantic Avenue by 8 times its existing size to accommodate more than a 1,000 more detainees. While I agree with the need to shut Rikers Island, I do not believe that simply shifting detainees to the five boroughs without a comprehensive look at how to reduce the number of people who are left detained while awaiting trial in the first place is a sensible or humane plan. In addition, if the existing building is expanded according to the released plan, it would lead to a jail being the largest building in height and scale in this part of downtown Brooklyn -- a sad and scary statement about our values. To try to solve this complex problem by simply taking this existing building and multiplying its size to this extent seems like the city is trying to take an easy way out, while leaving a blot on the neighborhood. That it would not actually ease the issue of mass incarceration--especially of people of color--but only scatter the same number of people into many communities--and into massive, dehumanizing structures at that, demonstrates to me that it is a faulty and cynical plan. I vow to strongly oppose this plan moving forward. I hope that the Mayor and city officials will re-think this plan.

Best,

Kathleen Stack
24 First Street
Brooklyn, NY 11231

The information contained in this transmission may contain privileged and confidential information, including patient information protected by federal and state privacy laws. It is intended only for the use of the person(s) named above. If you are not the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any review, dissemination, distribution, or duplication of this communication is strictly prohibited. If you are not the intended recipient, please contact the sender by reply email and destroy all copies of the original message.

"

David Stein

monsieurtiger@hotmail.com

"Dear Mr. Fiedler,

As a parent of two small children here in Kew Gardens, and as someone who lives and works in Kew Gardens, I feel I must write to you in opposition to your plan to build a massive prison complex in our neighborhood.

On so many levels this plan is a detriment to the area that we love. The traffic, congestion, pollution, and noise caused by so many extra vehicles would further hinder our ability to get around an already crowded and dangerous traffic interchange. As a pedestrian and sometime driver, I protest the unholy mess this proposal would create.

Also as a subway rider, I know too well how strained the subway and bus service to our area already is. To add a slew of workers and visitors coming to the prison would only hurt an overtaxed system.

On a moral level, to build a monument like this to incarceration will only promote further incarceration. What about instead using the billions of dollars this would cost to invest in mental health care, early childhood, social support, addiction counseling, and education for the people of our city, so they can have a better life, and stay out of prison in the first place.

On an aesthetic level, the proposed structure is so tremendous in scale as to be a blight on the landscape, blocking vistas of Flushing Meadow Park and lowering our quality of life.

While I do believe that we should "see" prisons, and I am not necessarily a NIMBY person, I must request that you withdraw this plan.

Sincerely,

David Stein

Sent from Outlook <<http://aka.ms/weboutlook>>

"

Stacy Steingart

sgsteingart@gmail.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident of Kew Gardens, NY 11415 and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails.

Besides the obvious congestion that will markedly increase in the subways and on Queens Boulevard and its connections to the highways, Kew Gardens is NOT the area to place a jail. We're a small village with a lot of history and this is not how we envision evolving. It's like placing a monstrosity in the middle of quiet and calm. We already have had to endure a high rise apartment building just off Queens Boulevard that because it priced out the citizens of the town seeking new housing became a hotel and also a homeless shelter. No one asked for that. The jail will bring visitors to the prisoners by the 100's if not thousands; how are we supposed to handle that? This entire project makes zero sense. Move the jail elsewhere in Queens where there is actually room for it to exist or another borough entirely. Staten Island or an island in the east or Hudson Rivers would be a much better place for this.

Thank you.

Best,
Stacy Steingart

"

Pat Stokes

pastokes160@aol.com

"Please note i am vehemently opposed to the current plan.
Patricia A..Stokes

"

My name is Susan Suarez; I believe that Riker's island should be closed in order to bring about change and reform in the NYPD, judicial system, and prison systems.

BAIL

The presumption of innocence is widely held to follow from the 5th, 6th, and 14th amendments. However, the case of Coffin v. United States 1895 established the presumption of innocence of persons accused of crimes yet our City marginalizes, and criminalizes the poor who cannot afford bail. The GML 50-e is a political power tool that allows and motivates the City to hold prisoners that are not convicted past the year and 90 days so that they will not be able to file suit against the City.

SPEEDY TRIAL

Section 30.30 of the CPL in New York State imposes a six months time limit on prosecutors to be ready for trial if a defendant is accused of one or more offenses, one of which is a felony. Often prosecutors are able to skirt these laws in order to protect the City from lawsuits. The Prosecutors are motivated to keep defendants in Riker's because of GML 50e until the year and 90 days has elapsed. This I believe is part of what happened to Kalief Browder, who was held in Riker's Island for three years and in solitary confinement for almost two of the three years. By the grace of Jesus, I was not sent to Riker's after being falsely charged with felonies and being dragged for almost a year in the criminal system.

DISCOVERY

New York is one of 4 states where prosecutors and police are not required to provide police reports and other crucial evidence that is known as discovery to people accused or their attorneys until trial begins which could take months or sometimes years after their arrest. Over 95% of cases never make it to trial especially when prisoners are left with no other choice than to take a plea deal.

Reform can be obtained by changing the Penal Law, and take away the NYPD TAX ID THAT CREATES REVENUE FOR THE CITY and gives an incentive to incarcerate minorities for minor offenses.

New York spends 2.5B annually to fill statewide jails with black and brown minorities. We as constituents demand that for our taxes be spent on education, early intervention, mental health, and to rehabilitate prisoners.

verasung@aol.com

verasung@aol.com

"October 29, 2018

Mr. Howard Judd Fiedler, A.I.A.
Administrative Architect
Director of Design Unit
New York City Department of Corrections
75-20 Astoria Blvd., Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370

Re: Project: Borough Based Jail System
CEQR Number: 18DOC001Y
Location : Manhattan Community District

1: Block 166, Lot 27

80 Centre St., NY, NY 10013

Dear Mr. Fiedler:

I have been a resident of the South Street Seaport for approximately 25 years and am an attorney, formerly an Assistant District Attorney for Kings County, and also a Director of Abacus Federal Savings Bank, a community savings bank which has served the immigrant Chinese community for 34 years in Chinatown, Manhattan.

I have reviewed the Draft Scope of Work and EAS Statement for the above Project and find that said Draft Scope of Work and the EAS Statement are riddled with flawed assumptions and assertions, and lack cogent information. As such, the above Project must cease and desist immediately and be withdrawn. While ending the inhumane conditions at Riker's Island is necessary, the idea to designate in its place the Borough Based Jail System is nothing more than prison redevelopment for profit with no plan for ending the culture which causes the inhumane and immoral conditions at Riker's Island. I support true criminal justice reform where the capacity at the current facilities in each Borough is more than sufficient for the detention of persons thereby obliterating the need for the detention of persons at Riker's Island; and further, where the current facilities in each Borough as built are renovated and reformed to be more humane, smaller, safer, fairer and just.

I respectfully demand that answers to the below and all the other comments from the Public must be provided, evaluated, shared and studied with the community before the Project can move forward:

1. Name the sites for the Borough Based Jails (BBJ) which were being contemplated in Staten Island (SI). Explain why each such site was not chosen. If no sites were ever chosen for SI, state and justify the reasons why.
2. Name the sites for the BBJ which were being contemplated in Manhattan. Explain and justify why said sites were not designated.

3. State the reasons as to how a 400 sq. ft radius perimeter was chosen as the study area around each BBJ. Explain why the study area can not/should not be expanded to a 1,000 sq ft or more radius.
4. What are the results of the Holden Commission promulgated by the Local Law of the City of New York to create a commission to examine the cost of renovating the jail facilities on Rikers Island? Provide the report that the Commission is supposed to issue to the Mayor and the City Council. Provide the names of the membership of said Commission. If the report has not been made, then what is the cost of reforming/renovating Riker's Island to be Smaller, Safer, Fairer? Provide studies as to such costs. If such costs are unknown then such studies must be done prior to commencement of moving forward with the BBJs.
5. If the jail facilities are closed on Riker's Island, state in detail the plans for redevelopment of Riker's Island. Will LaGuardia Airport expand onto Riker's Island? Will private interests develop Riker's Island into housing and retail? Will the State or Federal Government rent and/or purchase the Island? Which government agencies, bodies nonprofits, persons, etc. will control Riker's Island? Will part or all of Riker's Island be turned over to the Public for use? Will the Public have control as to what the best use of the Island should be and will be? Will the Public be able to have input as to what should happen with Riker's Island? If not, why?
6. What will be the cost to build the BBJ's? How is this cost derived? How will the money be raised? Where will the money be obtained/from whom or what entity will the money be borrowed from? Who will be paying for the costs? How will the money be paid back if it is being financed? Provide a detailed budget outlining all the hard and soft costs. Provide a projection and budget for each year of construction of the BBJ. Provide a copy of the business plan. If there is none, the business plan and said budgets must be drawn up and examined by the Taxpayers, Comptroller and other relevant State and City Agencies.
7. How will the contractors/vendors/materials be selected to build the BBJ's? Who will choose the contractor, subcontractor, material suppliers, architect, engineer, and every person/entity involved in the construction, management, financing of this project?
8. Who/which entities, governmental and nongovernmental, will oversee the project? Who/which entities, governmental and nongovernmental will oversee these entities who are overseeing the project?
9. Describe in detail the Fire Safety Plan and Emergency Action Plan for the proposed 40 story high rise BBJ in Manhattan (MBBJ). How will the DOC, Firefighters, Detainees and the Public be safeguarded during fires, natural disasters, terrorist attacks? How will the DOC, Firefighters, Law Enforcement, Detainees and Public be safeguarded in the event of an evacuation of the proposed 40 story high rise MBBJ? Describe how such evacuation will affect the surrounding neighborhoods within a 1 mile radius and what measures will be taken to insure that essential human services will continually be supplied to the Public in such radius area without disruption in the event of said evacuation. Describe how the Detainees will be transported and where the Detainees will be temporarily held if evacuated during such circumstances without impacting their lives and safety as well as the lives and safety of the DOC, Firefighters, Law Enforcement and Public.

10. One of the reasons stated for having a BBJ is to create/make it more accessible for families to visit the Detainees. What studies have been done on the residences of the Detainees currently at Rikers and the Manhattan Detention Center/Tombs? What studies have been done to show that the addresses of said current Detainees are in Manhattan? If no studies have been done, then provide a study of the location of the neighborhoods, cities, boroughs in NYC, states and zip codes for the residences within the past 10 years to current of the Detainees at Rikers and the Manhattan Detention Center/Tombs.

11. What studies have been done on the underground water flowing beneath 80 Centre St and the surrounding areas within a 1000 sq ft radius? Provide all the studies on the underground water flowing beneath said surrounding area. How deep will the piles be driven for 80 Centre St.? What impact will pile driving have on the surrounding buildings, streets, infrastructure?

12. What other studies have been done on the inground disturbance that will be created during the construction of the BBJ at 80 Centre St.? What inground disturbance will the construction create at the site? If no studies have been done, conduct and provide such studies.

13. Describe what is the City's Waterfront Revitalization Program is and state in detail what impact the proposed MBBJ will have on this Program. Provide a copy of the Consistency Assessment Form.

14. There are three parks which are within the 400 sq ft radius of 80 Centre St: Collect Pond Park, Thomas Paine Park and Columbus Park. Provide a study of the impact that the construction and the proposed MBBJ will have on these three open spaces. Describe in detail how these open spaces will be preserved and remain unharmed during the construction and after.

15. Describe in detail what shadows will be cast and how the shadows created by the 40 story ft. building at 80 Centre St. will affect the said three Parks. Provide a study of all the trees within those Parks, including any other shrubbery and vegetation. Describe how the shadows will affect said trees and plant life. Describe what efforts will be made to protect said trees and plant life.

16. Describe the archaeological and architectural historic resources of and under 80 Centre St. and surrounding buildings within a 1 mile radius. Provide studies of the historic burial grounds (ie African burial grounds) of the site and surrounding sites within a 1 mile radius. Explain how the grounds, below the grounds and historic affects of the building outside and inside will be maintained and preserved. Describe which parts will not be maintained and preserved and why.

17. Describe the impact that a 40 story high rise MBBJ will have on the public space and streetscape within a 1 mile radius.

18. Provide the Phase I environmental study that was performed at the site. How was the vendor chosen? How much did the Study cost? Detail the environmental hazards and describe in detail what will be done to abate such hazards without harm to the Public health. Provide a Phase II Environmental Study. Describe how the environmental hazards for the Phase II will be abated without harm to the Public health.

19. Provide the list of all person/entities involved in the Project, in the past, ongoing and in the future and the list of campaign contributions (amounts and to whom) for same.
20. Provide studies which show what sort of effect the proposed MBBJ will have on the appraisal values of the real estate (commercial, mixed use, residential, etc.) within a 1 mile radius of the site.
21. Provide a list of all the subway stations within a 1 mile radius of the site, and a study as to how many persons use said stations during the different hours of the day. Describe how many additional persons will enter and exit these subway stations due to the construction and operation of the MBBJ.
22. Provide a detailed study of all the traffic and pedestrian streets and intersections within a 1 mile radius of the site, and how many vehicles and pedestrians will traverse said roads, intersections and sidewalks during and after the construction of the MBBJ.
23. Describe in detail the soil disturbance, fill material, and underground/above ground storage tanks within the site and what sort of precautions will be taken to insure the safe removal of same.
24. Describe in detail the greenhouse gas emissions from such a project and conduct a study on the effect of same on the air quality within a 1 mile radius of the site.
25. Provide a detailed study on the noise that the construction and operation of the proposed MBBJ will have on the surrounding population within a 1 mile radius of the site.
26. Conduct and provide the details of a study on the number of schools, senior care facilities, children care facilities, churches/synagogues/places of worship, hospital/health care facilities within a 1 mile radius of the proposed site and the effects of the construction and operation of the MBBJ will have on said facilities.
27. Describe in detail the plans for reducing the population of Detainees to 5,000. What assurances can be made that the numbers of Detainee's shall remain forever to be 5,000 or less. Describe where and how will the overage of persons will be detained if said persons increase to more than what the proposed BBJs can hold.
28. Describe and provide a plan for the management, operation and care of the proposed MBBJ. Include in such plans where, how and when garbage from the MBBJ will be picked up, how the façade, elevators, entrances, parking, etc. shall be maintained.
29. The MBBJ borders the Special Transit Land Use District. What is the Special Transit Land Use District and what effect with the MBBJ have on this.
30. Describe the plans to minimize placard parking surrounding the proposed MBBJ.
31. State why the Local Law Section 19-101.2 was not complied with whereby notice must be given and a hearing must be conducted with the community whenever a major transportation project such as the MBBJ is to be commenced.

32. Conduct a study and provide data of the number of children and seniors who currently utilize the three Parks surrounding 80 Centre St. and how their use will be affected during the construction and operation of the MBBJ.

33. Obtain input from the Landmark's Commission and said Commission's consideration of the Request for Proposal to landmark 80 Centre St.

34. How and which vendor has been chosen thus far for any studies done for this project. State in detail the cost of said studies which have been completed, that are ongoing and contemplated for in the future.

Until the answers to the above and all the other comments by the Public are addressed adequately and to the satisfaction of the community, the Draft Scope of Work must be withdrawn.

Thank you for your kind attention.

Sincerely yours,

Vera Sung

"

Jill Sung

jillsung2004@yahoo.com

"

October 29, 2018

VIA E-MAIL (<mailto:boroughplan@doc.nyc.gov> boroughplan@doc.nyc.gov)

Howard Fiedler

75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160,

East Elmhurst, NY 11370

Dear Mr. Fiedler,

I am a resident of Tribeca since 2004, a parent of children who go to the local public schools in District 2 and an executive officer of a minority bank based in Chinatown, Manhattan whose mission is to serve the Asian-American population in New York City.. As an individual intricately tied into the Manhattan downtown community. I feel compelled to write to you of the many questions that I have regarding the proposed new jail at 80 Centre Street and the effect it will have on the entire downtown Manhattan community. Despite the information provided publicly, I remain concerned that the neither the benefits, or the costs, of this proposal have not been adequately assessed by the City. And that unless this is corrected by thorough and unbiased research and input from all parties affected by this proposal, this proposal, despite all good intentions, if enacted will have deeply harmful and lasting effects to all parties involved.

Below are some of my questions:

LACK OF COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT/INPUT

*

The plan to build new jails have been rushed through without real input from the communities they will impact. Notably nowhere on the City's outreach website is there a way to really contact with feedback! <https://rikers.cityofnewyork.us/>

*

What are the Mayor's current plans to remedy the lack of community input and engagement?

*

Currently, all four borough-based jail proposals are considered under one ULURP that will evaluate and assess the placement of these detention centers. Each of the four sites are completely different in environmental and neighborhood characters and will have significantly different impact. Will the City unbundle the single ULURP to have four individual ULURPs?

1.

SITE SELECTION

*

Prior to selecting this site, what other sites were considered in Manhattan?

*

What are the future plans for Riker's Island? If there are development plans, are there any speculative discussions with real estate developers? If yes, what are the City's plans for the revenue from the development? If there are development plans, what are the community benefits to the entire city?

1.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

*

Columbus Park is one of the very few green spaces in the area, and is constantly used by children, youth, seniors and families. The proposed plan will impact usage during construction and beyond. What detailed analysis was done on the impact of the site on Columbus Park? What were the results of the full shadowing analysis on the park and the surrounding blocks? Was a historic analysis of Columbus Park completed? If usage of Columbus Park is curtailed during the time of construction of the jail and/or afterwards, what studies have been done to assess alternative and reasonable substitute locations for the various activities taking place in the Park currently, including interleague basketball games, Downtown Community Soccer games for young children, tai-chi and kung-fu classes and other cultural events hosted by non-profit organizations such as movie screenings by the Museum of Chinese in Americas?

*

Why was the study area for non-residential open space analysis for the Manhattan location limited to the current size? Was any study done to justify the analysis to such space? Why didn't the open space analysis take into account indirect effects not only of increased population size, but also of shadows, transportation, construction noise, etc.

*

What studies were completed to measure the impact of noise and sound pollution from the construction to the surrounding neighborhoods both during and after construction? What is the mitigation plan, if any, on such effects?

1.

ECONOMIC & SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACTS

* According to the Draft Scope, a preliminary assessment "using the most recent available data" will determine whether a detailed analysis will be conducted of business and employment trends in the area. a routine review of publicly available data will be insufficient. Chinatown's economy is unique and fragile. Any analysis must include specific outreach to small business owners in Chinatown, and study how construction will impact businesses serving Chinatown's low-income, immigrant community. Have you considered these impacts?

* In Chinatown, assessment of indirect business displacement pressures should take into account any findings from the sections on shadows, transportation, and construction, particularly considering the level of foot traffic and street-level commercial activity near the 80 Centre Street location. There is a strong possibility that negative environmental impacts will adversely impact businesses and the unique commercial character of Chinatown.

1.

TRANSPORTATION & SAFETY CONCERNS

*

Chinatown, because of its proximity to City Hall and 1 Police Plaza, have been burdened beyond its share after 9/11 with the closure of key streets in the neighborhood. What is the City's plan to mitigate, minimize and control street closures, traffic congestion, parking issues, and pedestrian safety?

* Have you considered concerns about the de-mapping of Hogan Place "to facilitate the construction of pedestrian bridges," overall traffic gridlock in the area public safety on blocks that, even under existing conditions, are unsafe for pedestrians? According to the Draft Scope, only 5 intersections in Chinatown would be potentially be studied. This is clearly insufficient and there ought to be a larger study area for both vehicular traffic and pedestrian safety.

* Has the City studied the impact on traffic patterns, parking, and pedestrian safety, especially on the streets by Columbus Park?

* The proposed entrance of 80 Centre Street will be narrowly situated on Hogan Place. City should evaluate how the transportation of detainees with DOC buses may congest the adjacent streets such as Worth, Baxter and Mulberry and its impact on the emergency vehicles passing thru this neighborhood where residents are mainly senior citizens.

* Worth Street is a narrow major East/West artery. Why is the proposal placing a major driveway which appears to slope down and created hazardous driving conditions and key pedestrian walkway, given our current priority for Vision Zero?

* The EIS process must take into account the already strained mass transit system. The addition of the Manhattan facility will increase the volume of an already increasing ridership on the MTA. The EIS currently does not address the increased usage of the subway system and the existing congestion at the nearby subway stations.

* The lack of parking in the area has always been a major problem. When construction starts, the parking problem will be exacerbated. What is the mitigation plan?

*

What study has been done to determine the length of the construction period and whether the construction will cause long-term or short-term health issues for the residents and businesses in the area, including air (asbestos, dust, concrete) and noise pollution?

*

Provide the Phase I environmental study that was performed at the site. How was the vendor chosen? How much did the Study cost? Detail the environmental hazards and describe in detail what will be done to abate such hazards without harm to the Public health. Provide a Phase II Environmental Study. Describe how the environmental hazards for the Phase II will be abated without harm to the Public health.

1.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFORM

*

While I believe in criminal justice reform, where is the study done by the City outlining the costs necessary to achieve the goal of reducing the prison population, a condition precedent to this project, such as programming and legal changes, and whether such changes are effective in the long term to maintain the prison population at such levels, even during times of economic downturn?

*

According to the Lippman Commission, the jail population was 9,110 in Feb 2018. The Commission projects that this population could be reduced to less than 5,000 through a number of policy reforms, including state level bail reform which has not occurred. The Mayor's plan is to reduce the population to 7,000 in 5 years, and then to less than 5,000 after. What specific steps will be taken to reduce population to less than 5,000?

*

What is the basis for the decision to construct a new 40-story site rather than renovate existing smaller sites? How is a new site consistent with the stated goal to reduce the jailed population? If the reforms are implemented properly and expeditiously, there should not be any new jails.

*

The Lippman Commission recommends 5 (not 4) borough based jails located in civic centers near courthouses. Why was the fifth site eliminated? ‘

*

Describe in detail the Fire Safety Plan and Emergency Action Plan for the proposed 40 story high rise jail. in Manhattan. How will the DOC, Firefighters, Detainees and the Public be safeguarded during fires, natural disasters, terrorist attacks? How will the DOC, Firefighters, Law Enforcement, Detainees and Public be safeguarded in the event of an evacuation of the proposed 40 story high rise MBBJ? Describe how such evacuation will affect the surrounding neighborhoods within a 1 mile radius and what measures will be taken to insure that essential human services will continually be supplied to the Public in such radius area without disruption in the event of said evacuation. Describe how the Detainees will be transported and where the Detainees will be temporarily held if evacuated during such circumstances without impacting their lives and safety as well as the lives and safety of the DOC, Firefighters, Law Enforcement and Public.

*

What study has been done to assess whether it is convenient for prisoners' families to visit their loved ones in the proposed site? Has any study been done to determine what are the dominant geographies where such families live and whether there is adequate and appropriate transportation for them to travel to the proposed site within a reasonable time period?

1.

BINDING COMMITMENTS TO THE COMMUNITY

*

If there are community benefits, what kind of legally binding agreements will be given to the Chinatown and surrounding communities?

*

How will the proposed benefits be structured to ensure that the next administration does not deem the agreement null and void?

1.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

*

The history of this area is over 400 years old, with specific sites associated with the early history of our country. The official Chinatown-Little Italy Historic District's southwest boundary lies directly across the street (Hogan Place) from the Lefkowitz building (80 Centre Street). Aren't there buildings eligible for Landmarks Preservation Commission in this area, specifically the Lefkowitz Building?

*

In addition, shouldn't archaeological surveys be conducted since 80 Centre Street was built BEFORE and prior to the discovery of the African American Burial Ground (which is now part of the National Monument after its late discovery when the Federal Building was excavated that required a special team to conduct its own independent report)?

*

Shouldn't an in-depth analysis of historical records must be reviewed along with field surveys to ensure that historical and archeological sites in the area are protected?

*

Historical record shows that a cemetery was located on the site of 111 Centre Street where the detention facility was located for many years connected with a Bridge of Sigh. Shouldn't a study also be conducted to see what lessons we can all learn for that prior history of that twin building facility?

1.

LACK OF FORESIGHT

*

What is the City's scenario planning where the jail population does not decrease as projected or the next administration redefines incarceration and the opposite occurs? The Draft Scope of Work contains very little about the future of 125 White Street. How do we ensure 125 White Street will not stay as a detention center if 80 Centre Street alone does not meet the need for beds in the future?

I hope that you will consider all of my above questions and the many others that I am sure are being submitted by concerned residents of this City. To date this process has been characterized by a total lack of transparency on the part of City officials, which in turn, has sown seeds of deep suspicion among the communities in this area. This is not reflective of a democratic and progressive city that we have known and love and chosen to be a part of.

Sincerely,

Jill Sung

PS I am including as attachments to this letter, photos taken on Worth Street and the surrounding area this week and last showing the current traffic congestion and the effect on pedestrian and cyclist safety. See my above concerns regarding how this will be exacerbated by the City's proposal.

"

Gloria Scheiman

compliancepro@hotmail.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident of Kew Gardens, NY- 11415 and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails.

Our neighborhoods would no longer be safe, nor would they be the crown jewels of Queens, as they currently are. This jail would be a pejorative eyesore and a blight on our residential freedom. Just as that semi-commercial; semi-homeless shelter is. Our children will no longer be able to enjoy the neighborhood without concern as to safety, police sirens going off, inmates escaping----we have many elderly-owned homes in the neighborhood----what types of locks, doors and windows would they have to install to feel safe in their homes? We could not feel free to walk our streets at night---either coming home from work or walking our dogs. Why would the Mayor choose this exceedingly low-crime neighborhood to construct a jail? Why doesn't he build it where he and his family live and see how it feels? And think what would happen to our property values. We worked long and hard to save to move into this prime neighborhood, where our children could play freely in the parks, attend PS99 (a currently, very safe school), grow up strong, confident, make great contributions to society, and so on and so forth; and to think that it is now proposed to HOUSE a jail. Now what are our kids going to see---inmates parading the grounds, or being booked in and out or WORSE, escaping into our neighborhood----what type of role-modelling would this be for them? They, nor us, could continue to take civic pride in the place where we live. We are good, law-abiding citizens and we DO NOT WANT THIS ELEMENT IN OUR MIDST . Our neighborhoods are neither suited to nor equipped with the infrastructure required to support the edifice you are proposing. Nor can it support what will be necessitated to sustain and maintain such a structure----suddenly, the businesses around it, will be tailored to its upkeep/maintenance and gone will be the neighborhood restaurants, cafes, supermarkets, etc., which are hallmarks of an idyllic, quiet neighborhood.

Rikers Island is where this jail belongs and should be because of its isolation, the fact that there are no residential neighborhoods and businesses there and the difficulty of accessing and escaping from it. It does not belong in Queens or any of the boroughs.

I URGE YOU TO NOT PROCEED WITH Mayor DeBlasio's hairbrained, thoughtless proposal.
BY THE WAY, HE JUST LOST MY VOTE!

Thank you.

Best,
M. Surajballi

<<http://gfx3.mail.live.com/mail/11.00/updatebeta/emoticons/heart.gif>>

<<http://gfx3.mail.live.com/mail/11.00/updatebeta/emoticons/heart.gif>>

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Lena Sze

lena.sze@gmail.com

"Dear Mr. Fiedler,

I'm writing as a community member and resident who lives within a 5 minute walk of the proposed site at 80 Centre Street for the Manhattan site of the borough-based jails project. I have previously written to my elected officials about my existing concerns about the lack of substantive and good-faith community engagement and the rushed nature of this massive and unprecedented project (unprecedented because the ULURP links four sites across four boroughs and because it is an untested design-and-build process). I am also not convinced that this plan will result in a fairer, more humane, and just jail for the detainees when the root problems at Rikers, it seems to me, are not just matters of design and layout, but social conflicts between various actors and the dehumanizing nature of the criminal justice system more broadly. The latter two aspects would not just change with the design upgrades and "improved facilities" of these proposed jails; if the root causes of poverty and related issues of substance abuse and the problems of violence between detainees themselves and detainees and corrections staff are not addressed, more sunlight and a straight-line view of the cell for the corrections officer will not result in the kind of deep changes to the culture that this design is supposed to instigate and embody.

I am not an urban planner, architect, or designer, but I have some interest and experience along these lines, and have, since August, tried to gather as much information in an open-minded way from various public meetings and town halls and meetings held about the plan. I am also a parent of young children who was raised here myself and a current resident of the community surrounding the Manhattan site, so I have a heightened awareness of the neighborhood history, milieu, and character. In these comments, I would like to focus on substantial impacts that would inform an EIS.

1) Re: The potential for substantial impacts related to land use, zoning, and public policy; My concern in this matter has to do with the proposed change in the FAR. Also, how to justify the demolition of the current site when the existing jails on White Street (North and South Towers) can house 1000 detainees?

2) The potential for substantial impacts related to socioeconomic conditions; The current local economy just to the east and north is largely at this point a service economy, there is a great deal of tourist and Chinese American diaspora traffic during the weekdays and especially the weekends. There is also a tremendous amount of non-profit and other services provided (health care, banking, small mom and pop bakeries) to an aging Chinatown population (Chinatown is a NORC). Chinatown has also been identified as a naturally occurring cultural district by cultural activists and networks, with a wealth of cultural and arts assets and services. How would the proposed jail, being necessarily an inward-facing service provider, contribute to or cater to this dynamic, but fragile, economy? Would it so directly or only in secondary or tertiary ways, if at all?

The government services in the "civic center" economy to the immediate west and south (and a bit north) of 80 Centre is very dispersed.

3) The potential for substantial impacted related to community facilities and services; Charles B. Wang Center is a 5 minute walk north, the senior center/residence on Baxter Street, the day care provided by Charles B. Wang, the array of community services (job training, workforce development, children's art/dance, English language learning) at 70 Mulberry Street

(diagonally across Columbus Park and diagonally facing Hogan Place) would all be directly impacted primarily through the construction and ongoing traffic (see below), not to mention the three local public elementary schools all within a 10 minute walk of the site (PS 124, PS 130, PS 1) as well as the Transfiguration School, a local church/school that is on Mott with an entrance on Mosco.

How to mitigate the impact of the building of this tower on the services, many of them to elderly, families, and young children who rely on access-a-ride vehicles or public school buses within the range of this site?

4) The potential for substantial open space impacts;

The current fenced grass patch on Hogan Place is drab but 80 Centre's plantings along Worth Street, a recent development as the Marriage Bureau has gotten more popular, are a welcome sight to the neighborhood and extend the flora/greenery of the substantial work of Parks Department Staff and community volunteers who plant beautiful flowers and foliage just down the block on Worth.

How would a tower and 20,000 square foot "community facility" extend the open space and green space of Columbus Park in a visually unified way?

Diagonally across from 80 Centre Street on the Centre-facing side is Foley Square, the site of massive protests and demonstrations, including recently this summer's march against the immigrant detentions and family separations in which thousands of New Yorkers took part (it began at Foley Square which was filled to the brim and spilled over to every single side street for many streets and made its way over the Brooklyn Bridge). I am very concerned that the traffic and other requisite elements of a jail would not allow for or create barriers to the use of Foley Square as a protest site. How does the site plan to accommodate the space needs/requirements of open assemblies and gatherings as have historically and currently been the case with Foley Square?

5) The potential for substantial shadows impacts;

The tower's height is of great concern. It would directly overshadow Columbus Park, the only green park in the historic core of Chinatown and one of the few patches of open space in this stretch of lower Manhattan. As you know, how sunny a park is, at least for much of the day, is a great contributing factor to how well-used it is by the community. Currently Columbus Park is a lovely and demographically mixed user population, depending on the time of day and the part of the park-- all manner of children and teenagers, parents, and grandparents/caregivers and elderly interacting with the space. There is some amount of a transient or homeless population that also uses the park, but it is largely a park that services members of the local Chinatown community. In what ways would that change with the building of this tower right across from it and overshadowing it? How would the parks department increase resources and Columbus Park's capacity to handle a larger or different population of users?

6) The potential for substantial impacts related to historic and cultural resources;

See above for information related to Columbus Park and Foley Square. I would like to point out that half a block down from 80 Centre Street right around the entrance of the Federal District Court Building on Worth Street is the historic Five Points intersection of the Five Points Neighborhood. There is likely much of important historical and archeological significance in and around the Five Points site, especially anywhere close to the Mission building in that historic neighborhood. Collect Pond was also in/around Foley Square. How does this jail integrate or honor the complicated history and legacy of these neighborhoods?

7) The potential for substantial urban design/visual resource impacts;

The proposed tower would not likely, based on various renderings I have seen, integrate with the immediate neighborhood's architectural character. The trend toward using much glass is a recent

phenomenon rather than the materials used in older classical or art deco styles of the rest of the century-old (roughly) architecture of the buildings in the government/civic center. It would stand out like a sore thumb and be a painful reminder, gleaming in glass, of the failure of the community to impact an EIS and land use process that is steamrolling right over it.

8) The potential for substantial hazardous materials impacts;

The immediate neighborhood to the north was a manufacturing district (on Centre just north of Canal); there were gas stations in many sites in and across lower Manhattan including one that used to be at/around 139 Centre, one or two blocks north of 80 Centre. As I mentioned, Collect Pond was close to the proposed site and it was of course notoriously a site of sewage and various kinds of waste. A very detailed analysis of the site (and immediate vicinity's) pollutants and land use history would be absolutely critical given how overpopulated, industrial, and dense this area of lower Manhattan was for most of the last two hundred years; and how much of these potentially dangerous pollutants a large construction project would dredge up and expose people to.

9) The potential for substantial impacts related to water and sewer infrastructure;

I would expect the water and sewer needs of this proposed jail to be very great, given the 5000 or so beds and the corrections and other staff working there. During the blackout of 2003 and Hurricane/Superstorm Sandy in 2012, the area experienced quite a long period of no utilities and electricity whatsoever. What contingencies are in place in terms of the water, sewer, and electrical needs in these kinds of scenarios? How would that impact other buildings, businesses, and residents in the area?

10) The potential for substantial impacts related to transportation;

Transportation is estimated for the Manhattan site to be approximately (on average) 120 vehicular trips from M-Sat. Traffic studies need to account for the overflow of traffic from the Brooklyn Bridge (1 minute drive from the south), the horrendous congestion on Canal Street (3 minute drive to the north), and the bottleneck side streets on Baxter and Mulberry, where of course traffic just north of Canal is closed because of the Little Italy district but also sometimes because of the San Gennaro Feast in September. Of course Worth Street leading to Centre and Chatham Square is a dangerous traffic crossing and congested as it is. This site could not be placed in a worst site if you tried in terms of heavy existing traffic use. Any greater number of vehicles and vehicular trips, let alone 120, would be a nightmare for the senior citizens and young children crossing the street. Would you be able to integrate the site's traffic impacts in relation to the larger area's traffic conditions, inclusive of Brooklyn Bridge, Canal Street, and Chatham Square?

There is some amount of underground or on-site parking to be made available for corrections staff, but what is the anticipated number of on-site or in-building parking spots? What is the ratio of staff to staff vehicles in current jails? Using that ratio, what would be the number of staff vehicles which would have to find parking outside of 80 Centre, on local streets?

Worth Street around this 80 Centre site is already experiencing a closure of one lane for the next few years due to infrastructure upgrades. How does the timing of the work coincide with this existing project (if it does)?

11) The potential for substantial impacts related to air quality;

As mentioned above, Canal Street is just a hop and skip away from 80 Centre. It is incredibly polluted with air study analyses conducted by city agencies and others over the years (due to the traffic between the Manhattan Bridge on/off ramps and the Holland Tunnel entrance). As we know, air quality does not end when a block ends, any analysis of 80 Centre should take into consideration the already heavy burden put on the communities, including Chinatown, that have these huge streams of vehicular traffic from Canal Street, Bowery, and Worth.

12) The potential for substantial greenhouse gas emissions and climate change;

See point 11 above. I do not know if this is related to climate change, but at any rate, please note that the corner of Worth and Centre (exactly where the Marriage Bureau entrance is housed) on Worth is prone to flooding. Note that the site is in Evacuation Flood Zone 4 in the case of an evacuation, catastrophic flooding being a more and more common occurrence due to climate change. What are the contingency plans should that happen?

13) The potential for substantial impacts related to noise;

The corrections official I heard at one community meeting pointed out that jails tend to be loud, as any place where up to 5000 people are placed in cells, would be. With the substantial traffic already in the area with its noise implications, how would the location control for noise impacts on the rest of the community? On the street-level?

14) The potential for substantial impacts related to public health;

A 5-10 minute drive south east of the proposed site is the only ambulance-serving ER in all of lower Manhattan. Because of the traffic and other congestion problems I have identified above, I am very concerned about the public health implications of huge construction project and then tower (with its uniquely heavy traffic load) clogging up the streets in/around the downtown area. We have lost many hospitals in NYC and Manhattan over recent years. How to justify building a jail tower when we know it would add to the traffic (and thereby cause ambulance delays to the only hospital with an ER nearby)?

15) The potential for substantial impacts related to neighborhood character;

The fact of the matter is that this site is at the border between a couple of different neighborhoods, but the bulk of the residential population impacted would be Chinatown just to the east and north. The proposed tower, a jail, would not integrate well economically and architecturally with that community. It doesn't provide the services or housing the community so desperately needs.

and 16) The potential for substantial construction impacts.

See in particular my point 10 above. I am concerned about the length of the construction, its contribution to traffic, what kinds of materials will be used, how that construction will overlay on existing construction and infrastructure projects in the neighborhood to add to air pollution and degraded air quality.

These comments are related to the 80 Centre Street site of the borough based jail plan project, but my overall larger point likely holds true for the other three boroughs and sites-- namely, that the lack of good faith and substantive community engagement by the city in this process has resulted in an extremely flawed choice of a site, timeline, and process; and that there has been no good explanation thus far offered about how the current plan significantly will improve the culture of jails in NYC except to espouse a view that is mostly design-deterministic.

Thank you in advance for your consideration of these comments.

Sincerely,

Lena Sze

"

Chrissa Theodore

chrissa@hugeconglomerate.com

"Hello,

I am writing you today in regard to the Brooklyn House of Detention proposed scope of work.

I am a resident of the neighborhood, and live one block away from the current house of detention.

I am against the current proposal as it will not only dramatically increase the FAR, but will also be completely out of scale with the surrounding buildings.

By having the ONE meeting to address this already formulated plan, with absolutely no community engagement prior, 2 miles away from the actual site, at a very inconvenient time of day, it illustrates how little regard this proposal has for the surrounding community.

The Brooklyn House of Detention has been part of the Boerum Hill community since 1957. While I am not opposed to updating the House of Detention, the proposal you are trying to pass is grossly out of scale with the surrounding environment.

- Size out of character for the neighborhood

- Noise already an issue

- Traffic already an issue

- Construction impact on the area will further exacerbate the above issues

I strongly object to the process that has been followed and ask that this proposal and subsequent process be reconsidered.

I would be more than happy to provide any input in further renditions of this proposal.

Thank you,

Chrissa Theodore

Chrissa Theodore

96 Schermerhorn Street
Brooklyn, NY. 11201

"

Statement Regarding Proposal of New Jails in New York City
9-27-18

Prisons are slave ships on dry land.

According to a report released in April of this year by a federal monitor, despite new leadership and added resources over the past two years, "The use of force has continued to increase rather than diminish, even as the inmate population has decreased" at Rikers Island. The social arrangement of the modern prison is yet another form of white supremacy that uses ultimate power including authority, influence, coercion, manipulation and force. This power supports institutional procedures that favor the dominant culture a.k.a. white supremacy. There is nothing safe or efficient in opening new facilities that deprive human beings of their humanity. Invest in community resources or face a public that will not rest until state-sponsored torture is banished forever!

Robert Thibault

Not One More Block

NYC

laura marie Thompson

loveiswater@hotmail.com

"
"

Richard Thornhill

richthornhill1@yahoo.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident of Forest Hills (11375)and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails.

Thank you.

Best,

Richard Thornhill

Sent from Yahoo Mail on Android

<https://go.onelink.me/107872968?pid=InProduct&c=Global_Internal_YGrowth_AndroidEmailSig_AndroidUsers&af_wl=ym&af_sub1=Internal&af_sub2=Global_YGrowth&af_sub3=EmailSignature>

"

Abel Torres

eqqmc2@gmail.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident of Forest Hills, 11375 and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails. I am opposed to such proposal because it will not address the root cause of the issues associated with Rikers Island Correctional Facility.

The main issue with New York City jails is the mentality of abuse and corruption by New York City Department of Corrections that has existed since the 1900's and it was exacerbated during the response to the crime wave of the 1980's that overstressed both NYC DOC resources and infrastructures in place at the time. Although the inmate population has decreased, the institutional problems remains. Replacing 1 isolated Jail with 5 mini jails will multiply the problem at least 5 folds as the very same folks who are running Rikers will be running those 5 institutions. However, in the future it will be more difficult to manage 5 separate facilities and more costly.

Although the situation at Rikers is very difficult and expensive, the facility location and isolation from the general population is a superior factor in determining cost benefit ratio compared to building, managing and mitigating the impact of those new facilities to the neighborhoods where they will be located. Between the elimination of parking spaces, the increase traffic in the area (as NYC DOT struggles to maintain a delicate balance between pedestrian safety and traffic flow via the Mayor's Zero Vision program), the likelihood increase in NYC Police Department resources needed in the surrounding areas to deal with the likely increase in crime in the area around the jails and the downward pressure on values that a local jail puts on residential properties nearby and the nightmare and cost of managing separate jails (as opposed to a single location) there is no advantage in following thru with this proposal.

As a homeowner living on Union Turnpike and Queens Boulevard, I can see the detrimental effects that this proposal will create in my neighborhood and in the decline of property values which taken as a whole could also diminish the property tax revenue to the city. Please lets stop the current plan and create a new plan with input from the communities to address the issues at Riker's Island

Thank you.

Best,
Abel Torres

"

Anahid Ugurlayan

anahide@aol.com

"To Whom It May Concern,

I reside in Forest Hills (and I was born and raised in Jackson Heights) and I am writing to strongly oppose the proposed plan to build a jail adjacent to the courthouse. Forest Hills and Kew Gardens are one of the safest neighborhoods in the city. Many families with young children have moved from Manhattan and Brooklyn to our neighborhood because they want to raise their children in a safe environment which is affordable. This jail is in the heart of a residential neighborhood and it will depress housing prices and potentially increase crime. This lot could be put to better use -- e.g., a park, or a community center. At the very least, there should have been a hearing open to the public to inform the community about this ill-advised plan. I strongly urge you to abandon this plan and keep our beautiful neighborhood safe.

Respectfully,

Anahid (Annie) M. Ugurlayan
7714 113th Street, Apt. 2E
Forest Hills, NY 11375
917-751-4916
"

Jamie Uhrig

jamie.uhrig@gmail.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I am a physician health care service provider on Rikers Island though I write in my personal capacity. As a health professional I support the closure of all jails on Rikers Island as soon as possible.

I live in Manhattan. The proposed site of the new jail at 80 Center Street is well considered. It is close to the Criminal Court, is the same distance from Chinatown as the Manhattan Detention Center, and is close to public transit for detainees, staff, families, and legal support.

If community opposition to a new location is too heated you can rebuild Manhattan Detention Center at its current location. This is a reasonable compromise.

Please proceed as soon as possible. Lives depend on it.

Thanking you in advance,

James Uhrig
Staff Physician
Correctional Health Services
New York City Health + Hospitals
"

As it stands, the city's plan to shut down the jails on Rikers Island is the socially, ~~fiscally~~, and morally responsible decision. Likewise, the Brooklyn Detention Center -- nearly 60 years old -- is outdated, and it is indeed time for a change as well. However, this newly-planned, gargantuan jail is not the solution. The Brooklyn Detention Center can house eight hundred and fifteen adult men. This new jail will have the capacity for nearly twice that -- fifteen-hundred and ten inmates. Is this necessary?

There are those who will say "yes," that there are nearly ten thousand people in New York City's jails -- seventy-five hundred of them in Rikers alone. Where will they go? ~~For a great many of them~~, the answer is simple - they will go to their homes, their apartments, and their families. According to the Lippman Commission's report, "A More Just New York City," around 80% of the people incarcerated in New York City's jail system are awaiting the outcome of their case. Why? Because nine out of every ten defendants cannot pay the bail to avoid a jail stay. The average time -- average! -- to a trial verdict is more than twenty months. Just how many people are there who are wasting more than a year of their life locked up without even having been found guilty of a crime?

Some crimes, indeed -- jumping the subway turnstile, petty theft, possessing a small amount of pot or other drugs, and driving with a suspended license -- these alone accounted for over a hundred thousand arrests in 2016. That's more than 40% of all criminal arrests in that year. None of these charges pose a "high risk to the safety of the community," which is a condition that nearly 9 in 10 New Yorkers require in order to hold a person in jail prior to a conviction. In fact, even among detained felony defendants, nearly eight in ten posed only a minimal-to-moderate risk of re-arrest for a violent felony.

This system is unnecessarily overburdened with these pointless jail stays. For people with misdemeanor charges, they spend only seventeen days in jail before the trial on average. In fact, over half of them stay fewer than five days. What is the point of this? Such a system costs serious taxpayer money, and such a stay, though short, can change a person's life forever, and not for the better. Now, I'm not a Brooklynier. I've lived here for under two years. My home is the state of Louisiana, and I am very proud of it -- especially because around a month or so ago a federal judge ruled that the New Orleans system of cash bail was unconstitutional. Now, I don't know if this will lead to a permanent abolition of cash bail in that city, but it is something to be sorely hoped for. Tennessee Williams allegedly said that America has only three cities: New York, San Francisco, and New Orleans -- everywhere else is Cleveland. You are on that list for a reason. The abolition of cash bail would have unimaginable benefits for your communities. As the report clearly lays out, a person's freedom should not be determined by what's in their wallet.

The thing is, so many of these people shouldn't even be at the bail process in the first place. According to the New York Post, the ~~eleven-story~~ Brooklyn Detention Center may be replaced by a potentially forty-story new jail. This is unimaginably large and will be incredibly expensive. Is that the best way to spend this money? New York's crime rate has been dropping for more than twenty years. This can be even further improved with crime prevention strategies like reinvestment into communities -- funding in youth development initiatives, employment programs, ~~neighborhood beautification projects~~, mental health initiatives, and so many more. ~~These changes, in addition to pretrial supervision replacing money bail, diverting low-level~~

misdemeanor cases to the civil system rather than the criminal, and a host of others outlined by the commission report, if fully implemented, would reduce the average daily jail population in New York City to less than five thousand individuals. Less than five thousand. That's just about halving the prison population. Let that sink in.

Brooklyn accounts for just over 22% of the jail population of New York City. Now, 22% of a FULL five thousand is eleven-hundred. And that's 22% of the current number in jail. When there are fewer than five thousand prisoners in this city, Brooklyn might not even need an eleven-hundred bed jail. It certainly won't need one of over fifteen-hundred. Constructing such a large jail sends a strong message about what this city expects of this borough. You need to reject that message. While wrapping up the preface to the report, Jonathan Lippman urged that we let New York City lead the way as it is done so often in the past. By rejecting this unnecessary, massive jail, this is your chance to let Brooklyn lead New York City.

BOROUGH-BASED JAIL SYSTEM

DRAFT SCOPE OF WORK FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
CEQR No. 18DOC001Y

COMMENT SHEET

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

EMAIL: _____

COMMENTS:

Thank you for taking the time to read this. As a social worker, I understand & support the need to strengthen our jail system and the services provided to the inmates. However, as a new Kew Gardens home owner, it is difficult to see my neighborhood change without feeling ~~like~~ like the residents had ^{have} say. We work hard to create a small town feel and have recently accomodated a men's homeless shelter (comfort inn), although it did impact our community. There are social services in this community that I feel can be negatively impacted by the jail in this neighborhood (as the large structure will take over ^{the feel of the neighborhood}). I would like to strengthen the current jail on Rikers Island and use the money to improve the existing services & structures (many services that are doing great & impactful work). Thank you,

Written comments on the Draft Scope of Work will be accepted by DOC through **October 15, 2018** and may be submitted at the scoping meetings, by email, or by regular mail to the contact below.

NYC Department of Correction
Attn: Howard Fiedler
75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370
boroughplan@doc.nyc.gov

FOR MORE INFORMATION, VISIT: <https://rikers.cityofnewyork.us/nyc-borough-based-jails/>

I do agree that we can use our finances towards finding ways to make our criminal justice system more fair & just

legalizing marijuana to address drug crimes & decrease bail costs since the current system results in minorities & those living in poverty to reside in our jails, unfairly.

My question is: - do our comments have an impact, or is this decision already made?

This huge amount of money seems like it could be used to make real change

BOROUGH-BASED JAIL SYSTEM

DRAFT SCOPE OF WORK FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
CEQR No. 18DOC001Y

COMMENT SHEET

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

EMAIL: _____

COMMENTS:

Mayor deBlasio is vindictive and spiteful. Mayor DeBlasio purposely chose locations for ^{new} jails and homeless housing based on percentage of whites in the population to punish based on racism. People of color who work hard and struggle for a better life are being penalized. Freeloaders who live off the system are laughing at us, peeing in our streets, prostituting and selling drugs without consequences. Why not build new jails in depressed or industrial areas? or in Park Slope by DeBlasio's house? Impeach DeBlasio. He is getting kickbacks from the "Comfort Inn". Attorney General - please investigate.

Written comments on the Draft Scope of Work will be accepted by DOC through **October 15, 2018** and may be submitted at the scoping meetings, by email, or by regular mail to the contact below.

NYC Department of Correction
Attn: Howard Fiedler
75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370
boroughplan@doc.nyc.gov

Mayor
DeBlasio
for fraud
& corruption.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, VISIT: <https://rikers.cityofnewyork.us/nyc-borough-based-jails/>

adrian untermyer

8050 Niwot Road, Apartment 45
Niwot, Colorado 80503

Mr. Howard Fiedler
The City of New York
Department of Correction
75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370

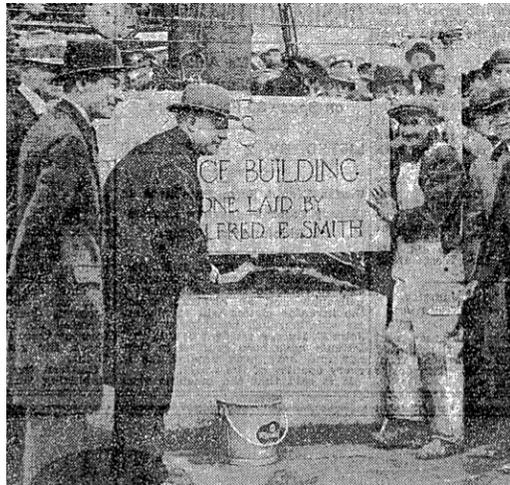
VIA EMAIL ONLY

RE: 80 Centre Street (Louis Lefkowitz Building) CEQR Draft Scope of Work Comments

September 20, 2018

Dear Mr. Fiedler,

When Governor Al Smith laid the cornerstone for Lower Manhattan's monumental Louis Lefkowitz building at 80 Centre Street, he bellowed the following:



“I pray to God it may stand here through the ages as a testimonial to the people of this great commonwealth.”²

The magnificent Lefkowitz lived up to Smith's prayer. Designed to complement and complete – but not overwhelm – Manhattan's civic center, the Lefkowitz splendidly and harmoniously served the public from 1930 until today.³

The new millennium brought festive new duties to the Lefkowitz's stone doorstep. Among other things, the handsome Lefkowitz is now home to the Manhattan Marriage Bureau. Each year,

thousands of couples climb its distinctive stone stairs, pass under its carved eagle friezes, and enter its ornate inner lobbies to make their affection official.

This duty earned the Lefkowitz a special place in the hearts of LGBTQ New Yorkers. According to the *Times*, 293 newly eligible pairs wed there on the first day same-sex marriage became legal.⁴

“Getting married in a place with such historical significance made me feel like I was a part of something,” explained Sarah Factor, who tied the knot with her wife Julie Mayrin shortly after same-sex marriage became legal.⁵

“When we were finally able to marry, we came to the Lefkowitz,” added Mayrin, matter-of-factly. “Going up those stairs was symbolic for me as a native New Yorker.”⁶



Sarah Factor and Julie Mayrin wait inside the Lefkowitz Building to be married.

But the Lefkowitz now needs a little love of its own:

Though marriage is supposed to be forever, your agency proposes giving this temple of love an ugly divorce. As written, the Department’s plans leave the door open to gutting – or even demolishing – the beloved Lefkowitz to build a more humane jail for those facing trial in Manhattan.⁷

Mass incarceration is among our society’s greatest sins, and the Department of Correction is correct to upend an intolerable status quo. With its large floor plates, outdated upper offices, and proximity to the criminal courts, it would be smart and simple to reuse certain parts of the Lefkowitz for pre-trial detention.

The Department can do all of this without evicting soon-to-be newlyweds and eviscerating a deeply admired New York structure.

As Mayrin sees it, the Mayor’s plan would “destroy a monument.” And neighbors, elected officials, and concerned New Yorkers are beginning to agree:



There is still time to get things right. It just takes a few vows from your agency and other city officials.

I. Don’t Mess With The Building

After almost ninety years of devoted service, the Lefkowitz deserves to be honored – not demolished. Any proposed redevelopment should be strictly limited to a tasteful conversion, restoration, and renovation.

As part of this process, the Department should preserve (1) all five sides of the Lefkowitz’s façade; (2) its roofline, and; (3) its first-floor public interiors, including (a) each and every one of the ornate lobby corridors; (b) the long Worth Street marriage hall, and; (c) the Al Smith memorial adjacent to the Centre Street entrance. The Department could further demonstrate good faith by petitioning the Landmarks Preservation Commission for landmark status over the preserved spaces described above.

Rumblings abound with respect to a proposed residential or commercial tower atop the Lefkowitz. Such a tower would be wrongheaded given the fact that a vacant, city-owned lot lies ready, willing, and able to serve as a sensible alternate site just steps away.⁹ Today, the lot is used solely for surface parking of a mere handful of city vehicles.

If it absolutely must construct a tower above the Lefkowitz, the Department should situate the incursion east of Baxter Street. This would preserve the symmetry of the Foley Square cityscape that Lefkowitz architect William Haugeard worked so hard to

preserve.¹⁰ It would also maintain the view of 100 Centre Street's distinctive Art Deco ziggurat, which stands in full view to Foley Square's visitors over the Lefkowitz Building's Centre and Worth Street rooflines.

II. Don't Mess With The Marriages

The Department proposes shifting District Attorney offices from the Lefkowitz to the extant jails north of 100 Centre.¹¹ This poetic gesture brought a smile to my face – and to the faces of many other interested citizens.

I implore you to embrace another equally poetic gesture: Let the marriages continue within the Lefkowitz's Worth Street hall. If the jail's security perimeter is designed properly, the two facilities can coexist peacefully and harmoniously, thereby keeping love and levity in the neighborhood for good.

In addition to preserving a veritable monument within the LGBTQ community, this move would serve as an enduring gift to inmates, correction officers, employees, and neighbors. By allowing marriages to continue in their rightful place within the Lefkowitz, the Department would allow a spirit of happiness to temper the anguish that hovers around even the best-designed correctional facilities.

The Department of Correction's Borough Jail proposal marks a once-in-a-generation opportunity to improve the lives of untold thousands. It would be senseless to condition these gains on the loss of a beloved New York City structure. As such, I urge you to adopt the above comments as you continue the planning process.

I thank you for your time, attention, and, hopefully, your dedication to preserving, improving, and celebrating a beloved New York structure.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "Chi I. Untermyer". The signature is stylized with a large "C" and "U", and a horizontal line extending from the end of the name.

Adrian Untermyer



Clockwise From Left: Looking up from the Lefkowitz’s entryway; ornament inside the Worth Street marriage hall; New Yorkers wait on the stairs for license plates in 1943 (Photo: Usher Fellig); Centre Street façade.

References

- ¹ Associated Press Photo, THE NEW YORK TIMES (Dec. 18, 1928).
- ² *Smith Lays Stone for State Building*, THE NEW YORK TIMES (Dec. 18, 1928).
- ³ *Louis J. Lefkowitz State Office Building*, DEPARTMENT OF CITYWIDE ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES, www.nyc.gov/html/dcas/html/about/man_louislefkowitz.shtml .
- ⁴ *After Long Wait, Same-Sex Couples Marry in New York*, THE NEW YORK TIMES (July 24, 2011).
- ⁵ Statement to Adrian Untermyer (Sep. 19, 2018).
- ⁶ *Id.*
- ⁷ *Draft Scope of Work* at 8, Fig. 11 (“New Building”), Fig. 12.
- ⁸ Design by Maya Kagan (Sep. 16, 2018).
- ⁹ Elk Street Lot, Elk and Chambers Streets, Manhattan (Block 153, Lot 22).
- ¹⁰ DEPARTMENT OF CITYWIDE ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES, *supra* note 2.
- ¹¹ *Draft Scope of Work*, *supra* note 6, at 8.

All photographs by Adrian Untermyer, unless noted otherwise

velillarn

velillarn@aol.com

"Dear Mr. Howard J. Fiedler,

I am a concerned resident of Jamaica, Queens 11435 and am reaching out to you today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal.

My home is a mere 7 minute commute from the proposed site for the prison. I do not see how building a prison in such a densely residential neighborhood is a sound idea. While prison escapes are not frequent, THEY DO HAPPEN and the site selected is near several transportation routes.

The site proposed is right off of the Grand Central Parkway, which could allow an escapee (if in a vehicle) to easily arrive at LaGuardia airport. The E and F trains are also a few steps away from the proposed site, which would allow an escapee to disappear in minutes within the NYC MTA. The Q110 bus is just a few blocks away from the site chosen, which goes to JFK airport. There are other numerous MTA buses in the area which could also allow for ease of transportation in case of an escape. The Long Island Railroad is a 10 minute commute from your proposed site. In addition, Kew Gardens already suffers from congestion and traffic courtesy of the courthouses and a dialysis center on Queens boulevard; the addition of such a facility would be a further burden for commuters to bear and have a negative impact on the residents of the neighborhood.

While I understand the need to close Rikers Island, and agree that smaller, borough-based jails would allow inmates to remain in contact with family members by making visitation more feasible, I strongly suggest selection of a different site. Perhaps expanding the Queensboro Correctional Facility already in Long Island City or building your new facility further along Van Dam Street can be considered as many blocks in the surrounding areas are desolate with only occasional car traffic to be had, and little to no residents or retail businesses to impinge upon.

I strongly suggest the reconsideration of the site that has been selected for this project as it will absolutely have a negative impact on the lives of the residents of Kew Gardens and the many surrounding neighborhoods.

I thank you for your time.

Best,
Lesleyann Velilla

"

Camilo Villarreal

info@email.actionnetwork.org

"

Howard Fiedler,

I am writing to express my dismay at the Draft Scope of Work about the jails plan. As New York City resident, I do not support the city's plan to build four new jails in Kew Gardens, Boerum Hill, Manhattan's Chinatown, and The South Bronx. It is a severely misguided and misinformed plan that will not solve any of the issues that arose on Rikers. A few years after the new jails are built, they will only become as worse as Rikers. You need to encourage the city to invest

10 billion towards restorative justice work and towards the transformation of the decrepit housing system and public education system. Yes, that is outside of your official position, but as architect, you have the power to move the plan towards true alternatives that can solve the problem of incarceration. The future of New York City depends on you taking action to reject this Draft Scope of Work. Please take action to do so.

Camilo Villarreal
cvilla30@me.com
37-11 34th Ave Apt 1R
Astoria, New York 11101

<<http://click.actionnetwork.org/mpss/o/DQE/kLwXAA/t.2m4/cliWtflGTlmSyY5cK8cysg/o.gif>>
>
"

Elli Villegas

ellivillegas.nyc@gmail.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler and Representatives,

I AM a concerned resident of Kew Gardens-11415, reaching out to express my opposition of the Queens Jail Proposal and other NYC Borough Jails.

I oppose bringing in proven criminal, delinquent and mentally insane people into my working-middle class residential neighborhood!

Already our community is burdened with housing mentally unstable homeless people at a hotel in the immediate area! <<https://www.dnainfo.com/new-york/20171003/kew-gardens/kew-gardens-hotel-comfort-inn-the-kew>>

PLEASE DO NOT BE PART OF THE PROBLEM IN FURTHER DESTROYING MIDDLE CLASS RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOODS.

PLEASE DO YOUR PART TO FIX THE RIKERS MESS NOW!

PLEASE DO YOUR PART TO PLACE CRIMINAL & MENTALLY INSANE PEOPLE ON AN ISLAND <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_smaller_islands_in_New_York_City> NOT DIRECTLY CONNECTED TO NYC BOROUGHES! CONSIDER RIKERS (IMPROVED), GOVERNORS ISLAND, RANDALLS & WARDS ISLAND, etc. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_smaller_islands_in_New_York_City> !

PLEASE DO YOUR PART TO HELP SET PROGRAMS IN PLACE TO REHABILITATE PEOPLE RATHER THAN JUST CAGE THEM!

USE MY TAX DOLLARS TO HELP PEOPLE IN NEED, RATHER THAN FURTHER LINING THE POCKETS OF REAL ESTATE CONSTRUCTION DEVELOPERS WITH OUR HARD-EARNED TAXPAYER MONEY!

Do your best to help restore our neighborhoods as safe places to live and work!

Thank you in advance for your civil service.

Sincerely,

--ELLI

"

Geneva A. Viralam

geneva.viralam@gmail.com

"

> To Whom It May Concern:

>

> I am writing in opposition to the current plans for the Brooklyn Detention Center. I implore you to ask the mayor to stop the current plans and take the time for community input. As a resident of the corner of State and Smith, the future plans will impact my family and me greatly, and I respectfully demand more input and discussion within our family-oriented small community of Boerum Hill before a behemoth prison is approved for our block.

>

> Best,

> Geneva Viralam

>

>

"

Cynthia Vos-Wein

cynvos@verizon.net

"PLEASE do not enlarge the Brooklyn House of Detention on Atlantic Ave.
Our neighborhood is human scale and that project would be too large (and on an incredibly busy intersection).

PLEASE relocate (or build a 2nd facility) on Flushing Avenue where there is plenty of space.
Staten Island needs it's own facility.

Demolition and construction on Atlantic Ave would be a nightmare.

Thank you,

Cynthia Vos

95 Douglass St

Brooklyn NY 11231

718-403-0575

"

Denise Stockman

denise.stockman@gmail.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident of Kew Gardens (11415) and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails.

The neighborhood of Kew Gardens already has a massive problem with traffic and (lack of) street parking. This new complex would bring a large number of visitors and employees and make the situation much worse. More traffic would also lower the air quality.

Since my apartment faces in that direction, I am concerned that the exceptionally tall building would be out of place and block views.

I have a daughter who attends the nearby school, PS99. She has been asking when she will be allowed to walk to school alone. Eventually, she will be walking to the subway to go to middle school. I am concerned that she will encounter visitors to the jail who have intent to harm young girls. I am also concerned about my own safety walking to and from the subway.

The neighborhood has already absorbed a new homeless shelter. Rising rents and poor property management has driven away local businesses. This neighborhood seemed like a good investment when we bought here, but many city policies have lowered the quality of life, We only ask that more burden be shared by all neighborhoods.

Please take these concerns into account when discussing this plan.

Thank you.

Best,
Denise Wallace

"

Friday, October 12, 2018

Mr. Howard Fiedler
75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370

Re: Objection to NYC Borough-Based Jail System Proposal

Dear Mr. Fiedler,

Hersha Hospitality Trust owns the hotel located at 85 Smith Street, adjacent to the existing Brooklyn House of Detention. Since opening in 2008, the hotel has developed strong community roots through its “stay local” positioning. While we support the intent of a multi-borough prison system, upon review of the proposed plans announced by the Administration, we stand in opposition to the current plan. The proposed building in Downtown Brooklyn will have an undesirable impact on the economic and environmental dynamics in the neighborhood and in addition, the proposal fails to address the underlying issues surrounding Rikers.

Proposal Shortcomings

While the intent of a multi-borough plan is to establish a more humane and safer prison system in New York City, the proposal contains several critical flaws and oversights. The current proposal does not call for a prison site on Staten Island, neglecting one of the five boroughs. Additionally, the proposal does not allow for the necessary flexibility in population size, inherently creating similar overcrowding that currently troubles Rikers. Finally, the design of the new prisons does not provide solutions for inadequate officer training and prisoner mental health issues.

Brooklyn Site Challenges

In Brooklyn, the proposed expansion changes the FAR from 3.5 to 20, making the 1.4 MSF building the largest in Downtown Brooklyn (the plot’s current zoning is limited to 6.5¹). While the structure would be extremely large, the proposed prison would not offer sufficient space should the Brooklyn detainee population grow over time. Such overcrowding would result in similar problems which plague Rikers today.

Business Interruption

In addition to impeding the aesthetic of the neighborhood, the extended construction period, targeted to wrap in 2027, would cause significant business interruption to local businesses, including the 85 Smith Street hotel. The construction of the 1.4 MSF building would bring several years of scaffolding, road closures, and reduced pedestrian traffic to Downtown Brooklyn. Additionally, challenges to execute construction effectively are likely to arise as the nearby BQE (Brooklyn Queens Expressway) expansion is planned to overlap with the Brooklyn prison project.

In conclusion, as the planning has been rushed and non-collaborative, we respectfully request that the Administration suspend the scoping and land use approval. We seek a proposal that incorporates considerations from affected communities, creates a plan to sustain the charm of the flourishing Brooklyn neighborhood, and addresses the complex challenges plaguing Rikers.

¹Source: <https://www.nycdc.com/system/files/files/program/Downtown%20Brooklyn%20FEIS%20Part%201%20of%202.pdf>

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "W. J. Walsh", written over a horizontal line.

William J. Walsh
Senior Vice President – Asset Management
Hersha Hospitality Trust
510 Walnut Street, 9th Floor
Philadelphia, PA 19106

Kurt Walters

kurt@kurtwalters.com

"Dear Mr. Fiedler,
and others who may have access to this e-mail,

My name is Kurt Walters.

I own an apartment at 199 State Street, a block away from the proposed new Brooklyn Detention Center. I have lived here for over nine years.

Though I support a new Detention Center, that fits with the neighborhood, and contributes to ALL of our livelihoods.

I do NOT agree with the current proposed plan that would include a 40 story building.

NO matter how well it is designed to fit into the community and neighborhood, it will be substantially taller than anything around it. A looming monolith of negativity for all to see. This alone is cause for major concern.

I have had the chance to talk to others in the neighborhood; the size and height of the proposed facility is what causes the greatest concern.

Please consider the above.

Sincerely,

Kurt Walters

"

Tadd Wamester

twamester@yahoo.com

"To Whom It May Concern,

I am writing both as an individual resident of Kew Gardens and also officially as an elected Director of the Georgian House Owners Corporation, a 121 unit cooperative apartment building at 118-11 84th Ave, Kew Gardens, NY 11415.

I would like to voice my strong opposition to the proposed plan on behalf of my family and the Georgian House Owners Corporation. I have spoken to dozens of my neighbors and the full board of the corporation are against this plan that would negatively affect the quality of life for residents and students in the 90

residential neighborhood.

Kew Gardens is a community of neighbors. We live here because it is peaceful and green, and we are an engaged community, a working-class community.

We live relatively far from the hustle and bustle of Manhattan or Brooklyn Center, and we know that well whenever we travel to either of those places on the crowded (and often very slow) J, E, or F trains. The Q10 and Q60 busses have long lines, but we wait with our neighbors from other communities like Richmond Hill, Forest Hills and Briarwood. However, we all know that our subways, busses, and busy streets cannot handle the extreme increase in traffic and ridership that would be caused by this ill-thought plan. We already have so much traffic from the court and borough buildings, city agencies...our residential neighborhood cannot take more traffic without it very negatively affecting our neighbors.

This 29 story massive eye-sore would loom over us from above, visible wherever we were in the area and ruin the character of the residential neighborhood.

Also, there are multiple public and private schools within a ""stone's throw"" of the JAIL. Popular parks and playgrounds. This is INSANE!

On behalf of myself, my husband Thomas Mitchell, and on behalf of the Georgian House Owners Corporation residents I wholeheartedly reject this plan.

NO JAIL IN KEW GARDENS!

Sincerely,
Tadd Wamester
Director, Georgian House Owners Corporation

Resident: 118-11 84th Ave Apt 619, Kew Gardens, NY 11415
646-249-5732

From: Alison Warner <warnergalison@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, September 18, 2018 3:03 PM
To: BoroughPlan
Subject: Fwd: Brooklyn Jail

Mr. Fiedler,

Please see below. These are my concerns about the proposal for the Brooklyn Detention Center.

Thank you,
Alison Warner

----- Forwarded message -----

From: Alison Warner <warnergalison@gmail.com>
Date: Tue, Sep 18, 2018 at 1:07 PM
Subject: Brooklyn Jail
To: <slevin@council.nyc.gov>
Cc: <JBoucher@council.nyc.gov>, <GBravo-Lopez@council.nyc.gov>

Councilman Levin,

I am extremely concerned about the proposal to demolish and rebuild the Brooklyn jail. The length of time for construction and the towering size are disturbing.

Why was the neighborhood association not allowed to give their input during the design process? And why is such a large facility trying to be crammed into one, small city block? It is my understanding that the current warden of the Brooklyn Detention center has stated that problems exist once a jail exceeds 600-800 detainees. Since this facility can hold 800 detainees as it is, why can't the plan be two-fold: 1) renovate this facility, 2) build another facility for the 710 remaining beds. Since this is a major change in how New York City handles incarceration, I think a more thoughtful approach with more input needs to be taken. Having four, massive jails in the middle of residential neighborhoods does not seem like the best approach. Why hasn't having 8 - 10 smaller jails spread throughout the city been considered? Or why hasn't the idea of having small jails near courts and one larger facility on a plot of land that can handle it been considered? There seem to be many alternatives that have not been examined. If the city is going to spend such a high amount of money on this project, shouldn't we be certain we have explored all possibilities?

I know that the Brooklyn Stakeholders have put forth a position statement. I urge you to take their concerns seriously. Your constituents are asking to have meaningful input in this process - something the Mayor assured us would happen, which has not happened yet.

Thank you,
Alison Warner

Alison Warner

warnergalison@gmail.com

"Mr. Fiedler,

Please see below. These are my concerns about the proposal for the Brooklyn Detention Center.

Thank you,
Alison Warner

----- Forwarded message -----

From: Alison Warner <warnergalison@gmail.com <mailto:warnergalison@gmail.com> >

Date: Tue, Sep 18, 2018 at 1:07 PM

Subject: Brooklyn Jail

To: <slevin@council.nyc.gov <mailto:slevin@council.nyc.gov> >

Cc: <JBoucher@council.nyc.gov <mailto:JBoucher@council.nyc.gov> >, <GBravo-Lopez@council.nyc.gov <mailto:GBravo-Lopez@council.nyc.gov> >

Councilman Levin,

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Why was the neighborhood association not allowed to give their input during the design process? And why is such a large facility trying to be crammed into one, small city block? It is my understanding that the current warden of the Brooklyn Detention center has stated that problems exist once a jail exceeds 600-800 detainees. Since this facility can hold 800 detainees as it is, why can't the plan be two-fold: 1) renovate this facility, 2) build another facility for the 710 remaining beds. Since this is a major change in how New York City handles incarceration, I think a more thoughtful approach with more input needs to be taken. Having four, massive jails in the middle of residential neighborhoods does not seem like the best approach. Why hasn't having 8 - 10 smaller jails spread throughout the city been considered? Or why hasn't the idea of having small jails near courts and one larger facility on a plot of land that can handle it been considered? There seem to be many alternatives that have not been examined. If the city is going to spend such a high amount of money on this project, shouldn't we be certain we have explored all possibilities?

I know that the Brooklyn Stakeholders have put forth a position statement. I urge you to take their concerns seriously. Your constituents are asking to have meaningful input in this process - something the Mayor assured us would happen, which has not happened yet.

Thank you,
Alison Warner
"

Thomas Warns

thomaswarns@gmail.com

"Hello,

I live in Rego Park, near where the proposed jail in Queens is going to be built. I cannot more strongly urge you to reconsider this illogical plan to place a jail in the middle of a vibrant residential neighborhood.

No one wants a jail right by their home - regardless of what our idiot Mayor says, there will be negative externalities suffered by people that live near the jail. Children will not be safe with criminals walking around in high concentrations. Property values in the neighborhood will plummet. And this boondoggle will cost billions of dollars to build.

Rikers Island is the perfect location for a jail - you couldn't ask for a better spot! The criminals get to stay on their own island with just one way in and one way out, away from the law-abiding people, which improves safety. If there are concerns about the dated facilities at Rikers, the City should be able to spend a fraction of the money it wants to build five jails throughout the city on fixing up Rikers instead. Fix up Rikers if you must, but keep the criminal away from families with children, like mine. Why does the Mayor care more about criminals than he does about children?

Please don't import crime, drugs, and criminals into our neighborhoods. Please don't destroy our neighborhood from the inside. If Mayor deBlasio is so deadset on neighborhood jails, I propose that the jail for Manhattan be sited next to Gracie Mansion, and the jail for Brooklyn be sited next to his fancy gym in Prospect Park. What's good for the goose is good for the gander, right?

Best,

Tom

"

carolyn weaver

weavercarolyna@gmail.com

"Hello,

We are Brooklyn residents (Clinton Hill), as is our son and his wife (Brooklyn Heights), and we are all strongly opposed to diverting scarce city resources for new prisons.

What New York urgently needs are better social services and affordable housing, not more jail cells.

Thank you,
Carolyn Weaver & Paul Zimmerman
"

From: Crystie Wei <crystiewei@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, August 23, 2018 9:04 AM
To: BoroughPlan
Subject: opposition to reopen jail in kew gardens

Dear officers,

We are writing to express our strong opposition to the proposed reopening and expansion of a jail facility at 126-02 82nd Ave, Kew Gardens. We respectfully ask for considering choosing another site for the jail for the following reasons:

1. The proposed address is too close to so many schools and kids' playgrounds. The following schools are all within walking distance of the proposed address, with closest only 5 minutes' walk: Kew-Forest School, Preschool of America Daycare, Our Lady Queen of Martyrs Catholic Academy, elementary schools P.S. 101, P.S. 196 and P.S. 144, Archbishop Molloy High School etc. As parents, the thought of detainees and just released sex offenders or child predators wandering around the neighborhood is frightening. Not to mention the rare but potential impact of gang activities, or violent fights happening so close to kids' schools and playgrounds.
2. Another potential risk is the increase of people with weapons in the neighborhood. This will increase the probability of massive shooting in nearby schools and playgrounds. People just released from the jail would be wondering around the neighborhood with kids playing around which would be very worrisome to the parents.
3. Both the communities of Kew Gardens and Forest Hills will suffer tremendous economic loss. A lot of parents and local business will move out the communities, resulting in a crash of nearby housing markets.
4. Road infrastructure nearby will not be able to handle the dramatic increase in traffic that will occur after the proposed expansion. The nearby Queens Boulevard is already one of the deadliest streets in the city. We support the effort to close Rikers Island and the goals of making our municipal jails more humane. However, the choice of 126-02 82nd Ave Kew Gardens is very inappropriate. We strongly suggest reconsidering another site.

Thanks and regards,
Yu Wei

Crystie Wei

crystiewei@gmail.com

"Dear officers,

We are writing to express our strong opposition to the proposed reopening and expansion of a jail facility at 126-02 82nd Ave, Kew Gardens. We respectfully ask for considering choosing another site for the jail for the following reasons:

1. The proposed address is too close to so many schools and kids' playgrounds. The following schools are all within walking distance of the proposed address, with closest only 5 minutes' walk: Kew-Forest School, Preschool of America Daycare, Our Lady Queen of Martyrs Catholic Academy, elementary schools P.S. 101, P.S. 196 and P.S. 144, Archbishop Molloy High School etc. As parents, the thought of detainees and just released sex offenders or child predators wandering around the neighborhood is frightening. Not to mention the rare but potential impact of gang activities, or violent fights happening so close to kids' schools and playgrounds.

2. Another potential risk is the increase of people with weapons in the neighborhood. This will increase the probability of massive shooting in nearby schools and playgrounds. People just released from the jail would be wondering around the neighborhood with kids playing around which would be very worrisome to the parents.

3. Both the communities of Kew Gardens and Forest Hills will suffer tremendous economic loss. A lot of parents and local business will move out the communities, resulting in a crash of nearby housing markets.

4. Road infrastructure nearby will not be able to handle the dramatic increase in traffic that will occur after the proposed expansion. The nearby Queens Boulevard is already one of the deadliest streets in the city.

We support the effort to close Rikers Island and the goals of making our municipal jails more humane. However, the choice of 126-02 82nd Ave Kew Gardens is very inappropriate. We strongly suggest reconsidering another site.

Thanks and regards,

Yu Wei

"

spp2000@rcn.com

spp2000@rcn.com

"Dear Ms. Douglas:

I recently heard about the proposed plan to close Rikers and erect jails in the 4 boroughs. I live in Kew Gardens and I am firmly opposed to this plan. For one, this plan was formulated WITHOUT any significant input from our community, despite what the Mayor's office stated in various press releases. I am a member of Community Board 9 and no one has had the opportunity to hear details of this plan or offer input. The plan will have very serious consequences for our community including, increased traffic, congestion, noise etc. The size of the proposed structure will violate the zoning requirements that currently exist. The estimated cost of over

10 Billion dollars (not including the usual cost overruns) will prohibit the city from dealing with our very dilapidated infrastructure, including our subway, bridges, schools, etc. I can assure you that our community board will oppose this plan after they finally get an opportunity to see what is in it.

Rikers needs to be rehabilitated (at a fraction of the cost of this plan). More important, the entire criminal justice system does need to be reformed and the violent culture in our jails must be addressed. This can happen with minimal cost but it will take strong, thoughtful and competent leadership.

Sincerely,

Seth P. Welins, Ph.D.

<https://www.avast.com/sig-email?utm_medium=email&utm_source=link&utm_campaign=sig-email&utm_content=emailclient&utm_term=icon> Virus-free. www.avast.com
<https://www.avast.com/sig-email?utm_medium=email&utm_source=link&utm_campaign=sig-email&utm_content=emailclient&utm_term=link>

"

Bryan Welton

weltonbryan@gmail.com

"To Whom it May Concern,

My name is Bryan Welton, and I am a supporter of the No New Jails NYC Coalition. Although I do not live in the immediate neighborhood where the current jails and proposed expansions are sited, as a Flatbush resident and someone who was briefly jailed at the Brooklyn Detention Complex in 2012, I hope to speak to the environmental hazard and harm of jail expansion.

Rather than provide for public safety, I have experienced first-hand how NYC's Department of Corrections organizes and concentrates vulnerability and violence. For that reason, I encourage the immediate and permanent closure of the Rikers Island jail complex, and I oppose the proposed expansion of the DOC's borough-based jail system. As a student of environmental health at CUNY, I believe the city's emphasis on neighborhood aesthetics, infrastructural pressures, and property values too narrowly defines the scope of environmental hazard and harm. The Brooklyn Detention Complex and Rikers are both equally toxic and damaging places that no reform, much less architectural re-design, can remedy.

The violence the DOC is incapable of abating at Rikers is not the consequence of distance or design. Rather, it results from the power DOC officers and administrators exercise over the people they confine. While jailed at the Brooklyn Detention Complex, I experienced first-hand the jail environment and its impact. The jail denied privacy, mobility, and adequate attention and care for health conditions. I witnessed guards ignore desperate requests for necessities such as water and medication. Over time, I observed the declining state of people under confinement. The sociality and concern among the people I shared a cage with was strained to a breaking point by these conditions, and mental health crises were exacerbated by the guards' contempt. The resulting stresses, illnesses, and injuries would not be limited to the people imprisoned in the Brooklyn Detention Complex, the impact of the jail environment and experience imposed an additional burden on the people in our community that care for us. The determinants of violence in the DOC were not the aesthetic of the jail's exterior or the color of the walls inside, it was the power relations of imprisonment itself.

The city's design for expanding the DOC's borough-based jail system ignores this issue of power by foregrounding cosmetic reform. The euphemistic branding and the fantasy promoted of a jail as a "good neighbor" obscures the cruel reality of human caging and its impact on communities. Moreover, the plan for building four new jails remains silent about the mechanism that fills them: policing. In doing so, the city fails our communities by wasting this political opportunity for making meaningful change; choosing to invest ten billion dollars toward building more cages rather than increasing the capacity and scope of supportive community-based services that address the underlying issues of poverty, interpersonal conflict, and mental health. This plan would further cement the city's commitment to policing and imprisonment as a crude response to complex social, economic, and political problems.

The city has an opportunity and political mandate to close Rikers. Having attended two of the four scoping hearings and witnessed the public's powerful opposition to the city's expansion plan, it is clear that there is no need or consensus to replace the Rikers Island jail complex with

more cages in any borough. Rather, I saw residents insisting that criminal justice priorities be replaced by an agenda that advances human health and freedom for their communities. Ten billion dollars should be invested in building a more capacious system of supports that secure the basic needs of New Yorkers, toward preventing, mitigating, and undoing harm and establishing conditions where healthy communities flourish.

Sincerely,
Bryan Welton
Brooklyn, NY 11230

"

BOROUGH-BASED JAIL SYSTEM

DRAFT SCOPE OF WORK FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
CEQR No. 18DOC001Y

COMMENT SHEET

NAME: Naomi Werne
ADDRESS: 82-67 Austin St #211 Kew Gardens 11415
EMAIL: n/a

COMMENTS:

I believe this project, while well intentioned, failed to consider:
(1) Whether families actually lived nearby
(2) Whether the models employed - California, Nevada - in a desert + only a few stories high - applied to a 29 ft tower in a congested area.
(3) Whether a jail housing convicted sex offenders prior to their transport to prison so close to schools violates the Sex Offender Registration Act

Written comments on the Draft Scope of Work will be accepted by DOC through **October 15, 2018** and may be submitted at the scoping meetings, by email, or by regular mail to the contact below.

NYC Department of Correction
Attn: Howard Fiedler
75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370
boroughplan@doc.nyc.gov

in spirit.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, VISIT: <https://rikers.cityofnewyork.us/nyc-borough-based-jails/>

Bob Weston

bobweston62@gmail.com

"Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am writing to express my deep concerns regarding the environmental impact of the proposed Queens Jail.

My Husband and I are both life-long New Yorkers and have lived directly across the street from the proposed Jail site for the past four years.

Our concerns of the Environmental Impact are as follows:

Negative impact on green spaces surrounding Borough Hall. The propose Jail would be 29 stories tall and would significantly reduce if not completely cut off the amount of sunlight reaching the Borough Hall Lawn (behind Borough Hall) as well as the gardens that surround the building.

Removal of 82nd Avenue. The streets within the proposed campus are already congested by traffic and parked vehicles. Removing a section of the street will only exacerbate congestion.

Sewage and Drainage. The proposed Jail will house 1500+ inmates. Additionally there would be hundreds of officers, staff, visitors, etc. There are currently several large residential buildings being constructed across from the proposed Jail on 134th Street. How will the current sewage infrastructure accommodate an influx of such a huge number of people?

Trash. This proposed facility will produce a huge amount of trash. Where will it be stored? How will it be removed? Will we be woken every night by trucks removing trash?

Public Transportation and Pedestrian Congestion. This is a major transportation hub! The subways and busses that converge here are already overcrowded. Long lines of people waiting for the busses snake down Queens Blvd. and Kew Gardens Road.

Film and TV Production. The existing jail and Criminal Courthouse are extremely popular with Film and TV Production. Productions use the jail and courthouse area approximately two to three days per week. They park their trucks and production vehicles on 82nd Avenue and along Queens Blvd. Where will these vehicles park during construction of the proposed jail as well as after completion?

Construction. The proposed jail would take several years to construct and would be a massive project. During what hours will construction take place? What steps will be taken to shield the surrounding residential buildings and business from construction noise, debris and dust?

Parking During Construction. During construction of the proposed Jail, the 302 spots in the current Municipal lot will be lost. Additionally, the 300+ spots on the surrounding streets (82nd Ave., 126th St., 132nd St. and Grand Central Pkwy) Street will be lost during the years of construction. WHERE WILL THESE OFFICERS, STAFF AND VISITORS PARK DURING THE YEARS OF CONSTRUCTION? This area of Queens Blvd. and the surrounding side streets are already heavily congested with vehicles searching for free or low cost metered parking. This area cannot accommodate any additional vehicular traffic.

24/7. The proposed jail will operate 24hours a day and 7 days a week. What noise and intrusive bright lights will disturb residents during the evening hours? Will loud trucks making deliveries or picking-up trash come and go all night long? Will inmates be transported on busses or other vehicles during the night? Jails are traditionally lit with very bright external lights. How will the lights be curbed to prevent intrusion into the surrounding residences?

Traffic Congestion and Parking. Traffic congestion in this area has soared in recent years. Trucks making deliveries and vehicles transporting to and from the Dialysis Center opposite Borough Hall are constantly double and sometimes triple parked. Frequently bringing traffic on Queens Blvd. to a standstill. Drivers visiting Borough Hall, The Courthouse and local businesses constantly clog the local streets while circling in search of free or low cost Meter Parking. Meanwhile the new Municipal lot sits 2/3 empty because it is so expensive. Parking has become so contentious that I have personally witnessed drivers threatened over spots.

In addition to all the concerns mentioned above I must include the 20 story homeless shelter that sits opposite the proposed jail. Since the opening of this shelter there has been a tremendous increase in aggressive panhandling and garbage on the street. The worst accompaniment to the opening of the homeless shelter is drugs. Drug dealers and users constantly inhabit the corner of 82nd Avenue and Queens Blvd.

In conclusion, I am very disturbed how quickly this project is being pushed through the approval processes, with very little input from the community. I am shocked that so many of our elected officials are supporting this terribly ill-conceived project. Perhaps if they lived directly across the street from the proposed jail as we do, they would feel differently. I will be sharing this e-mail with all of our elected officials.

Please feel free to contact me if you require any additional information and please confirm receipt of this email.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Weston

Daniel J. Sgroi

125-10 Queens Bld. #2604

Kew Gardens, NY 11415

917-971-7657

"

adamjwhiteman@aol.com

adamjwhiteman@aol.com

"

NY 11415

2018

120 82 Avenue
Kew Gardens,

October 21,

Howard Judd Fiedler AIA.
Director of Design Unit, NYC Department of Correction
75-20 Astoria Blvd Ste 160,
East Elmhurst, NY 11370
VIA EMAIL : boroughplan@doc.nyc.gov <mailto:boroughplan@doc.nyc.gov>

Dear Mr. Fiedler,

We are writing to you to express our firm opposition to the current plan to expand the jail facilities in Kew Gardens, Queens. While we are in total agreement that the situation in Rikers Island needs to be remedied, the massive expansion of the facilities in Kew Gardens is not an acceptable solution.

In reviewing the Littmann Commission report it was clear that not one local community organization in representing the residents of the surrounding communities was included. Speaking to the elected officials is not the same since it assumes that our interests are aligned, which is not always the case. The lack of community involvement during the planning phase speaks volumes. Bringing the community into the process at the very last moment does not provide any time to research and respond to the myriad problems that this facility will cause.

The size of this facility, together with all the ancillary services, employees and visitors will overwhelm our neighborhood and exacerbate already strained services. There was nothing in your plan that realistically addresses the issues of mass transit and parking congestion that will result. The inclusion of additional parking spaces is not an answer since its location and cost will result in people looking for free parking alternatives. In many of the side streets we already have cars blocking our driveways and in some cases actually parking in the driveway proper without permission due to constrained parking.

Our public transportation is overburdened as it is given the long lines for the buses and the crowded subway platforms and trains on the E and the F lines. The addition of this facility will only exacerbate this condition.

It seems that every presentation we have had has focused solely on the facility and no the impact to the community at large. The expedited process that the mayor has put in place to ram this through has made it clear that apparently the community impact and overall cost of the facility is of little consequence.

As such strongly request that you pay attention to the damage that you are going to do this community and work with us to find a more suitable site for this jail.

Sincerely

Adam Whiteman & David BenJoseph.

"

STATEMENT AGAINST NYC'S ROADMAP TO CLOSING RIKERS ISLAND

Kei Williams, Co-Director of Programming & Facilitation at Movement Netlab, and resident of District 33, #NoNewJails Member

[Thank you for holding this meeting, and granting me the opportunity to speak tonight.]

There is no way we can talk about building new jails without talking about safety. In essence, the City's proposal is not to close Rikers but to replace Rikers with four new state-of-the art facilities that normalizes incarceration and pushes the perception that crime has a place in our communities -- that we can just package it away without being intentional about safety.

The downtown facility located on Atlantic Avenue -- the very facility that is being discussed at this meeting tonight -- was closed, and then reopened in 2008. In just 10 years, it has become "one of the most dangerous" jails in the city. The Brooklyn Detention Complex has seen a spike in "slashings" in just the last three years¹. How can the City or Mayor de Blasio defend and explain to Brooklynites, like myself, how expanding this facility and developing three additional ones would not result in more dangerous situations like this? What is the guarantee that we will not end up with four new jails that are simply new Rikers?

These are not just the concerns of residents, employers, activists, and community members. New York State has considered closing Rikers, because of the City's inability to provide safe conditions for inmates and those who work on the Island. The Commission of Correction found that despite increased scrutiny from state and federal investigators in recent years, violent incidents have risen from 2016 to 2017². Correction officers from Rikers have been implicated in the deaths, rapes, and other violent attacks of inmates³. And just earlier this year, Mayor Bill de Blasio's plan to transfer young inmates failed, leaving teenage inmates at risk of more violent interactions with adult inmates⁴. We have seen over and over again how the Mayor goes back on his word, enacts policies with negative impacts, and lacks transparency around this proposal of expanding prisons in New York City.

Not only do these new jails fail to guarantee increased safety for incarcerated people, but they would also continue the legacy of harm to families of incarcerated people and NYC communities at large. New York City jails have a history of harming families of incarcerated people. If we are looking at what is happening across this nation, with the #MeToo movement, we cannot ignore that 50 women filed legal proceedings against sexual misconduct experienced at the hands of correctional officers just last year.⁵ The Department of Corrections

¹ <http://www.nydailynews.com/new-york/city-jails-rikers-island-surge-violence-article-1.4000587#>

² <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/02/14/nyregion/rikers-island-jail-closing-timeline>

³ <http://www.nydailynews.com/new-york/mother-slain-son-rikers-hasn-learned-lesson-article-1.2477179>

; <https://nypost.com/2016/02/07/rikers-guard-accused-of-exchanging-drugs-for-sex-with-inmate/>

⁴ <https://nypost.com/2018/09/07/de-blasio-admits-plan-to-separate-young-rikers-inmates-went-wrong/>

⁵

<https://www.newsweek.com/rikers-island-corrections-officers-accused-sexually-assaulting-visitors-777378>

has taken ineffective efforts to reduce this harm, with no actual decrease in abuse to visitors. Additionally, the proposals of these jails has come unilaterally at the hands of De Blasio, cutting out key community voices who are able to best assess the impact these new facilities would have on their communities. This startling take on “transparency” undermines the ability of community leaders, like Bronx Borough President Ruben Diaz Jr.’s, ability to best inform what safety looks like for their communities.⁶ Without accountability to local communities and the impact jails have on New Yorkers, the city cannot claim that any new jails will have any positive impact on the safety of New Yorkers.

Finally, under the Mayorship of Bill De Blasio, New York City has been proud to claim an unprecedented increase in safety, reporting that “crime will have declined for 27 straight years, to levels that police officials have said are the lowest since the 1950s.”⁷ But what message does the opening of four new jails send to New Yorkers about the safety of our city? The opening of these facilities normalizes incarceration as a localized response to crime, without actually increasing the safety of New Yorkers or reducing the harmful legacy of New York’s jails on both incarcerated people and our communities at large. One thing we all agree upon tonight – New York City must close Rikers. We cannot allow the City to railroad us into creating four new jails. Let’s close Rikers in a way that safe for every single New Yorker.

⁶ <https://www.amny.com/news/new-bronx-jail-1.16773231>

⁷ <https://www.nytimes.com/2017/12/27/nyregion/new-york-city-crime-2017.html>

STATEMENT AGAINST NYC'S ROADMAP TO CLOSING RIKERS ISLAND

M.J. WILLIAMS, lawyer, business owner, and resident of District 33, #NoNewJails Member

I agree that we ^{myst} Close Rikers forever. But New York City does not. The City admits it is powerless to close Rikers alone. In its plan, closing Rikers is only a goal, not a commitment.¹

In the meantime, the City is **RUSHING** to build new jails.

The City will only reach the so-called goal of closing Rikers, if the jail population decreases. And the City's plan to reduce the number of people it jails is going to fail. So if the City approves the construction of new jails based on its wrong-headed plan, New York will end up with Rikers **AND** four new jails.

The City's plan will fail because it ignores the source of its jail population: **arrests**. Half of NYPD arrests end in dismissed, dropped, or acquitted cases.² Those are bad arrests from go. **Where is the commitment to eliminate bad arrests? Where is the commitment not to arrest our neighbors for petty crimes, for mental illness, for homelessness, for poverty?** The police control how many New Yorkers end up in jail, obviously. But NYPD isn't at the table. NYPD isn't part of the plan. Why?

The City's plan to reduce jail population will also fail because it avoids the causes of petty crime, poverty, mental illness, homelessness, and violence. As others have testified, our neighbors that fill Rikers from BedStuy, East New York, Brownsville cope with starved schools, unstable housing, displacement from gentrification, lack of jobs and child care, underfunded medical and mental health services. **Why isn't the City investing billions in taking care of our neighbors, instead of setting them up for jail and prison? Why isn't the City divesting from extracting New Yorkers from these communities and putting them in jail?**

Rikers is a hellhole. But EVERY single jail is a hellhole. No architect can design away, no new coat of paint can cover up the misery, horror, and violence of locking people in jail as they wait for trial. New jails should not be in **anyone's** backyard.

I am against this plan and building more jails, because the City's plan will fail. NYC will end up with 4 new jails **AND** Rikers. The police will continue to fill jails with New Yorkers targeted by unnecessary, predatory arrests - even as crime drops - unless the Mayor and City Council commit to changing the nature and breadth of policing in this City. The City should not build new jails as any part of closing Rikers. And it should scrap its current plan because this plan will fail.

This is why I stand for #NoNewJails.

¹ See graphic at <https://rikers.cityofnewyork.us/the-plan/>.

² See New York State Department of Criminal Justice Services data for 2014-2016.

Rae

raewink@gmail.com

"Dear Borough Based Jail Plan Team,

Thank you for hosting last night's Brooklyn meeting. I thoroughly enjoyed hearing so many different perspectives and seeing everyone come together to voice their passion about an issue that truly affects us all. My name is Rae and I am a registered nurse, writer, editor, and Brooklyn resident.

Rikers needs to be closed for the health and safety of the New Yorkers who are being held there. I was especially interested in the testimony last night from a gentleman who had been previously held at Rikers and who feels strongly about investing in safer communities and alternatives to incarceration rather than building new jails. Hearing his first-hand perspective from personal experience was enlightening and evidence of the importance of public meetings like this with city officials.

Allocate the proposed borough-based jail construction funds to invest in making New York City a model of decarceration and restorative justice, as it is a model in so many other ways. Invest in the immediate work to reduce New York's jail and prison population. All the positive programming such as increased access to good healthcare that you discussed happening in the new jails can happen in and after the current jails, as you work to transition away from locking away people and toward investing in safer communities. Invest in community programs that reduce crime and incarceration. Invest in restorative justice initiatives. Invest in holding community meetings where you can elicit and listen to feedback and ideas along the way, as many stakeholders suggested last night, to avoid being potentially blindsided by overwhelming public rejection of a unilateral proposal.

Thank you for listening.

Best,

Rae Winkelstein, MFA, MSN, BSN, BA, RN

"

Katie W-D

katiewd@gmail.com

"Dear Mr. Fiedler,

I am a Queens resident (for the past ten years) and I would like to offer my comments on the Borough Jails Draft Scope of Work.

I strongly support the closing of the Rikers Island jails. I believe the best use of our public funds is to invest them in reducing the incarcerated population and preventing incarceration.

I understand that the planned borough jails would have better programming and be constructed in a way that will offer more humane living conditions. This would be an improvement on the current situation, of course, but it would cost a significant amount of money that I believe will be better spent in reducing and preventing incarceration. The sooner we invest in those things, the sooner we will see results. That is why, after careful thought and consideration, I do not support the construction of the borough jails. Ultimately, what has been demonstrated to be effective in restoring and maintaining healthy communities and raising healthy children is preventing and reducing incarceration, not changing its form.

I also want to point out that the efforts made to involve the community in the planning process were not adequate. I know there are many people who would have liked to offer their well-informed, educated and insightful opinions who did not do so because they had no idea that the borough jails were in the planning stages, and had no idea that their input was wanted or needed. Had you made a greater effort to involve ALL of the Queens community, or at least a larger cross-section of it, you would have received valuable feedback and been able to reach a conclusion that better reflected the needs and values of our community.

Thank you for taking the time to consider my input and that of other community members.

Best wishes,

Katie Winkelstein-Duveneck

"

eileen witschger

eileenwitschger@aol.com

"Dear Mr. Fiedler:

I am writing as a resident of Kew Gardens to let you know that I STRONGLY OPPOSE the plan to build a !,510 bed jail at 126-02 82 Avenue, Kew Gardens. As you are probably aware, Kew Gardens is centrally located between both LGA and JFK, the Queens Courthouse and we are surrounded by highways. The location is overly populated as it is right now and congestion is overwhelming for our residents. I strongly oppose the building of the jail in Kew Gardens as it will cause even more congestion.

Parking is a real problem in Kew Gardens. Visitors to the new jail will surely search for parking which is a problem already for our residents. Our community opposes the jail and we hope you hear us.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Eileen Witschger
123 81st AVENUE
KEW GARDENS, NY 11415
cell: 917.749.0553 <tel:917.749.0553>

email: eileenwitschger@aol.com <mailto:eileenwitschger@aol.com>

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Please consider the environment before printing.

"

Mia Wong

mw3456@nyu.edu

"Dear Howard Fiedler,

Given that jails have high social and economic costs on communities (DoC's 2017 budget was 1.4 billion dollars, NYC spent 5.2 billion on policing, 950 million on criminal courts) and that the borough-based jail plan will cost the city

10 billion, I don't see the necessity of building 4 new jails. Why don't you end pretrial detention and then you won't need to build 4 new jails.

Additionally, incarceration is economically ruinous for individuals, families, and communities. Jail perpetuates a culture of racial violence, why are we spending so much on jails. Why can't we put that money toward community facilities and services, not jails???

Sincerely,

A concerned citizen,

Mia Wong

"

From: eileenbxie@gmail.com
Sent: Friday, August 17, 2018 11:20 AM
To: BoroughPlan
Subject: Regarding reopening and expansion of a jail facility at 126-02 82nd Ave, Kew Gardens

Dear officers,

I am writing to express my strong opposition to the proposed reopening and expansion of a jail facility at 126-02 82nd Ave, Kew Gardens. I respectfully ask for considering choosing another site for the jail for the following reasons:

1. The proposed address is too close to so many schools and kids' playgrounds in the area. The following schools are all within walking distance of the proposed address, with the closest within only 5 minutes' walk: Kew-Forest School, Preschool of America Daycare, Our Lady Queen of Martyrs Catholic Academy, elementary schools P.S. 101, P.S. 196 and P.S. 144, Archbishop Molloy High School etc. As a parent, the thought of just released criminals wondering around in the neighborhood is frightening. Not to mention the rare but potential impact of gang activities, or violent fights happening so close to kids' schools and playgrounds.
2. Both the communities of Kew Gardens and Forest Hills will suffer tremendous economic loss. A lot of parents and local business will move out the communities, resulting in a crash of nearby housing markets.
3. Road infrastructure nearby will not be able to handle the dramatic increase in traffic that will occur after the proposed expansion. The nearby Queens Boulevard is already one of the deadliest streets in the city.

I support the goals motivating the effort to close Rikers Island. However, the choice of 126-02 82nd Ave Kew Gardens is very inappropriate, and I strongly suggest reconsidering another site.

Thanks and regards,

Eileen Xie

eileenbxie@gmail.com

eileenbxie@gmail.com

"

Dear officers,

I am writing to express my strong opposition to the proposed reopening and expansion of a jail facility at 126-02 82nd Ave, Kew Gardens. I respectfully ask for considering choosing another site for the jail for the following reasons:

1. The proposed address is too close to so many schools and kids' playgrounds in the area. The following schools are all within walking distance of the proposed address, with the closest within only 5 minutes' walk: Kew-Forest School, Preschool of America Daycare, Our Lady Queen of Martyrs Catholic Academy, elementary schools P.S. 101, P.S. 196 and P.S. 144, Archbishop Molloy High School etc. As a parent, the thought of just released criminals wondering around in the neighborhood is frightening. Not to mention the rare but potential impact of gang activities, or violent fights happening so close to kids' schools and playgrounds.
2. Both the communities of Kew Gardens and Forest Hills will suffer tremendous economic loss. A lot of parents and local business will move out the communities, resulting in a crash of nearby housing markets.
3. Road infrastructure nearby will not be able to handle the dramatic increase in traffic that will occur after the proposed expansion. The nearby Queens Boulevard is already one of the deadliest streets in the city.

I support the goals motivating the effort to close Rikers Island. However, the choice of 126-02 82nd Ave Kew Gardens is very inappropriate, and I strongly suggest reconsidering another site.

Thanks and regards,

Eileen Xie

"

Mikaela Xochitl

info@email.actionnetwork.org

"

Howard Fiedler,

My community needs access to affordable housing, education, healthcare, and stable income, not new jails. For this reason, I refuse to support the city's Draft Scope of Work. I can never endorse any plan to expand the number of jails in this city, when it should invest the

10 billion in resources that better serve what communities need. Please retract the proposal and work with grassroots organizations to address the root causes of incarceration. I urge you to scrap this plan and instead look to alternatives that have been proven to work, such as ending cash bail and pretrial detention, while investing in the thriving of all over-policed communities. Thank you.

Mikaela Xochitl
mikaelasanchez@gmail.com
569 Empire Blvd Apt D4
Brooklyn, New York 11225

<<http://click.actionnetwork.org/mpss/o/DgE/kLwXAA/t.2m0/qAivq-QoR8WRCoeENOW6Ig/o.gif>>

"

From: Yang, Mike <mike.yang@baml.com>
Sent: Thursday, August 16, 2018 7:13 AM
To: BoroughPlan
Subject: Oppose the new jail plan at Kew Gardens Queens

Hi there,

As a resident living close to the proposed new jail address at **Kew Gardens Queens**, I strongly oppose this poorly designed plan. New jail will ruin our safety, the local economy and bring the whole community down with it. Quoted by a popular blogger saying: "I never understood how shutting down the facility could be expected to address the problems that stemmed from bad management. It's not like the land was cursed. Is there any guarantee that starting over elsewhere would lead to a different conclusion?" Please focus on **improve the bad jail management system** instead of burning tax payer's money and ruin other communities across the city.

Regards,

Mike Yang

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BOROUGH-BASED JAIL SYSTEM

DRAFT SCOPE OF WORK FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
CEQR No. 18DOC001Y

COMMENT SHEET

NAME: Carolyn Yao

ADDRESS: 42-11 Broadway Fl.2 Astoria, NY 11103

EMAIL: cyao42@gmail.com

COMMENTS:

I implore the mayor's office to consider that incarceration is an environmental hazard in itself. Building new people cages, anywhere, is ~~an~~ a dangerous environmental act. This proposed jail means the city intends to put more people in cages out of convenience. The environmental effect of jails is that children are born with jail cells ready for them, the effect is that communities become weaponized, and in the ~~the~~ most damning and tragic case, people die. Jails means people spend their lives in terror in their own neighborhoods. It also means trauma, ~~and~~ and murderous negligence, on inmates, past, present, and future. This is not just a question of which neighborhoods/sites are OK, this is about why the city needs any more jails, anywhere. Jails ~~are~~ cast a death spell onto city residents, and the city has not done anything new to transition inmates out of ~~into~~ a permanent state of incarceration.

Written comments on the Draft Scope of Work will be accepted by DOC through **October 15, 2018** and may be submitted at the scoping meetings, by email, or by regular mail to the contact below.

SHOT DOWN RIKERS
FOREVER, NO NEW
JAILS ANYWHERE

NYC Department of Correction
Attn: Howard Fiedler
75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370
boroughplan@doc.nyc.gov

FOR MORE INFORMATION, VISIT: <https://rikers.cityofnewyork.us/nyc-borough-based-jails/>

BOROUGH-BASED JAIL SYSTEM

DRAFT SCOPE OF WORK FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
CEQR No. 18DOC001Y

COMMENT SHEET

NAME: Ying Yu Situ

ADDRESS: 604 E. 17th St. Bklyn, NY 11226

EMAIL: ysitu1211@gmail.com

COMMENTS:

I grew up in Chinatown & went to school here. My mother worked here for 10 years. We do not need jails in Chinatown or anywhere else in the city. Spending 10 billion dollars of taxpayer money to build more jails (instead of what de Blasio committed to - shutting it ALL down) takes away from what our communities sorely need - affordable housing, jobs, ~~ex~~ healthcare, community space, mental health needs - ^{these things keep ppl} ~~our communities~~ ^{and} out of jails (eliminating the NBCD ^{at all} for jail) and give them chances to live.

85% of ppl in Rikers currently are awaiting trial & their trials & push back of trial dates pushes ppl who aren't even guilty to plea guilty just to put an end to an indefinite sentence. Ppl are incarcerated for being poor, for being from neighborhoods where they are overpoliced & thrown into jails b/c of bias, entire lies (Kalief Browder, rest in power), & an unjust system that continues to criminalize black & brown communities. As

Someone who is from Chinatown & grew up here, we cannot stand to have this jail built, which supports continued & criminalization of poor communities of color & puts them at continued risk. Chinatown does not stand with that.

Written comments on the Draft Scope of Work will be accepted by DOC through **October 15, 2018** and may be submitted at the scoping meetings, by email, or by regular mail to the contact below.

NO MORE
JAILS.
CLOSE RIKERS.

NYC Department of Correction
Attn: Howard Fiedler
75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370
boroughplan@doc.nyc.gov

NO JAILS IN CHINATOWN
OUR COMMUNITIES,
OUR VOICES.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, VISIT: <https://rikers.cityofnewyork.us/nyc-borough-based-jails/>

Zamira Yuldasheva

zamiyuldasheva@gmail.com

"To Whom it May Concern,

My name is Zamira Yuldasheva, I am a resident of Boerum Hill. I live with my family next door to the Brooklyn Jail on Atlantic Ave.

I am absolutely against the plan of redeveloping the jail building in our neighborhood. Although I do understand that people staying in that building might have an unpleasant experience, I believe that the city government must protect the interests of its law-abiding citizens in the first place.

I have many concerns regarding this redevelopment plan. One of them is pollution caused by the nearby construction. Many people living in this neighborhood have little children who are especially sensitive to air quality. The construction work will most certainly create a hazardous condition which might affect our children's health negatively. Moreover, the construction will also increase noise pollution. We have many professionals in the neighborhood and personally, the last thing I would want to listen to in the evening is the sound of drilling or sawing outside of my apartment building. It will affect not only my emotions but also physical state as I won't be able to enjoy my quiet evenings and weekends.

Considering the size and significance of this redevelopment plan, our neighborhood will lose its charm. Boerum Hill is historic district. Most of the housing built between 1840-1870. Boerum Hill is known for its independent boutiques, restaurants and rows of brownstones. Boerum Hill is our home. And I believe it is our right as residents of our lovely neighborhood to vote collectively against this plan and I am sure my fellow neighbors will share this opinion with me.

Zamira Yuldasheva.

"

BOROUGH-BASED JAIL SYSTEM

DRAFT SCOPE OF WORK FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
CEQR No. 18DOC001Y

COMMENT SHEET

NAME: Michelle Zapata

ADDRESS: 118-17 Union Turnpike

EMAIL: Mzapataphoto@gmail.com

COMMENTS:

~~#~~ Since the inception of Homeless shelter in 2017,
we have 2-3 EDP's ALL DAY, EVERY DAY by
Union Turnpike & Queens Blvd in a 1 Block radius.
NO services are provided for them. Leaving the
Community to deal with.

No services are provided to keep them or us safe,
how do you plan on keeping us safe w/AN
INFLUX of ~~EA~~ "ELEMENTS" sure to come visit
their convicted Criminals?

Please Don't turn our beautiful Community into
the likes of troubled bronx areas.

Written comments on the Draft Scope of Work will be accepted by DOC through **October 15, 2018** and may be submitted at the scoping meetings, by email, or by regular mail to the contact below.

NYC Department of Correction
Attn: Howard Fiedler
75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370
boroughplan@doc.nyc.gov

FOR MORE INFORMATION, VISIT: <https://rikers.cityofnewyork.us/nyc-borough-based-jails/>

From: victor zarate <victor.manuel.zarate.raices@gmail.com>
Sent: Sunday, August 19, 2018 9:35 PM
To: BoroughPlan
Subject: NO NEW JAILS

Dear Howard Fiedler,

I am an NYC resident in the Bronx (Co-Op City). I do not support nor do I see a logically humanitarian reason for building new prisons. The closing of Riker's and the demands behind it weren't a plead for new cages. On the contrary, the people demand the freedom of their loved ones. The building new prisons only bring contribution to the violence and poverty within the community. The tax-payer money that is being used to build new corrals for human cattle, could be used for the betterment of the community and crime prevention programs. They could be used to build better schools or fund the resources for better education and leisure programing for children to keep them occupied from making mistakes. So please reconsider your priorities and don't become a puppet of those behind the commercialized prison system.

victor zarate

victor.manuel.zarate.raices@gmail.com

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"

Ben Zhang

ben.zhang1@gmail.com

"Dear elected officials,

I grew up in the Chinatown community with my immigrant family and somehow have made it as reasonably responsible adult. I have a master's degree and do community service. This plan for the new jail is within public approval and input and is irresponsible!
I do not want the new jail in my safe neighborhood where I grew up!

"

From: Jane <beatayun@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, August 16, 2018 7:24 AM
To: BoroughPlan
Subject: Objection to the propose plan of Kew Gardens Jail

Hello,

I'm writing to express my objection to the major's proposal to re-open and expand a jail in Kew Gardens. The site is too close to schools, and will impose danger to kids nearby. For example, the site is only 10 minutes' walk to Kew Forest School, and there are so many schools near by: PS 101, PS 196, Preschool of America, etc.

As a very concerned parent, I strongly urge the committee to consider another location not so close to school!

Thanks,
Jieyun Zhou

From: Jane <beatayun@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, August 17, 2018 10:36 AM
To: BoroughPlan
Subject: Opposition to the reopening and expansion of a jail at Kew Gardens

Dear officers,

We are writing to express our strong opposition to the proposed reopening and expansion of a jail facility at [126-02 82nd Ave, Kew Gardens](#). We respectfully ask for considering choosing another site for the jail for the following reasons:

1. The proposed address is too close to so many schools and kids' playgrounds. The following schools are all within walking distance of the proposed address, with closest only 5 minutes' walk: Kew-Forest School, Preschool of America Daycare, Our Lady Queen of Martyrs Catholic Academy, elementary schools P.S. 101, P.S. 196 and P.S. 144, Archbishop Molloy High School etc. As parents, the thought of just released criminals wondering around in the neighborhood is frightening. Not to mention the rare but potential impact of gang activities, or violent fights happening so close to kids' schools and playgrounds.
2. Both the communities of Kew Gardens and Forest Hills will suffer tremendous economic loss. A lot of parents and local business will move out the communities, resulting in a crash of nearby housing markets.
3. Road infrastructure nearby will not be able to handle the dramatic increase in traffic that will occur after the proposed expansion. The nearby Queens Boulevard is already one of the deadliest streets in the city.

We support the goals motivating the effort to close Rikers Island. However, the choice of [126-02 82nd Ave](#) Kew Gardens is very inappropriate, and we strongly suggest reconsidering another site.

Thanks and regards,
Jieyun Zhou

Jane

beatayun@gmail.com

"Dear officers,

We are writing to express our strong opposition to the proposed reopening and expansion of a jail facility at 126-02 82nd Ave, Kew Gardens <x-apple-data-detectors://16> . We respectfully ask for considering choosing another site for the jail for the following reasons:

1. The proposed address is too close to so many schools and kids' playgrounds. The following schools are all within walking distance of the proposed address, with closest only 5 minutes' walk: Kew-Forest School, Preschool of America Daycare, Our Lady Queen of Martyrs Catholic Academy, elementary schools P.S. 101, P.S. 196 and P.S. 144, Archbishop Molloy High School etc. As parents, the thought of just released criminals wondering around in the neighborhood is frightening. Not to mention the rare but potential impact of gang activities, or violent fights happening so close to kids' schools and playgrounds.
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We support the goals motivating the effort to close Rikers Island. However, the choice of 126-02 82nd Ave <x-apple-data-detectors://18> Kew Gardens is very inappropriate, and we strongly suggest reconsidering another site.

Thanks and regards,

Jieyun Zhou

"

Jane

beatayun@gmail.com

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I'm writing to express my objection to the major's proposal to re-open and expand a jail in Kew Gardens. The site is too close to schools, and will impose danger to kids nearby. For example, the site is only 10 minutes' walk to Kew Forest School, and there are so many schools near by: PS 101, PS 196, Preschool of America, etc.

As a very concerned parent, I strongly urge the committee to consider another location not so close to school!

Thanks,
Jieyun Zhou
"

Jeffrey Zimmer

jeffrey.w.zimmer@gmail.com

"Hello Mr Fiedler, please add the following comments and questions to the public docket:

1.) All nearby roads, Queens Boulevard / Hoover Ave / Union Tpke are absolutely jammed on a good day. The limitation of the surrounding street grid will choke traffic. Please provide NYC DoT traffic studies of the surrounding streets and realistic traffic increase estimates (e.g.

of Rikers staff, increased visitors)

2.) What has additional water/sewer load on the system? Please provide DEP and/or Dept of Sanitation estimates of additional resource flows.

3.) This area of Queens has brownouts / outages every summer, the area cannot sustain additional electrical load. Please provide a ConEd impact assessment regarding the utility resourcing in the area and additional peak capacity

4.) My daughter's school, PS99, is right up the road. At this point, my main concern is traffic backups and frustrated / aggressive drivers (I personally saw cars driving *on the sidewalk* across from the school along 83rd Rd.)

5.) When the previous jail was in operation, there was at least once incident of escaped prisoner running up the hill into the Kew Gardens development. Have you collected any input from Principal Foglio at P.S.99?

Thanks, and good luck sifting through all the comments you must be getting right now.

Jeffrey Zimmer

"

Hania Zlotnik

hania.zlotnik@hotmail.com

"

I have lived 27 years in Forest Hills, a safe and family-friendly residential neighborhood. My home is located near the boundary of Forest Hills with Kew Gardens and just a few blocks away from the site of the proposed jail. I am very concerned that the location of such a large corrections facility just blocks away from a school and close to a busy subway station will be detrimental to our quality of life. In particular, because of the large size of the facility envisaged, our neighborhood is very likely to experience the following problems:

- a. Increased traffic and demand for parking in an already overcrowded area where street parking is scarce;
- b. Increased use of the subway lines leading to the Union Turnpike-Kew Gardens-station and further overcrowding of trains;
- c. negative effects on property values.

Furthermore, to ensure security in the neighborhood, it will be important to maintain high levels of experienced staffing in the jail and it is not clear that the Department of Corrections is able to do so.

For those reasons, I oppose the plans to build a jail on Queens Blvd and 82nd St.

I appreciate your attention to this matter.

Hania Zlotnik

78-06 Kew Forest Lane

Forest Hills, NY 11375

"

Dragana Zoric

dzoric1020@gmail.com

"Questions and Comments regarding jail at 80 Centre Street in Manhattan

1. The proposed building/tower appears to exceed floor area ratio and building bulk / massing regulations. Please provide a detailed explanation with technical drawings showing what the design is and how it was generated.
2. The proposed tower will cast a shadow over Columbus Park and its playgrounds making them unusable in the colder months. Please provide shadow studies and details as to expected shade coverage.
3. Please provide detailed information as to scope of demolition.
4. I have concerns about asbestos and the release of toxic materials during demolition. Please provide a detailed plan. What will the city do precisely to ensure safety of the neighborhood and its residents?
5. Please provide detailed renderings of the proposed design from all sides including an aerial.
6. We need to know exact materials for the proposed design - how light, dark or reflective they are.
7. Please provide a section in both EW and NS directions showing the building in context.
8. What is the expected pattern of street closure for the work ire construction? Which street, when and for how long?
9. Please provide names of corrections experts who have consulted on this plan.
10. Jails need separate ie sequestered areas for persons with toxic diseases etc that require extra separation, a separate hvac system etc. Please provide a volumetric breakdown of the proposed facility (not only square footage).
11. What is the plan for release of prisoners? Will it be in the neighborhood? Currently prisoners are released in LIC at 5am once weekly, and serving newly released inmates, the area is rife with prostitution, drugs and other illegal activity, inappropriate for a family neighborhood.
12. The Correction Officer's Union has shown itself to operate akin to organized crime (the media has reported at length of their crimes, organized to be covered up etc). What are the plans to address this in a new location - 80 Centre? When members of this Union park illegally, what will prevent them from doing so, and what will be the repercussions?
13. What is the expected traffic flow of admittance, drop off, prisoner, police and civilian movement? How will the streets accommodate this?
14. What is the plan if an inmate escapes?
15. What is the plan if there is a prison riot? How will the neighborhood be affected?
16. How will existing infrastructure absorb this additional load? What new sewers etc need to be put in?
17. How will toxic waste be removed ie if someone has a toxic contagious disease?
18. The building is next to the subway. What are the expected disruptions to the subway service?
19. It was reported that long standing conflicts with the juvenile jail system continued at the new relocated location. What is the plan so that this does not happen with the much larger adult population?
20. What is the plan if the prison population grows? Will there be excess space of that which is needed? If so how much? And if not, where do those extra people go?

Dragana Zoric
180 Park Row 7C
New York, NY 10038
"

Ian Alexander

ianjamesalexander@gmail.com

"To the Mayor's Office of Environmental Coordination and the Department of Corrections:

The proposed jail plan that is currently being reviewed is a disaster for the health of people living in New York City and continues to deepen issues of racial discrimination, family separation, and environmental racism. Rikers must be shut down immediately as it has created the conditions for innumerable atrocities in the past century.

In terms of the scope of work for the environmental review process, I find it very unsettling that this project is not being treated as a residential construction project while we know that the average time for someone in Rikers is at least 6 months to a year. People who will be forced to live in the new jails will be denied of their health across many fronts, which are indisputably linked to the health vulnerabilities they face due to their socioeconomic conditions and the failure of standard healthcare while outside of jail, which make them uniquely prone to sickness while incarcerated.

This is on top of the types of medical issues that people develop while incarcerated, both physical and psychological, that deeply impact them beyond their stay in jail. The final scope of work and DEIS must include another section on the health impacts of incarceration on the people inside the proposed facilities. This must examine the history of the lack of medical care provided at Rikers, the threat to incarcerated people's wellbeing that DOC guards pose, and the psychological health impacts of isolation and confinement. This also must include the trauma that incarcerated people have to deal with in terms of sexual assault perpetrated by the NYPD and DOC officers, and the way that trans and queer people are uniquely punished while incarcerated.

Additionally, in the section on air quality and wastewater systems, the EAS refers to the Phase 1 Assessment which is not publicly available. From numerous issues with poorly prepared jail expansions in California creating huge wastewater treatment spills, including Fresno and San Luis Obispo as notable examples, I am extremely worried about this happening in New York City. Wastewater spills most obviously effect people incarcerated in the jails, but also create devastating ecological effects and seriously affect the daily lives of people living near the jail wastewater spills. The wastewater assessment needs to be carried out thoroughly, and all documents need to be publicly available so that not just the consultants and DOC can consider the risks posed by this jail expansion project.

Finally, a disproportionate number of jail and prison sites in the country are chosen because they are unfit for residential development because of hazardous chemicals present. While many terminal and long-term illnesses that affect incarcerated people are poorly documented, we do know that there is an unusually high incidence of cancer of people who are incarcerated in this country, and when coupled with poor medical care has devastating outcomes. I am very concerned about spending 10 billion dollars on a project that has been linked to causing and exacerbating terminal illness.

The toxic impacts of jails cannot be boiled down to a few issues that fit into the way the scope of work report quantifies risk to human and ecological health. The writing and research methods of the final scope of work and DEIS must be shifted to accurately reflect the harms that this jail will exacerbate, starting with the health effects on people who will be incarcerated. This must be done by examining the health issues of people living in the neighborhoods that are currently over-policed and those who are most likely to end up in NYC jails.

If carried out, this jail expansion plan will continue the histories of violence and ill health that the NYC Department of Corrections is known for. Rikers must be shut down immediately and the Mayor's office must find a new plan for decarceration in NYC.

Sincerely,

Ian Alexander

Resident of Flatbush

"

Myra Al-rahim

myraalrahim94@gmail.com

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"

Lindsey Buller

lindseybuller@gmail.com

"Good Afternoon,

I am a Brooklyn resident, and I write to express my opposition to the the proposed jail plan that is currently being reviewed. This plan is a disaster for the health of people living in New York City and continues to deepen issues of racial discrimination, family separation, and environmental racism. Rikers must be shut down immediately as it has created the conditions for innumerable atrocities in the past century.

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Sincerely,

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"

Abby Cunniff

aecunniff@gmail.com

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"

Dyaami D'Orazio

ddorazio4@gmail.com

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#NoNewJailsNYC is a multiracial, intergenerational network of residents, community members, and activists fighting against the NYC Mayor's racist jail construction plan.

Get in touch with us at nonewjails.ny@gmail.com <<mailto:nonewjails.ny@gmail.com>>

Follow us on Twitter at [@nonewjails_nyc](https://twitter.com/nonewjails_nyc)

#CloseRikersNOW with #NoNewJails

Thanks,
Dyaami

Grace Handy

gracehandy810@gmail.com

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Grace

"

Amanda Leigh Lawson

lawson@nyu.edu

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Best,
Amanda

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Amanda Lawson
Founding Director | Dollar Bail Brigade <<http://www.dollarbailbrigade.org>>
Student Senator | Constituency: Communities Harmed by the Prison-Industrial Complex
<<http://criticalresistance.org/about/not-so-common-language/>> , Minorities/Marginalized
Students
Organizer | Incarceration to Education Coalition <<https://iecforchange.wordpress.com/>>

NYU 2019 | Public Policy, Poverty Studies

Truman Scholar | AnBryce Scholar | Horatio Alger Scholar

Pronouns: She, Hers

<<https://www.linkedin.com/in/amandaleighlawson/>> <<https://twitter.com/DBBNYC>>
<<https://www.facebook.com/DBBNYC/>>

"

Adam Lynn

adlynn24@gmail.com

"Dear Mr. Fiedler:

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Sincerely,

Adam Lynn

175 Eastern Parkway, 6I

Brooklyn, NY 11238

"

Shromona Mandal

zinshrom@gmail.com

"Howard Fiedler, 75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160, East Elmhurst, NY 11370

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Sarah Myers

sm4890@nyu.edu

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MA Art History | The Institute of Fine Arts 19'
BA Art History | New York University 17'
201.655.5902
"

Elizabeth Oh

lizzyoh@gmail.com

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Icelyn Reads

ireid2270@gmail.com

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Alexandra Schmidt

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Best,

<3 Alex Schmidt
bodyconfidence.org <<http://bodyconfidence.org>>

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Areerat Worawongwasu

aree.w@nyu.edu

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Sincerely,
Areerat Worawongwasu.

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New York University Gallatin School of Individualized Study, Class of 2019
BA Candidate, Individualized Major in Decolonization, minor in Asian / Pacific / American
Studies

NYU <<https://www.facebook.com/nyuapac/>> Asian American Political Activism Coalition
President

Asia Pacific Forum <<http://www.asiapacificforum.org/>> Radio Host and Producer
NYU <<https://orgsync.com/164059/chapter>> Governance Council for Minority and
Marginalized Students NYU Asian American Political Activism Coalition Representative
NYU Sanctuary <<http://www.nyusanctuary.org/>> Student Task Force Organizer

Gallatin <<http://gallatin.nyu.edu/admissions/undergraduate/deansteam.html>> Dean's Team for
Recruitment Member
<<http://startingbloc.org/>> StartingBloc Fellow for Social Innovation

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Hannah Zack

hannahjzack@gmail.com

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Sincerely,
Hannah Zack
Brooklyn Resident
"

Alexander Barkin

barkin724@gmail.com

"The Jail complex does not belong in the Kew Gardens residential community!

It would totally overwhelm and alter for the worse the social and economic character of this 100-year-old historic community, a community in which we know our neighbors and meet them daily on the streets.

A jail complex simply cannot and should not be two blocks from two public elementary schools and very close to 1 private middle-high school!

Additionally we have no infrastructure in the already burdened with tremendous motor traffic highways: Grand Central Parkway, Long Island Expressway, Van Wyck Expressway and Jackie Robinson Parkway. Hundreds of cars and trucks destined for the jail, e.g., deliveries, services, day & night time staff, etc. will exacerbate the problems.

The jail would further overload Queens Boulevard at its busiest intersection: the crossings of the four already noted highways.

Aggressive commuter and commercial automobile traffic from all five major thoroughfares already traverse through this interchange – as well as through the narrow, single-lane residential side streets of Kew Gardens, Forest Hills and Briarwood, used as alternatives to bypassing highway traffic – thus making the crossings and side-streets unsafe for neighborhood pedestrian traffic.

Our so-called “rich” public transportation consists of the heavily over-crowded E, F, M and R trains and the Q60 bus. Only a stranger would blithely exaggerate our ability to absorb more increases.

We, the residents of Kew Gardens, are against the jail complex in our community!

"

Madeline Berger

mebergerny@gmail.com

"Dear Mr. Fiedler and Borough President Katz:

The plan to build a 29-story, 1,500 inmate, major prison complex in Kew Gardens must take into account the longterm impact on the neighboring communities, not just prison-related goals. Placed in the proposed location, Kew Gardens, Kew Gardens Hills and parts of Briarwood WILL be destroyed. The very reliable and diverse group of tax papers that make-up these communities and on whom the city relies will ultimately leave the area.

This location does not REALLY serve the inmate population and their families simply because it is nearby transportation. Adjacency to the current criminal courthouse is a silly excuse -- Trials can be shifted to other Queens courthouses.

These communities maintain a citywide reputation as ""safe"" and are now populated largely by young families, single women and the elderly -- What are you thinking!?! Two blocks from two public elementary schools and nearby to a middle-high school absolutely presents problems to young children who walk to and from school and play on their bikes. There is also a large (historic) nearby cemetery which seems like a prison security concern along with the transportation hub.

These areas are already burdened with tremendous motor traffic at the bottle-neck created by four adjacent highways: Grand Central Parkway, Long Island Expressway, Van Wyck Expressway and Jackie Robinson Parkway. Hundreds of cars and trucks destined for the jail, e.g. deliveries, services, garbage, day and night staff shifts, etc. will exacerbate the problems. There is already a well-known hot-issue parking problem in the area.

The jail would further congest Queens Boulevard at its busiest intersection: the crossings of the four already noted highways.

Aggressive commuter and commercial automobile traffic from all five major thoroughfares already traverse through this interchange – as well as through the narrow, single-lane residential side streets of Kew Gardens, Forest Hills and Briarwood used as alternatives to bypassing highway traffic – thus making the crossings and side-streets unsafe for neighborhood pedestrian traffic. How are the neighborhood subway station, bus stops fire house, etc. to truly support this facility?

For a hundred years, Kew Gardens has demonstrated a real willingness to accept and negotiate a variety of change, but this is too much. Respectfully, I must remind you that Mayor De Blasio will not be in office forever, but these communities will have to forever live -- or die -- with your decisions.

Please find another site that will better serve all of us.

Madeline Berger

Madeline Berger

mebergerny@gmail.com

"Dr. Mr. Fiedler and Borough President Katz:

Placement of a prison complex in Kew Gardens is ultimately a bad plan. Not only will it overwhelm the surrounding residential communities of Kew Gardens, Briarwood and Kew Gardens Hills, it does not achieve the mayor's goal to really locate prisons within their communities. Simply placing the complex near public transportation in Queens does not fulfill the intention. Also, there are other court houses in Queens where criminal cases can be assigned. To conclude that this prison has to be co-located with the building currently hosting criminal cases is silly. Also, as you know, there are a number of schools, many seniors, a cemetery, etc. all in the immediate area of the site under discussion.

Finally, there is no doubt such a complex would destroy these hard-working diverse communities. Such a move will encourage these serious tax payers residents to abandon NYC and NYS. Kew Gardens has been assaulted by developers, a homeless shelter, and more and has always demonstrated willingness to accept change and compromise, But, this is too much. Respectfully, your priorities need to be set straight -- This mayor will not be mayor forever.

Please abandon this short-sighted plan and identify more suitable locations.

Madeline Berger

"

Marie-Pascale Chauvel

marie.pascale.chauvel@gmail.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident of Kew Gardens 11415 and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails.

This 1.9 million square foot, 29-story complex will be too large for our very small Kew Gardens neighborhood. The jail complex would be at a 2-block proximity to two public elementary schools and very close to middle and high schools. A jail should not be in such close proximity to children. This is inappropriate.

Motorist traffic, destined for the jail, would further overload Queens Boulevard at its busiest intersection. The amount of aggressive commuter and commercial automobile traffic would make the crossings and side-streets unsafe for the neighborhood pedestrians.

We already have a street-parking shortage, this jail will only cause further stress as hundreds of daily jail-related employee and visitor vehicles try to park in our very small neighborhood. The heavily over-crowded E, F, M & R trains and the Q60 bus, each with consistently very poor performance records, will become additionally crowded, dysfunctional, unreliable and unpleasant with the addition of the proposed jail-related commuters.

Kew Gardens has so much rich history, it is a neighborhood filled with families who love living here. Building this jail would destroy our community and bring along many new problems. Please do not build this jail. Everyone in Kew Gardens, Forest Hills and Briarwood are opposed to the Mayor's proposal.

Thank you.

Best,
Marie-Pascale Chauvel

"

charles foehner

cfoehner@yahoo.com

"Jail Complex in The Kew Gardens Community

Address to the attention of Howard Fiedler

The Jail complex does not belong in the Kew Gardens residential community!

It would totally overwhelm and alter for the worse the social and economic character of this 100-year-old historic community, a community in which we know our neighbors and meet them daily on the streets.

A jail complex simply cannot and should not be two blocks from two public elementary schools and very close to 1 private middle-high school!

Additionally we have no infrastructure in the already burdened with tremendous motor traffic highways: Grand Central Parkway, Long Island Expressway, Van Wyck Expressway and Jackie Robinson Parkway. Hundreds of cars and trucks destined for the jail, e.g., deliveries, services, day & night time staff, etc. will exacerbate the problems.

The jail would further overload Queens Boulevard at its busiest intersection: the crossings of the four already noted highways.

Aggressive commuter and commercial automobile traffic from all five major thoroughfares already traverse through this interchange – as well as through the narrow, single-lane residential side streets of Kew Gardens, Forest Hills and Briarwood, used as alternatives to bypassing highway traffic – thus making the crossings and side-streets unsafe for neighborhood pedestrian traffic.

Our so-called “rich” public transportation consists of the heavily over-crowded E, F, M and R trains and the Q60 bus. Only a stranger would blithely exaggerate our ability to absorb more increases.

We, the residents of Kew Gardens, are against the jail complex in our community!

Sincerely,
Charles Foehner

"

Jenny Foehner-Speed

jennykspeed@rocketmail.com

"

Jail Complex in The Kew Gardens Community

Email: boroughplan@doc.nyc.gov

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Sincerely,
Jenny Foehner-Speed

"

Peter Hack

petermhack@gmail.com

"A 1.9 million square foot, 29-story high Jail complex does not belong in primarily residential communities (CB 9 is 90.54

residential). It would totally overwhelm and alter for the worse the social and economic character of this 100-year-old historic Kew Gardens community, a community in which we know our neighbors and meet them daily on the streets.

Kew Gardens, a community of fewer than 20,000 households, will be devastated, overwhelmed by the mega-city proposed.

A 1510 inmate jail complex two blocks from 2 public elementary schools and very close to 1 private middle-high school absolutely presents problems to young children walking our streets.

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These are only the proverbial “tip of the iceberg” issues that impact and concern our communities. A massive city-like jail complex with its enormous construction problems will exacerbate already difficult situations – as well as bring many new problems. Our community and the infrastructure will be altered for the worst.

A small diverse and cohesive community just cannot absorb any of this without eventually being destroyed.

"

jcps319@gmail.com

jcps319@gmail.com

"To whom it may concern:

Mayor DeBlasio's ill-advised closing of Riker's Island, which has served this city well for many years, and kept inmates well away from communities, is now impacting Kew Gardens, as he proposes to put a new jail right in our community.

A 1.9 million square foot, 29-story high Jail complex does not belong in primarily residential communities (CB 9 is 90.54

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Kew Gardens, a community of fewer than 20,000 households, will be devastated, overwhelmed by the mega-city proposed.

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The City’s brochure, describing the jail as a community asset and implying that it would increase property values, defies reason.

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Kew Gardens must not be sacrificed to fulfill the Mayor’s apparition.

Regards,

Joseph Schmidt, CPA

Kew Gardens, NY

631-357-0481

Jcps319@gmail.com

"

Joe Joe

jjoe0@icloud.com

"Howard Fiedler:

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Sent from my

"

Kisae Kakefu

kkakefu@msn.com

"Mr. Howard Fiedler

I am writing because I am resident in Kew Gardens almost 30 years.

I have heard the below:

A 1.9 million square foot, 29-story high Jail complex does not belong in primarily residential communities (CB 9 is 90.54

residential).

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Our so-called “rich” public transportation consists of the heavily over-crowded E, F, M and R trains and the Q60 bus. Only a stranger would blithely exaggerate our ability to absorb more increases.

I am a commuter by Car; I cannot tolerate any further destruction in this neighborhood.

Kisae Kakefu, residence at Georgian House, Kew Gardens

”

Karina Khafizova

karinak120@gmail.com

"To whom it may concern:

Writing in regards to Proposed Jail in Kew Gardens. I live in Briarwood. Right behind the court house, across the street. Not only has there been on going construction in this area for over 5 years, fixing the highways, roads and bridges; adding to the construction and noise pollution is a good enough reason to STOP the building of the jail. Also, vacating Rikers Island to promote real estate value to build luxury apartments is not fair for our community. PLEASE STOP THE PROPOSAL AND CONSTRUCTION. THANK YOU.

HERE'S A BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE SCOPING ISSUES re the physical, social, economic and construction impacts on our community:

A 1.9 million square foot, 29-story high Jail complex does not belong in primarily residential communities (CB 9 is 90.54

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A small diverse and cohesive community just cannot absorb any of this without eventually being destroyed.

"

Laura Krakoff

lakrakoff@gmail.com

"Howard Judd Fiedler, AIA:

The proposed project for a 29-story, 1.9 million square foot, 1510 inmate jail complex in Kew Gardens would be an unmitigated and unnecessary disaster for the neighborhood. This predominately residential community already suffers from the burdens of an an overtaxed infrastructure and horrendous traffic congestion due to overcrowded major highways, main roads and narrow local streets in the area, which would only be made exponentially worse by the jail project. The disruption that the construction alone would bring would also be devastating to Kew Gardens.

In addition to these stresses would be the risks the jail population would pose to neighborhood residents, in particular the children who study in the three nearby schools and other pedestrians who also have to navigate the dangerously crowded streets.

There is no need to subject the Kew Gardens community to such an assault, when a better solution is available. It would be criminal to let this project be completed, when a thorough renovation and overhaul of Rikers would serve the same purpose and accomplish it more economically and efficiently. This option must be re-examined more seriously. There may be no ideal answer for the jail problem, but building a new jail in Kew Gardens would most certainly be the worst.

Thank you.

Laura Krakoff

"

lindaivon

lindaivon@aol.com

"Dear Mr Howard Fiedler

The Jail complex does not belong in the Kew Gardens residential community!

It would totally overwhelm and alter for the worse the social and economic character of this 100-year-old historic community, a community in which we know our neighbors and meet them daily on the streets.

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Additionally we have no infrastructure in the already burdened with tremendous motor traffic highways: Grand Central Parkway, Long Island Expressway, Van Wyck Expressway and Jackie Robinson Parkway. Hundreds of cars and trucks destined for the jail, e.g., deliveries, services, day & night time staff, etc. will exacerbate the problems.

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Our so-called “rich” public transportation consists of the heavily over-crowded E, F, M and R trains and the Q60 bus. Only a stranger would blithely exaggerate our ability to absorb more increases.

We, the residents of Kew Gardens, are against the jail complex in our community!

Very concern citizen

Best

Linda Ivon

Sent from my Verizon, Samsung Galaxy smartphone

"

Donald Martell

donjanmart@aol.com

"Attn: Howard Fiedler:

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Sincerely,
Donald & Janice Martell
118-11 84th Avenue
Apt. 503
Kew Gardens, NY 11415
"

Glenn Mathes

gmathesii@gmail.com

"Dear Mr. Fiedler,

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Furthermore, this proposed move from Riker's Island to our community does not alleviate some of the major problems occurring at Riker's Island, namely treatment of the prisoners by the guards. Instead it moves them off a safer island into the middle of a community. We urge the city not to do this to our neighborhood.

Sincerely,

Glenn Mathes
118-18 Union Turnpike 18B
Kew Gardens, NY 11415

ph: 517-290-6135

"

Julio Moreno

julio.moreno@mcgarrybowen.com

"Mr. Howard Judd Fiedler

Please allow me and note my opposition to the proposed Jail in Kew Gardens, Queens.

As a an area resident, I know and agree with the points outlined below.

A 1.9 million square foot, 29-story high Jail complex does not belong in primarily residential communities (CB 9 is 90.54

residential). It would totally overwhelm and alter for the worse the social and economic character of this 100-year-old historic Kew Gardens community, a community in which we know our neighbors and meet them daily on the streets.

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A small diverse and cohesive community just cannot absorb any of this without eventually being destroyed.

Thank you for your consideration.

Julio P. Moreno

julio.moreno@mcgarrybowen.com

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Julio P. Moreno

| desktop pre-media — purpledoor | mcgarrybowen |

| 601 West 26th Street | New York, NY 10001 | T: <tel:123-456-7890> 212.488.4420 | C:
917.520.5583 |

| <<http://mcgarrybowen.com/>> mcgarrybowen | <<https://www.facebook.com/mcgarrybowen>>
Facebook | <<https://twitter.com/mcgarrybowen>> Twitter |

mpeter202@aol.com

mpeter202@aol.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler, I'm a concerned resident of (name of your town or city - and zipcode) and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails. (Continue writing with your own comments and specific concerns). Thank you. Best, (Sign your name)

Fwd: Say NO to the Mega-Jail Proposed for Our Community - Public Comments Deadline is this Monday!

Mon, 29 Oct 2018 12:42

Phyllis (pkivel@aol.com)To:you Details

Sent from my iPad

Begin forwarded message:

<<https://gallery.mailchimp.com/888778088ce3cb1da2ebf5f1f/images/ea617b30-d40c-44b4-a7a7-2ec5eefbbf5f.jpg>>

<<mailto:qn08@cb.nyc.gov>> <<mailto:qn08@cb.nyc.gov?subject=Comments>>

20on

20the

20proposed

20Queens

20Jail

20and

20Other

20Borough

20Jails>

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"

barry wollner

brdwollner@aol.com

", A message from Barry Wollner
a Resident of Briarwood/Forest Hills for over 35 years

Please respect the impact a building of this size will have on our neighborhood. People have already been relocating from one of the best areas in Queens because of the lack of parking, overcrowded subways and the drastic increase in traffic especially during rush hour. Rush hour will begin at 6 am and end after 9 pm. Subway platforms currently at capacity will have people on the staircases. The economic impact on the city due to middle class flight and train delays will be tremendous. Work with the Community to develop a building that is contextual in size and appropriate for our neighborhoods. A 1.9 million square foot, 29-story high Jail complex does not belong in primarily residential communities (CB 9 is 90.54

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"

Daniel Woods

dtw2654@aol.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

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A 1.9 million square foot, 29-story high Jail complex does not belong in primarily residential communities (CB 9 is 90.54

residential). It would totally overwhelm and alter for the worse the social and economic character of this 100-year-old historic Kew Gardens community, a community in which we know our neighbors and meet them daily on the streets.

Kew Gardens, a community of fewer than 20,000 households, will be devastated, overwhelmed by the mega-city proposed.

A 1510 inmate jail complex two blocks from 2 public elementary schools and very close to 1 private middle-high school absolutely presents problems to young children walking our streets.

Our neighborhoods are already burdened with tremendous motor traffic at the bottle-neck created by four adjacent highways: Grand Central Parkway, Long Island Expressway, Van Wyck Expressway and Jackie Robinson Parkway.

Hundreds of cars and trucks destined for the jail, e.g. deliveries, services, day & night time staff, guards, administrators, medics, legal aids etc. will exacerbate the problems.

The jail would further overload Queens Boulevard at its busiest intersection: the crossings of the four already noted highways.

Aggressive commuter and commercial automobile traffic from all five major thoroughfares already traverse through this interchange – as well as through the narrow, single-lane residential side streets of Kew Gardens, Forest Hills and Briarwood used as alternatives to bypassing highway traffic – thus making the crossings and side-streets unsafe for neighborhood pedestrian traffic.

Our so-called “rich” public transportation consists of the heavily over-crowded E, F, M & R trains and the Q60 bus. Only a stranger would blithely exaggerate our ability to absorb more increases.

These are only the proverbial “tip of the iceberg” issues that impact and concern our communities. A massive city-like jail complex with its enormous construction problems will exacerbate already difficult situations – as well as bring many new problems. Our community and the infrastructure will be altered for the worst.

A small diverse and cohesive community just cannot absorb any of this without eventually being destroyed.

Kew Gardens must not be sacrificed to fulfill the mayor’s apparition!

Thank you.Best,

Daniel

Woods

Sent from my iPhone

"

Ngozi Alston

ngozi.alston@gmail.com

"To the Mayor's Office of Environmental Coordination and the Department of Corrections, Mr. Fielder:

I am writing to state my opposition to the city's proposed jail expansion. I oppose building any new jails, and I insist on closing Rikers now. Rather than diverting money from social programs and community resources to build new jails that will harm our communities, we need to focus on the source of the problem: policing. The impact on public policy of the new jail plan will be to lock us in to policing and incarceration into the future. Criminalizing poverty, homelessness, mental health, substance use, sex work, immigration, and being a person of color gives the NYPD outsized and unwarranted power to surveil our most vulnerable community members, with disastrous results. Recent changes to policing in NYC are too little, too late and embed racial disparities even in the "reforms." The 2017 budget for the NYPD was

5 billion dollars. With those resources, the NYPD preys on working-class people of color every day to fill beds on Rikers Island, The Manhattan and Brooklyn Detention Complexes, and The Boat. It will fill the beds of these new jails too. Serious, meaningful changes have to start with the police, and until that happens we will not be safe.

Sincerely,

Ngozi Alston

--

"

Diana Bowers-Smith

dianabowers@gmail.com

"To the Mayor's Office of Environmental Coordination and the Department of Corrections:
I am writing to state my opposition to the city's proposed jail expansion.

I am a public librarian and a third generation Brooklynite who has dedicated her life to the Brooklyn community. I can tell you from my extensive firsthand knowledge of this borough, including doing prison library work at Rikers, that excessive policing and mass incarceration have massively damaged our community. The impact of this city's harsh policing and high incarceration rates will have a negative impact on New Yorkers for generations. More jails is no solution, and will only continue to deepen issues of racial discrimination, family separation, and environmental racism. Rikers must be shut down immediately as it has created the conditions for innumerable atrocities in the past century.

I oppose building any new jails, and I insist on closing Rikers now. Rather than diverting money from social programs and community resources to build new jails that will harm our communities, we need to focus on the source of the problem: policing. The impact on public policy of the new jail plan will be to lock us in to policing and incarceration into the future. Criminalizing poverty, homelessness, mental health, substance use, sex work, immigration, and being a person of color gives the NYPD outsized and unwarranted power to surveil our most vulnerable community members, with disastrous results. Recent changes to policing in NYC are too little, too late and embed racial disparities even in the "reforms." The 2017 budget for the NYPD was

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Mayor de Blasio, please put your money where your mouth is and stop enabling the racist, militaristic NYPD. You love to tout your progressive values and NYC's status as a "sanctuary" city, yet we have some of the highest levels of segregation, family separation, and state-sanctioned atrocities in the nation. Actions speak louder than words. I implore you to consider the health and well-being of the citizens of New York City above the profits of the prison industrial complex.

Thank you,
Diana Bowers-Smith

"

Lydia Brassard

lydiabrassard@gmail.com

"To the Mayor's Office of Environmental Coordination and the Department of Corrections c/o Mr. Howard Fiedler:

The proposed jail plan that is currently being reviewed is a disaster for the health of people living in New York City and continues to deepen issues of racial discrimination, family separation, and environmental racism. Rikers must be shut down immediately as it has created the conditions for innumerable atrocities in the past century.

If carried out, this jail expansion plan will continue the histories of violence and ill health that the NYC Department of Corrections is known for. Rikers must be shut down immediately and the Mayor's office must find a new plan for decarceration in NYC.

I am a New Yorker currently residing outside of the city, and plan to return when the priorities of the administration reflect the health, education, and housing needs of the people.

Yours,

Lydia Brassard

"

Dyaami D'Orazio

ddorazio4@gmail.com

"End Policing to End Incarceration

To the Mayor's Office of Environmental Coordination and the Department of Corrections:

I am writing to state my opposition to the city's proposed jail expansion. I oppose building any new jails, and I insist on closing Rikers now. Rather than diverting money from social programs and community resources to build new jails that will harm our communities, we need to focus on the source of the problem: policing. The impact on public policy of the new jail plan will be to lock us in to policing and incarceration into the future. Criminalizing poverty, homelessness, mental health, substance use, sex work, immigration, and being a person of color gives the NYPD outsized and unwarranted power to surveil our most vulnerable community members, with disastrous results. Recent changes to policing in NYC are too little, too late and embed racial disparities even in the "reforms." The 2017 budget for the NYPD was

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Sincerely,

--

Dyaami D'Orazio
Environmental Studies, Oberlin '16
Doris Duke Conservation Scholars '15
Christodora Alum '11

"

Dyaami D'Orazio

ddorazio4@gmail.com

"Jails Don't Build Communities

To the Mayor's Office of Environmental Coordination and the Department of Corrections:

I am writing to state my opposition to the city's proposed jail expansion. I oppose building any new jails, and I insist on closing Rikers now. Jails and prisons are infrastructural nightmares. The city's plan would make jails central aspects of all city planning for hundreds of years, instead of n community spaces and resources. Making us go to police and jails for access to public services like rehabilitation is violent and exclusive and puts new power in the hands of a Department of Corrections which has a well-documented and long history of violence. DOC can never be capable, due to its nature and role, of administering services fostering New Yorkers' health or wellbeing. The city's plan makes our neighborhoods monuments to mass incarceration and centers human caging in our urban planning and design. Jails and their surrounding areas put community members in proximity to violent and abuse police and corrections officers, and transform neighborhood character by incorporating dehumanizing and austere "security" like razor wire, police barricades, and austere, imposing buildings designed to separate us from our community members locked inside. Just like we look back on Rikers Island 75 years later with shock and dismay that we could ever have thought it was a "modern, humane" jail, so too will we look back at these detention complexes in horror. Close Rikers now without opening new jails.

Sincerely,

--

Dyaami D'Orazio
Environmental Studies, Oberlin '16
Doris Duke Conservation Scholars '15
Christodora Alum '11

"

agatha irish

agatha_irish@yahoo.com

"

Attn:Howard Fiedler

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Sincerely,

Sent from Yahoo Mail for iPhone <<https://overview.mail.yahoo.com/?src=iOS>>

"

Sarah Lurie

slurie@wesleyan.edu

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Sincerely,

Sarah Lurie
Carroll Gardens, Brooklyn
"

Daniel Tan

tan.marc.daniel@gmail.com

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Sincerely,

Daniel Tan

"

Joshua Grossman Adler

Joshua.adler@nyu.edu

"To the Mayor's Office of Environmental Coordination and the Department of Corrections:

New York City should divest from jails and invest in communities. NYC must close the 10 jails on Rikers Island immediately without building new jails. Jails have high social and economic costs for communities. In 2017, the budget for the Department of Corrections was

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Sincerely,
Josh Adler

--

Josh Grossman Adler

B.S. Applied Psychology | New York University '17

Assistant Lab Manager | Researching Inequity in Society Ecologically

<<https://wp.nyu.edu/rise/>> (R.I.S.E) Lab

(646) 678-1057

"

Greg Baffuto

gregbaffuto@gmail.com

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Sincerely,
Greg Baffuto
"

elaine cao

fawntrash@gmail.com

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Sincerely,
Amy Chen, Manhattan

"

Dyaami D'Orazio

ddorazio4@gmail.com

"Divest from Jails to Invest in Communities

To the Mayor's Office of Environmental Coordination and the Department of Corrections:

New York City should divest from jails and invest in communities. NYC must close the 10 jails on Rikers Island immediately without building new jails. Jails have high social and economic costs for communities. In 2017, the budget for the Department of Corrections was

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Sincerely,

--

Dyaami D'Orazio
Environmental Studies, Oberlin '16

Mouli Ghosh

mouli.ghosh95@gmail.com

"To the Mayor's Office of Environmental Coordination and the Department of Corrections,

I believe that New York City should divest from jails and invest in communities. NYC must close the 10 jails on Rikers Island immediately without building new jails. Jails have high social and economic costs for communities. In 2017, the budget for the Department of Corrections was

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Mouli

"

Jessica Hall

jessicaareyhall@gmail.com

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Sincerely,

Jessica Hall

"

John Halpin

johnhalpin@gmail.com

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Sincerely,

John Halpin
1020 Grand Concourse 23W
Bronx 10451
"

Beryl Kohn

info@email.actionnetwork.org

"

Howard Fiedler,

Rikers costs over

2.4 billion to run annually. It costs over

200,000 to incarcerate someone for a year. Moreover, over 75

of those people are released because they're found not guilty. It is clear to me that Rikers and incarceration at large is ineffective, costly, and cruel. The mayor is making the right move to propose to close Rikers by 2027, but this Draft Scope of Work is misguided. I cannot support the four new jails construction across the boroughs. It will once again lead the city to invest more money in the inefficiency of jailing when the mayor can do more to resource alternatives to incarceration, such as restorative justice and ending pretrial detention. He will only take action if key actors, such as yourself, Mr. Fiedler, take a moral stance against the plan. Please, work on large-scale projects that are not this one. This plan needs to stop immediately starting with rejection of the Draft Scope of Work. Thank you.

Beryl Kohn

wowgoodcoffee@gmail.com

1826 new York ave

Brooklyn , New York 11210

<<http://click.actionnetwork.org/mpss/o/3QA/kLwXAA/t.2m3/qZKqXHhKR6KHcw9bkG-sw/o.gif>>

"

Jade Levine

jade.c.levine@gmail.com

"To the Mayor's Office of Environmental Coordination and the Department of Corrections:

The City of New York should not be building new jails. It is time for the City to fulfill its potential to help its citizens, to divest from jails and invest in community infrastructure now. It is possible for the city to fulfill its promise to close jails on Rikers Island and simultaneously not build new jails in communities that will be deeply affected by building projects, increased policing, and the social costs of jails.

It costs over

200,000 to incarcerate one person for one year on Rikers Island, and

140,000 to incarcerate one person for one year across NYC jails. Meanwhile, the Department of Education spent

14,500 per student per year. By prioritizing incarceration with

7 billion per year of the City's budget, the City demonstrates its lack of concern for socioeconomic conditions in the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Manhattan.

Chinatown needs affordable housing and community space for its elders and youth, not a new jail. Mott Haven needs resources that will help fight displacement of long-term residents. Brooklyn needs a commitment to affordable housing, not a jail. Queens, the most diverse zip codes in the US, needs immigrant services and education for its youth, not a jail. Communities have come out in full force to protest the rushed construction of these jails; we are willing to engage in real, thorough discussion about the issues that face these communities the most.

Sincerely,
Jade Levine (10027)

"

Julia Lubey

juliarlubey@gmail.com

"To the Mayor's Office of Environmental Coordination and the Department of Corrections:

I'm writing to voice my strong belief that New York City needs to divest from jails and invest in communities. It is imperative that NYC close the 10 jails on Rikers Island immediately without building new jails.

Jails have high social and economic costs for communities. In 2017, the budget for the Department of Corrections was

1.4 billion; the NYPD budget was

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If the City is going to re-zone this four sites over massive community objection, why not re-zone them to provide services that our communities actually need? NYC lives in the shadows of mass incarceration and its apparatuses of enforcement, including the violence and dehumanization of

Rikers Island. The borough-based jail plan merely redistributes the shadows, it does not eliminate them.

I will say it as loudly and as often as possible: No new jails in NYC.

Sincerely,

Julia Lubey

juliarlubey@gmail.com <mailto:juliarlubey@gmail.com>

"

Richard Ma

ma.richard304@gmail.com

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Sincerely,

Richard Ma

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Simone Meltesen

meltesen@gmail.com

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Sincerely,

Simone Meltesen

--

simonemeltesen.com <<http://simonemeltesen.com>>
"

mrm

mrm@openflows.com

"Comments on the Draft Scope of Work submitted pursuant to the City's Rules of Procedure for CEQR (18DOC001Y)

To the Mayor's Office of Environmental Coordination and the Department of Corrections:

I am writing to oppose the construction of new and/or greatly enlarged detention facilities around the city. Although there seems to be a commitment on the part of city officials to closing Rikers over a long time frame, there's no guarantee that that will happen, and developing more jails in the meantime is an implicit commitment to filling those buildings as well. Over 80

of people on Rikers at any given time are pre-trial detainees and haven't been convicted of a crime at all. Changing the ways that the city puts people into the criminal justice system would have far more of a salutary benefit to all New Yorkers than building new jails (no matter how many shiny coffee bars are in their ground floors) ever will.

For example, the New York Police Department continues to use an illegal quota system to issue summons and make arrests, often of young people of color, especially black men. The American system of cash bail means that people who can't afford astronomical amounts of money must remain in detention regardless of the seriousness of the crime with which they've been charged (again, not convicted), causing economic and employment problems for themselves, childcare issues for their families, and general stress and mental anguish for their loved ones. This is not a healthy system, and it's not one that has a good track record of making reparations to people who have been harmed by those who end up jailed.

In terms of investment, the money that the city spends on the NYPD (

5.2 billion), the Department of Corrections (

1.4 billion in 2017), criminal courts (almost

1 billion), and incarcerating people (over

200,000 annually for one person in Rikers) would be better spent on education, social services, housing, healthcare, and parks. Having a more livable city that responds to the needs of its residents of all incomes, citizenship statuses, and abilities would obviate the need to build more detention and incarceration spaces.

By decriminalizing poverty, changing the culture of policing in NYC, investing in transformative justice, and eliminating pretrial detention we could close Rikers without opening any new jails.

Thank you,

Melissa Morrone
Brooklyn, NY

Chris Nickell

cpnickell@gmail.com

"To the Mayor's Office of Environmental Coordination and the Department of Corrections:

I am appalled at the City's plan to build 4 new jails. We're better than this. Please halt this plan.

New York City should divest from jails and truly invest in communities. First, NYC must close the 10 jails on Rikers Island immediately without building new jails. Jails have high social and economic costs for communities. In 2017, the budget for the Department of Corrections was

1.4 billion; the NYPD budget was

5.2 billion, and the city spend nearly

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200,000 to incarcerate one person for one year on Rikers Island, and

140,000 to incarcerate one person for one year across NYC jails. Meanwhile, the Department of Education spent

14,500 per student per year. By prioritizing incarceration to the tune of

7 billion per year, the City demonstrates its lack of concern for socioeconomic conditions in the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Manhattan. Instead of a jail, Chinatown needs affordable housing and free space for community programs. Instead of a jail, Mott Haven needs displacement prevention and community healthcare. Instead of a jail, Brooklyn needs truly affordable housing for the working and middle class Black and Latinx families currently being pushed out of their neighborhoods by gentrification. Instead of a jail, Queens needs services for immigrants and elders and a guarantee of true sanctuary. If the City is going to re-zone this four sites over massive community objection, why not re-zone them to provide services that our communities actually need? NYC lives in the shadows of mass incarceration and its apparatuses of enforcement, including the violence and dehumanization of Rikers Island. The borough-based jail plan merely redistributes the shadows, it does not eliminate them.

Sincerely,
Chris Nickell

resident of 10034

"

Shelley Rapidgator

shelleyrapidgator@gmail.com

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Sparrow

sparrowrin@protonmail.com

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Sincerely,

Sazia

Sent with ProtonMail <<https://protonmail.com>> Secure Email.

Maureen Silverman

maureensilverman@gmail.com

"To Mayor's Office of Environmental Coordination and Department of Corrections -Howard Fiedler:

I am writing to state my opposition to the city's proposed jail expansion. I oppose building any new jails, and I insist on closing Rikers now. Jails and prisons are toxic for people and communities. Rikers Island is a perfect example of environmental racism: sited on a former landfill, the conditions there are hazardous to incarcerated people and workers alike. The new jail plan can't guarantee a toxicity-free environment because of how the sites are being zoned and where they are located. In general, jails deprive poor and working people of color of access to healthcare and safe housing and exacerbate existing racial health disparities. Jails harm the health of incarcerated people and make them more vulnerable to sickness due to malnutrition, barriers to healthcare, lack of autonomy over movement and bodily care, and stress. Trans and gender nonconforming people who are incarcerated are denied medically-necessary care and subjected to incredibly high rates of sexual violence and harassment. Jails tear communities and families apart by disappearing loved ones, taking a massive psychological toll on incarcerated people and their families. Jails also harm the mental and physiological health of people who work in them, who come into contact with the same toxic environmental conditions as incarcerated people and suffer psychological distress from their work. We should spend ten billion dollars on community resources like schools, childcare services, healthcare, drug counseling, food programs, and public space. Not new jails.

Build Communities Not Borough Jails

To the Mayor's Office of Environmental Coordination and the Department of Corrections:

I oppose building any new jails, and I insist on closing Rikers now. Jails and prisons are infrastructural nightmares. The city's plan would make jails central aspects of all city planning for hundreds of years, instead of n community spaces and resources. Making us go to police and jails for access to public services like rehabilitation is violent and exclusive and puts new power in the hands of a Department of Corrections which has a well-documented and long history of violence. DOC can never be capable, due to its nature and role, of administering services fostering New Yorkers' health or wellbeing. The city's plan makes our neighborhoods monuments to mass incarceration and centers human caging in our urban planning and design. Jails and their surrounding areas put community members in proximity to violent and abuse police and corrections officers, and transform neighborhood character by incorporating dehumanizing and austere "security" like razor wire, police barricades, and austere, imposing buildings designed to separate us from our community members locked inside. Just like we look back on Rikers Island 75 years later with shock and dismay that we could ever have thought it was a "modern, humane" jail, so too will we look back at these detention complexes in horror. Close Rikers now without opening new jails.

Ending Pretrial Detention

I oppose building any new jails, and I insist on closing Rikers now. We need to end jailing by ending pre-trial detention for everyone. Keeping people locked in cages while they wait for trial is economically ruinous for working class families and communities and does not keep anyone safe. Court fines and surcharges, bail, and loss of work take tolls on individuals, loved ones, and our whole city. Even being incarcerated for 24 hours can cause people to lose their jobs, children, and homes. Incarceration creates economic, social, and public health crises for NYC's Black and Latinx communities. We need to divest from incarceration and invest in the community resources that truly keep all New Yorkers safe, healthy, and in our neighborhoods & communities. By decriminalizing poverty, changing the culture of policing in NYC, investing in transformative justice, and eliminating pretrial detention we could close Rikers immediately without opening new jails. I urge the city to take this course of action.

End Policing to End Incarceration

I oppose building any new jails, and I insist on closing Rikers now. Rather than diverting money from social programs and community resources to build new jails that will harm our communities, we need to focus on the source of the problem: policing. The impact on public policy of the new jail plan will be to lock us in to policing and incarceration into the future. Criminalizing poverty, homelessness, mental health, substance use, sex work, immigration, and being a person of color gives the NYPD outsized and unwarranted power to surveil our most vulnerable community members, with disastrous results. Recent changes to policing in NYC are too little, too late and embed racial disparities even in the "reforms." The 2017 budget for the NYPD was

5 billion dollars. With those resources, the NYPD preys on working-class people of color every day to fill beds on Rikers Island, The Manhattan and Brooklyn Detention Complexes, and The Boat. It will fill the beds of these new jails too. Serious, meaningful changes have to start with the police, and until that happens we will not be safe.

Divest from Jails to Invest in Communities

New York City should divest from jails and invest in communities. NYC must close the 10 jails on Rikers Island immediately without building new jails. Jails have high social and economic costs for communities. In 2017, the budget for the Department of Corrections was

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Sincerely,

Sample Comment 6: The city should re-zone land based on community needs

To the Mayor's Office of Environmentalists Coordination and the Department of Corrections:

The public good won't be served by jails, whether those jails are on Rikers Island, or in Brooklyn, Queens, the Bronx, and Manhattan. The city should devote public land to the public good rather than jailing and punishing people. For example, NYC has an affordable housing and homelessness crisis--there are currently 62,000 homeless people in the city, including 15,000 families with 20,000 children. Private land development continues to push working class people out of their communities, neighborhoods, and homes. Gentrification, lack of affordable housing, and the criminalization of poverty go hand-in-hand. The city should prioritize using land to solve the housing crisis. We want these civic assets without cages in our neighborhoods. The jails will re-configure neighborhood space, density, traffic, and land use without providing real solutions to our community issues like better education, affordable housing, health care, etc. Further, data on stress, policing, and incarceration shows that communities

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Ida Stein

idam.stein@gmail.com

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To Howard Fielder at the Mayor's Office of Environmental Coordination and the Department of Corrections:

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Ida Stein

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Anna Stielau

anna.stielau@gmail.com

"To whom it may concern,

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Anna

Daniel Tan

dmt419@nyu.edu

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Jenny Yae

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Jennifer Alden

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

My community needs access to affordable housing, education, healthcare, and stable income, not new jails. For the environmental hazardous impacts, increased congestion to the surrounding area, on top of no clear plan to truly close Rikers and reduce the number detained to 5,000 by 2027, I cannot in my conscience support the Draft Scope of Work. I refuse to endorse this plan to expand the number of jails in this city, when it should invest the 10 billion dollars in resources that better serve what communities need, such as affordable housing. As administrative architect, you are in a unique position to retract the proposal and listen to grassroots organizations addressing the root causes of incarceration, such as Common Justice. I urge you to refuse further continuation of this plan and instead look to alternatives that have been proven to work, such as ending cash bail and pretrial detention, while investing in the thriving of all our communities.

Jennifer Alden

dzilight@yahoo.com

235 west 102nd street

NYC, New York 10025

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Elise Bacolas

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Elise Bacolas

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535 Dean Street

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N Bain

emanaomi@rcn.com

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Fay Barrows

fayrog2@hotmail.com

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New York, New York 10025

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gothelbloom@yahoo.com

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sara butler
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Candice Campagnola

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Howard Fiedler,

My community needs access to affordable housing, education, healthcare, and stable income, not new jails. For the environmental hazardous impacts, increased congestion to the surrounding area, on top of no clear plan to truly close Rikers and reduce the number detained to 5,000 by 2027, I cannot in my conscience support the Draft Scope of Work. I refuse to endorse this plan to expand the number of jails in this city, when it should invest the 10 billion dollars in resources that better serve what communities need, such as affordable housing. As administrative architect, you are in a unique position to retract the proposal and listen to grassroots organizations addressing the root causes of incarceration, such as Common Justice. I urge you to refuse further continuation of this plan and instead look to alternatives that have been proven to work, such as ending cash bail and pretrial detention, while investing in the thriving of all our communities.

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Carla Cherry

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Paula Chrysostome

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Chuck Citrin

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Lourdes Crespo

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Mimi S. Daitz

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James D'Apollonia

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Kathy Elsibay

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Shelley Evans

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Colette Flake-Bunz

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Ellen Gould

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Alexandra Grant

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Dana Ivey

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Laura Lewis

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Jessie McDade

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"To the Mayor's Office of Environmental Coordination and the Department of Corrections:

I am writing to state my opposition to the city's proposed jail expansion. I oppose building any new jails, and I insist on closing Rikers now. The city's plan would make jails central aspects of all city planning for hundreds of years, instead of community spaces and resources. Making the community go to police and jails for access to public services like rehabilitation is violent and exclusive and puts new power in the hands of a Department of Corrections which has a well-documented and long history of violence. DOC can never be capable, due to its nature and role, of administering services fostering New Yorkers' health or wellbeing.

In general, jails deprive poor and working people of color of access to healthcare and safe housing and exacerbate existing racial health disparities. Jails harm the health of incarcerated people and make them more vulnerable to sickness due to malnutrition, barriers to healthcare, lack of autonomy over movement and bodily care, and stress. Trans and gender nonconforming people who are incarcerated are denied medically-necessary care and subjected to incredibly high rates of sexual violence and harassment. Jails tear communities and families apart by disappearing loved ones, taking a massive psychological toll on incarcerated people and their families. We should spend ten billion dollars on community resources like schools, childcare services, healthcare, drug counseling, food programs, and public space. Not new jails.

The public good won't be served by jails, whether those jails are on Rikers Island, or in Brooklyn, Queens, the Bronx, and Manhattan. The city should devote public land to the public good rather than jailing and punishing people. For example, NYC has an affordable housing and homelessness crisis--there are currently 62,000 homeless people in the city, including 15,000 families with 20,000 children. Private land development continues to push working class people out of their communities, neighborhoods, and homes. Working and middle class Black and Latinx families are currently being pushed out of their neighborhoods by gentrification. Gentrification, lack of affordable housing, and the criminalization of poverty go hand-in-hand. If the City is going to re-zone this four sites over massive community objection, why not re-zone them to provide services that our communities actually need?

We need to divest from incarceration and invest in the community resources that truly keep all New Yorkers safe, healthy, and in our neighborhoods & communities. By decriminalizing poverty, changing the culture of policing in NYC, investing in transformative justice, and eliminating pretrial detention we could close Rikers immediately without opening new jails. I urge the city to take this course of action.

Sincerely,

Rai Montalvo

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

My community needs access to affordable housing, education, healthcare, and stable income, not new jails. For the environmental hazardous impacts, increased congestion to the surrounding area, on top of no clear plan to truly close Rikers and reduce the number detained to 5,000 by 2027, I cannot in my conscience support the Draft Scope of Work. I refuse to endorse this plan to expand the number of jails in this city, when it should invest the 10 billion dollars in resources that better serve what communities need, such as affordable housing. As administrative architect, you are in a unique position to retract the proposal and listen to grassroots organizations addressing the root causes of incarceration, such as Common Justice. I urge you to refuse further continuation of this plan and instead look to alternatives that have been proven to work, such as ending cash bail and pretrial detention, while investing in the thriving of all our communities.

Rai Montalvo

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Ozone Park, New York 11417

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Milo Mottola

milo@whobutmilo.com

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Howard Fiedler,

My community needs access to affordable housing, education, healthcare, and stable income, not new jails. For the environmental hazardous impacts, increased congestion to the surrounding area, on top of no clear plan to truly close Rikers and reduce the number detained to 5,000 by 2027, I cannot in my conscience support the Draft Scope of Work. I refuse to endorse this plan to expand the number of jails in this city, when it should invest the 10 billion dollars in resources that better serve what communities need, such as affordable housing. As administrative architect, you are in a unique position to retract the proposal and listen to grassroots organizations addressing the root causes of incarceration, such as Common Justice. I urge you to refuse further continuation of this plan and instead look to alternatives that have been proven to work, such as ending cash bail and pretrial detention, while investing in the thriving of all our communities.

Milo Mottola

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Sophia Nurani

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

My community needs access to affordable housing, education, healthcare, and stable income, not new jails. For the environmental hazardous impacts, increased congestion to the surrounding area, on top of no clear plan to truly close Rikers and reduce the number detained to 5,000 by 2027, I cannot in my conscience support the Draft Scope of Work. I refuse to endorse this plan to expand the number of jails in this city, when it should invest the 10 billion dollars in resources that better serve what communities need, such as affordable housing. As administrative architect, you are in a unique position to retract the proposal and listen to grassroots organizations addressing the root causes of incarceration, such as Common Justice. I urge you to refuse further continuation of this plan and instead look to alternatives that have been proven to work, such as ending cash bail and pretrial detention, while investing in the thriving of all our communities.

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GLADYS NUSSENBAUM

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

My community needs access to affordable housing, education, healthcare, and stable income, not new jails. For the environmental hazardous impacts, increased congestion to the surrounding area, on top of no clear plan to truly close Rikers and reduce the number detained to 5,000 by 2027, I cannot in my conscience support the Draft Scope of Work. I refuse to endorse this plan to expand the number of jails in this city, when it should invest the 10 billion dollars in resources that better serve what communities need, such as affordable housing. As administrative architect, you are in a unique position to retract the proposal and listen to grassroots organizations addressing the root causes of incarceration, such as Common Justice. I urge you to refuse further continuation of this plan and instead look to alternatives that have been proven to work, such as ending cash bail and pretrial detention, while investing in the thriving of all our communities.

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James Peloquen

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

My community needs access to affordable housing, education, healthcare, and stable income, not new jails. For the environmental hazardous impacts, increased congestion to the surrounding area, on top of no clear plan to truly close Rikers and reduce the number detained to 5,000 by 2027, I cannot in my conscience support the Draft Scope of Work. I refuse to endorse this plan to expand the number of jails in this city, when it should invest the 10 billion dollars in resources that better serve what communities need, such as affordable housing. As administrative architect, you are in a unique position to retract the proposal and listen to grassroots organizations addressing the root causes of incarceration, such as Common Justice. I urge you to refuse further continuation of this plan and instead look to alternatives that have been proven to work, such as ending cash bail and pretrial detention, while investing in the thriving of all our communities.

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Cyrille Phipps

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Howard Fiedler,

My community needs access to affordable housing, education, healthcare, and stable income, not new jails. For the environmental hazardous impacts, increased congestion to the surrounding area, on top of no clear plan to truly close Rikers and reduce the number detained to 5,000 by 2027, I cannot in my conscience support the Draft Scope of Work. I refuse to endorse this plan to expand the number of jails in this city, when it should invest the 10 billion dollars in resources that better serve what communities need, such as affordable housing. As administrative architect, you are in a unique position to retract the proposal and listen to grassroots organizations addressing the root causes of incarceration, such as Common Justice. I urge you to refuse further continuation of this plan and instead look to alternatives that have been proven to work, such as ending cash bail and pretrial detention, while investing in the thriving of all our communities.

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Nancy Pines

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

My community needs access to affordable housing, education, healthcare, and stable income, not new jails. For the environmental hazardous impacts, increased congestion to the surrounding area, on top of no clear plan to truly close Rikers and reduce the number detained to 5,000 by 2027, I cannot in my conscience support the Draft Scope of Work. I refuse to endorse this plan to expand the number of jails in this city, when it should invest the 10 billion dollars in resources that better serve what communities need, such as affordable housing. As administrative architect, you are in a unique position to retract the proposal and listen to grassroots organizations addressing the root causes of incarceration, such as Common Justice. I urge you to refuse further continuation of this plan and instead look to alternatives that have been proven to work, such as ending cash bail and pretrial detention, while investing in the thriving of all our communities.

Nancy Pines
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Anita Pomerance

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

My community needs access to affordable housing, education, healthcare, and stable income, not new jails. For the environmental hazardous impacts, increased congestion to the surrounding area, on top of no clear plan to truly close Rikers and reduce the number detained to 5,000 by 2027, I cannot in my conscience support the Draft Scope of Work. I refuse to endorse this plan to expand the number of jails in this city, when it should invest the 10 billion dollars in resources that better serve what communities need, such as affordable housing. As administrative architect, you are in a unique position to retract the proposal and listen to grassroots organizations addressing the root causes of incarceration, such as Common Justice. I urge you to refuse further continuation of this plan and instead look to alternatives that have been proven to work, such as ending cash bail and pretrial detention, while investing in the thriving of all our communities. NEW YORK CITY HAS ENOUGH TO WATCH OUT FOR WITHOUT NEW JAILS.

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NYC, New York 10021

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Ellen Pomeroy

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

My community needs access to affordable housing, education, healthcare, and stable income, not new jails. For the environmental hazardous impacts, increased congestion to the surrounding area, on top of no clear plan to truly close Rikers and reduce the number detained to 5,000 by 2027, I cannot in my conscience support the Draft Scope of Work. I refuse to endorse this plan to expand the number of jails in this city, when it should invest the 10 billion dollars in resources that better serve what communities need, such as affordable housing. As administrative architect, you are in a unique position to retract the proposal and listen to grassroots organizations addressing the root causes of incarceration, such as Common Justice. I urge you to refuse further continuation of this plan and instead look to alternatives that have been proven to work, such as ending cash bail and pretrial detention, while investing in the thriving of all our communities.

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roberta pyzel

roberta@act2inc.net

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Howard Fiedler,

My community needs access to affordable housing, education, healthcare, and stable income, not new jails. For the environmental hazardous impacts, increased congestion to the surrounding area, on top of no clear plan to truly close Rikers and reduce the number detained to 5,000 by 2027, I cannot in my conscience support the Draft Scope of Work. I refuse to endorse this plan to expand the number of jails in this city, when it should invest the 10 billion dollars in resources that better serve what communities need, such as affordable housing. As administrative architect, you are in a unique position to retract the proposal and listen to grassroots organizations addressing the root causes of incarceration, such as Common Justice. I urge you to refuse further continuation of this plan and instead look to alternatives that have been proven to work, such as ending cash bail and pretrial detention, while investing in the thriving of all our communities.

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Poppy Quattlebaum

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

My community needs access to affordable housing, education, healthcare, and stable income, not new jails. Please use the proposed jail money to provide health counseling, amending the bail laws, and more lower courts for quicker resolution of the cases, most of which are not major and result in unnecessary incarceration only for failure to make bail. For the environmental hazardous impacts, increased congestion to the surrounding area, on top of no clear plan to truly close Rikers and reduce the number detained to 5,000 by 2027, I cannot in my conscience support the Draft Scope of Work. I refuse to endorse this plan to expand the number of jails in this city, when it should invest the 10 billion dollars in resources that better serve what communities need, such as affordable housing. As administrative architect, you are in a unique position to retract the proposal and listen to grassroots organizations addressing the root causes of incarceration, such as Common Justice. I urge you to refuse further continuation of this plan and instead look to alternatives that have been proven to work, such as ending cash bail and pretrial detention, while investing in the thriving of all our communities.

Poppy Quattlebaum
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Brooklyn, New York 11201

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Icelyn Reads

ireid2270@gmail.com

"To the Mayor's Office of Environmental Coordination and the Department of Corrections:

The public good won't be served by jails, whether those jails are on Rikers Island, or in Brooklyn, Queens, the Bronx, and Manhattan. The city should devote public land to the public good rather than jailing and punishing people. For example, NYC has an affordable housing and homelessness crisis--there are currently 62,000 homeless people in the city, including 15,000 families with 20,000 children. Private land development continues to push working class people out of their communities, neighborhoods, and homes. Gentrification, lack of affordable housing, and the criminalization of poverty go hand-in-hand. The city should prioritize using land to solve the housing crisis. We want these civic assets without cages in our neighborhoods. The jails will re-configure neighborhood space, density, traffic, and land use without providing real solutions to our community issues like better education, affordable housing, health care, etc. Further, data on stress, policing, and incarceration shows that communities subjected to policing, state violence, immigration enforcement, and detention have worse health outcomes than other communities. Rather than jails, the city needs re-zone land to support community facilities rather than large-scale jail projects.

Sincerely,

Queen E

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PHEDRA REED

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

My community needs access to affordable housing, education, healthcare, and stable income, not new jails. For the environmental hazardous impacts, increased congestion to the surrounding area, on top of no clear plan to truly close Rikers and reduce the number detained to 5,000 by 2027, I cannot in my conscience support the Draft Scope of Work. I refuse to endorse this plan to expand the number of jails in this city, when it should invest the 10 billion dollars in resources that better serve what communities need, such as affordable housing. As administrative architect, you are in a unique position to retract the proposal and listen to grassroots organizations addressing the root causes of incarceration, such as Common Justice. I urge you to refuse further continuation of this plan and instead look to alternatives that have been proven to work, such as ending cash bail and pretrial detention, while investing in the thriving of all our communities.

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johanna reiss

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

My community needs access to affordable housing, education, healthcare, and stable income, not new jails. For the environmental hazardous impacts, increased congestion to the surrounding area, on top of no clear plan to truly close Rikers and reduce the number detained to 5,000 by 2027, I cannot in my conscience support the Draft Scope of Work. I refuse to endorse this plan to expand the number of jails in this city, when it should invest the 10 billion dollars in resources that better serve what communities need, such as affordable housing. As administrative architect, you are in a unique position to retract the proposal and listen to grassroots organizations addressing the root causes of incarceration, such as Common Justice. I urge you to refuse further continuation of this plan and instead look to alternatives that have been proven to work, such as ending cash bail and pretrial detention, while investing in the thriving of all our communities.

johanna reiss
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William Roberson

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

My community needs access to affordable housing, education, healthcare, and stable income, not new jails. For the environmental hazardous impacts, increased congestion to the surrounding area, on top of no clear plan to truly close Rikers and reduce the number detained to 5,000 by 2027, I cannot in my conscience support the Draft Scope of Work. I refuse to endorse this plan to expand the number of jails in this city, when it should invest the 10 billion dollars in resources that better serve what communities need, such as affordable housing. As administrative architect, you are in a unique position to retract the proposal and listen to grassroots organizations addressing the root causes of incarceration, such as Common Justice. I urge you to refuse further continuation of this plan and instead look to alternatives that have been proven to work, such as ending cash bail and pretrial detention, while investing in the thriving of all our communities.

William Roberson
roberson_bill@yahoo.com
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S Rodriguez

srodrig40@gmail.com

"To the Mayor's Office of Environmental Coordination and the Department of Corrections:
The public good won't be served by jails, whether those jails are on Rikers Island, or in Brooklyn, Queens, the Bronx, and Manhattan. The city should devote public land to the public good rather than jailing and punishing people. For example, NYC has an affordable housing and homelessness crisis--there are currently 62,000 homeless people in the city, including 15,000 families with 20,000 children. Private land development continues to push working class people out of their communities, neighborhoods, and homes. Gentrification, lack of affordable housing, and the criminalization of poverty go hand-in-hand. The city should prioritize using land to solve the housing crisis. We want these civic assets without cages in our neighborhoods. The jails will re-configure neighborhood space, density, traffic, and land use without providing real solutions to our community issues like better education, affordable housing, health care, etc. Further, data on stress, policing, and incarceration shows that communities subjected to policing, state violence, immigration enforcement, and detention have worse health outcomes than other communities. Rather than jails, the city needs re-zone land to support community facilities rather than large-scale jail projects.

Sincerely,
Ser Rodriguez,

Lower East Side resident and member of the City University of New York

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Sari Rubinstein

Chris@spill.net

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Howard Fiedler,

My community needs access to affordable housing, education, healthcare, and stable income, not new jails. For the environmental hazardous impacts, increased congestion to the surrounding area, on top of no clear plan to truly close Rikers and reduce the number detained to 5,000 by 2027, I cannot in my conscience support the Draft Scope of Work. I refuse to endorse this plan to expand the number of jails in this city, when it should invest the 10 billion dollars in resources that better serve what communities need, such as affordable housing. As administrative architect, you are in a unique position to retract the proposal and listen to grassroots organizations addressing the root causes of incarceration, such as Common Justice. I urge you to refuse further continuation of this plan and instead look to alternatives that have been proven to work, such as ending cash bail and pretrial detention, while investing in the thriving of all our communities.

Sari Rubinstein
Chris@spill.net
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natasha schwartz

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

My community needs access to affordable housing, education, healthcare, and stable income, not new jails. For the environmental hazardous impacts, increased congestion to the surrounding area, on top of no clear plan to truly close Rikers and reduce the number detained to 5,000 by 2027, I cannot in my conscience support the Draft Scope of Work. I refuse to endorse this plan to expand the number of jails in this city, when it should invest the 10 billion dollars in resources that better serve what communities need, such as affordable housing. As administrative architect, you are in a unique position to retract the proposal and listen to grassroots organizations addressing the root causes of incarceration, such as Common Justice. I urge you to refuse further continuation of this plan and instead look to alternatives that have been proven to work, such as ending cash bail and pretrial detention, while investing in the thriving of all our communities.

natasha schwartz
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Winifred Sequeira

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

My community needs access to affordable housing, education, healthcare, and stable income, not new jails. For the environmental hazardous impacts, increased congestion to the surrounding area, on top of no clear plan to truly close Rikers and reduce the number detained to 5,000 by 2027, I cannot in my conscience support the Draft Scope of Work. I refuse to endorse this plan to expand the number of jails in this city, when it should invest the 10 billion dollars in resources that better serve what communities need, such as affordable housing. As administrative architect, you are in a unique position to retract the proposal and listen to grassroots organizations addressing the root causes of incarceration, such as Common Justice. I urge you to refuse further continuation of this plan and instead look to alternatives that have been proven to work, such as ending cash bail and pretrial detention, while investing in the thriving of all our communities.

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marsha sheiness

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

My community needs access to affordable housing, education, healthcare, and stable income, not new jails. For the environmental hazardous impacts, increased congestion to the surrounding area, on top of no clear plan to truly close Rikers and reduce the number detained to 5,000 by 2027, I cannot in my conscience support the Draft Scope of Work. I refuse to endorse this plan to expand the number of jails in this city, when it should invest the 10 billion dollars in resources that better serve what communities need, such as affordable housing. As administrative architect, you are in a unique position to retract the proposal and listen to grassroots organizations addressing the root causes of incarceration, such as Common Justice. I urge you to refuse further continuation of this plan and instead look to alternatives that have been proven to work, such as ending cash bail and pretrial detention, while investing in the thriving of all our communities.

Sincerely, Marsha Sheiness

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William Sheldon

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

My community needs access to affordable housing, education, healthcare, and stable income, not new jails. For the environmental hazardous impacts, increased congestion to the surrounding area, on top of no clear plan to truly close Rikers and reduce the number detained to 5,000 by 2027, I cannot in my conscience support the Draft Scope of Work. I refuse to endorse this plan to expand the number of jails in this city, when it should invest the 10 billion dollars in resources that better serve what communities need, such as affordable housing. As administrative architect, you are in a unique position to retract the proposal and listen to grassroots organizations addressing the root causes of incarceration, such as Common Justice. I urge you to refuse further continuation of this plan and instead look to alternatives that have been proven to work, such as ending cash bail and pretrial detention, while investing in the thriving of all our communities.

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Nancy Simmons

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

New Yorkers need access to affordable housing, education, healthcare, and stable income, not new jails. For the environmental hazardous impacts, increased congestion to the surrounding area, on top of no clear plan to truly close Rikers and reduce the number detained to 5,000 by 2027, I cannot in my conscience support the Draft Scope of Work. I refuse to endorse this plan to expand the number of jails in this city, when it should invest the 10 billion dollars in resources that better serve what communities need, such as affordable housing. As administrative architect, you are in a unique position to retract the proposal and listen to grassroots organizations addressing the root causes of incarceration, such as Common Justice. I urge you to refuse further continuation of this plan and instead look to alternatives that have been proven to work, such as ending cash bail and pretrial detention, while investing in the thriving of all our communities.

Nancy Simmons
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pam spritzer

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

My community needs access to affordable housing, education, healthcare, and stable income, not new jails. For the environmental hazardous impacts, increased congestion to the surrounding area, on top of no clear plan to truly close Rikers and reduce the number detained to 5,000 by 2027, I cannot in my conscience support the Draft Scope of Work. I refuse to endorse this plan to expand the number of jails in this city, when it should invest the 10 billion dollars in resources that better serve what communities need, such as affordable housing. As administrative architect, you are in a unique position to retract the proposal and listen to grassroots organizations addressing the root causes of incarceration, such as Common Justice. I urge you to refuse further continuation of this plan and instead look to alternatives that have been proven to work, such as ending cash bail and pretrial detention, while investing in the thriving of all our communities.

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Stephanie Stone

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

My community needs access to affordable housing, education, healthcare, and stable income, not new jails. For the environmental hazardous impacts, increased congestion to the surrounding area, on top of no clear plan to truly close Rikers and reduce the number detained to 5,000 by 2027, I cannot in my conscience support the Draft Scope of Work. I refuse to endorse this plan to expand the number of jails in this city, when it should invest the 10 billion dollars in resources that better serve what communities need, such as affordable housing. As administrative architect, you are in a unique position to retract the proposal and listen to grassroots organizations addressing the root causes of incarceration, such as Common Justice. I urge you to refuse further continuation of this plan and instead look to alternatives that have been proven to work, such as ending cash bail and pretrial detention, while investing in the thriving of all our communities.

Stephanie Stone
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Marilyn Strozak

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

New York City needs access to affordable housing, education, healthcare, and stable income, not new jails!

The City should invest the 10 billion dollars in resources that would go towards building more jails into more urgent needs, such such as affordable housing.

As administrative architect, you are in a unique position to retract the Draft Scope of Work proposal, which New Yorkers oppose, and listen to grassroots organizations addressing the root causes of incarceration, such as Common Justice.

Please abandon the Draft Scope of Work proposal and look to alternatives that have been proven to work, such as ending cash bail and pretrial detention, while investing in the thriving of all our communities.

Marilyn Strozak
mtstrozak@hotmail.com
838 W End Ave
New York, New York 10025

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"

Barbara Taylor

info@email.actionnetwork.org

"

Howard Fiedler,

My community needs access to affordable housing, education, healthcare, and stable income, not new jails. For the environmental hazardous impacts, increased congestion to the surrounding area, on top of no clear plan to truly close Rikers and reduce the number detained to 5,000 by 2027, I cannot in my conscience support the Draft Scope of Work. I refuse to endorse this plan to expand the number of jails in this city, when it should invest the 10 billion dollars in resources that better serve what communities need, such as affordable housing. As administrative architect, you are in a unique position to retract the proposal and listen to grassroots organizations addressing the root causes of incarceration, such as Common Justice. I urge you to refuse further continuation of this plan and instead look to alternatives that have been proven to work, such as ending cash bail and pretrial detention, while investing in the thriving of all our communities.

Barbara Taylor
barbara.taylor52@gmail.com
1545 Archer Rd Apt 2-D
Bronx, New York 10462

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"

Bonnie Tse

bonnietsee@gmail.com

"To the Mayor's Office of Environmental Coordination and the Department of Corrections:

The public good won't be served by jails, whether those jails are on Rikers Island, or in Brooklyn, Queens, the Bronx, and Manhattan. The city should devote public land to the public good rather than jailing and punishing people. For example, NYC has an affordable housing and homelessness crisis--there are currently 62,000 homeless people in the city, including 15,000 families with 20,000 children. Private land development continues to push working class people out of their communities, neighborhoods, and homes. Gentrification, lack of affordable housing, and the criminalization of poverty go hand-in-hand. The city should prioritize using land to solve the housing crisis. We want these civic assets without cages in our neighborhoods. The jails will re-configure neighborhood space, density, traffic, and land use without providing real solutions to our community issues like better education, affordable housing, health care, etc. Further, data on stress, policing, and incarceration shows that communities subjected to policing, state violence, immigration enforcement, and detention have worse health outcomes than other communities. Rather than jails, the city needs re-zone land to support community facilities rather than large-scale jail projects.

Sincerely,

Bonnie Tse

"

Glenn Williams

info@email.actionnetwork.org

"

Howard Fiedler,

My community needs access to affordable housing, education, healthcare, and stable income, not new jails. For the environmental hazardous impacts, increased congestion to the surrounding area, on top of no clear plan to truly close Rikers and reduce the number detained to 5,000 by 2027, I cannot in my conscience support the Draft Scope of Work. I refuse to endorse this plan to expand the number of jails in this city, when it should invest the 10 billion dollars in resources that better serve what communities need, such as affordable housing. As administrative architect, you are in a unique position to retract the proposal and listen to grassroots organizations addressing the root causes of incarceration, such as Common Justice. I urge you to refuse further continuation of this plan and instead look to alternatives that have been proven to work, such as ending cash bail and pretrial detention, while investing in the thriving of all our communities.

Glenn Williams
gloonie@gmail.com
16 Park Place
Brooklyn, New York 11217

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"

Neila Wyman

info@email.actionnetwork.org

"

Howard Fiedler,

My community needs access to affordable housing, education, healthcare, and stable income, not new jails. For the environmental hazardous impacts, increased congestion to the surrounding area, on top of no clear plan to truly close Rikers and reduce the number detained to 5,000 by 2027, I cannot in my conscience support the Draft Scope of Work. I refuse to endorse this plan to expand the number of jails in this city, when it should invest the 10 billion dollars in resources that better serve what communities need, such as affordable housing. As administrative architect, you are in a unique position to retract the proposal and listen to grassroots organizations addressing the root causes of incarceration, such as Common Justice. I urge you to refuse further continuation of this plan and instead look to alternatives that have been proven to work, such as ending cash bail and pretrial detention, while investing in the thriving of all our communities.

Neila Wyman
neilawyman@gmail.com
118 west 80th Street
New York, New York 10024

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"

Marcia G. Yerman

mgyerman@optimum.net

"

Howard Fiedler,

My community needs access to affordable housing, education, healthcare, and stable income, not new jails. For the environmental hazardous impacts, increased congestion to the surrounding area, on top of no clear plan to truly close Rikers and reduce the number detained to 5,000 by 2027, I cannot in my conscience support the Draft Scope of Work. I refuse to endorse this plan to expand the number of jails in this city, when it should invest the 10 billion dollars in resources that better serve what communities need, such as affordable housing. As administrative architect, you are in a unique position to retract the proposal and listen to grassroots organizations addressing the root causes of incarceration, such as Common Justice. I urge you to refuse further continuation of this plan and instead look to alternatives that have been proven to work, such as ending cash bail and pretrial detention, while investing in the thriving of all our communities.

Marcia G. Yerman
mgyerman@optimum.net
3240 Henry Hudson Parkway
Bronx, New York 10463

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Joseph Zarba

info@email.actionnetwork.org

"

Howard Fiedler,

My community needs access to affordable housing, education, healthcare, and stable income, not new jails. For the environmental hazardous impacts, increased congestion to the surrounding area, on top of no clear plan to truly close Rikers and reduce the number detained to 5,000 by 2027, I cannot in my conscience support the Draft Scope of Work. I refuse to endorse this plan to expand the number of jails in this city, when it should invest the 10 billion dollars in resources that better serve what communities need, such as affordable housing. As administrative architect, you are in a unique position to retract the proposal and listen to grassroots organizations addressing the root causes of incarceration, such as Common Justice. I urge you to refuse further continuation of this plan and instead look to alternatives that have been proven to work, such as ending cash bail and pretrial detention, while investing in the thriving of all our communities.

Joseph Zarba
j.angelozarba@gmail.com
75 Prospect Park West 3A
BROOKLYN, New York 11215

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"

roberta zuckerman

info@email.actionnetwork.org

"

Howard Fiedler,

My community needs access to affordable housing, education, healthcare, and stable income, not new jails. For the environmental hazardous impacts, increased congestion to the surrounding area, on top of no clear plan to truly close Rikers and reduce the number detained to 5,000 by 2027, I cannot in my conscience support the Draft Scope of Work. I refuse to endorse this plan to expand the number of jails in this city, when it should invest the 10 billion dollars in resources that better serve what communities need, such as affordable housing. As administrative architect, you are in a unique position to retract the proposal and listen to grassroots organizations addressing the root causes of incarceration, such as Common Justice. I urge you to refuse further continuation of this plan and instead look to alternatives that have been proven to work, such as ending cash bail and pretrial detention, while investing in the thriving of all our communities.

roberta zuckerman
roberta1836@gmail.com
East End
NY, New York 10128

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"

roberta zuckerman

info@email.actionnetwork.org

"

Howard Fiedler,

My community needs access to affordable housing, education, healthcare, and stable income, not new jails. For the environmental hazardous impacts, increased congestion to the surrounding area, on top of no clear plan to truly close Rikers and reduce the number detained to 5,000 by 2027, I cannot in my conscience support the Draft Scope of Work. I refuse to endorse this plan to expand the number of jails in this city, when it should invest the 10 billion dollars in resources that better serve what communities need, such as affordable housing. As administrative architect, you are in a unique position to retract the proposal and listen to grassroots organizations addressing the root causes of incarceration, such as Common Justice. I urge you to refuse further continuation of this plan and instead look to alternatives that have been proven to work, such as ending cash bail and pretrial detention, while investing in the thriving of all our communities.

roberta zuckerman
roberta1836@gmail.com
200 East end
Ny, New York 10128

<http://click.actionnetwork.org/mpss/o/AQE/kLwXAA/t.2m1/S3OVmt_aSUyhb2udVfPqXQ/o.gif>

"

Letty Agurto

lettyn26@yahoo.com

"I am a resident in Kew Gardens. My family and I just moved to the beautiful neighborhood of Kew Gardens. Please DO NOT support the jail construction in our neighborhood. It will NOT BE SAFE.

Sent from Yahoo Mail on Android

<https://go.onelink.me/107872968?pid=InProduct&c=Global_Internal_YGrowth_AndroidEmailSig__AndroidUsers&af_wl=ym&af_sub1=Internal&af_sub2=Global_YGrowth&af_sub3=EmailSignature>

"

Gabriella Alvarez

chick_10025@yahoo.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident of Forest Hills 11375 and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails.

Thank you.

Best,
Gabriella Alvarez-Thornhill

Sent from my iPhone

"

baja_37@yahoo.com

baja_37@yahoo.com

"To whom it may concern,

I'm a registered voter and resident in Kew Gardens living between Austin street and Kew Gardens road. Putting me just blocks from the courthouse.

I was shocked and surprised to hear of plans to build a prison in our community. My elderly parents and my young nephews live within a few blocks from my residence. And while some might try to assure me of the safety and security of these facilities, I've already experienced helicopters patrolling the skies with floodlights pointed at the ground... presumably in search of someone who slipped through.

Both the danger to myself and my family, the noise and inconvenience that comes along with a prison environment, and it's impacts to my property value are all reasons to oppose this plan in the strongest way.

Please tell me how I can further work to voice my opinion and work to end this planned facility opening.

Respectfully,
E. Hatem

Sent from my iPhone
"

A. BC

crappydoodles@gmail.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident of Kew Gardens 11415 and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails.

Kew Gardens has always been a safe, family friendly neighborhood. We moved here specifically for these values. Putting a jail here will completely destroy this. Nobody will feel safe. Nobody will want to live here. Nobody will want to move here. Property value will go down. I can guarantee my family, as well as all of our neighbors will move, which would be a real pity because Kew Gardens is a beautiful neighborhood. Please reconsider destroying and ruining our neighborhood.

Thank you.

Best,
Valerie Bogdan

"

Bettysalz

bettysalz@yahoo.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident of (name of your town or city - and zipcode) and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails.

(Continue writing with your own comments and specific concerns).

Thank you.

Best,
(Sign your name)
Betty Salz

Sent from my iPad
"

Nicole Bogdan

nbogdaning@gmail.com

"Dear Mr. Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident of Kew Gardens and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails.

What an absolutely disgusting idea. You all should be ashamed of yourselves. De Blasio belongs in prison.

Thank you.

Best,
Nicole Bogdan

"

brendasokoloff@gmail.com

brendasokoloff@gmail.com

"As a concerned citizen and resident of Kew Gardens, I respectfully request that the plan to build a jail in this neighborhood be terminated immediately. We have a quiet, peaceful neighborhood, one in which I feel comfortable that my 19 year old son with special needs, can safely go outside unattended. This plan is a terrible mistake - one in which you will see respected and respectful citizens of New York, move away.

Sincerely,
Brenda Sokoloff

"

Kevin Burns

kevin.t.burns@gmail.com

"Howard Judd Fiedler,

I live in Kew Gardens. I stand AGAINST the proposed to build a new jail in Kew Gardens.

The scale of the jail is way out of line and the project went forward without community input, despite assertions to the contrary.

I am dismayed and concerned that the plan proposes a parking garage under the facility. Are you serious? Do you have amnesia? Have you not been paying attention?

A parking garage under the jail puts all of us at risk in these troubled times. If you cannot get that, here is shorthand: BOOM!

That alone tells me this is a poorly conceived plan.

I urge the reform of terrible conditions at Rikers which make it a living hell for inmates, guards and other workers. It is the job of the Department of Corrections to correct that. This proposal is NOT the way to do that.

Thank you.

Kevin Burns,
Kew Gardens, NY

"

Peter Capek

peter.capek@gmail.com

"To the attention of Howard J. Fiedler, A.I.A., Director of Design Unit, NYC Dept of Corrections

Dear Mr. Fiedler,

I have lived in Kew Gardens for over 50 years and have observed many changes in the neighborhood. Despite the changes, it has always remained a wonderful place to live -- an oasis in the big city. The thought of seeing a 29 or 30 story jail behind Borough Hall, less than a thousand feet from my home is intolerable. To place such a facility in the middle of a residential neighborhood would destroy it. The people who live here are, rightly, utterly opposed to such an intrusion. I understand that the cost of building this and similar facilities in 4 boroughs may be as high as

30 billion, and that seems like an outrageous amount of money.

I accept that Riker's island needs reform but I believe a much better result can be achieved for all by spending that money -- or less -- at Riker's to provide a more humane environment for prisoners than housing them in huge multi-story structures like those which are currently proposed.

I am strongly opposed to the high-rise jail proposed for Kew Gardens.

Sincerely, Zdenek A. Capek, P.E.

106-81st Avenue
Kew Gardens, NY 11415

"

David Carrasco

carrasco.dc@gmail.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident of Kew Gardens (11415) and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails.

I don't feel the need to elaborate why a Jail only blocks away from our neighborhood is undesirable, but it is not.

Thank you.

David Carrasco

"

celinazyskowska

celinazyskowska@aol.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident of KEW GARDENS, NY and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails. I DON'T WANT TO JAIL ACROSS MY HOME.!!!

Thank you.

Best,
Celina Zyskowska
"

Olga Cendroski

ocendros@gmail.com

"Attn: Howard Fiedler

As a long time resident of Kew Gardens, I ask that you please vote against the proposed 1,500 inmate jail to be erected in my community. There is no place for a jail in such a densely populated area as Kew Gardens, with primary schools located only blocks away. Reconsider this proposal and vote against it.

Olga Cendroski

Sent from my iPad

"

Prince Charming

ngfstrong@icloud.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident of 139-15 83rd Ave Briarwood NY 11435 and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails.

This is horrible for my family and our well being!

Thank you.

Best,

Nolan Gerard Funk

139-15 83rd Ave Briarwood NY 11435

"

Elia Cole

ecole613@gmail.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

We are concerned residents of Kew Gardens, NY 11415 and we are reaching out today to express our opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails.

There already is so much traffic in our Kew Gardens community early morning, mid-day and afternoons, just driving from Kew Gardens to Fresh Meadows takes almost 25 min. whereas just a few years ago it took 10 min. We have been living here about 30 years and see these disturbing changes that detract to the quality of our community.

Also, the noise level has been increasing with new highway construction and pipe replacements. Transportation in this area is much more dangerous and too many people are already impatient and driving irresponsibly.

The subway trains E & F are so crowded and the bus line is very long whenever we take public transportation at the Kew Gardens Road & Queens Blvd. station. Parking on the street during the day is already impossible unless you have your own driveway. We need to circle around endlessly sometimes not finding a spot at all!!

There are areas that are less congested and much more appropriate that are not being utilized, ie: Creedmore Hospital further down Union Turnpike. or perhaps in the Howard Beach Area. I am sure City Planners can research this to find less congested neighborhoods that are more viable

Thank you.

Best,
Elaine and Lawrence Cole
"

Jim Covell

jimhc3@gmail.com

"Howard,

I am writing to express my strong opposition to the Queens Jail. I don't think it would be good for the local community and I don't think it would be a good use of taxpayer money.

I don't want my daughter going to an elementary school next to a jail. I have safety concerns about a jail being in a residential area. The jail could bring undesirable people to visit those in the jail. There would be even more traffic in the area. The building would be taller than zoning allows.

The new jail would be very expensive; the money would be better spent rehabilitating Rikers Island. An island is the best place for a jail since it's away from other people and it's harder to escape from. A new jail is not the solution to the problems on Rikers Island.

Thanks,

Jim Covell, PE
Kew Gardens, Queens, NY
"

Bagatta, Cristina

Cristina_Bagatta@rfcuny.org

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident of Astoria, Queens 11103 and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails.

What is the plan for the current Rikers facility? Perhaps more tall glass unaffordable residential towers?? There is enough overdevelopment.

Having a jail in a neighborhood is irresponsible and dangerous. I completely oppose this plan.

Thank you.

Best,

Cristina M. Bagatta

"

Lisa Danser

danser.lisa@gmail.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a very concerned resident of Kew Gardens in zip code 11415, who has lived here for 20 years and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails.

As a mother and an educator in the NYC public school system, I am horrified that the city would consider putting a 29 story jail in such close proximity to two elementary schools and a middle school. How on earth can any parent, teacher, or any concerned citizen of this community ever feel safe letting their kids walk home from school or when they old enough, use the public transportation at Union Turnpike again knowing that violent criminals will be housed and released within blocks of our neighborhood? Kew Gardens, Briarwood and Forest Hills are family centered communities where people have chosen to raise their children in a safe, peaceful and beautiful part of this city. This is absolutely not a viable plan and will ruin this community. The city must find an industrial area that does not endanger children and a hardworking middle class community.

Thank you.

Best,
Lisa Danser
84-51 Beverly Road #2M
Kew Gardens, NY 11415

Sent from my iPhone
Please pardon any typos or brief responses.
"

Edna Davoudi

edna@myprimerealtor.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident of (106 82ND AVE KEW GARDENS) and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails.

We are a family of 7, my husband and I have 5 young children, I can't even conceive having a jail in our backyard.

Thank you.

Best,
Edna Davoudi
"

f.diaz

fdhw@yahoo.com

"Attention:

Howard Judd Fiedler, AIA

Director of Design Unit, NYC Dept. of Corrections

Re: MEGA JAIL in Kew Gardens, NY

Dear sir,

As a long time resident of Kew Gardens, myself and my neighbors are horrified at the MEGA JAIL that's being proposed for our community. Not only for what it is but for the environmental damage it will bring to this community.

Kew Gardens is a residential community of families and not a place to bring a MEGA JAIL with it's additional congestion, unwanted traffic, less than desirable visitors, and not to mention hideous MEGA JAIL structure. Existing zoning laws do not permit such massive structures for a reason - to protect the community and quality of life that has existed here for over a century.

There is no justifiable reason to build this MEGA JAIL in Kew Gardens. There are obviously other better suited locations away from residential communities, hardworking families and citizens where this can go instead penalizing the Kew Gardens community and voters. We sincerely hope that you will bring a rationale and respectful judgement in support of the Kew Gardens, Forest Hills and Briarwood communities. Thank you for attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

F. Diaz

Kew Gardens / Richmond Hill resident for over 40 years.

"

Patricia DiPeri

pattysavage0810@gmail.com

"To Whom It May Concern:

I am writing on behalf of myself and my husband Christopher DiPeri to contest the proposed building of the jail in Kew Gardens. We have lived in Briarwood since 2014 and feel that the building of this jail will be detrimental to the community. We urge you to reconsider.

Please consider the pleas of the neighborhood. We will not feel safe if this is put up and will be forced to move out of the area known as the ""hidden gem of Queens.""

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Christopher and Patricia DiPeri

"

Tom Edmonds

tedmonds@southamptonhistory.org

"Dear Mr Fiedler, I'm a concerned resident of (name of your town or city - and zipcode) and I'm reaching out today to express my OPPOSITION to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails.

Please help us preserve are rapidly changing community. This new jail house is a disgrace.

Thank you.

Tom Edmonds

80 65 Lefferts Blvd

Lee Gardens, NY

--

Tom Edmonds

Executive Director

Southampton History Museum

17 Meeting House Lane,

Southampton, NY 11968

(631) 283-2494

Website <<http://southamptonhistory.org/>> / Facebook

<<https://www.facebook.com/SouthamptonHistoricalMuseum/>> / Instagram

<https://www.instagram.com/southampton_museum/>

"

Eileen Erspamer

Sharon459@aol.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident of (name of your town or city - and zipcode) and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails.

(Continue writing with your own comments and specific concerns).

Thank you.

Best,
(Sign your name)
Eileen Erspamer

Sent from my iPhone
"

Robert Fisher

robfish93@gmail.com

"Dear City Officials,

I am writing to express my concern over the proposed building of the Kew Gardens prison, the only thing the building of this structure will bring is a stain on the great community that we have. As a long standing resident I am extremely opposed to this idea, raising a family in this area will no longer be possible.

Please reconsider this proposal and think of the children and the community it will affect instead.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Concerned Citizen

--

-Robert Fisher
Sent from Gmail Mobile
"

John Fitzpatrick

john@fitz.com

"Representatives,

I am adamantly against building or having a jail in Kew Gardens and will vote out anyone who tries to push this through and will be active in the community to make sure you are not reelected.

Sincerely,

John Fitzpatrick

--

John Fitzpatrick | Web & AR Developer by Day, 3D Printer by Night

www.fitz.com <<http://www.fitz.com>> | john@fitz.com <<mailto:john@fitz.com>>
<https://www.facebook.com/wackycrystal/>

<https://www.myminifactory.com/users/FitzNYC>

<http://www.shapeways.com/shops/fitz/>

<https://www.meetup.com/fat-cat-fab-lab/events/237628852/>

"

Anne Forman

adformanassoc@aol.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a concerned 40 year resident of Kew Gardens , N.Y 11415- and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail

We no longer recognize our town as the peaceful , safe ,suburban community it once was Traveling has become a nightmare- no matter by car, LIRR or subway. Street parking by residents is nearly impossible Sirens awake us at all hours of night The current situation is bad enough to deal with If this plan goes thru , the addition of hundreds of people (including felons) will only serve to exacerbate an already difficult problem

Thank you.for seriously considering our concerns

Best,
Barry and Anne Forman
84-51 Beverly Rd
Kew Gardens, NY 11415

Sent from my iPad
"

Nolan Gerard Funk

nolangerardfunk@gmail.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident of 139-15 83rd Ave Briarwood NY 11435 and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails.

This is horrible for my family and our well being!

Thank you.

Best,

Nolan Gerard Funk

139-15 83rd Ave Briarwood NY 11435

"

Nolan Gerard Funk

ngfinformation@gmail.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident of 139-15 83rd Ave Briarwood NY 11435 and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails.

This is horrible for my family and our well being!

Thank you.

Best,

Nolan Gerard Funk

139-15 83rd Ave Briarwood NY 11435

"

Kathy Furth

kjfire@outlook.com

"Mr. Fiedler, I would like to state my vehement opposition to the Mayor's proposal to build a jail complex in Kew Gardens. This is a small residential community already overburdened. Traffic is already congested. There are elementary schools near the proposed site. The Mayor's idea that his proposal would be beneficial to the neighborhood is absurd spin doctoring. Please construct your prison at a location that is not as encroaching as an overwhelming invasion of Kew Gardens. Katharine Furth. kjfire@outlook.com

Sent from my iPhone

"

Mike Gittens

mikegittens@gmail.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident of Kew Gardens and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails.

Inserting these jailing into our family neighborhood is not right. Please reconsider this proposed plan.

Thank you.

Best,
Mike Gittens

"

Glenda

lizzieskid@aol.com

"Dear Mr. Fiedler--My husband and I have lived on Kew Gardens Rd. for the past 32 years, having raised two wonderful kids here. Our home is just two blocks from Queens Blvd and site of the Mayor's proposed jail. Now that we are older, we would like to enjoy our home and feel safe at all times. The Mayor's jail idea presents a untenable intrusion into our already overburdened neighborhood. Please do not proceed with this endeavor. Sincerely, Glenda Maurer, 8246 Kew Gardens Rd., Kew Gardens, NY

"

Mary Ann Gmail

fourmaryann@gmail.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident of (name of your town or city - and zipcode) and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails.

(Continue writing with your own comments and specific concerns).

Thank you.

Best,
(Sign your name)
Mary Ann Four

Sent from my iPhone
"

simeon godick

simeongodick@yahoo.com

"Please don't place a jail in Kew Gardens. The area is quite congested and a large jail will make parking impossible in this already crowded area.

Sent from my iPhone

"

simeon godick

simeongodick@yahoo.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident of (Kew Gardens 11415) and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC as the area is overcrowded with traffic despite its residential nature and a large facility will compound this problem.

Thank you.

Best,
SIMEON GODICK

Sent from my iPhone

"

Kathy Hafeez

khafeez85@yahoo.com

"> I am writing to express my objection and opposition to the proposed jail in Kew Gardens. A jail here would ruin a community that none of you clearly are a part of. I have lived in Kew Gardens my entire life save a few years for college and law school, quickly returning as soon as I could. Now, I am days away from closing on an apartment in Kew Gardens, and what should be a very happy time is being muddled by this threat to my old and new home. I promise this neighborhood will not take this sitting down nor will we be quiet; not through the planning and building, and not afterwards when your political futures depend it. I am sickened that these plans got as far as they did through deception and secrecy. My neighbors deserves better. Kew Gardens deserves better.

>

> Thank you,

> Kehkeshan (Kathy) Hafeez, Esq.

>

>

>>

"

Madlen Hazarian

madlenhaz@gmail.com

"To Whom It May Concern:

My family and I have been residents of Kew Gardens since. Building a jail for 5,000 plus inmates would considerably lower the quality of our beloved neighborhood. We have a school nearby, daycare centers and many families who live in the immediate area.

With this communication, we express our opposition to the building of this jail/prison. Please think of the safety of the families who live here. Thank you.

Madlen Hazarian and family.

"

Brukier, Helene

HBrokier@dglaw.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident of (name of your town or city - and zipcode) and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails.

Thi is not helpful to our community.

Thank you.

Best,
Helene Brukier

This message contains confidential information and is intended only for boroughplan@doc.nyc.gov <mailto:boroughplan@doc.nyc.gov> . If you are not boroughplan@doc.nyc.gov <mailto:boroughplan@doc.nyc.gov> you should not disseminate, distribute or copy this e-mail. Please notify hbrukier@dglaw.com immediately by e-mail if you have received this e-mail by mistake and delete this e-mail from your system. E-mail transmission cannot be guaranteed to be secure or error-free as information could be intercepted, corrupted, lost, destroyed, arrive late or incomplete, or contain viruses. The sender therefore does not accept liability for any errors or omissions in the contents of this message, which arise as a result of e-mail transmission. If verification is required please request a hard-copy version.

"

Fran Holzman

fmh1002@gmail.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident of Kew Gardens zip code 11415 and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails.

We already have a hotel that has been housing homeless men and then homeless families.

The human and traffic congestion that this will bring to a solid neighborhood is untenable. We have already seen the negative changes that this administration has made to this neighborhood. W do not need any more.

Thank you.

Best,
Frances Holzman
"

Eileen Hudon

eileenhudon@yahoo.com

"To Whom It May Concerned:

I am staunchly opposed to the construction of a correctional facility in Kew Gardens or any other residential community in NYC. In particular, Kew Gardens is an incredibly congested area combining a number of apartment buildings, residential homes and small businesses. Its' central location to local highways and easy acces of NYC transit as well as the LIRR, combined with the quality schools in the area make it a desirable place to live. I urge you to reconsider these proposed jails throughout the city. While our great metropolis draws millions of visitors each year, we need to do more to encourage residents to remain in the city and to honor the integrity of our blended neighborhoods. Once again, I urge every proponent of this plan to determine if they would want such a structure in their communities.

Sincerely,
Eileen Hudon

Sent from Yahoo Mail for iPad <<https://overview.mail.yahoo.com/?src=iOS>>

"

Eugenia E Ihrig

eihrig@icloud.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident Maspeth 11378) and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed

Thank you.

Best,
Eugenia Ihrig

Sent from my iPhone

"

jartogolde@aim.com

jartogolde@aim.com

"NO!!!!!!!!!!!!!! This jail in Kew Gardens would no doubt lower property values, increase congestion, etc. Please build the jail near DeBlasio."
"

SAM KERNS

OSKERNS@msn.com

"Dear Sir or Madam:

I have been a resident of Kew Gardens for the last 25 years. It has been a pleasant neighborhood in which to live.

I am writing in strong opposition to plans to build a 1.9 million square foot, 29-story jail complex in Kew Gardens, a primarily residential community. I, and many other people I know in Kew Gardens, believe a massive city-like jail complex like this would overwhelm our community and greatly diminish its character and our quality of life.

Please don't sacrifice the historic Kew Gardens community to the mayor's vision for replacing the facility on Riker's Island. Surely there are better locations that wouldn't be devastated and overwhelmed the way Kew Gardens would be.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Otis S. Kerns

"

Oksana

okhafizova@yahoo.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident of Forest Hills 11375 and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails.

I don't think this location is a good idea there are too many schools and kids close by and I would not feel safe to continue raising my family in the Queens area. Please reconsider.

Thank you.

Best,
Oksana Khafizova

Sent from my iPhone

"

Shannon K

kimballshannon@gmail.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident of Kew Gardens 11415 and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails.

My home is approx 5 minutes from the Proposed Jail. Presently between Court traffic, School traffic and normal commuter traffic, Queens Blvd is extremely congested and impossible to run daily errands between the hours of 3-7pm. Increasing the congestion will make it impossible and will impact business owner such as myself, increasing allotted time for simple tasks such as banking, post office, etc. I cant imagine how many staff it would require to operate a facility large enough to hold 1510 people and then taking the daily deliveries into consideration. Setting aside the traffic concern, I purchased my home in Kew Gardens to fulfill the ""suburb"" neighborhood experience while still living within the city limits. I feel safe in my neighborhood and being that its a small community most people know each other and look out for each other. I invested my savings and energy into making my home a value to this community. Building a 1.9 Million Square foot facility 5 minutes from my home will absolutely have a negative impact on the community that my neighbors and myself have worked to create. I will also add that I live alone and the thought of a Jail, 5 minutes from my home makes me feel unsafe. The proposed Queens Jail is not taking the community of Kew Gardens into consideration. Please consider US and how it will impact our lives.

Thank you,
Shannon Kimball

"

mel kivel

mkivel@gmail.com

"Attention Mr Fiedler:

For many reasons, the proposed jail in Kew Gardens is a huge mistake. It would destroy our small community. Clearly it would worsen the social and economic character of our neighborhood.

It would bring many new problems

Our community would be overwhelmed by the traffic involved in providing services for the complex. The jail would be just two blocks away from two elementary schools and one middle school. The public transportation, the E and R trains are already very overcrowded.

Our small community is diverse and cohesive, it could not absorb the mega project

Sincerely,

Mel Kivel

Sent from my iPad

"

Phyllis

pkivel@aol.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident of Kew Gardens and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC jails.

Myself and my neighbors are concerned that this jail would overwhelm our community. It would be too close to two public elementary schools and a private middle school.

The traffic problems created by cars and trucks servicing the jail would cause additional congestion in an already congested area.

Our community cannot absorb this and our community will be destroyed.

By trying to solve one problem, this plan would create many many more problems.

Thank you.

Best,
Phyllis Kivel

Sent from my iPad

"

Lisa Kremer

lisayoga@gmail.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I grew up in Kew Gardens (11415), and my senior citizen mother still lives in this peaceful, green neighborhood of NYC. I am reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails. Below are just a couple of reasons.

Safety: People choose Kew Gardens for its peacefulness and beauty. Children attend schools very close to the proposed prison. If there are laws in place that prohibit sex offenders to live a certain distance from a school, are there no laws regarding prison facilities?

Transportation:

The E & F lines to Queens are among the most crowded lines in the subway system. Do we need more people crowded onto the already groaning trains and platforms?

Face it: This proposal is ABSURD! I invite DeBlassio to get his gym-sculpted tuchus on the E & F line once in his charmed life just to begin to understand. He can also take a stroll in the neighborhood just to get a feeling for the proximity between this proposed monstrosity and neighborhood schools. There are many other places in NYC that are not smack in the middle of a quiet neighborhood with major transportation issues. How about Park Slope for starters? Oh no, that wouldn't fly... for the same reasons it should not in Kew Gardens. And also because...I wonder why?

Thank you,
Lisa Kremer

Thank you.

Best,
(Sign your name)

"

Krishan Kumar

krishankum@aol.com

"Mr. Howard Fiedler,

PleaseNo Jail in Kew Gardens

"

Diana Kurz

dkur@earthlink.net

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident of NYC (10012) and also own a house in Kew Gardens and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails.

I grew up in Kew Gardens (since 1948) and still own the house I grew up in with my sister who still lives there. It is a very quiet and special neighborhood that would lose its character if a jail was built there.

Thank you.

Best,

Diana Kurz

dkur@earthlink.net <mailto:dkur@earthlink.net>
www.dianakurz.com <http://www.dianakurz.com>

"

mflny@aol.com

mflny@aol.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler, I'm a concerned resident of Kew Gardens- 11415 and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails. I don't feel they belong smack in the middle of a residential neighborhood with elderly people, young people coming home late and a school.

Thank you.

Best,

Monica Lagnado

"

Stephen Laurance

imlikestephen@gmail.com

"Dear Mr. Fiedler,

I'm a 12 year old boy and concerned resident of Kew Gardens. I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails.

I don't want to go to school next to criminals. I deserve better than that.

Best,
Stephen Bogdan

"

Judy Liang

judyliang2@hotmail.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident Kew Gardens, NY and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough. A Jail of this size does not belong in a residential community with families.

Thank you.

Best,
(Sign your name)

"

Mabel Ma

ma_mabel@yahoo.com

"

To Whom it may concern

Re : Comment on Building of 5000+ inmate jail in Kew Gardens on 82nd Ave Queens Blvd

I am living not too far from Kew Garden and worried if building 5000+ inmate jail in Kew Garden will cause more noisy and also worried it may have escapees.

I will appreciate if consider to build the Prison to suburb or less population density area.

Thankyou for your attention.

Sincerely,

Mabel Ma

"

Annette Mandis

queenofpizazz@yahoo.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident of Kew Garden Hills, New York 11367 and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails.

Please do NOT allow this to become a reality. I strongly believe that jails for dangerous criminals should not be placed in neighborhoods with families. It would destroy local communities. It is urgent that you do everything in your power to assist the local citizens in opposing the Queens Jail Proposal.

Thanks so much,
Annette Mandis

"

Cindy Martinez

cinmartinez81@yahoo.com

"Dear Director Fiedler:

My name is Cindy Martinez. I'm a resident of Kew Gardens, and I'm writing you regarding the proposal of the jail in my community. I strongly oppose it. I vehemently oppose it. I don't want criminals in my neighborhood. I certainly don't want added traffic to the already horrendous nightmare of traffic we already experience in Kew Gardens. Speaking of traffic, we don't need any more foot traffic on the already snarled E,F and bus lines. This jail is a ridiculous and disgusting idea, and what makes it more disgusting is that those in favor decided to do it without input from the community. What kind of shady business is that? How is this working for us, the community? Maybe you aren't concerned about our way of life, but I moved to Kew Gardens to get away from the nonsense, and for you all to just throw a jail in our neighborhood and try to make it appealing is such bullshit. I don't care about the proximity to the courts. I don't want criminals near me, near my businesses, near the schools. I'm not even a parent, and the first thing I thought of is the safety of our children. There are so many concerns I have regarding this stupid proposal. Here are my thoughts: I don't want the damn jail in my neighborhood! I don't want criminals near me! I think this is a stupid idea. Go use the money to fix Rikers instead or send them up far away. Did you pick Kew Gardens because you thought that we would be so accepting of this? I can tell you that this resident doesn't agree with this.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Cindy Martinez

<https://www.avast.com/sig-email?utm_medium=email&utm_source=link&utm_campaign=sig-email&utm_content=webmail&utm_term=icon> Virus-free. www.avast.com
<https://www.avast.com/sig-email?utm_medium=email&utm_source=link&utm_campaign=sig-email&utm_content=webmail&utm_term=link>

"

Anthony Mavilia

tonymav2001@gmail.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident of Kew Gardens 11418 and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails. This proposed Jail in Kew Gardens will damage an already stressed neighborhood ,add additional burden to our limited and failing infrastructure and flood the neighborhood with dangerous and in many cases deranged people . The Rikers Island Prison Complex needs to be renovated and restored not eliminated - that is where dangerous criminals and imprisoned individuals belong - NOT a residential neighborhood already burdened with a homeless shelter. Thank you.

Best,

Anthony R. Mavilia

"

Harry Mayer

HMayer@mazelcompany.com

"A ma resident of Kew Gardens and am firmly opposed to the proposed jail facility being planned for Kew Gardens.

Sincerely,

Harry Mayer

11811 84th Avenue

#204

Kew Gardens NY 11415

Harry Mayer

Director of Sales and Export

The Mazel Company

230 Fifth Avenue, Suite 918

New York, NY 10001

Tel: 646-369-1182

Fax: 212-696-4973

Cell: 914-649-3356

<<http://www.themazelcompany.com/>> www.themazelcompany.com

Danielle Rachlin

danr550@yahoo.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident of (Kew Gardens- and 11415) and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails.

Our community is already affected by the homeless shelter that the brand new hotel on 82 Ave is housing. There are aggressive people on the streets at all times of the day, and this is a homeless shelter. Rikers island needs to be kept where it is and renovated, I cannot even comprehend how this is even a consideration.

Thank you.

Best,
Danielle Rachlin Mendoza

"

Drew M. Mihalik

drew.mihalik@gmail.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident of Kew Gardens 11415 and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails.

Since moving to this community 5 years ago i have seen nothing but poor decisions that negatively effect the community. From approving and building the Comfort Inn which attracts homeless, drug users, and peddlers on my once quiet street. The decision to add more negative buildings to our community will, with no doubt, force my wife and I (and other under-30 couples) to find a new area to live. We should not be sweeping these issues into productive neighborhoods. This is not right and I will make sure that my vote is given to people who are against this proposal.

Thank you.

Best,
Drew M. Mihalik

Thank you,
Drew M. Mihalik
"

Thomas Mitchell

thomemitch@gmail.com

"To whom it may concern,

I am writing as a resident of Kew Gardens in strong opposition to the proposed jail. In speaking with my family and neighbors, I must register my opposition to the jail being built in my neighborhood.

Kew Gardens sits at the intersection of 5 major thoroughfares and traffic is already a major issue in the neighborhood, especially in Queens Boulevard, and that traffic spills over in to the small side streets, causing traffic and safety issues.

The subway lines are already over packed and cannot handle the influx that would be necessary if the jail were opened here.

The jail will also be very close to a number of churches, public and private schools. The safety of our residents and children need to be first and foremost.

I close in strong opposition to the proposed jail on behalf of myself, my husband, my friends and neighbors here in Kew Gardens. NO JAIL IN KEW GARDENS!!!

Thank you,

Thomas Mitchell

118-11 84th Ave #619

Kew Gardens, NY 11415

"

Am31477

am31477@aol.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler, I'm a concerned resident of (Kew Gardens, 11415) and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails. Thank you. Best, Antonio Morales
"

kinsalebeg4@aol.com

kinsalebeg4@aol.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident of Kew Gardens, Queens, NY and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails. Our community is a small residential neighborhood. We can not support a jail facilities for 1500 + people. The community is already seriously overcrowded and congested. You need to build this gigantic structure in an area that isn't congested - that has land around it! This proposed structure is huge and totally out of scale with the neighborhood. It would dominate Kew Gardens.

I am extremely disappointed that Mayor de Blasio (a person I voted for in 2 elections) has come up with this type of plan for Kew Gardens.

Thank you.

Elizabeth Morris
Kew Gardens, NY
"

Matthew Nadelson

drivenspirit@outlook.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident and property owner in Kew Gardens NY, 11415. I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails.

A humongous jail has no place in a quiet residential community like Kew Gardens. Besides the obvious concerns about crime a jail might bring, there will be a massive increase in congestion and parking woes, which already are very severe in the neighborhood. This is precisely what has happened in Brooklyn when the Brooklyn Detention Center reopened in 2012.

As it is, developers are building new apartment buildings in my neighborhood without providing ample parking spaces. There is also already lot of transient traffic related to the court that eats up street parking. The last thing we need is a behemoth that will bring more of the same without any clear plan to alleviate such woes.

In addition, our neighbors have reported a huge increase in harassment and petty crime since homeless single men began being housed at a hotel in the neighborhood. Like this proposal, that plan was sprung on us with little warning or chance for public feedback.

Most importantly, there is nothing to gain from closing Rikers Island and moving inmates all over the city. How will turning one prison into several solve any of the problems Rikers has? It just feels like a way to punish hard working New Yorkers. We don't need to walk by a prison every day to see the ills of the prison system. Keeping inmates on an island away from the general public makes logical sense, and there is nothing really logical about this plan to instead throw them into residential communities while calling it "reform".

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely

Matthew Nadelson

"

ngfmovies@gmail.com

ngfmovies@gmail.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident of 139-15 83rd Ave Briarwood NY 11435 and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails.

This is horrible for my family and our well being!

Thank you.

Best,

Nolan Gerard Funk

139-15 83rd Ave Briarwood NY 11435

"

ngfpress@gmail.com

ngfpress@gmail.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident of 139-15 83rd Ave Briarwood NY 11435 and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails.

This is horrible for my family and our well being!

Thank you.

Best,

Nolan Gerard Funk

139-15 83rd Ave Briarwood NY 11435

"

ngftravel@gmail.com

ngftravel@gmail.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident of 139-15 83rd Ave Briarwood NY 11435 and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails.

This is horrible for my family and our well being!

Thank you.

Best,

Nolan Gerard Funk

139-15 83rd Ave Briarwood NY 11435

"

laura nusscaneda

nusscaneda@yahoo.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident of Kew Gardens (11415) and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal. I am not against a community jail, as I understand its necessity. Additionally, the long history of serious problems at Riker's Island make me amenable to the idea of community jails in each of the boroughs. However, the size and scope of the proposed jail here in Kew Gardens is of serious concern to me. A 29 story jail is much too large for this community. There is great congestion in the Queens Blvd area as well as at the local subway and bus stations. The community does not have adequate resources and space to integrate such a large structure into the community. The size of the Brooklyn Detention Center on Atlantic Ave seems much more appropriate to the community.

I sincerely hope that our representatives do the right thing and act in the best interest of the local community. A 29 story mega jail is absolutely not in its best interest.

Thank you.

Best,

Laura Nuss-Caneda

"

Brittany Ober

brittanyober@gmail.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident of 11418, and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails.

Kew gardens is my home and I have a three-year-old child. This is not the place for a jail.

Thank you.

Best,
Brittany Ober

Sent from my iPhone

"

Sharmilla Persaud

rphome8@aol.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident of Kew Gardens, 11418 and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails.

I have young children that walk/take subway to school, and my greatest concern is their safety. How can they be safe with so many criminals in the area. Another safety concern is the addition to traffic in already dense, and small area. Please do not destroy our safe community with this horrendous plan. This is not the place or community to have a gigantic jail in the middle of it. Please consider YOUR own CHILDREN walking in an area where they will be walking past a jail. How would they FEEL? Would they feel SCARED? Our children would feel scared. PLEASE DO NOT BUILD A JAIL AROUND YOUNG CHILDREN THAT WALK TO SCHOOL! Thank you for hearing my concerns as a parent and as a member of this community.

Thank you.

Best,
Sharmilla Persaud

Sent from my iPad
"

Joe Pfifferling

joe1923@icloud.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident of Kew Gardens and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails.

<<https://gallery.mailchimp.com/888778088ce3cb1da2ebf5f1f/images/beat5396c-0791-49ea-9e07-b83e4e1d8643.jpg>>

Let us put this proposal in perspective for you.

Above is a Google Earth image showing exactly where the City plans to build this mega-jail. You can see the plot near Queens Boulevard and Union Turnpike in Kew Gardens <x-apple-data-detectors://1> - at the junction of Forest Hills, Briarwood and Kew Gardens Hills by the Union Turnpike Subway stop.

The area rendered in RED shows, to scale, what the Mayor's Office is requesting as the build envelope by special permit, for the proposed Queens Jail in Kew Gardens. To be clear, what this simply means is that they require a ""special permit"" because it is previously unheard of to put something of this gargantuan scale in our residential community.

Zoning and building laws that exist, do not permit such massive structures to be built here for many obvious and practical reasons. These laws were well thought-out and hard fought for in past decades, in order to protect our residential communities, and have worked well to both develop and define the character of this unique neighborhood.

The Mayor's Office simply doesn't respect any of that.

Thank you.

Best,
Joe Pfifferling

"

Joe Pfifferling

joe1923@icloud.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident of Kew Gardens and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal.

Thank you.

Best,
Joe Pfifferling

Sent from my
"

Yelena Poretskaya

yporetskaya@gmail.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a a concerned resident of Kew Gardens 11415 and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough.

While our neighborhood is considered not large enough to have our own zoned Middle/High public schools or public library, for some strange reason city administration decided we have appropriate infrastructure to support 1,500+ resident jail. It's very naive to expect a neighborhood that was built in the beginning of 20th century, with narrow roads and already extremely scarce parking, to accommodate such large facilities.

Having court houses and Queens Borough Hall in Kew Gardens put a considerable stress on our historical neighborhood as is.

I also strongly believe that breaking a large jail into several smaller ones is not going to solve corrections facilities crisis at all, it's just going to spread the crisis throughout all NYC boroughs. The problem is not in Rikers, it's in corrections system, that was faulty for years.

Please take all of the above into your consideration. Queens Jail is a rushed and not well thought out idea, just a small and shabby bandaid, which is not going to help a large old wound to heal.

Thank you.

Best,
Yelena Poretskaya

"

Prezpcg

prezpcg@aol.com

"Dr. Mr. fielder-

Please accept this as my strong opposition to a prison being built in our residential neighborhood of Key Gardens- As a parent of 2 children, this is not acceptable to us for many obvious reasons-

Sincerely, Peter Gayle

Sent from my iPhone 6+

"

Rich

monorich@verizon.net

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident of Kew Gardens 11415 and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails.

Thank you

A concerned home owner living in Kew Gardens

Sent from My Google Pixel XL

"

Juan Raul Rodriguez

jrrubirosa@gmail.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident of (name of your town or city - and zipcode) and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails.

(Continue writing with your own comments and specific concerns).

Thank you.

Juan Raul Rodriguez
Kew Gardens 11415

Best,
(Sign your name)

Sent from my iPhone
"

Juan Raul Rodriguez

jrrubirosa@gmail.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident of (name of your town or city - and zipcode) and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails.

(Continue writing with your own comments and specific concerns).

Thank you.

Juan Raul Rodriguez

Best,

(Sign your name)

Sent from my iPhone

"

Rita Schikman

schikmanr@gmail.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident of Fresh Meadows, 11366 and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails.

Thank you.

Best,
R. Schikman
"

Abraham Shajnfeld

ashajnfeld@yahoo.com

"Att. Hon. Howard Fiedler - Please withdraw this Kew Gardens Jail Plan that is poised to destroy our community! Sincerely - Mr.and Mrs. Abraham Shajnfeld 80-23 Grenfell St. Kew Gardens resident over 35 years

"

Rise Shifra Shamansky

rsshamansky@outlook.com

"Dear Mr. Fiedler,

I am a concerned resident of Kew Gardens (11415), a life-long Democrat who votes in each and every election, and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal.

That the City is planning to place a structure of this size and use in a residential neighborhood, and within walking distance of three schools, is short-sighted and simply unacceptable.

Although my neighbors and I understand the need to replace Rikers, we believe there must be other sites that are available, that make more sense, and that do not require the waiving of zoning restrictions—which are, after all, in place for good reason.

Please do not allow this proposal to be rushed through to approval without considering all other possibilities.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

R. S. Shamansky

8333 Austin Street

Kew Gardens, NY 11415

rsshamansky@outlook.com

"

sharonstatter@gmail.com

sharonstatter@gmail.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident of Forest Hills and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails.

Thank you.

Best,
Sharon Statter

Sent from my iPhone

"

Rosmary Sherman

rgalsherman@gmail.com

"Dear Sir:

We have lived in Kew Gardens for 39 years. We raised our children here, participated in community development projects and devoted time and energy toward working to make this diverse close knit community a place where all are welcome and where the quality of life continues to improve with each new generation.

This is a neighborhood where children, parents, store owners and residents know each other by their first name.

We live, play, and work together. We have strong bonds. We support each other and respect and love Kew Gardens.

Today this is becoming rare in NYC as small business are being pushed out and big buildings and real estate developers are taking over the landscape and changing the community to reflect a steril, impersonal environment.

The Kew Gardens residential neighborhood cannot support a 29 story prison. It will destroy Kew Gardens as we know it. It makes no sense to "plop" a highrise prison in the middle of a community where its unique architecture supports the urban village cohesion of the neighborhood.

Please, reconsider this disastrous decision. This plan did not involve the voice of people of the who live here or did the planners look at the impact it will have on the future of our neighborhood for years to come. Thank you.

This prison must not go up!

Sincerely,

Rosemary and Lewis Sherman
Long time Kew Gardens residents

"

msrs20@aol.com

msrs20@aol.com

"Dear Judge Fiedler,

As a long time resident of Kew Gardens, I implore you to stop Mayor DiBlasio's proposal of building a jail in my neighborhood!

Kew Gardens and the surrounding neighborhoods are residential and bringing in a criminal element will certainly have a negative affect to all who live here.

Would you want a jail across the street from where you live?

Respectfully,
Roberta Shwide
"

Daron Sillman

dsllmn@gmail.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident of Richmond Hill. I am bordering kew gardens. and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails.

This is a massive building that would completely alter the neighborhood. I am requesting in the strongest terms that you do not allow this to destroy our neighborhood.

Thank you.

Daron Sillman

"

CARMEN SILVA

applp0@hotmail.com

"As a long time resident of Forest Hills and now Kew Gardens I am deeply concerned with the relocation of New York City's worst criminals. By relocating these inmates in residential areas, this will not only effect traffic with visiting relatives, but the safety of our neighborhoods as well. This will also effect the value of our homes, who would want to move here knowing there's a jail near by! People move here because of our safe streets and great schools.

It's been mentioned that jails will be opened in the boroughs of Queens, Brooklyn, Manhattan and The Bronx, what happened to Staten Island!! If Bill wants to break up Rikers, why doesn't he build one near he's home in Park Slope! What's going to happen with Rikers Island? ""Oh, I know how about building a luxury building for his wealthy friends, it is prime real estate""!

Please stop the building of ""smaller jails"" in our communities.

"

Diane Cohen

disilversmith@gmail.com

"To Whom It May Concern:

As a longtime Kew Gardens resident, I would like to voice my concern and disappointment that such a massive and ill-conceived Jail Complex is being contemplated for my beloved neighborhood.

Its massive size, close proximity to schools and the massive amount of traffic and congestion it will bring to an already overburdened area truly defy reason.

Please, please table this idea for this area that has already seen so much neglect and lack of regulatory oversight for real neighborhood issues.

Sincerely,

Diane Silversmith

"

Gary A. Smoke

garyasmoke@gmail.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident of Forest Hills NY, 11375 and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal.

I belong to a gym on the corner of Union Turnpike and Queens Boulevard and am a public transportation rider and would like to advise the DOC Planning Commission that the E and F train station at Union Turnpike is overcrowded far beyond its current capacity. With a new major correctional facility in the community, alongside the courts, Borough Hall, schools, a library and a post office the Union Turnpike E and F train subway stations would become unusable. This is one of the most crowded parts of Queens, outside of LIC and I strongly urge consideration of alternative sites.

Thank you.

Best,
Gary A. Smoke
"

Jonathan Sperber

jsperber93@gmail.com

"I am very opposed to the proposed 29 story Kew Gardens jail that will destroy/replace the Municipal lot.

This is not a the proper place to hold 5000-6000 inmates!

Please reconsider this project.

Jonathan Sperber

"

Sudham6

sudham6@gmail.com

" Dear sir ,I am resident of Kew Gardens for the past 7-8 years and I love this community . Recently I have been hearing about jail in Kew Gardens . Just to let you know I am totally against this . Jail in a residential community is a total disaster .It would make the things worse for the residents as it is only few blocks from an elementary school and 2 private schools . It presents a problem for the young children walking on the streets . Jail is going to compromise with the safety of residents and young children . Jail is going to decrease property value bc no family would like to live in a neighborhood where jail exists. I think our politicians need to take this matter seriously and think about some other place for jail .

Thanks

Sent from my iPhone

"

Ilana Taubman

ilanat51@aol.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident of (name of your town or city - and zipcode) and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails.

(Continue writing with your own comments and specific concerns).

Thank you.

Best,
(Sign your name)
Ilana Taubman

Sent from my iPhone
"

Janet Thomas

JThomas@ndconline.org

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident of Forest Hills, 11375, and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails.

This Mayor has continued with his overdevelopment plan of erecting apartments building on every square inch of Forest Hills, Kew Gardens, and Rego Park and now the desire to open a JAILHOUSE in our area. What about the voice of the people who live in that area. Do we not count! We have maintained the standard and our areas and do not have a say in the development of our areas. A few developers and council officers decide on our quality of life. The decision should be put to public vote to each and every resident of the respective boroughs. Where exactly is democracy in this democratic country.

Thank you.

Janet Thomas

"

Richard Thornhill

richthornhill1@yahoo.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident of Forest Hills, NY (11375) and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails.

I see this as a fake solution that won't help the underlying systematic problems and will only hurt the surrounding communities in which these jails are located.

Thank you.

Best,

Richard Thornhill

Sent from Yahoo Mail on Android

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"

gustracc@aol.com

gustracc@aol.com

"Mr. Howard Fiedler

Dear Sir:

We in Kew Gardens understand the situation at Rikers Island. What we do not understand is to why you want to build a new Jail en residential KG.

Quoting from Deborah Cranes, a resident of KG, from a letter to the editor of the Queens Chronicles:

“ There is a lot that just screams for better use. That is, Creedmoor Psychiatric Center in Queens Village. It can house up to 7000 inmates, housing now few hundred. Aside from having space to accommodate a large population this site offers ample parking and there is room to install the new maximum security needed.”

Deborah Crane continues saying: “Neighbors in KG are very unhappy with the current situation involving outpatients urinating, defecating and exposing themselves on the streets. As a resident of KG I do not relish the congestion and other problems that will come along with the proposal to quadruple the space of the QHD and the disruption that will come with the construction.”

Sincerely

Gustav Tracchia

82-67 Austin Street, Apt 205

Kew Gardens, NY 11415

PH; 718-847 2616

"

john ulrich

jhu1002002@yahoo.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler, I'm a concerned resident of (New Hyde Park NY 11040) and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails.

This proposal is an outrage to the hard working taxpayers & homeowners of Queens.

Rikers Island should remain where it is.

A huge complex in an already crowded area will over burden the traffic in Kew Gardens.

Thank you.

John H Ulrich

"

celesta ulrich

celesta_u@yahoo.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident of (New Hyde Park 11040) and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails.

(NO to proposed jail near Kew Gardens. My daughter is a resident of Kew Gardens and also replied NO. This impacts Queens and Nassau counties also. Keep Riker's open).

Thank you.

Best,

(Celesta Ulrich)

Sent from Yahoo Mail on Android

<https://go.onelink.me/107872968?pid=InProduct&c=Global_Internal_YGrowth_AndroidEmailSig__AndroidUsers&af_wl=ym&af_sub1=Internal&af_sub2=Global_YGrowth&af_sub3=EmailSignature>

"

Andrea J. Ulrich

andreajulrich@gmail.com

"Dear Mr. Fiedler,

As a co-op owner in Kew Gardens I am devastated to learn of this potential drastic change to my neighborhood. It would be a massive industrial complex sandwiched between residential neighborhoods. Traffic is dense, especially during rush hour.

While I support reducing the population of Riker's Island, if closing it completely means placing large industrial prisons in people's neighborhoods I can not support that plan. Riker's is out of the way of the population of the city for a reason. If Riker's must be closed, certainly there must be areas of the city sufficiently away from vital residential neighborhoods where jails can be constructed.

It goes against all current zoning laws in the area. It would be an eyesore as well as create problems for the many schools in the area regarding traffic and children walking to/from school.

Thank you for taking my opposition to this proposal into account.

Andrea J. Ulrich

andreajulrich@gmail.com <mailto:andreajulrich@gmail.com>

"

David B. Varney

dbvnyc@gmail.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails.

I'm a long term concerned resident of Kew Gardens 11415, I reside on 83rd Ave directly opposite the Criminal Courthouse. I am very well versed in the daily comings and goings of the clients and staff of that building. I am witness every-day to disruption, intimidation, fights, anti social behavior that emanates from that building and the associated bail bonds offices and criminal attorney offices, let alone legal aid office. This behavior goes on every day till at least 01.30 AM I am a believer in fair justice for all, and I believe that every person has the right to due process. I am not anti system or anti human beings. The criminal justice system is in dire need of fixing as are so many other systems and services in NYC and State. Not only this, the total disrespect that the court staff & police officers show to our community by parking illegally everywhere, often causing dangers to foot passengers and other drivers where normal people like me would be ticketed at the drop of a hat! Residents and their visitors are forced out and are not able to park. Traffic congestion is beyond a joke in this area already, especially at the bottom of 83rd Avenue & Queens Blvd. No matter how many complaints are made to DOT officials, nothing is done. We, the people who live here 24/7/365, are treated as 2nd class citizens and unimportant when we complain.

Adding a prison to the area is simply going to compound the already serious problems. More staff to work at the prison and their cars. More humans and car congestion! More loud and disrespecting human beings! More cars and more congestion. More clients who really don't care about us the residents. Just stand at the bottom of 83rd Avenue and Queens Blvd on any working day, between 7:30 am to 11 AM and listen and observe the noise and disrespect we are forced to put up with. When we try and suggest solutions like removing the parking down 8rd Avenue occupied by court staff & police, to allow better traffic flow, we don;t get our complaints answered or told our views don;t first your plan.

To be quite honest, the whole courthouse should be moved away from residential homes. I do not support the idea of now placing a jail there. You must take note of our views.

If it is to go ahead, I am quite sure there will be no extra police foot patrols to regulate the behavior, Court officers and police will continue to illegally park. You are simply going to make the residents feel even more unsafe and irrelevant than we do already.

Thank you.

Best,
D B Varney.

Richard Vollkommer

Vollkommerr@aol.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident of Kew Gardens, NY , 11415) and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough jails.

The proposed Kew Gardens jail is within 2 blocks of 2 schools. We have just come off of a 2 year period of homeless people living in the hotel across the street. They caused enough issues, and they weren't even criminals.

Thank you.

Best,
Richard Vollkommer

Sent from my iPhone

"

Richard Vollkommer

Vollkommerr@aol.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident of (name of your town or city - and zipcode) and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails.

(Continue writing with your own comments and specific concerns).

Thank you.

Best,
(Sign your name)

Sent from my iPhone
"

Chris Wallace

cwallace1967@verizon.net

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I live in Kew Gardens, and am writing to you with great concern regarding the Queens Jail Proposal. I am thoroughly opposed to the plan, and very unhappy with the way it is being pushed forward without true consideration for the surrounding community.

This is a long-established residential area. It is not, in any sense (including existing legal zoning restrictions), meant for this kind of massive development—and especially not a gigantic jail. Apart from exacerbating problems like parking and traffic, it will most definitely not improve the safety of the neighborhood.

My child attends PS99. As you doubtless know, Mayor DeBlasio—in secret—opened a men's homeless shelter right around the corner from where children, including my daughter, walk to and from school each day.

Now this. A mega-jail complex? What does the Mayor have against Kew Gardens—and its families?

This is a terrible thing to do to our neighborhood. This community has been through many struggles recently; battling the MTA to keep our historic bridge from being razed, and begging local leadership for help in closing an inappropriately planned shelter. Now we are defending ourselves again: from the Mayor's ill-considered idea to ""close Riker's"—instead of fixing the institutional problems within the Department of Corrections itself.

Mayor DeBlasio and borough leaders— I am pleading with you—as a resident, homeowner, parent, and fellow New Yorker— not to go forward with this proposal.

Thank you.

Best,
Chris Wallace

"

Patricia M. Welch

Patricia.M.Welch@hofstra.edu

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident of Kew Gardens NY 11415 and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails.

There are many reasons why I am writing to voice my opposition to situating a massive A 1.9 million square foot, 29-story high Jail complex in Kew Gardens Queens. A building of this size and scope does not belong in a primarily residential communities (CB 9 is 90.54

residential). Kew Gardens and neighboring communities would suffer terribly if this over-development is allowed to happen.

The neighborhood is already burdened by traffic, as a result of its location by the Grand Central Parkway, the Van Wyck, the Jackie Robinson Parkway, and the LIE. The additional traffic caused by a building of the proposed size will overwhelm already overcrowded roads. (Example: at 6:30 pm, it can take 15 minutes to drive from the QB exit off the grand central parkway along the access road to The light at Park Lane.)

The jail would further overload Queens Boulevard at its busiest intersection: the crossings of the four already noted highways.

Aggressive commuter and commercial automobile traffic from all five major thoroughfares already traverse through this interchange – as well as through the narrow, single-lane residential side streets of Kew Gardens, Forest Hills and Briarwood used as alternatives to bypassing highway traffic – thus making the crossings and side-streets unsafe for neighborhood pedestrian traffic.

In addition, public transportation (E, F subway, Q10 bus) are running above capacity for much of the day, and feature some of the worst delays in the entire system. The presence of the jail would exacerbate this already bad situation. (Example: at 7 am, it is impossible to get a seat on the subway bound for Manhattan, and the crowding only gets worse.)

It is also unconscionable to consider building a 1510 inmate jail complex two blocks from 2 public elementary schools and very close to 1 private middle-high school, as it absolutely presents problems to young children walking to school.

I hope you value the input of residents and reconsider this ill advised plan to build a massive jail in a residential neighborhood, as it would would destroy all that makes it a good place to live. Please speak out against it and vote against any development of this scale.

Sincerely,
Patricia Welch

Paul Winter

pwinter@steinmetzinternational.com

"Dear Mr. Fiedler

As a longtime resident of Kew Gardens, I strongly object to this proposed project. We are a residential closely knit neighborhood with historic significance. This project would totally destroy/devastate the fabric/character of our neighborhood.

Please stop this now.

Thank you

Paul Winter

"

greg wojtusiak

gmw044@yahoo.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident of Kew Gardens and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails.

Perhaps you could place it next to Gracie Mansion or in your neighborhood.

Thank you.

Best,
Gregory Wojtusiak

Sent from my iPhone

"

Hillel Wolfson

hillel.wolfson@gmail.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident of Kew Gardens, 11415 and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails.

From all I have read there has been no planning on the impact to the community and no time or effort devoted to hear from the affected community.

Thank you.

Sincerely your,

Hillel Wolfson

"

Dassy Zern

dassyzern@gmail.com

"I have lived in Kew Gardens all my life. It has always been a neighborhood in which I felt safe. Please do not allow the construction of a 5000 inmate jail in this residential area. The neighborhood would never be the same, and I would feel concerned for my safety and the safety of my children who currently walk the streets without undue concern.

Thank you for your concern and I hope, intervention, to prevent this taking place.

Sincerely,

Hadassah Zern

84-35 Lefferts Boulevard

Kew Gardens

"

Jennifer Alberghini

info@email.actionnetwork.org

"

Howard Fiedler,

Rikers costs over

2.4 billion to run annually -- that's over

200,000 per person--over 75

of whom are released because they're found not guilty. The mayor is making a right step in finally closing Rikers by 2027, but the administration is misguided. I cannot support this Draft Scope of Work about the new jails. It proposes investing even more of the city's money in expensive, ineffective jails when the mayor can do more to resource alternatives to incarceration, such as restorative and transformative justice processes. Please stop the plan immediately.

Jennifer Alberghini
jalberghini2@aol.com
77-40 250th Street
Bellerose, New York 11426

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"

Nicole Alexander

info@email.actionnetwork.org

"

Howard Fiedler,

I strongly oppose every aspect of the Draft Scope of Work on the new jails. For decades, detaining innocent people on Rikers have made them lose their jobs and housing. Over 75

of those detained at Rikers are released because they're found not guilty. Your plan to design new jails in this city will not fix the fact that most people are held because they are too poor to pay bail. How can you morally even consider moving forward with this Draft Scope of Work? I am writing to tell you and Mayor de Blasio's administration to stop expanding new jails in this city. Please reinvest your money, time and resources to policies and plans that support all of our communities.

Nicole Alexander
nka.brooklyn@gmail.com
167 Vernon Ave
NY, New York 11206-6548

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"

Sue Ameijide

sofarso@earthlink.net

"

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Sue Ameijide

sofarso@earthlink.net

7711 35 Avenue, 6P

Jackson Heights, New York 11372

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"

Janet Anderson

info@email.actionnetwork.org

"

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Janet Anderson

janet71anderson@gmail.com

510 West 46th Street #614

New York , New York 10036

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"

jane atlas

info@email.actionnetwork.org

"

Howard Fiedler,

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jane atlas

jane.atlas@gmail.com

185 Hall St.

brooklyn, New York 11205

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"

Ken Bachtold

info@email.actionnetwork.org

"

Howard Fiedler,

Rikers costs over

2.4 billion to run annually -- that's over

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Ken Bachtold

Friendlykenn@aol.com

29 Charles St., 1-E

New York, New York 10014

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"

REBECCA BAHR

rebecca_bahr@horacemann.org

"

Howard Fiedler,

I strongly oppose every aspect of the Draft Scope of Work on the new jails. For decades, detaining innocent people on Rikers have made them lose their jobs and housing. Over 75

of those detained at Rikers are released because they're found not guilty. Your plan to design new jails in this city will not fix the fact that most people are held because they are too poor to pay bail. How can you morally even consider moving forward with this Draft Scope of Work? I am writing to tell you and Mayor de Blasio's administration to stop expanding new jails in this city. Please reinvest your money, time and resources to policies and plans that support all of our communities.

REBECCA BAHR

rebecca_bahr@horacemann.org

80 KNOLLS CRESCENT, 3L

Bronx, New York 10463

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"

Sinbad Baron

info@email.actionnetwork.org

"

Howard Fiedler,

Stop this madness. Rikers costs over

2.4 billion to run annually -- that's over

200,000 per person--over 75

of whom are released because they're found not guilty. The mayor is making a right step in finally closing Rikers by 2027, but the administration is misguided. I cannot support this Draft Scope of Work about the new jails. It proposes investing even more of the city's money in expensive, ineffective jails when the mayor can do more to resource alternatives to incarceration, such as restorative and transformative justice processes. Please stop the plan immediately.

Sinbad Baron

sinbad3946@gmail.com

401 W. 70th St.

New York, New York 10023

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"

Liliana Belkin

ld960@nyu.edu

"

Howard Fiedler,

I strongly oppose every aspect of the Draft Scope of Work on the new jails. For decades, detaining innocent people on Rikers have made them lose their jobs and housing. Over 75

of those detained at Rikers are released because they're found not guilty. Your plan to design new jails in this city will not fix the fact that most people are held because they are too poor to pay bail. How can you morally even consider moving forward with this Draft Scope of Work? I am writing to tell you and Mayor de Blasio's administration to stop expanding new jails in this city. Please reinvest your money, time and resources to policies and plans that support all of our communities.

Liliana Belkin

ld960@nyu.edu

570 Westminister Rd. Apt. C4

Brooklyn, New York 11230

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"

Jo Bellomo

info@email.actionnetwork.org

"

Howard Fiedler,

Rikers costs over

2.4 billion to run annually. It costs over

200,000 to incarcerate someone for a year. Moreover, over 75

of those people are released because they're found not guilty. It is clear to me that Rikers and incarceration at large is ineffective, costly, and cruel. The mayor is making the right move to propose to close Rikers by 2027, but this Draft Scope of Work is misguided. I cannot support the four new jails construction across the boroughs. It will once again lead the city to invest more money in the inefficiency of jailing when the mayor can do more to resource alternatives to incarceration, such as restorative justice and ending pretrial detention. He will only take action if key actors, such as yourself, Mr. Fiedler, take a moral stance against the plan. Please, work on large-scale projects that are not this one. This plan needs to stop immediately starting with rejection of the Draft Scope of Work. Thank you.

Jo Bellomo

bellomo2@yahoo.com

237 west 13 st

New York , New York 10011

<http://click.actionnetwork.org/mpss/o/3QA/kLwXAA/t.2m2/R_euyrAHRY2RsEi8hsX_wg/o.gif>

"

Jonathan Ben-Menachem

info@email.actionnetwork.org

"

Howard Fiedler,

Rikers costs over

2.4 billion to run annually -- that's over

200,000 per person--over 75

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Addendum: I live in Manhattan, but I don't want new jails in any borough. Based on available evidence, it appears possible to shutter Rikers, maintain current levels of public safety, and not build any new jail space at all. When Cincinnati closed its jail in 2008 (2/3 of available jail beds), Cincy PD began treating arrest like a commodity. Felony arrest rates and violent crime rates both fell by 40

. Police said that they viewed arrest like a "commodity," and this perception -- limited currency -- led police to make fewer yet more impactful arrests.

NYPD has shown that they will not respond to the will of the public. I think that the closure of Rikers, and refusal to replace those jail beds with any new facilities, will lead to a practice change that lessens the criminal justice involvement that burdens NYC's most vulnerable communities today.

The city govt released an action plan for closing Rikers that aims for 5000 people held in NYC jails by the late 2020s. Why not just drop that number to 3000 or 4000, and house them in the existing 3-4k jail beds outside of Rikers?

Jonathan Ben-Menachem
jbenmenachem@gmail.com
2816 Frederick Douglass Blvd
New York, New York 10039

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bonnie berlinghof

info@email.actionnetwork.org

"

Howard Fiedler,

I strongly oppose every aspect of the Draft Scope of Work on the new jails. For decades, detaining innocent people on Rikers have made them lose their jobs and housing. Over 75

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bonnie berlinghof
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Alex Betser

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

Rikers costs over

2.4 billion to run annually -- that's over

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Melania Bettarelli

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Diane Bijou

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Katherine Bini

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Katherine Bini

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Nyla Bissram

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Rachel Bloom

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Rachel Bloom

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Maxine Blumenfeld

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Linda Blyer

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Brian Bomeisler

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Carol boro-weiner

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David Bosler

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Heidi Bota

habota@legal-aid.org

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Barbara Brett

barjbrett@verizon.net

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New York, New York 10017

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sondra brooks

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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sondra brooks

aronova70@aol.com

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Charles Browning

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Charles Browning
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New York, New York 10011

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Helen Bryan

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

I strongly oppose every aspect of the Draft Scope of Work about the jails plan across four boroughs. If you just look at Rikers, detaining innocent people there has caused them to lose their jobs and housing. Over 75

of those detained at Rikers are released because they're found not guilty. That's proof in itself that jailing people, mostly because they cannot afford bail, is inefficient and frankly costly and cruel. Your plan to design new jails in this city will not fix those issues. Please take action to morally oppose moving forward with this Draft Scope of Work. Urge the mayor's administration to stop expanding new jails in this city. Please reinvest your time and resources to policies and practices that support all of our communities. You can do so, Mr. Fiedler. Thank you.

Helen Bryan
9950helen@gmail.com
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Addisleigh Park, New York 11434

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GW Burrill

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Linda Burson

lindaburson55@twc.com

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Charla Burton

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

No one should be held a single night in jail simply because they cannot afford bail.

This proposal is shameful, and the monies proposed to fund new jails should be used to revitalize communities of color, not further punish them for the past mistakes of their city's government.

I strongly oppose every aspect of the Draft Scope of Work on the new jails. For decades, detaining innocent people on Rikers have made them lose their jobs and housing. Over 75

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Anthon Cali

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Francie Campbell

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Marisa Carrasco

marisa.carrasco@nyu.edu

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Laura Caseley

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Cynthia Cater

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christine centineo

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

I strongly oppose every aspect of the Draft Scope of Work on the new jails. For decades, detaining innocent people on Rikers have made them lose their jobs and housing. Over 75

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Flo Ceravolo

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Valerie Champagne

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JENNIFER CHENG

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Judith Choate

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Carla Christian

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Mendie Cohn

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Doreen Cooper

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Stop the war on drugs and we will not need so many jails!!

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Sarah Dolinar

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harold donohue

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Carole Eisner

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Tanya Ellman

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Brooklyn, New York 11238

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Pilar Enright

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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NB: There is no shortage of decent, humane, progressive, community-building on which NYC should spend its resources. That's No. 1.

No. 2 is that if justice was given political priority, money, and muscle, we would stop needing HUMAN WAREHOUSES endlessly and unconscionably treating SOME human beings like pariahs who have no rights.

The same goes for the Draft Scope of Work. Have you no decency? It is ENOUGH already.

You may be certain that I not only care; I pay taxes! I have a voice in public affairs. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Pilar A. Enright

Riverdale (BRONX) NY 10463

Pilar Enright

porlademocracia@me.com

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Richard Evans

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T. F.

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Jennifer Falsetta

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Rima Fand

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Fran Feil

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Roz Forman

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Nora Gaines

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Christian Garcia

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CHARLES GERBER

cbgerber@earthlink.net

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Jill Godmilow

jgodmilo@nd.edu

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Gail Goldsmith

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NEW YORK, New York 10002

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Alvin Gonzalez

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Katherine Gooch-Breault

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Thank you,
Katherine Gooch-Breault
Manhattan

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140 Cabrini Blvd #136
New York, New York 10033-3447

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Kahlil Goodwyn

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karen gorney

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Eileen Graciano

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Donna Grossman

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Richard Guier

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Sylvia Hack

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10 billion tax payer money is better spent on improvements to other infrastructure, including schools, NYCHA buildings, creating housing for homeless, hospitals, parks, libraries. Make needed capital improvements and offer job training + educational programs in existing correctional facilities to benefit prisoners, protect corrections officers, and help families of prisoners. Thank you.

SUSAN HARMON

sharmonesqnylaw@gmail.com

67 South Oxford Street

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Emily He

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

Close Rikers immediately and do not open any new jails because there is no such thing as humane or safer cages. Jails lead to more policing, especially in neighborhoods where communities of color reside. Stop this plan immediately. Borough-based jails is not the solution and do not have to be built in order to close Rikers. This plan is racist and capitalist. As a community member of Manhattan's Chinatown, this issue is very dear to me and I see the direct negative consequences of this racist plan on the lives of this community and many others across the borough, specifically the lives that are already marginalized.

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Emily He

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Vanessa Holden

vfholden@vfholden.com

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Phillip Hope

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

My community needs access to affordable housing, education, healthcare, and stable income, not new jails. For the environmental hazardous impacts, increased congestion to the surrounding area, on top of no clear plan to truly close Rikers and reduce the number detained to 5,000 by 2027, I cannot in my conscience support the Draft Scope of Work. I refuse to endorse this plan to expand the number of jails in this city, when it should invest the 10 billion dollars in resources that better serve what communities need, such as affordable housing. As administrative architect, you are in a unique position to retract the proposal and listen to grassroots organizations addressing the root causes of incarceration, such as Common Justice. I urge you to refuse further continuation of this plan and instead look to alternatives that have been proven to work, such as ending cash bail and pretrial detention, while investing in the thriving of all our communities.

Phillip Hope
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Roslyn Huebener

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Myles Hunt

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obie hunt

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BRONX, New York 10460

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DANA IVEY

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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DANA IVEY

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Andrea Jalickee

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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of those detained at Rikers are released because they're found not guilty. Your plan to design new jails in this city will not fix the fact that most people are held because they are too poor to pay bail. How can you morally even consider moving forward with this Draft Scope of Work? I am writing to tell you and Mayor de Blasio's administration to stop expanding new jails in this city. Please reinvest your money, time and resources to policies and plans that support all of our communities.

Andrea Jalickee
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Yorkville, New York 10021

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Conney Joa

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Conney Joa
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Maureen Johns-Davila

philomojo@optonline.net

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Howard Fiedler,

I strongly oppose every aspect of the Draft Scope of Work on the new jails. I live in the Bronx which has a prison behind the Hunt's Point Terminal Market. For many decades, detaining innocent people on Rikers have made them lose their jobs and housing. Over 75

of those detained at Rikers are released because they're found not guilty. Your plan to design new jails in this city will not fix the fact that most people are held because they are too poor to pay bail. How can you morally even consider moving forward with this Draft Scope of Work? I am writing to tell you and Mayor de Blasio's administration to stop expanding new jails in this city. Please reinvest your money, time and resources to policies and plans that support all of our communities.

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683 E 234 St

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Catherine Jones

catherine.jones@morganstanley.com

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Catherine Jones

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Mariema Jones

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Mariema Jones

BSWtm357@gmail.com

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Brooklyn, New York 11217

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Olga Jones

fortyleg@optonline.com

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Sincerely,

Olga Rose-Jones
Constituent
Brooklyn, New York 11236

Olga Jones
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Brooklyn, New York 11236

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Priscilla Jordan

ptjordan@netzero.net

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Jackson Hts, New York 11372

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Jennifer Josephy

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Jennifer Josephy
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New York, New York 10028

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Marilyn Kaggen

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Marilyn Kaggen
mkaggen@gmail.com
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Mary Kalinowski

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

I strongly oppose every aspect of the Draft Scope of Work about the jails plan across four boroughs. If you just look at Rikers, detaining innocent people there has caused them to lose their jobs and housing. Over 75

of those detained at Rikers are released because they're found not guilty. That's proof in itself that jailing people, mostly because they cannot afford bail, is inefficient and frankly costly and cruel. Your plan to design new jails in this city will not fix those issues. Please take action to morally oppose moving forward with this Draft Scope of Work. Urge the mayor's administration to stop expanding new jails in this city. Please reinvest your time and resources to policies and practices that support all of our communities. You can do so, Mr. Fiedler. Thank you.

Mary Kalinowski
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527 West 162 St.#B1
New York, New York 10032

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Tania Z Kamensky

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Dennis Kass

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Alix Keast

Alixk3@gmail.com

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Howard Kee

ckee@ostinato.com

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Sandra Kennedy

sok253@optonline.net

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Meredith Kent-Berman

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

My community needs access to affordable housing, education, healthcare, and stable income, not new jails. For the environmental hazardous impacts, increased congestion to the surrounding area, on top of no clear plan to truly close Rikers and reduce the number detained to 5,000 by 2027, I cannot in my conscience support the Draft Scope of Work. I refuse to endorse this plan to expand the number of jails in this city, when it should invest the 10 billion dollars in resources that better serve what communities need, such as affordable housing. As administrative architect, you are in a unique position to retract the proposal and listen to grassroots organizations addressing the root causes of incarceration, such as Common Justice. I urge you to refuse further continuation of this plan and instead look to alternatives that have been proven to work, such as ending cash bail and pretrial detention, while investing in the thriving of all our communities.

Meredith Kent-Berman
mjkentberman@gmail.com
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Timothy Kirk

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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timmyk@gmail.com
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Nancy Koenigsberg

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Nancy Koenigsberg
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435 East 57 Street
New York, New York 10022

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Theo Kogan

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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laura koulish

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laura koulish
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Laura Koulish

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Kristin Kramer

krkramer@mindspring.com

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Howard Fiedler,

PLEASE: Consult with THE FORTUNE SOCIETY & other prison reform groups on better ways to manage this issue.

Rikers costs over

2.4 billion to run annually. It costs over

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Kristin Kramer, Brooklyn, NY

Kristin Kramer
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443 12th Street, #2B
Brooklyn, New York 11215

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Janie Krasnogor

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elias kulukundis

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PAULINE KUYLER

plkuyler@nyc.rr.com

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Suzanne Lamuniere

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Cady Landa

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Thomas LaRossa

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Patricia Laska

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Mike Lenowsky

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Judy Leon

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Elana Levinson

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Erma Lewis

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Ruth Liberman

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Juan De Marchena

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Joseph Massey

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Douglas Mcdougall

douglas@outerboro.com

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Howard Fiedler,

I strongly oppose every aspect of the Draft Scope of Work on the new jails. For decades, detaining innocent people on Rikers have made them lose their jobs and housing. Over 75

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Caroline McGill

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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carolinemcgill160@gmail.com
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Michele McGowan

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Michele McGowan
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Jose Medina

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Alma Medina

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Alma Medina

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Vicente mejia

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Susan Meltzer

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Jayne Merkel

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New York, New York 10010

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Neil Merrick

mrneilmerrick@ymail.com

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PERICLES MIHALAS

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Marc Milgrom

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Catherine Mirabella

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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394 Alter Avenue
Staten Island , New York 10305

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Lorraine Mitchell

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Lorraine Mitchell
kine1045@gmail.com
1045 St. Johns Place
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valerie Molof

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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valerie Molof
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301 east 22nd street
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Donna M Monroe

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Frances Morfin

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Frances Morfin
fsongbird14@gmail.com
255 West End Ave
NYC, New York 10023

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Theodore Mornel

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Rachelle Mozman

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

Dear Mayor DiBlasio,

I am concerned by the project to open four new jails. I would like to see money allocated to renewing the afterschool programs that Mayor Bloomberg cut and that i was once a Teaching Artist in. Afterschool programs in public housing are very useful and as a Teacher I saw the positive effect. I feel these programs need to be funded and also mentorship programs for Teens need to be developed.

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Sincerely,

Rachelle Mozman

Rachelle Mozman
rmozman@gmail.com
259A Clifton Place
Brooklyn, New York NY

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Regi Mueller

regi@cleareyegraphics.com

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S. Nam

snam5370@ymail.com

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Lawrence Nash

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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lawrencenash@me.com

402 2nd St

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Rachel Nass

rmass@nelp.org

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Howard Fiedler,

My name is Rachel Nass and I am a resident of Astoria, Queens. Rikers costs over

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The mayor must stop this inhumane plan immediately.

Rachel Nass

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rmass@nelp.org

20-16 38th st.

astoria, New York 11105

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Bruce And Sandra Nemerowsky

brucenemerowsky@optimum.net

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Stanley Nevins

snevins@sjcny.edu

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Rita Okore

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Melissa Paige

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Martha Pascual

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Virginia Patrick

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Pippa Pearthree

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Mary Perillo

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Joe Pfister

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Myriam Pierre

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Elizabeth Polanco

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Sonja Ponjevic

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Kerrie Pons

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C. M. Pyle

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ROBERT RANKINS

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Rena P

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Judith Lynn Rissenberg

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Michael Rowin

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Ellen Rubin

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Ellen Rubin
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Lawrence Rush

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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No new jails unless the old ones are uninhabitable. More services for inmates as human beings and strong training and vigilance for guards who may need to keep inmates safe and unmolested. Surveillance and sanctions for any illegal or tortuous actions by the guards. More programs for rehabilitation and training for the inmates.

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Gigi Sanchez

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rosemarie santiesteban

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Ilena Satin

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Randy Savicky

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Myra Schechtman

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marc scott

chickenboy2@juno.com

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Tami Shaloum

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Scott Sheidlower

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Nancy Simmons

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

While I support closing Rikers, I'm against building more jails. Instead, we need to reduce the number of accused/ arrested persons jailed simply because they cannot afford bail. Most of these persons (75

) will be found innocent; meanwhile, they may well have lost their jobs and been unable to support their families.

This is cruel, unusual, and unnecessary punishment. Mr. Fiedler, the jail complexes on Rikers Island were created as jail reform. The atrocities perpetrated there clearly show that new jails to replace old ones never solve the root of the problem. Rather than continuing to criminalize and warehouse Black and Latino people in facilities that are hazardous to their health, I am urging you to take a stance for moral justice and refuse to move forward with this plan.

Most people are incarcerated in this city for being too poor to afford bail. But--you have the power to help them. And, save the City tons of money otherwise spent on building jails we don't need so long as we reform the bail system.

Thank you for listening,

Nancy Simmons

Nancy Simmons

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New York, New York 10024

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Nancy Simmons

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Howard Fiedler,

I strongly oppose the Draft Scope of Work about the four-boroughs jails plan.
Just look at Rikers: many innocent detainees lose jobs and housing. Over 75

of those detained at Rikers are released because they're found not guilty.
What we need to change/ reform is the bail system. Only really potentially dangerous persons, accused of serious crimes, should be jailed; persons who've committed various sorts of misdemeanors or were just in the wrong place at the wrong time or are otherwise probably innocent should not be jailed just because they can't afford to pay bail.
Or, lessen the bail to, like,

50. Except that's obviously not going to cover the cost of imprisoning folks for all the time it takes to finally get around to seeing a judge, etc.
In Colonial days, persons accused of crimes were put in work houses where they farmed or made furniture or otherwise paid for their upkeep. Even sometimes made money as well. Communities didn't waste big money on incarceration.
Nor should we--especially since 75

of these folks are found innocent!!!
I realize that the current bail system supports much of the jail system, monetarily. That is, it's a very high tax laid on persons accused of/ arrested for crimes that 75

of them aren't guilty of. This, indeed, is ""taxation without representation""--exactly a root cause of what we now call the ""American Revolution.""
It's time for a new revolution, against a revolting jail system in this country.

Yours very truly,
Nancy Simmons

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New York, New York 10024

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Doris Solomon

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Zoe Stark

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Zoe Stark

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Max Stein

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Ania Stempi

ania@aniastempi.com

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David Stern

David123@rcn.com

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Vera Sticker

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Michael Stocker

mastocke@syr.edu

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helene stoller

helenestoller@msn.com

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Alexandra Tabibnia

alexandra@tabibnia.com

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Marie Taylor

taylor@nychhc.org

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Yasmin Tayyab

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Michele Temple

mt1142@juno.com

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Michele Temple

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Peter Tesoro

petertesoro@nyc.rr.com

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Michelle Thomas

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Jacqueline Thomas

jthomas@aclu.org

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Ila Thompson

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Temy de la Torre

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Gina Trent

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Sheryl Uss

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BLANCA VAZQUEZ

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Anton Vysotskiy

antv@antv.org

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Anton Vysotskiy

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Owen Waite

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Owen Waite
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Lili Weeks

lweeks@schools.nyc.gov

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Courtney Weida

cweida@adelphi.edu

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Carolyn Wember

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Erin White

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KH White

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Paul Wood

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Amy Woodin

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Monique Fong Wust

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John Adams

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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mumtaz afreen

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Jennifer Bradley

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Seriously? Can't WE ALL do better?

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Imani Brathwaite

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Steven Burke

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Kristopher Burrell

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Linda Burson

lindaburson55@twc.com

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Kathryn Camisa

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Robert Carver

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jason catalano

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Robert Chapman

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Brenda Charles

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Paula Chrysostome

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claudia cipri

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Scott Cohen

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Patrick Connolly

pconnolly@verizon.net

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Judith Davidsen

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

Somebody's relative stands to gain a bundle off the city's plan to build four new jails in Kew Gardens, Boerum Hill, Manhattan's Chinatown, and The South Bronx.

What other excuse could there be for such a severely misguided and misinformed plan that will not solve any of the issues that arose on Rikers.

There's something wrong with a city that finds construction and real estate to be the solution to everything. A school is failing? Tear it down and build a new one. A jail is failing? Tear it down and build a new one.

Who owns the land the new jails will be built on? How much will they make?

Who will be the developers? How much will they make?

Who will be the construction companies? How much will they make?

You need to encourage the city to invest

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Ronnye Davies

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Sharon Douglass

sdouglass3@nyc.rr.com

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Mil Drysdale

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Fernanda Eberstadt

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Kristina Eldredge

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Rose Emma

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Samantha Endrom

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Jesse Freed

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Sonya Fry

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Tatiana Garcia

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S Garfunkel

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Michael Ginzberg

mginzberg@optonline.net

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Richard Glasser

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Eileen Glodowski

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robert hardmond

aminn101@juno.com

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Natalie Helms

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Molly Heron

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Corinne van den Heuvel

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Nancy Hoffman

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roslyn huebener

Roslyn@AHRLTY.com

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Howard Fiedler,

Communities like mine in a progressive and forward thinking city like New York do not need new jails! Instead, invest our 10 billions in permanent low income and truly affordable housing, education, healthcare, and income opportunities -- quality of life improvements for everyone that will only serve to greatly reduce the need for jails. With no clear plan to truly close Rikers and reduce the number of detainees, I cannot support the Draft Scope of Work. You are in a unique position to retract the proposal and listen to grassroots organizations addressing the root causes of incarceration, and the quality of life remedies outlined above. I urge you to discontinue this plan and develop alternatives that have been proven to work, end cash bail and pretrial detention while respecting and investing in all communities.

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Elizabeth Kaune

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Kathleen Keske

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Jane Kratochvil

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

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Susan Kupferberg

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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M. F. LaFargue

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Margo Lars

margomarsmom27@verizon.net

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Howard Fiedler,

New York City or the boroughs are not the ideal locations for incarceration housing such as jails or prisons. As you know already, space in New York and its boroughs is at a premium, people pay exorbitant amounts of money to live in NYC and its surrounding areas, therefore placing jails or prisons is a direct insult to law abiding citizens here and hard working Americans. Furthermore, it will effect the quality of life in these areas and as a tax payer I vehemently oppose this action and feel that I have a right to vote in where my taxpayer money is allocated. Also, the NYCHA debacle is a more important project that has been consistently neglected by your administration. These poor people have been neglected by our city. Help NYCHA before starting any other priject in New York.

I am writing to express my dismay at the Draft Scope of Work about the jails plan. As New York City resident, I do not support the city's plan to build four new jails in Kew Gardens, Boerum Hill, Manhattan's Chinatown, and The South Bronx. It is a severely misguided and misinformed plan that will not solve any of the issues that arose on Rikers. A few years after the new jails are built, they will only become as worse as Rikers. You need to encourage the city to invest

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Philip Lauer

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William Lawren

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Fanny Lawren

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Nancy Lenoble

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Gerson Lesser

gtl1@nyu.edu

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Howard Lipton

Howardalipton@Gmail.com

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J. Lombardi

s1good@gmx.com

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Douglas Lovelace

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Rachel Lowther

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Patricia Mader

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Adina Mamon

eliezer@nyc.rr.com

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Sally Mann

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Paul Manson

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John Markowitz

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Geraldine Martin

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Daniel McCarthy

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Renovate Rikers!

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Therese McGinn

tjm22@columbia.edu

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Arthur Minton

mtm02@verizon.net

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Eugene Moss

harold@flickerlab.com

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Kieran Mulcare

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Laura Neiman

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Christianna Nelson

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Samantha Ng

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Florence Nislow

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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NULL NULL

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Nyemah O'Garro

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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dani ortolano

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Jennifer Parsons

jenboys12@yahoo.ca

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Virginia Patrick

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Virginia Patrick
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lewis payton

lewis.payton@1199funds.org

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Jeanne Pleines

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

Sincerely
Jeanne Pleines

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Diana Posner

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Lora Price

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Lora Price
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Dacio Quintana

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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m r

mrbeels@post.harvard.edu

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Caren Rabinowitz

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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ROBERT I Rankins

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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William Rico

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Scott Rigby

scott@r6by.com

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Javier Rivera

javierocker@cs.com

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Joy Roberts

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Joy Roberts

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Rebeca Rodriguez

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Rebeca Rodriguez
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Whitestone , New York 11357

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Emily Roldan

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

I strongly oppose every aspect of the Draft Scope of Work about the jails plan across four boroughs. If you just look at Rikers, detaining innocent people there has caused them to lose their jobs and housing. Over 75

of those detained at Rikers are released because they're found not guilty. That's proof in itself that jailing people, mostly because they cannot afford bail, is inefficient and frankly costly and cruel. Your plan to design new jails in this city will not fix those issues. Please take action to morally oppose moving forward with this Draft Scope of Work. Urge the mayor's administration to stop expanding new jails in this city. Please reinvest your time and resources to policies and practices that support all of our communities. You can do so, Mr. Fiedler. Thank you.

Emily Roldan
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Michael Rowin

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Jeff S

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Michelle Sainsbury

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Ace Salgatar

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donna sampson

dsampson@lambrealty.com

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Shawuan Samuels

shawuan.samuels@citi.com

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Randy Savicky

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New York, New York 10016

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Frances Saykaly

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

I am writing to express my dismay at the Draft Scope of Work about the jails plan. As New York City resident, I do not support the city's plan to build four new jails in Kew Gardens, Boerum Hill, Manhattan's Chinatown, and The South Bronx. It is a severely misguided and misinformed plan that will not solve any of the issues that arose on Rikers. A few years after the new jails are built, they will only become as worse as Rikers. You need to encourage the city to invest

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Margaret Scanlon

scanlon@tc.edu

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Amanda Scuder

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Cor Sha

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Peggy Shorr

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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dorothy siegel

dorothy.siegel@nyu.edu

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Bobbi Siegelbaum

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Beatrice Simmonds

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Madeleine Sinor

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DORIS SOLOMON

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Ariana Solomon

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Madonna Starr

mkstarr@rcn.com

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Howard Fiedler,

What needs to be done here first and foremost is criminal justice and bail reform in addition to continuing issues with public housing and education. So, I am writing to express my dismay at the Draft Scope of Work about the new jails plan. As New York City resident, I do not support Mayor de Blasio and the Department of Correction's plan to build four new jails in Kew Gardens, Boerum Hill, Manhattan's Chinatown, and The South Bronx. It is an atrocious plan that will not solve any of the issues that arose on Rikers. In fact, the city needs to instead invest

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Anne-Elizabeth Straub

felden@rcn.com

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Sr Studios

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Zoe Talbot

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Evelyn Thatcher

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Kari Thorstensen

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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James. Yvonne Tittle

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Rameley Uribe

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

I am writing to express my rage and disapproval at the Draft Scope of Work about the new jails plan. As New York City resident, I do not support Mayor de Blasio and the Department of Correction's plan to build four new jails in Kew Gardens, Boerum Hill, Manhattan's Chinatown, and The South Bronx. It is an atrocious plan that will not solve any of the issues that arose on Rikers. In fact, the city needs to instead invest

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J K Van Nort

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Sujan Vasavada

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Michael Vaughan

MRV1616@AOL.COM

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Joe Vitacco

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Owen Waite

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Carla Waldron

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KEITH WALSH

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Brenda Watts-Larkins

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Glen Weisberg

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DEIRDRE Weliky

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Christopher Weston

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larry williams

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Val Wise

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Ellen Wolfe

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Rosslind Wriddle

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

My community needs access to affordable housing, education, healthcare, and stable income, not new jails. For the environmental hazardous impacts, increased congestion to the surrounding area, on top of no clear plan to truly close Rikers and reduce the number detained to 5,000 by 2027, I cannot in my conscience support the Draft Scope of Work. I refuse to endorse this plan to expand the number of jails in this city, when it should invest the 10 billion dollars in resources that better serve what communities need, such as affordable housing. As administrative architect, you are in a unique position to retract the proposal and listen to grassroots organizations addressing the root causes of incarceration, such as Common Justice. I urge you to refuse further continuation of this plan and instead look to alternatives that have been proven to work, such as ending cash bail and pretrial detention, while investing in the thriving of all our communities.

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Meghann Wright

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Mohamed Yar

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Nicole Alford

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Nicole Alford
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Rona Armillas

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Lisa Atkinson

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Sincerely,

Lisa Atkinson

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lisanichole219@yahoo.com
907 East 94th Street
BK, NY, New York 11236

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Ilene Cento

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Hyman Cohen

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Eugene Cornelius

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Doris Cruz

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Chris Curran

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Deborah Dalton

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Adam DeGroot

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Samantha Endrom

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Jared Fiorino

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Joachim Frank

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Carol Friedland

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Adrienne Germain

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MARA GOODMAN

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Rebecca Haimowitz

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Miriam Herscher herscher

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Karen Hughes

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New York, New Mexico 10936

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Barbara Johnson

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Cheryl Jones

Jones750@optonline.net

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Joseph Vitacco, Jr.

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Mona Kanin

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Jennifer Kaplab

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Arthur Kendy

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Valerie Krepp

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Matt Leung

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Mini Liu

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Cynthia Lopreto

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Kevin Loreque

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Carol Mahoney

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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athena malloy

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

Over 75

of people detained at Rikers are released because they're found not guilty. Some for years lose their jobs and housing, while the city had insufficient reason to hold them in the first place. New jails in this city will not fix the fact that most people are held because they're too poor to pay bail. Reinvest the money to actual policies and plans that help our communities thrive.

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athena malloy

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John Markowitz

jcm42@cumc.columbia.edu

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Adel Matar

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Christine Mendoza

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Catherine Mirabella

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D. Max Moerman

dmoerman@barnard.edu

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Maria Muentes

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Hurman Nicholson

hnick52@verizon.net

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Howard Fiedler,

I am writing to oppose the Draft Scope of work for the city's proposed jails plan. Jails and prisons are toxic for everyone incarcerated and the surrounding communities. Rikers Island is a clear example of a complex ridden with environmental health hazards, built on a former landfill. The Draft Scope of Work cannot guarantee a toxic-free environment because of how the sites are being zoned and where they are located. Even though the mayor says the conditions will be safer, jails historically, over these hundreds of years, have deprived poor and working people of color of access to healthcare and safe housing and exacerbated existing racial health disparities. Jails harm the health of incarcerated people and make them more vulnerable to sickness due to malnutrition, barriers to healthcare, lack of autonomy over movement and bodily care, and stress. Additionally, transgender and gender nonconforming people who are incarcerated are denied medically-necessary care and subjected to incredibly high rates of sexual violence and harassment.

Jails also harm the mental and physiological health of people who work in them, who come into contact with the same toxic environmental conditions as incarcerated people and suffer psychological distress from their daily work. As administrative architect, you have the power to halt this Draft Scope of Work and urge the city to spend the

10.6 billion on community resources like public schools, childcare services, healthcare, drug counseling, and food programs. We cannot solve old jails with new ones. It will only be a matter of time until the new jails become another Rikers.

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Janet O'Hare

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Elizabeth Quinn

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Howard Fiedler,

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Elizabeth Quinn
emquinn@gmail.com
450 N Burgher Ave
Staten Island, New York 10310-2049

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Fitzcarl Reid

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Fitzcarl Reid

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Bronx, New York 10473

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Saul Robbins

saul@saulrobbins.com

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New York, New York 10025

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Lois Safian

lsafian@mindspring.com

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New Yy, New York 10024

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Larry Scheiber

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Victoria Schultz

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Victoria Schultz
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Long Island City, New York 11106

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Windy Sengsatheuane

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Brooklyn, New York 11213

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Jihene Serkhane

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Let's use that money to better Public Education and Health Care quality in NYC!

Thank you!

Jihene Serkhane
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Brooklyn, New York 11221

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Mary Sheeran

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

The jails will not be built with the same regulations that protect residential sites from hazardous material. Instead of these toxic jail sites the city needs to invest in truly sustainable alternative solutions.

Another toxic fact - but this time about people and justice. The jail complexes on Rikers Island were created as jail reform. The atrocities perpetrated there clearly show new jails to replace old ones never solve the root of the problem. Rather than continuing to criminalize and warehouse Black and Latino people in facilities that are hazardous to their health, I am urging you to take a stance for environmental justice and morally refuse to move forward with the plan.

When most people are incarcerated in this city for being too poor to afford bail, that is not justice.

You have the power to help them. But will you?

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Bronx, New York 10463

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RitaSue Siegel

ritasue@ritasue.com

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RitaSue Siegel

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New York, New York 10019

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Katherine Slawinski

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Katherine Slawinski
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New York, New York 10003

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Helen Smart

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Helen Smart

helenmidnight13@gmail.com

213 east 25th st. Apt 4b

New York NEW YORK, New York 10010

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DORIS SOLOMON

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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It makes more sense to reform Rikers (to release those who no longer belong in jail for minor drug charges from years ago and possible others) than to create new jails in residential areas in New York City. This is not using common sense!!!

DORIS SOLOMON

dorissolomon@gmail.com

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Richard Stern

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Richard Stern

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marija stroke

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marija stroke
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kathleen sucich

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Emily Sun

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Emily Sun
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1049 5th Ave
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Keith Tse

keith.tse@balliol.oxon.org

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joan victor

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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joan victor
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ny, New York 10075

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spp pps

sppny@hotmail.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident of Kew Grdens-11418 and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails.

My main concern is for the welfare and safety of the inmates and staff who will be in that huge building. There are only a few a balcony type recreation areas for 1500 inmates. By law (and for health reasons)they should be entitled to more outdoor space and longer periods of outdoor recreation, as currently provided at Rikers-and most other jails in the country. More important, should there be a fire or some other reason for evacuation, how will 1500 inmates and hundreds of staff be quickly and safely evacuated from this huge building? Where would all these people wait while the emergency is taken care of? Will these inmates be in a secure holding area? It seems like no one in the NYC Gov't thought of these important issues The cost of these 4 jails is astronomical. We can't find enough money to repair our subways. Why are we going to spend over

10 billion on jails. It would cost a lot less to renovate Rikers, and there would be much safer, low rise jails and lots of open space for recreation on Rikers Island.

We do need criminal justice reform and the entire criminal justice system needs to be changed. This is a first step for treating inmates with some degree of respect and safety. The buildings are of secondary importance.

Thank you.

Best,

Seth P. Welins, Ph.D.

Sent from <<https://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkId=550986>> Mail for Windows 10

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Bailey Wilson

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Bailey Wilson

bewilson10@gmail.com

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Astoria , New York 11103

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Doreen Wohl

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Doreen Wohl
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20 W 77 St, Apt 15A
New York, New York 10024

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Rebecca Wolf

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Brooklyn, New York 11233

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Rosalind Wriddle

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

I am writing to oppose the draft scope of work for its environmental impacts. Hazardous contaminants will be present at each proposed jail site. Because the jails are zoned as community facilities rather than residential land use, high quality and safe living conditions are not prioritized for the 1,500 people who will be living in each of the jail facilities. Thus, the jails will not be built with the same regulations that protect residential sites from hazardous material. Instead of these toxic jail sites that will overly congest the areas they are sought to be built in, the city needs to invest in truly sustainable alternative solutions. Mr. Fiedler, the jail complexes on Rikers Island were created as jail reform. The atrocities perpetrated there clearly show new jails to replace old ones never solve the root of the problem. Rather than continuing to criminalize and warehouse Black and Latino people in facilities that are hazardous to their health, I am urging you to take a stance for environmental justice and morally refuse to move forward with the plan. When most people are incarcerated in this city for being too poor to afford bail, you have the power to help them. Thank you.

Rosalind Wriddle
rozleigh376@gmail.com
233 Landing Road
Bronx, New York 10468

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erin Yarrobino

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

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thecatladylady2015@outlook.com
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ozone park, New York 11417

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Lasalle Alcena

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

I am writing to oppose the Draft Scope of Work detailing the city's proposed jail expansion. I strongly oppose building any new jails and I insist that Rikers is closed immediately. Instead of reforming Rikers by building new jails, the city needs to end jailing by reforming pre-trial detention. Keeping people locked in cages while they wait for trial is a punishment for being too poor to pay bail. This further exacerbates the problem for working class families and does not keep anyone safe. Court fines, bail, and loss of work take major tolls on individuals, loved ones, and our whole city. Even being incarcerated for 24 hours can cause people to lose their jobs, children, and homes. Incarceration creates economic, social, and public health crises for Black and Latino communities. We need to instead invest in the community resources that truly keep all New Yorkers safe, healthy, and in our neighborhoods & communities. Decriminalizing poverty, eliminating pretrial detention, and investing in transformative justice could close Rikers within the proposed 10 years without opening new jails. There are alternative solutions, Mr. Fiedler. Please, I urge you to move the city to reject this Draft Scope of Work and rethink more effective solutions to reducing the number detained to 0. Thank you for your consideration.

Lasalle Alcena

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Bronx, NY, New York 10469

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Lois Allende

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Lois Allende

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Onaje Asheber

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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New York, New York 10030

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Tracy Atkinson

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

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167 Hicks Street, #5
Brooklyn, New York 11201

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Julio Barriere

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Julio Barriere

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HOWARD BEACH, New York 11414

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fran benitez

francisca.benitez@gmail.com

"Mr. Howard Fiedler,

I am writing to state my opposition to the city's proposed jail expansion. I oppose building any new jails, and I insist on closing Rikers now. There are so many people that shouldn't be in jail. I still think about Kalief Browder and my heart hurts. We should invest in education not repression.

Thank you for considering my testimony.

Francisca Benitez
62 East Broadway #5
New York, NY 10002, US
+1.917.449.5187
francisca.benitez@gmail.com <mailto:francisca.benitez@gmail.com>

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Priscilla Borkor

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

I am writing to oppose the Draft Scope of Work detailing the city's proposed jail expansion. I strongly oppose building any new jails and I insist that Rikers is closed immediately. Instead of reforming Rikers by building new jails, the city needs to end jailing by reforming pre-trial detention. Keeping people locked in cages while they wait for trial is a punishment for being too poor to pay bail. This further exacerbates the problem for working class families and does not keep anyone safe. Court fines, bail, and loss of work take major tolls on individuals, loved ones, and our whole city. Even being incarcerated for 24 hours can cause people to lose their jobs, children, and homes. Incarceration creates economic, social, and public health crises for Black and Latino communities. We need to instead invest in the community resources that truly keep all New Yorkers safe, healthy, and in our neighborhoods & communities. Decriminalizing poverty, eliminating pretrial detention, and investing in transformative justice could close Rikers within the proposed 10 years without opening new jails. There are alternative solutions, Mr. Fiedler. Please, I urge you to move the city to reject this Draft Scope of Work and rethink more effective solutions to reducing the number detained to 0. Thank you for your consideration.

Priscilla Borkor
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390 Butler Street
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michelle boule

michelle.boule@gmail.com

"To the Mayor's Office of Environmental Coordination and the Department of Corrections:

I am writing to state my opposition to the city's proposed jail expansion.

I request that the money be put to use for social programs that integrate people back into the folds of community--giving people tools to participate and also know that each of us has something to contribute to life here.

Sometimes people just need to be called back.

Sometimes crime is a reminder that we are doing something wrong in our social systems.

I truly don't believe that people in their deepest selves are bad. Everyone has goodness in them, when given a chance and an environment to share and discover that. From my understanding, prisons are not currently doing that.

I was so inspired by this interview with Judge Pratt <<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EM5JZXvkWtE>> , where she talks about reforming our prison/justice system through respect. If we can bring respect into the picture and treat people through the lens of the potential of what they can be, I believe we can effect real change.

Thank you for your time and for making choices that best serve and respect our *entire* community.

Best,
Michelle Boulé

Michelle Boulé
+1 347 731 8397
michelleboule.com <<http://michelleboule.com/>>
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Instagram <<https://www.instagram.com/michelle.boule/>>

Sign up for Dance and <<http://michelleboule.com/#contact>> Performance News and MBody
<<https://www.mbodyradiance.com/>> Radiance News

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Lizzie Burrows

lizzieburrows@gmail.com

"In regards to the borough-based jails proposal:

I fully support the immediate closing of the jails on Rikers Island. I also strongly oppose the opening of new jails in New York City. While I can see the appeal in opening jails in communities where there families can more easily visit, this proposal ignores that closing Rikers is an opportunity to enact real reform and free New York City from an antiquated system of bail and jail that has disproportionately hurt communities of color and the poor.

The City of New York should seize this opportunity to:

*

End cash bail and pre-trial detention. Community supervision is successful, you said so yourself in the More Just NYC report.

*

Divest from jails and policing. Invest in community resources that increase quality of life and prevent crime. Invest in public schools, after school programs, affordable housing, drug treatment programs, mental health clinics, and job training for good union jobs.

*

End broken windows policing and all practices which the NYPD uses that overwhelmingly effect communities of color.

*

Decriminalize substance use, homelessness, mental illness, poverty, and being an immature youth--ie, end the school to prison pipeline.

The current proposal from the city only demonstrates that the Mayor and his officials are committed to continuing the practices that lead to over-policing and caging people of color. Imagine the message that no new jails would send: a commitment to real justice reform.

I am staunchly against the city proposal to open new jails. We can close Rikers without opening new jails.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Burrows, LMSW

Gary Chanowitz

info@email.actionnetwork.org

"

Howard Fiedler,

I am writing to oppose the Draft Scope of Work detailing the city's proposed jail expansion. I strongly oppose building any new jails and I insist that Rikers is closed immediately. Instead of reforming Rikers by building new jails, the city needs to end jailing by reforming pre-trial detention. Keeping people locked in cages while they wait for trial is a punishment for being too poor to pay bail. This further exacerbates the problem for working class families and does not keep anyone safe. Court fines, bail, and loss of work take major tolls on individuals, loved ones, and our whole city. Even being incarcerated for 24 hours can cause people to lose their jobs, children, and homes. Incarceration creates economic, social, and public health crises for Black and Latino communities. We need to instead invest in the community resources that truly keep all New Yorkers safe, healthy, and in our neighborhoods & communities. Decriminalizing poverty, eliminating pretrial detention, and investing in transformative justice could close Rikers within the proposed 10 years without opening new jails. There are alternative solutions, Mr. Fiedler. Please, I urge you to move the city to reject this Draft Scope of Work and rethink more effective solutions to reducing the number detained to 0. Thank you for your consideration.

Gary Chanowitz
gary.chanowitz@gmail.com
605 park ave. #8a
new york, New York 10065

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Martha Chapman

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

New jails are not what our city needs - nor our state or country. I write to oppose the Draft Scope of Work detailing the city's proposed jail expansion. Detention helps CREATE criminals - and does nothing to keep the public safe. I strongly oppose building any new jails and I insist that Rikers is closed immediately. Instead of reforming Rikers by building new jails, the city needs to end jailing by reforming pre-trial detention. Keeping people locked in cages while they wait for trial is a punishment for being too poor to pay bail. This further exacerbates the problem for working class families and does not keep anyone safe. Court fines, bail, and loss of work take major tolls on individuals, loved ones, and our whole city. Even being incarcerated for 24 hours can cause people to lose their jobs, children, and homes. Incarceration creates economic, social, and public health crises for Black and Latino communities. We need to instead invest in the community resources that truly keep all New Yorkers safe, healthy, and in our neighborhoods & communities. Decriminalizing poverty, eliminating pretrial detention, and investing in transformative justice could close Rikers within the proposed 10 years without opening new jails. There are alternative solutions, Mr. Fiedler. Please, I urge you to move the city to reject this Draft Scope of Work and rethink more effective solutions to reducing the number detained to 0. Thank you for your consideration.

Martha Chapman

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Brooklyn, New York 11218-1152

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Jackie Cheney

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Jackie Cheney

jackattaque@gmail.com

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Miarosa Ciallella

mc4004@barnard.edu

"Hello

I am writing to state my opposition to the city's proposed jail expansion. I oppose building any new jails, and I insist on closing Rikers now. Jails and prisons are toxic for people and communities. Rikers Island is a perfect example of environmental racism: sited on a former landfill, the conditions there are hazardous to incarcerated people and workers alike. The new jail plan can't guarantee a toxicity-free environment because of how the sites are being zoned and where they are located. In general, jails deprive poor and working people of color of access to healthcare and safe housing and exacerbate existing racial health disparities. Jails harm the health of incarcerated people and make them more vulnerable to sickness due to malnutrition, barriers to healthcare, lack of autonomy over movement and bodily care, and stress. Trans and gender nonconforming people who are incarcerated are denied medically-necessary care and subjected to incredibly high rates of sexual violence and harassment. Jails tear communities and families apart by disappearing loved ones, taking a massive psychological toll on incarcerated people and their families. Jails also harm the mental and physiological health of people who work in them, who come into contact with the same toxic environmental conditions as incarcerated people and suffer psychological distress from their work. We should spend ten billion dollars on community resources like schools, childcare services, healthcare, drug counseling, food programs, and public space. Not new jails.

Sincerely,
Mia Ciallella
"

Mendie Cohn

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

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Mendie Cohn

nmendiecohn@gmail.com

301 Eighth Street

New York, New York 11215

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Eugene Cornelius

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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taryn crosby

taryn.m.crosby@gmail.com

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To the Mayor's Office of Environmental Coordination and the Department of Corrections:

I am writing to state my opposition to the city's proposed jail expansion. I oppose building any new jails, and I insist on closing Rikers now. Rather than diverting money from social programs and community resources to build new jails that will harm our communities, we need to focus on the source of the problem: policing.

The impact on public policy of the new jail plan will be to lock us in to policing and incarceration into the future. I have seen this in my past work in youth-serving non-profits and as a social worker and mental health provider. Criminalizing poverty, homelessness, mental health, substance use, sex work, immigration, and being a person of color gives the NYPD outsized and unwarranted power to surveil our most vulnerable community members, with disastrous results. Recent changes to policing in NYC are too little, too late and embed racial disparities even in the "reforms." The 2017 budget for the NYPD was

5 billion dollars.

With those resources, the NYPD preys on working-class people of color every day to fill beds on Rikers Island, The Manhattan and Brooklyn Detention Complexes, and The Boat. It will fill the beds of these new jails too. Serious, meaningful changes have to start with the police, and until that happens we will not be safe.

Sincerely,
Taryn Crosby, LMSW
Brooklyn Resident

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Taryn Crosby, LMSW

pronouns: she + her

taryncrosby.com <<http://taryncrosby.com>>

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Carole Crowe Frank

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Carole Crowe Frank

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Natalie Cruz

ncruz990@gmail.com

"To the Mayor's Office of Environmental Coordination and the Department of Corrections:

I am writing to state my opposition to the city's proposed jail expansion. I oppose building any new jails, and I insist on closing Rikers now. We need to end jailing by ending pre-trial detention for everyone. Keeping people locked in cages while they wait for trial is economically ruinous for working class families and communities and does not keep anyone safe. Court fines and surcharges, bail, and loss of work take tolls on individuals, loved ones, and our whole city. Even being incarcerated for 24 hours can cause people to lose their jobs, children, and homes. Incarceration creates economic, social, and public health crises for NYC's Black and Latinx communities. We need to divest from incarceration and invest in the community resources that truly keep all New Yorkers safe, healthy, and in our neighborhoods & communities. By decriminalizing poverty, changing the culture of policing in NYC, investing in transformative justice, and eliminating pretrial detention we could close Rikers immediately without opening new jails. I urge the city to take this course of action.

Sincerely,

Natalie Cruz

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Marion Cuba

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

I am writing to oppose the Draft Scope of Work detailing the city's proposed jail expansion. I strongly oppose building any new jails and I insist that Rikers is closed immediately. Instead of reforming Rikers by building new jails, the city needs to end jailing by reforming pre-trial detention. Keeping people locked in cages while they wait for trial is a punishment for being too poor to pay bail. This further exacerbates the problem for working class families and does not keep anyone safe. Court fines, bail, and loss of work take major tolls on individuals, loved ones, and our whole city. Even being incarcerated for 24 hours can cause people to lose their jobs, children, and homes. Incarceration creates economic, social, and public health crises for Black and Latino communities. We need to instead invest in the community resources that truly keep all New Yorkers safe, healthy, and in our neighborhoods & communities. Decriminalizing poverty, eliminating pretrial detention, and investing in transformative justice could close Rikers within the proposed 10 years without opening new jails. There are alternative solutions, Mr. Fiedler. Please, I urge you to move the city to reject this Draft Scope of Work and rethink more effective solutions to reducing the number detained to 0. Thank you for your consideration.

Marion Cuba

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Nicolette Dakin

nicolette.dakin@gmail.com

"Good morning,

I am writing in regards to the new plan for borough-based jails proposal,

As a social worker in Brooklyn, it is clear how important it is to close Rikers Island immediately. As importantly, it is clear that we cannot continue to perpetuate the same system with borough-based jails.

Instead of building more prisons, we should be reducing the percentage of New Yorkers that find themselves incarcerated. We should be ending cash bail, putting an end to broken-windows policing that disproportionately targets people of color.

We should be investing in schools, housing, and healthcare, rather than incarcerating New Yorkers who are impacted by homelessness, substance use, or mental illness.

I work with these communities. I have seen the trauma caused by incarceration, the frustration of men who find it impossible to find work or housing, individuals who have gone too long without appropriate treatment.

We don't need to keep doing this to our community members. This is not protecting New Yorkers. This is punishing our most vulnerable. We can close Rikers without opening new jails.

Sincerely,

--

Nicolette Dakin, LMSW

551-804-0101

nicolette.dakin@gmail.com <mailto:nicolette.dakin@gmail.com>

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Diamond Designz

diamond7designz@gmail.com

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Dear Mr. Howard Fielder

I am writing to state my opposition to the city's proposed jail expansion. I oppose building any new jails, and I insist on closing Rikers now. We need to end jailing by ending pre-trial detention for everyone. Keeping people locked in cages while they wait for trial is economically ruinous for working class families and communities and does not keep anyone safe. Court fines and surcharges, bail, and loss of work take tolls on individuals, loved ones, and our whole city. Even being incarcerated for 24 hours can cause people to lose their jobs, children, and homes. Incarceration creates economic, social, and public health crises for NYC's Black and Latinx communities. We need to divest from incarceration and invest in the community resources that truly keep all New Yorkers safe, healthy, and in our neighborhoods & communities. By decriminalizing poverty, changing the culture of policing in NYC, investing in transformative justice, and eliminating pretrial detention we could close Rikers immediately without opening new jails. I urge the city to take this course of action.

Sincerely,

Diamond Designz

"

Dyaami D'Orazio

ddorazio4@gmail.com

"Ending Pretrial Detention

To the Mayor's Office of Environmental Coordination and the Department of Corrections:

I am writing to state my opposition to the city's proposed jail expansion. I oppose building any new jails, and I insist on closing Rikers now. We need to end jailing by ending pre-trial detention for everyone. Keeping people locked in cages while they wait for trial is economically ruinous for working class families and communities and does not keep anyone safe. Court fines and surcharges, bail, and loss of work take tolls on individuals, loved ones, and our whole city. Even being incarcerated for 24 hours can cause people to lose their jobs, children, and homes. Incarceration creates economic, social, and public health crises for NYC's Black and Latinx communities. We need to divest from incarceration and invest in the community resources that truly keep all New Yorkers safe, healthy, and in our neighborhoods & communities. By decriminalizing poverty, changing the culture of policing in NYC, investing in transformative justice, and eliminating pretrial detention we could close Rikers immediately without opening new jails. I urge the city to take this course of action.

Sincerely,

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Dyaami D'Orazio
Environmental Studies, Oberlin '16
Doris Duke Conservation Scholars '15
Christodora Alum '11

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Sarah Durand

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

Bring justice to our ""justice"" system - not new jails.

- Abolish pre-trial detention of non-violent suspects
- Stop jailing because someone can't pay bail.
- Stop jailing because the court system can't handle the vast number of people unjustly incarcerated who had the courage to refuse a plea deal when innocent.
- Stop incarceration for non-violent crime -
- Stop jailing the impoverished when wealthy ""white-collar"" criminals not only remain free but are allowed to continue to damage our society

I oppose the Draft Scope of Work detailing the city's proposed jail expansion. I strongly oppose building any new jails and I insist that Rikers is closed immediately. Instead of reforming Rikers by building new jails, the city needs to end jailing by reforming pre-trial detention. Keeping people locked in cages while they wait for trial is a punishment for being too poor to pay bail. This further exacerbates the problem for working class families and does not keep anyone safe. Court fines, bail, and loss of work take major tolls on individuals, loved ones, and our whole city. Even being incarcerated for 24 hours can cause people to lose their jobs, children, and homes. Incarceration creates economic, social, and public health crises for Black and Latino communities. We need to instead invest in the community resources that truly keep all New Yorkers safe, healthy, and in our neighborhoods & communities. Decriminalizing poverty, eliminating pretrial detention, and investing in transformative justice could close Rikers within the proposed 10 years without opening new jails. There are alternative solutions, Mr. Fiedler. Please, I urge you to move the city to reject this Draft Scope of Work and rethink more effective solutions to reducing the number detained to 0. Thank you for your consideration.

Sarah Durand

sdurand2008@gmail.com

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New York, New York 10011-2231

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Steve Erickson

steevee@earthlink.net

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Steve Erickson

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New York, New York 10003

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Roy Felshin

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Roy Felshin

rfelshin@yahoo.com

160 E 48 St, 13R

New York, New York 10017

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Cecelia Fortune

cfortune@brookdale.edu

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Cecelia Fortune

cfortune@brookdale.edu

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spiritguides21@hotmail.com, New York 11212

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Phil Gaskill

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Phil Gaskill
pgaskill@me.com
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Brooklyn, New York 11215

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Richard Glasser

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Richard Glasser
rgmodel11@gmail.com
211 west 56th street
New York, New York 10019

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Dale Goday

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Dale Goday

Dalegoday@hotmail.com

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NEW YORK, New York 10003

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Julia Herzberg

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Julia Herzberg

julia.herzberg@gmail.com
1150 Park Avenue Apt. 5A
NY, New York 10128

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Jeff Isreeli

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Jeff Isreeli

jisreeli@gmail.com

146 Dean Street

Brooklyn, New York 11217

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Katherine Jackson

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Katherine Jackson
kathrjax@gmail.com
435 South 5th Street #2
Brooklyn, New York 11211

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Jennifer Jaffe

jennjaffe@gmail.com

"Dear Mr. Fiedler, and To the Mayor's Office of Environmental Coordination and the Department of Corrections:

I am writing to state my opposition to the city's proposed jail expansion. I oppose building any new jails, and I insist on closing Rikers now. We need to end jailing by ending pre-trial detention for everyone. Keeping people locked in cages while they wait for trial is economically ruinous for working class families and communities and does not keep anyone safe. Court fines and surcharges, bail, and loss of work take tolls on individuals, loved ones, and our whole city. Even being incarcerated for 24 hours can cause people to lose their jobs, children, and homes. Incarceration creates economic, social, and public health crises for NYC's Black and Latinx communities. We need to divest from incarceration and invest in the community resources that truly keep all New Yorkers safe, healthy, and in our neighborhoods & communities. By decriminalizing poverty, changing the culture of policing in NYC, investing in transformative justice, and eliminating pretrial detention we could close Rikers immediately without opening new jails. I urge the city to take this course of action.

Sincerely,

Jennifer Jaffe

"

Conney Joa

C_JOA@HOTMAIL.COM

"

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Conney Joa

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95-06 41 Avenue

Elmhurst, New York 11373

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William Juhn

wejuhn@gmail.com

"To the Mayor's Office of Environmental Coordination and the Department of Corrections:

Hello I am a New York City resident and I am writing to state my opposition to the city's proposed jail expansion. I oppose building any new jails, and I insist on closing Rikers now. We need to end jailing by ending pre-trial detention for everyone. Keeping people locked in cages while they wait for trial is economically ruinous for working class families and communities and does not keep anyone safe. Court fines and surcharges, bail, and loss of work take tolls on individuals, loved ones, and our whole city. Even being incarcerated for 24 hours can cause people to lose their jobs, children, and homes. Incarceration creates economic, social, and public health crises for NYC's Black and Latinx communities. We need to divest from incarceration and invest in the community resources that truly keep all New Yorkers safe, healthy, and in our neighborhoods & communities. By decriminalizing poverty, changing the culture of policing in NYC, investing in transformative justice, and eliminating pretrial detention we could close Rikers immediately without opening new jails. I urge the city to take this course of action. Thankyou.

Sincerely,

William Juhn

"

Karen Keating-Secular

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Karen Keating-Secular
katwoman521@gmail.com
6361 99th Street
Rego Park, New York 11374

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Thomas Kitson

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Thomas Kitson
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New York, New York 10025

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Naomi Klass

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Naomi Klass

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136 West 24th Street

New York, New York 10011

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Anna E Kreienberg

anna.kreienberg@nyu.edu

"To the Mayor's Office of Environmental Coordination and the Department of Corrections:

I am writing to state my opposition to the city's proposed jail expansion. I oppose building any new jails, and I insist on closing Rikers now. Rather than diverting money from social programs and community resources to build new jails that will harm our communities, we need to focus on the source of the problem: policing. The impact on public policy of the new jail plan will be to lock us in to policing and incarceration into the future. Criminalizing poverty, homelessness, mental health, substance use, sex work, immigration, and being a person of color gives the NYPD outsized and unwarranted power to surveil our most vulnerable community members, with disastrous results. Recent changes to policing in NYC are too little, too late and embed racial disparities even in the "reforms." The 2017 budget for the NYPD was

5 billion dollars. With those resources, the NYPD preys on working-class people of color every day to fill beds on Rikers Island, The Manhattan and Brooklyn Detention Complexes, and The Boat. It will fill the

beds of these new jails too. Serious, meaningful changes have to start with the police, and until that happens we will not be safe.

Sincerely,

Anna Kreienberg

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Cavin Leeman

cpl@cpleeman.net

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Howard Fiedler,

I am writing to oppose the Draft Scope of Work detailing the city's proposed jail expansion. I strongly oppose building any new jails and I insist that Rikers is closed immediately. Instead of reforming Rikers by building new jails, the city needs to end jailing by reforming pre-trial detention. Keeping people locked in cages while they wait for trial is a punishment for being too poor to pay bail. This further exacerbates the problem for working class families and does not keep anyone safe. Court fines, bail, and loss of work take major tolls on individuals, loved ones, and our whole city. Even being incarcerated for 24 hours can cause people to lose their jobs, children, and homes. Incarceration creates economic, social, and public health crises for Black and Latino communities. We need to instead invest in the community resources that truly keep all New Yorkers safe, healthy, and in our neighborhoods & communities. Decriminalizing poverty, eliminating pretrial detention, and investing in transformative justice could close Rikers within the proposed 10 years without opening new jails. There are alternative solutions, Mr. Fiedler. Please, I urge you to move the city to reject this Draft Scope of Work and rethink more effective solutions to reducing the number detained to 0. Thank you for your consideration.

Cavin Leeman

cpl@cpleeman.net

215 West 92nd Street, 13A

New York, New York 10025

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Garry Lind

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Garry Lind

limoguy2678@yahoo.com

2678 east 63 street

Brooklyn , New York 11235

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Donna Lippman

donnarobin@verizon.net

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Ana Lofredo

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

I am writing to oppose the Draft Scope of Work detailing the city's proposed jail expansion. I strongly oppose building any new jails and I insist that Rikers is closed immediately. Instead of reforming Rikers by building new jails, the city needs to end jailing by reforming pre-trial detention. Keeping people locked in cages while they wait for trial is a punishment for being too poor to pay bail. This further exacerbates the problem for working class families and does not keep anyone safe. Court fines, bail, and loss of work take major tolls on individuals, loved ones, and our whole city. Even being incarcerated for 24 hours can cause people to lose their jobs, children, and homes. Incarceration creates economic, social, and public health crises for Black and Latino communities. We need to instead invest in the community resources that truly keep all New Yorkers safe, healthy, and in our neighborhoods & communities. Decriminalizing poverty, eliminating pretrial detention, and investing in transformative justice could close Rikers within the proposed 10 years without opening new jails. There are alternative solutions, Mr. Fiedler. Please, I urge you to move the city to reject this Draft Scope of Work and rethink more effective solutions to reducing the number detained to 0. Thank you for your consideration.

Ana Lofredo
analofredo@gmail.com
3246 Watt Ave
Bronx, New York 10465

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Nick Macdonald

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Nick Macdonald
nickmacdonald24@gmail.com
55 Parade Place
Brooklyn, New York 11226

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Hillary Maltz

hillary.maltz@gmail.com

"Hello,

In regards to the borough-based jails proposal,

I fully support the immediate closing of the jails on Rikers Island. I also strongly oppose the opening of any new jails in New York City. There is no such thing as a humane or safe jail.

The City of New York needs to:

- * End cash bail and pre-trial detention. Community supervision is successful, you said so yourself in the More Just NYC report.
- * Divest from jails and policing. Invest in community resources. Invest in public schools, rehabilitation and actual affordable housing.
- * End broken windows policing and all practices which the NYPD. Mayor DeBlasio believes in broken windows policing even though it has been largely discredited by social theorists. It is used to harass communities of color.
- * Decriminalize poverty, homelessness, mental illness, and substance use.

The current proposal from the city demonstrates that the Mayor and his officials are committed to racist over-policing and to caging people of color. The people incarcerated at Rikers are our family, loved ones, community members and friends. I am staunchly against the city proposal to open new jails. We can close Rikers without opening new jails.

Sincerely,

Hillary Maltz, Bed-Stuy Brooklyn

"

Juan Marchena

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

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Juan Marchena

juan.demarchena@gmail.com

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Bronx, New York 10462

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Dorothy Marion

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Dorothy Marion
dorothymarion@gmail.com
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New York, New York 10025

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Diane Martella

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Diane Martella

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New York, New York 10014-3797

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Carla Maxwell

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Carla Maxwell
carlamaxwell7@gmail.com
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New York, New York 10012

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Michael McCann

michael.mccann@att.net

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Howard Fiedler,

I am against the Draft Scope of Work detailing the city's proposed jail expansion. I strongly oppose building any new jails and insist that Rikers be closed . Instead of building new jails, the city should minimize jailing by reforming pre-trial detention. Keeping people locked up while they wait for trial is a punishment for being too poor to pay bail. This further exacerbates the problem for working class families and does not keep anyone safe. Court fines, bail, and loss of work take major tolls on individuals, family, and our whole city. Even being jailed for 24 hours can cause people to lose their jobs, children, and homes. Incarceration creates economic, social, and public health crises for Black and Latino communities. We need to instead invest in the community resources that truly keep all New Yorkers safe, healthy, and in our neighborhoods & communities. Decriminalizing poverty, eliminating pretrial detention, and investing in transformative justice could close Rikers within the proposed 10 years without opening new jails. There are alternative solutions, Mr. Fiedler. Please, I urge you to move the city to reject this Draft Scope of Work and rethink more effective solutions to reducing the number detained to 0. Thank you for your consideration.

Michael McCann

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Julie McKim

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Julie McKim

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Brooklyn, New York 11238

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Lynne Minore

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Lynne Minore

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Daphna Mitchell

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Daphna Mitchell
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Linda Monsegur

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Linda Monsegur
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Lawrence Nash

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NULL NULL

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Pamela Osowski

iamworthit@verizon.net

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Pamela Osowski
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Rhonda Patern

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Rhonda Patern

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john patterson

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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john patterson

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G. Paxton

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G. Paxton

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Shawna Perrin

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Shawna Perrin

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Vincent Plescia

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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MARIA RIAL

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

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Sincerely,
Maria Rial

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ELMHURST, New York 11373

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G S

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

I am writing to oppose the Draft Scope of Work detailing the city's proposed jail expansion. I strongly oppose building any new jails and I insist that Rikers is closed immediately. Instead of reforming Rikers by building new jails, the city needs to end jailing by reforming pre-trial detention. Keeping people locked in cages while they wait for trial is a punishment for being too poor to pay bail. This further exacerbates the problem for working class families and does not keep anyone safe. Court fines, bail, and loss of work take major tolls on individuals, loved ones, and our whole city. Even being incarcerated for 24 hours can cause people to lose their jobs, children, and homes. Incarceration creates economic, social, and public health crises for Black and Latino communities. We need to instead invest in the community resources that truly keep all New Yorkers safe, healthy, and in our neighborhoods & communities. Decriminalizing poverty, eliminating pretrial detention, and investing in transformative justice could close Rikers within the proposed 10 years without opening new jails. There are alternative solutions, Mr. Fiedler. Please, I urge you to move the city to reject this Draft Scope of Work and rethink more effective solutions to reducing the number detained to 0. Thank you for your consideration.

G S

gsferra3@gmail.com

237 Hancock St

Brooklyn, New York 11216

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Lucille Sapienza-Feder

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Lucille Sapienza-Feder
feder.lucille@gmail.com
8309 Talbot Street
Kew Gardens, New York 11415

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Gabriele Schafer-Fracaro

gaby@ratconference.com

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Gabriele Schafer-Fracaro

gaby@ratconference.com

214 Dean St.

Brooklyn, New York 11217

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Rhoda Schlamm

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Rhoda Schlamm
rls089@gmail.com
5955 47 Avenue
Woodside, New York 11377

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Michele Sherriton

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Michele Sherriton
miclinshe@hotmail.com
3111 N Ocean Dr
Hollywood, Florida 33019

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Aron Shevis

ashevis@nygoexpress.com

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Aron Shevis

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302 Windsor Pl

Brooklyn, New York 11218

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Robert Sikoryak

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Robert Sikoryak
rsikoryak@mac.com
10 Stuyvesant Oval 10D
New York, New York 10009

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Carrie Smith

heycarriann@gmail.com

"To the Mayor's Office of Environmental Coordination and the Department of Corrections:

I am writing to state my opposition to the city's proposed jail expansion. I oppose building any new jails, and I insist on closing Rikers, the Brooklyn Detention Center, and the Tombs now. We need to end jailing by ending pre-trial detention for everyone. Keeping people locked in cages while they wait for trial is economically ruinous for working class families and communities and does not keep anyone safe. Court fines and surcharges, bail, and loss of work take tolls on individuals, loved ones, and our whole city. Even being incarcerated for 24 hours can cause people to lose their jobs, children, and homes. Incarceration creates economic, social, and public health crises for NYC's Black and Latinx communities. We need to divest from imprisonment and invest in the community resources that truly keep all New Yorkers safe, healthy, and in our neighborhoods & communities. By decriminalizing poverty, changing the culture of policing in NYC, investing in transformative justice, and eliminating pretrial detention we could close Rikers immediately without opening new jails. I urge the city to take this course of action.

Sincerely,

Carrie Smith

34 Ludlow St #9

New York, NY 10002

"

Madonna Starr

mkstarr@rcn.com

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Howard Fiedler,

We don't need new jails. We need immediate detention reform that releases non-violent arrestees without the money for bail. The poor should not be locked up.

So, I am writing to oppose the Draft Scope of Work detailing the city's proposed jail expansion. I strongly oppose building any new jails and I insist that Rikers is closed immediately. Instead of reforming Rikers by building new jails, the city needs to end jailing by reforming pre-trial detention. Keeping people locked in cages while they wait for trial is a punishment for being too poor to pay bail. This further exacerbates the problem for working class families and does not keep anyone safe. Court fines, bail, and loss of work take major tolls on individuals, loved ones, and our whole city. Even being incarcerated for 24 hours can cause people to lose their jobs, children, and homes. Incarceration creates economic, social, and public health crises for Black and Latino communities.

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Madonna Starr

mkstarr@rcn.com

333 E. 55th St., No. 12F

New York, New York 10022

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David Stern

David123@rcn.com

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David Stern

David123@rcn.com

125-10 Queens Blvd. Apt. 723

Kew Gardens, New York 11415

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Marija Stroke

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Marija Stroke
marijastroke@gmail.com
201 west 89th st.
new york, New York 10024

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Maria M. Suarez

msuarez@mercy.edu

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Maria M. Suarez

msuarez@mercy.edu

1845 Hobart Avenue Apartment 6-A

Bronx, New York 10461

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Martha Sarabeth Tenney

Martha.S.Tenney@gmail.com

"To the Mayor's Office of Environmental Coordination and the Department of Corrections:

I am writing to state my opposition to the city's proposed jail expansion. I oppose building any new jails, and I insist on closing Rikers now. We need to end jailing by ending pre-trial detention for everyone. Keeping people locked in cages while they wait for trial is economically ruinous for working class families and communities and does not keep anyone safe. Court fines and surcharges, bail, and loss of work take tolls on individuals, loved ones, and our whole city. Even being incarcerated for 24 hours can cause people to lose their jobs, children, and homes. Incarceration creates economic, social, and public health crises for NYC's Black and Latinx communities. We need to divest from incarceration and invest in the community resources that truly keep all New Yorkers safe, healthy, and in our neighborhoods & communities. By decriminalizing poverty, changing the culture of policing in NYC, investing in transformative justice, and eliminating pretrial detention we could close Rikers immediately without opening new jails. I urge the city to take this course of action.

Sincerely,

Martha Tenney

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Jessica Thompson

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Jessica Thompson
violajess20@gmail.com
360 Cabrini Blvd #60
New York , New York 10040

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Kari Thorstensen

kari@sodabluepartners.com

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Kari Thorstensen

kari@sodabluepartners.com

640 Broadway 5A

New York, NY, New York 10012

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Kyle Timlin

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Kyle Timlin

kyle.yopienso@gmail.com

152 Pulaski Street

Brooklyn, New York 11206

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Demetra Tsantes

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Demetra Tsantes

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kew gardens, New York 11415

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Elaine Cao

elaine1999@gmail.com

"To the Mayor's Office of Environmental Coordination and the Department of Corrections:

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Sincerely,
Elaine Wang, Queens

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Julanne Werwaiss

jwerwaiss2@nyc.rr.com

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Julanne Werwaiss

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430 E 63rd St Apt 5N

New York, New York 10065

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Susan Whedbee

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Susan Whedbee

susanwhedbee@gmail.com

303 West 66th Street

New York, New York 10023

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nadine wolff

nmw8348@verizon.net

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nadine wolff

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New York, New York 10128

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W. Allen Wrede

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

I am writing to oppose the Draft Scope of Work detailing the city's proposed jail expansion. I strongly oppose building any new jails and I insist that Rikers is closed immediately. Instead of reforming Rikers by building new jails, the city needs to end jailing by reforming pre-trial detention. Keeping people locked in cages while they wait for trial is a punishment for being too poor to pay bail. This further exacerbates the problem for working class families and does not keep anyone safe. Court fines, bail, and loss of work take major tolls on individuals, loved ones, and our whole city. Even being incarcerated for 24 hours can cause people to lose their jobs, children, and homes. Incarceration creates economic, social, and public health crises for Black and Latino communities. We need to instead invest in the community resources that truly keep all New Yorkers safe, healthy, and in our neighborhoods & communities. Decriminalizing poverty, eliminating pretrial detention, and investing in transformative justice could close Rikers within the proposed 10 years without opening new jails. There are alternative solutions, Mr. Fiedler. Please, I urge you to move the city to reject this Draft Scope of Work and rethink more effective solutions to reducing the number detained to 0. Thank you for your consideration.

W. Allen Wrede

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Julie Xu

xujulief@gmail.com

"To the Mayor's Office of Environmental Coordination and the Department of Corrections:

I am writing to state my opposition to the city's plan to expand jailing facilities. I oppose building new jails and I also insist that Rikers be closed not. There are countless studies that have shown that jails and prisons do not do the work that is needed for someone to heal and get on the right path. They are toxic for people, their families, and communities in general.

The new jail plan cannot guarantee a toxicity-free environment because of how the sites are being zoned and where they are located. The city's plan would make jails central aspects of all city planning for hundreds of years instead of spaces for community and resources. The Department of Corrections has a well-documented and long history of violence. DOC can never be capable, due to its nature and role, of administering services fostering New Yorkers' health of well-being. The city's plan makes our neighborhoods monuments to mass incarceration and centers human caging in our urban planning and design.

Jails and their surrounding areas put community members in proximity to violence and abusive police and corrections officers and transform neighborhood character by incorporating dehumanizing and austere ""security"" like razor wire, police barricades, and imposing buildings meant to separate us from our community members locked inside. Just like we look back on Rikers Island 75 years later with shock and dismay that we could ever have though it was a ""modern, humane"" jail, so too will we look back at these detention complexes in horror. Close Rikers now without opening new jails.

Sincerely,
Julie Xu, resident of Brooklyn 11216

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m y

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

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Carol Yu

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Carol Yu

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Brooklyn , New York 11221

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Sean Adams

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Jails also harm the mental and physiological health of people who work in them, who come into contact with the same toxic environmental conditions as incarcerated people and suffer psychological distress from their daily work. As administrative architect, you have the power to halt this Draft Scope of Work and urge the city to spend the

10.6 billion on community resources like public schools, childcare services, healthcare, drug counseling, and food programs. We cannot solve old jails with new ones. It will only be a matter of time until the new jails become another Rikers.

Sean Adams

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Eleanor Bader

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Julia Bartholomew-King

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Joshua Belknap

jbelknap@bmcc.cuny.edu

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Joshua Belknap

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Grace Betts

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

Find alternative. Caging people is inhumane and there are more just approaches to addressing suspected and actual crimes. Treating people justly would be a good start. Fix housing, provide mental health services are two ways to begin. I am writing to oppose the Draft Scope of work for the city's proposed jails plan. Jails and prisons are toxic for everyone incarcerated and the surrounding communities. Rikers Island is a clear example of a complex ridden with environmental health hazards, built on a former landfill. The Draft Scope of Work cannot guarantee a toxic-free environment because of how the sites are being zoned and where they are located. Even though the mayor says the conditions will be safer, jails historically, over these hundreds of years, have deprived poor and working people of color of access to healthcare and safe housing and exacerbated existing racial health disparities. Jails harm the health of incarcerated people and make them more vulnerable to sickness due to malnutrition, barriers to healthcare, lack of autonomy over movement and bodily care, and stress. Additionally, transgender and gender nonconforming people who are incarcerated are denied medically-necessary care and subjected to incredibly high rates of sexual violence and harassment. Jails also harm the mental and physiological health of people who work in them, who come into contact with the same toxic environmental conditions as incarcerated people and suffer psychological distress from their daily work. As administrative architect, you have the power to halt this Draft Scope of Work and urge the city to spend the

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Joanne Black

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Roxanne Bohana

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Myrna Borus

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Kendra Brody

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Bryan Christian

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Lorenzo Contessa

Locontessa@mindspring.com

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Ian Darnton-Hill

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Lisa E Davis

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The wrong people are in jail, Bill.

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Susan Didrichsen

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Dori Dietz

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10.6 billion on community resources like public schools, childcare services, healthcare, drug counseling, and food programs. We cannot solve old jails with new ones. It will only be a matter of time until the new jails become another Rikers. Finally, I have heard that there is a new 60 story high jail planned for Brooklyn on the site of the current House of Detention. So we go from Rikers on an Island to a huge jail in downtown Brooklyn, without any discussion what so ever! Use the money to

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Jacalyn Dinhofer

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Garrett Dutton

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Amanda Elliot

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Sita Frederick

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Elizabeth Hegeman

ehegeman@jjay.cuny.edu

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Howard Fiedler,

I am writing to oppose the Draft Scope of work for the city's proposed jails plan. Jails and prisons are toxic for everyone incarcerated and the surrounding communities. Rikers Island is a clear example of a complex ridden with environmental health hazards, built on a former landfill. The Draft Scope of Work cannot guarantee a toxic-free environment because of how the sites are being zoned and where they are located. Even though the mayor says the conditions will be safer, jails historically, over these hundreds of years, have deprived poor and working people of color of access to healthcare and safe housing and exacerbated existing racial health disparities. Jails harm the health of incarcerated people and make them more vulnerable to sickness due to malnutrition, barriers to healthcare, lack of autonomy over movement and bodily care, and stress. Additionally, transgender and gender nonconforming people who are incarcerated are denied medically-necessary care and subjected to incredibly high rates of sexual violence and harassment.

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Joan Hoffman

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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MAIRE JAANUS

mjaanus@barnard.edu

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Phyllis Jenkins

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Phyllis Jenkins

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New York, New York 10014

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Kevin Josephs

kev.s.josephs@gmail.com

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Sincerely,
Kevin Josephs

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Lee Kaplan

lkaplan@scholastic.com

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Lee Kaplan

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Nisha Kishore

nishak@bu.edu

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Zadian

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Cecile Kops

cjkops3@optimum.net

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Robert Krause

robertkrauseny@cs.com

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Howard Fiedler,

My community needs access to affordable housing, education, healthcare, and stable income, not new jails. For the environmental hazardous impacts, increased congestion to the surrounding area, on top of no clear plan to truly close Rikers and reduce the number detained to 5,000 by 2027, I cannot in my conscience support the Draft Scope of Work. I refuse to endorse this plan to expand the number of jails in this city, when it should invest the 10 billion dollars in resources that better serve what communities need, such as affordable housing. As administrative architect, you are in a unique position to retract the proposal and listen to grassroots organizations addressing the root causes of incarceration, such as Common Justice. I urge you to refuse further continuation of this plan and instead look to alternatives that have been proven to work, such as ending cash bail and pretrial detention, while investing in the thriving of all our communities.

Robert Krause

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MASPETH, New York 11378

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Carol Laverne

laverne111@verizon.net

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315 Seventh Avenue
New York, New York 10001

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Jay Lebowitz

jaylebowitz1@gmail.com

"To the Mayor's Office of Environmental Coordination and the NYC Department of Corrections:

I am writing to voice my total opposition to the latest proposal for prison expansion. I vehemently oppose the building of any new prisons, and I insist on closing Rikers now.

Prisons are 100

toxic for all people and all communities. The prison system makes inmates vulnerable to sickness due to malnutrition, intentional deprivation of basic healthcare, and intentional deprivation of nearly all inmate autonomy. Inmates are denied medically-necessary procedures and are regularly subjected to sexual violence. Prisons tear communities and families apart, taking a severe psychological toll on inmates and their loved ones.

Keeping people locked in cages is economically-ruinous, especially for working-class families. Court fines, bail payments, and loss of hours at work all add up very quickly. Even being incarcerated for 24 hours can cause people to lose their children, homes, and jobs. As of 2017, it costs

140,000 to incarcerate one person for one year across NYC jails. These expenses are draining NYC taxpayers, very much including working-class taxpayers, of their hard-earned money.

The newest prison expansion plan merely reorganizes this oppressive system, it does not eliminate it. Again, I vehemently oppose the building of any new prisons and I insist on closing Rikers now.

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,
Jay Lebowitz

"

Eugenia Leftwich

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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JoAnn Levine

joal@nyc.rr.com

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Emma Mahler

emmamahler221@gmail.com

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Emma Mahler

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lawrence malu

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Shromona Mandal

sm7495@nyu.edu

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James McGowan

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J. Mellon

combinedeffort@rcn.com

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Austin Miller

amiller2@gradcenter.cuny.edu

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I currently live in Brooklyn.

Sincerely,

Austin.

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Anita Mondello

teacher64@verizon.net

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Frances Morfin

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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NYC, New York 10023

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Milo Mottola

MILO@WHOBUTMILO.COM

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Sherrie Murphy

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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New York, New York 10024

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Trudy Murray

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Rita Okore

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Leslie O'Neill

leslieoneill95@gmail.com

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Sincerely,

Leslie O'Neill

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Juliet Ouyoung

jouyoung@msn.com

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pasqual pelosi

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Haley Petersen

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Allison Press

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Laurie Price

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

As a citizen of the city of New York, I have to state that I do not think NYC needs another jail!

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Poppy Quattlebaum

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Carol Radsprecher

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Judith Lynn Rissenberg

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Lydia Saderman

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Isabel Sadurni

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Isabel Sadurni
isadurni@gmail.com
384 RUTLAND ROAD, UNIT 2F
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Carole Sands

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Talia Sandwick

talia.sandwick@gmail.com

"To the Mayor's Office of Environmental Coordination and the Department of Corrections:

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Sincerely,

Talia Sandwick
PhD Candidate -- Critical Social/Personality Psychology

The Graduate Center

The City University of New York

365 Fifth Avenue

New York, NY 10016

talia.sandwick@gmail.com <mailto:talia.sandwick@gmail.com>

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Frances Saykaly

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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New York, New York 10021

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Martin Schaub

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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NEW YORK, New York 10001

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Karlan Sick

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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NY, New York 10025

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Zoe Siegel

ZSiegel@drummajorinst.org

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Sincerely,

Zoe Siegel

Chief Strategy Officer

Drum Major Institute

885 Second Avenue, New York, NY 10017

Office: (212) 209-9589

20909-9589 | Fax: (212) 909-9489

20909-9489

www.drummajorinst.org

Sent from my iPhone

Joy Simon

info@email.actionnetwork.org

"

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Joy Simon
joylsimon@yahoo.com
67 Seeley Street
Brooklyn, New York 11218

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Akash Jason Singh

akash.singh@columbia.edu

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Sincerely,

Akash Singh

"

Todd Snyder

todd.clark.snyder@gmail.com

"I am writing to state my strong opposition to the city's proposed jail expansion. I oppose building any new jails, and I insist on closing Rikers now! Jails and prisons are toxic for people and communities. As public officials, you are tasked with working for the public good. Withdraw this proposal immediately and focus on fulfilling your oath of office.

Todd Snyder

10002

"

Robert Stack

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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eunicenbob@gmail.com
341 W. 24th St. Apt 21J
New York, New York 10011

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Helene Stoller

helenestoller@msn.com

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62 pierrepoint street

brooklyn, New York 11201

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Ellen Su

aiyaitsai@gmail.com

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Sincerely,

Ellen

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Daniel Tan

tan.marc.daniel@gmail.com

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Sent from Mail <<https://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkId=550986>> for Windows 10

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Igor Tandetnik

igor@tandetnik.org

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Connie Tate

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Michele Temple

mt1142@juno.com

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Michele Temple
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Peter Tesoro

petertesoro@nyc.rr.com

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Peter Tesoro

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Lena Tsodikovich

yelena.tsodikovich@gmail.com

"To the Department of Corrections:

The proposed jail plan that is currently being reviewed is a disaster for the health of people living in New York City and continues to deepen issues of racial discrimination, family separation, and environmental racism. Rikers must be shut down immediately as it has created the conditions for innumerable atrocities in the past century. The new jails being proposed are somehow even more discriminatory and wasteful, continuing to funnel young, poor and innocent people from our communities into the penal system every day to be dehumanized and lose opportunities. But this time you want to add a shopping mall? Make a sweetheart deal for developers while you continue to cage our neighbors? That is absolutely unacceptable and the city will not stand for it. End cash bail, end racist policing, and invest in programs that the most vulnerable among us actually need.

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Steven Vause

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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joan victor

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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ny, New York 10075

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Miriam Volkmann

mavolkmann@t-online.de

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Howard Fiedler,

The trouble it seems to me, is that when effective rehabilitation on a broad scale is not provided, the result is to want to build more prisons. A real effort should be made to provide sufficient funds for rehabilitation not more prisons.

I am writing to oppose the Draft Scope of work for the city's proposed jails plan. Jails and prisons are toxic for everyone incarcerated and the surrounding communities. Rikers Island is a clear example of a complex ridden with environmental health hazards, built on a former landfill. The Draft Scope of Work cannot guarantee a toxic-free environment because of how the sites are being zoned and where they are located. Even though the mayor says the conditions will be safer, jails historically, over these hundreds of years, have deprived poor and working people of color of access to healthcare and safe housing and exacerbated existing racial health disparities. Jails harm the health of incarcerated people and make them more vulnerable to sickness due to malnutrition, barriers to healthcare, lack of autonomy over movement and bodily care, and stress. Additionally, transgender and gender nonconforming people who are incarcerated are denied medically-necessary care and subjected to incredibly high rates of sexual violence and harassment.

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10.6 billion on community resources like public schools, childcare services, healthcare, drug counseling, and food programs. We cannot solve old jails with new ones. It will only be a matter of time until the new jails become another Rikers.

Miriam Volkmann
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510 E. 85th St.
New York, New York 10028

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Chris Washington

cwashington@wlrk.com

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Chris Washington
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345 West 58th Street, #11-U
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Paul Wasserman

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Brooklyn, New York 11215

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Rachel Wenig

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Rachel Wenig
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300 Mercer Street
New York, New York 10003

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Susan Wensley

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Susan Wensley
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2621 Palisade Avenue 16G
Bronx, New York 10463-6112

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Julia Wilson

juliawilson1@email.com

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Julia Wilson
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Brooklyn, New York 11236

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Aleksandr Yarmulskiy

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Brooklyn, New York 11229

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Jeremy Young

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Jeremy Young
jeremyyoung2710@gmail.com
82-71 88th PL.
Glendale, New York 11385

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Elissa Carmona

elissacarmona@gmail.com

"To Whom It May Concern:

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2- A new jail at 320 Concord Avenue is in direct conflict with locally-driven, grassroots efforts by the Diego Beekman Mutual Housing Association to develop the community in a way that respects the long history of organizing by Bronxites who struggled through years of abandonment and neglect.

3- We don't want a new jail built, period. Over the last 25 years, the city's jail population has fallen from a high of 21,674 in 1991 to under 9,000 earlier this year, accomplished through a combination of falling crime rates and criminal justice reforms. The plan to replace Rikers assumes a need for 5,000 jail beds in ten year as reforms continue. We challenge the city to come up with a more aggressive plan to further reduce the number of people in jail, thus making the need to construct a new facility unnecessary.

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Finally, I stand with the nearly 2,500 people who have signed a petition against building a new jail at 320 Concord Avenue in the South Bronx. While we applaud the city's plan to close Rikers Island, the answer is not to expand the criminal justice footprint – not in the South Bronx, not anywhere.

Sincerely,

Elissa Carmona
Singer, Writer, and Project Manager

Visit my website <<https://about.me/elissacarmona>> | Book my band
<<https://morrisianiband.wordpress.com/contact/>> | Follow me on Instagram
<<https://www.instagram.com/MorrisiaBand/>>

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Dilara Demir

dilara.demir@gmail.com

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Sincerely,

F.Dilara Demir

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tanique foster

tigrefoster@gmail.com

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Sincerely,

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Alex Genin

alexgenin@gmail.com

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Sincerely, Alex Genin

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Libertad Guerra

libertadguerra@gmail.com

"To Whom It May Concern:

STOP making the S BX the CLICHE of POLITICIANS and DUMPING GROUND of BAD POLICIES! STOP THE CHARADE!!!!

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Sincerely,
Mott Haven resident who votes.

Sent from my iPhone

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Mary Hemings

hemingsm@gmail.com

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Sent from my iPhone

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Andrew Joseph

andrew.joseph5474@gmail.com

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Gregory Jost

gregory.a.jost@gmail.com

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Dee Knight

deeknight816@gmail.com

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Sincerely,

Dee Knight

PS - If anything, the jail space can be located in or near the Bronx Criminal Courts. That makes the most sense logistically, and might (might!) motivate the court system to honor the rights of accused people to a speedy trial and/or reasonable bail!!!

"

edna lindquist

ednamlindquist@gmail.com

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Finally, I stand with the nearly 2,500 people who have signed a petition against building a new jail at 320 Concord Avenue in the South Bronx. While we applaud the city's plan to close Rikers Island, the answer is not to expand the criminal justice footprint – not in the South Bronx, not anywhere.

Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

"

Jessenia Lopez

jessenialopez3@gmail.com

"To Whom It May Concern:

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Sincerely,

"

NIEVES MORENO

luznieves55@hotmail.com

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Sincerely,

Enviado desde mi iPhone

"

Har Oce

harrybubbins@gmail.com

"To Whom It May Concern:

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Sincerely,

Harry

"

Gabriel Quiles

gquiles@ms343.com

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Sincerely,

"

Ann Rauch

annsrauch@gmail.com

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Sincerely,

Ann Rauch

"

Max Rivera

maxr1950@gmail.com

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Sincerely,

Sent from my iPhone

"

Dalia Trinidad

dnova427@gmail.com

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Sincerely,

Dalia Trinidad - a resident of the Bronx

"

Joshua Weissman

jdw2400@gmail.com

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Sincerely,

Joshua Weissman
917.509.1696
jdw2400@gmail.com

Sent from my iPhone

Lisa Atkinson

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

Closing Rikers is an overdue major step for this city. However, the city's proposal to open four new borough-based jails severely fails to address the problems the city is seeking to remedy by closing Rikers. The proposed plan in the Draft Scope of Work will only redistribute it and make matters worse. I cannot support this Draft Scope of Work. New cages cannot reform old ones, you must know that. The city needs to address the issues of over-policing and criminalization of poverty in communities of color, and look at true proven reform such as ending cash bail and pretrial detention. I am writing to ask that the administration retract the proposal and instead invest in alternatives to resource Black and Brown communities. Thank you.

Lisa Atkinson
lisanichole219@yahoo.com
907 East 94th Street
Brooklyn , New York 11236

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Elisabeth Avery

deliaga@earthlink.net

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Elisabeth Avery

deliaga@earthlink.net

801 West End Avenue

New York, NY, New York 10025

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Emily Bauman

eb88@nyu.edu

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Emily Bauman

eb88@nyu.edu

729 E. 18th St

Brooklyn, New York 11230

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Annie Bien

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Annie Bien

annie.bien@gmail.com

29 Tiffany Place

Brooklyn , New York 11231

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Gerrie Blum

siradam@ix.netcom.com

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Howard Fiedler,

Closing Rikers is right for the city. However, opening four new borough-based jails is not. It fails to address the problems the city is seeking to remedy by closing Rikers. In my opinion, the proposed plan will only make matters worse.

As a native-born New Yorker and a constituent, I cannot support this Draft Scope of Work. New ""cages"" cannot reform old ones. The city needs to address the issues of over-policing and criminalization of poverty in communities of color, and look at true proven reform such as ending pretrial detention and cash bail. I urge the administration to retract the proposal and instead invest in alternatives which will equitably benefit communities of color.

Thank you for all you do for all of us.

Gerrie Blum

siradam@ix.netcom.com

120 E 36 St

NY NY, New York 10016

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Daniel Bosco

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Daniel Bosco
bosscocky@gmail.com
250 Eastern Parkway
Brooklyn, New York 11225

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michael brace

mmbrace@comcast.net

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michael brace

mmbrace@comcast.net

153 Remsen st

Brooklyn, New York 11201

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rosazetta brewer

waddell2766@optonline.net

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rosazetta brewer
waddell2766@optonline.net
2766 university ave apt 5f
bronx, New York 10468

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Ana Cancel

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Ana Cancel
anniezack2002@yahoo.com
9707 4th ave, 2w
Brooklyn, New York 11209

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William Carmen

william.carmen@ymail.com

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William Carmen
william.carmen@ymail.com
11420 133rd St.
South Ozone Park, New York 11420

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Jay Cee

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Jay Cee

macguyver666@yahoo.com

Mott Street

New York, New York 10038

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Ilene Cento

moonstar0712@optonline.net

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Ilene Cento

moonstar0712@optonline.net

2043 E 41st ST

BROOKLYN, New York 11234

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Adriano Chinellato

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Adriano Chinellato
marzenego@aol.com
93 Haven Ave
Staten Island, New York 10306

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Marion Cohen

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Marion Cohen

marionmocha@gmail.com

536 Isham Street, Apt. 54A

New York, New York 10034-2165

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Guido Colacci

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Guido Colacci

horntsnest@gmail.com

23-27 126 Street

College Point, NY, New York 11356

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Crystal Cooper

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Jasper Diaz

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Barbara Elovic

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Doris Fleming

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ANTHONY GAMBERG

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Leslie Gartrell-Moffitt

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Susan Gayle

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Jill Godmilow

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Helene Herman

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Teresa Hommel

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Md Hoque

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Selina Jiang
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Barbara Johnson

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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John Hill jr

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Jennifer Keller

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Jennifer Keller

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Meredith Kent-Berman

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

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Valerie Krepp

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Valerie Krepp
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Margo Lars

margomarsmom27@verizon.net

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Howard Fiedler,

Hard working people who obey the law and work hard for a decent living in the boroughs do not need their taxpayer dollars spent on jails in the boroughs where they live. Perhaps putting their taxes to work on a brand new subway system where they can actually breathe & get to work on time would be a better use of their

10billion. What about the repairs for the low-income housing neglected by NYCHA, which is a total disgrace. Take care of these law abiding citizens first that you have neglected while protecting the NYCHA administrators who lied about repairs. Closing Rikers is an overdue major step for this city. However, the city's proposal to open four new borough-based jails severely fails to address the problems the city is seeking to remedy by closing Rikers. The proposed plan in the Draft Scope of Work will only redistribute it and make matters worse. I cannot support this Draft Scope of Work. New cages cannot reform old ones, you must know that. The city needs to address the issues of over-policing and criminalization of poverty in communities of color, and look at true proven reform such as ending cash bail and pretrial detention. I am writing to ask that the administration retract the proposal and instead invest in alternatives to resource Black and Brown communities. Thank you.

Margo Lars

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Whitestone, New York 11357

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Cara Lea-Ballard

caracblcb@aim.com

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Howard Fiedler,

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Maria Lebron

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

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Maria Lebron
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Su-Jung Lee

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

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Thank you.
Best Regards,
Su-Jung

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G Lee

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G Lee

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Eugenia Leftwich

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

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Eugenia Leftwich
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Nancy LeNoble

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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145 East 84 Steet
Nrw York, New York 10028

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Jie Lin

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Sincerely,
Jie Lin

Jie Lin
jielindpt@gmail.com
373 East 8th St
New York, New York 10009

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Garry Lind

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Garry Lind

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Cynthia Loewy

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Rolando LOPEZ

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Angelo Madrigale

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Marisa Malone

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Diane Martella

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Diane Martella
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Geraldine Martin

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Fran McGorty

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Jayne Merkel

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Ruth Miller

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Angela Miller

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Theresa Mitchell

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Lori Monson

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M.E. Monti

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James Myers

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Laura Neiman

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

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Christianna Nelson

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Florence Nislow

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CAROL ONEILL

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Cyrille P

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William Pell

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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nadine pemberton

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Raymond Peterson

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Vanessa Pierce

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Donald Pierce

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Kim Pitchford

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Parvaneh Pourshariati

ppourshariati@CityTech.Cuny.Edu

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Howard Fiedler,

This is a matter that I am strongly against in the malpractices of the incarceration system of NYC! Making new prisons as a solution to the uncivil practices of our prison system will, actually , worsen the problem!! ""These are lives that are purposefully and slowly destroyed. If you want to reform the prison system, please don't auction it as a money making institution, please!

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Herbert Quester

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Herbert Quester

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Rudolph Ripp

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Leslie Robbins

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Allen Rothman

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Michelle Ruiz

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Jeffrey Salant

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Yolanda Santos

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Roderic Schmidt

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jeffrey Seckler

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Shazat Shawan

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Aron Shevis

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Alyson Shotz

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Shira Silverman

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

Until the bail system is overhauled to ensure that any person charged with a crime is not unjustly incarcerated because they can't afford to pay, NO NEW JAILS SHOULD BE CONSTRUCTED.

Closing Rikers is an overdue major step for this city. However, the city's proposal to open four new borough-based jails severely fails to address the problems the city is seeking to remedy by closing Rikers. The proposed plan in the Draft Scope of Work will only redistribute it and make matters worse. I cannot support this Draft Scope of Work. New cages cannot reform old ones, you must know that. The city needs to address the issues of over-policing and criminalization of poverty in communities of color, and look at true proven reform such as ending cash bail and pretrial detention. I am writing to ask that the administration retract the proposal and instead invest in alternatives to resource Black and Brown communities. Thank you.

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Deirdre Simon

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Kate Skolnick

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Sandy Soffin

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Ariana Solomon

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Will Speros

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Karen Stamm

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Emily Stern

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Emily Stern

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David Sternberg

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John Tanzosh

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Connie Tate

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Sincerely.

Connie Tate. Chelsea Resident

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Robert Tefft

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Robert Tefft

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Bob Tronconi

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Judith TullerJudit

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Cheryl Vasios

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Lois White

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Julia Wilson

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W. Allen Wrede

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Rosslind Wriddle

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Jeremy Young

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Jeremy Young
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Katherine Zapert

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Matt Zebroski

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Roberta Zuckerman

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Glory A

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Sean Adams

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Nicoletta Agnelli

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Bruce Anderson

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Leslie Armstrong

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Doris Bachmann

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Ghazalle Badiozamani

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Laura Bajkowski

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Liliana Belkin

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Maxine Blumenfeld

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Howard Fiedler,

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Bruce Brown

bbrown111@verizon.net

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Bettina Bruning

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Janet Burr

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Linda Burson

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John Callaghan

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Kelly Jean Clair

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Usha Cunningham

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Lisa E Davis

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Nick Dawson

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william epstein

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Thank you.

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Abby Feldman

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Ken Filiano

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Daniel Fischer

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Colette Flake-Bunz

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Jillian Flynn

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Jean Fox

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

PLEASE, read this heartfelt message. My community needs access to affordable housing, education, healthcare, and stable income, not new jails. For this reason, I refuse to support the city's Draft Scope of Work. I can never endorse any plan to expand the number of jails in this city, when it should invest the

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Mel Friedman

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Kathleen Gallo

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Michael Gary

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Mary Geraghty

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Yvonne Glass

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Tristen Goodwin

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Pat H.

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Amy Heinrich

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Speeding up the justice system should be added to doing away with the cash bail system. Seventy-five percent of people incarcerated at Rikers Island are found not guilty at trial. We don't need more jails; we need a more efficient, humane, and equitable justice system.

Thank you.

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Susan Hittel

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Howard Fiedler,

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M. Rini Hughes

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Jonette Jakobson

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Jessica Jones

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Marilyn Kaggen

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Phylis Katz

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palani Kay

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Elaine Kirsch

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Audrey Komaroff

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Michael Lane

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Susan Leber

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Laura Liben

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Judith Lynn

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Daphna Mitchell

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paula morrell

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Cara Morris

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Helen Moss

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Mark Newgarden

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Samuel Thorpe

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Virginia Valenti

valentiv@optonline.net

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Cheryl Vasios

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Chris Washington

cwashington@wlrk.com

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Barbara Wasserman

neoluddite2@earthlink.com

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lisa zabel

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Benjamin Adler

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Thank you.

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Pura Barakos

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Eldica Benjamin

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Michael Berlind

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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R.M. Bernstein

rozzib@sprintmail.com

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Monica Beyer

monicambeyer@verizon.net

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Stanley Blumberg

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Gina Bonilla

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Jackson Heights , New York 11372

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L Borus

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David Bosch

dbosch@stern.nyu.edu

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West 4th Street
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Marian Bowden

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Jacalyn Brecher

jbrecher@alumni.brown.edu

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Vera Brooks

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

There are no rich white people locked up in Rikers! Which side are you on?

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Thank you - & I vote!

Vera Praxis Brooks

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New York, New York 10009

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Robert Brown

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Kim Bryan

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Diane Calvert

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Sondra Catarraso

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Cassia Charles

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Lori Claybrooks

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Guido Colacci

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

I strongly oppose the plans in the Draft Scope of Work about the new jails. FIRST and FOREMOST, the Justice system from the kkkops to the prosecutors, to the legal aid attorneys, to the judges to the prison system and it's correctional officers. It is ABSOLUTELY RACIST and PURPOSELY structured that way to target minorities and people of poverty. ESPECIALLY since 90

of the crimes are ""VICTIMLESS CRIMES"". The days of the fascist Giuliani and Bloomberg regimes are OVER FINALLY! The NYC Department of Correction is failing to address the problems that caused the atrocities on Rikers in the first place. Research has shown again and again that the conditions of jails create and perpetrate violence. Imprisonment tears people away from support systems they depend on for health and wellbeing. No matter how close the jails are to actual communities, nothing can solve the problems that incarceration creates. It is absolutely a legalized 21 century labor force for the kkkapitalism a nd kkkorporate greed. There is no such thing as a humane or rehabilitative cage. Please revoke this plan to build four new jails across four boroughs immediately.

Thank you. Guido Colacci

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horntsnest@gmail.com
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College Point, NY, New York 11356

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Mark Daitsman

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Frank Deal

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Adam DeGroot

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Dorothy Desmond

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Thank you.

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Florence Devore

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Ingrid Eichenbaum

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Sarah Eisenstein

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Faye Ellman

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David Fairweather

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yvette fernandez

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William Ferns

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Nick Fleming

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Linda Giuliano

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Sonia Goldstein

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Manju Hertzig

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allen kahan

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Sammi Katz

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Karen Keating-Secular

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Joyce Kelly

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jean klein

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Thank you.

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Rachel Kleinman

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C Leak

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Tyrone Lee
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Glendale, New York 11385

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Barbara Lerner

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Thank you.

Barbara Lerner
barlern@gmail.com
23 Middlemay Circle
Forest Hills, New York 11375

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Elaine Linet

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Thank you.

Elaine Linet
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New York, New York 10021

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Linda Logsdon

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Linda Logsdon
lnlogsdon@gmail.com
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FLUSHING, New York 11354

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Clara Lu

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Thank you.

Clara Lu
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Mimi Lum

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Thank you.

Mimi Lum
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Nick Macdonald

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Thank you.

Nick Macdonald
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Liz Mahony

mikeandliz@verizon.net

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Liz Mahony
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New York, New York 10025

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Dorothy Marion

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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John Markowitz

jcm42@cumc.columbia.edu

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Gail Marks

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Thank you.

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Gwynne Marshall

gwynnem@verizon.net

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Anthony Martinez

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Thank you.

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Robyn Matra

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Robyn Matra
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Mary McGeary

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Antonia McMaster

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Antonia McMaster
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SARAH MERCHLEWITZ

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Thank you.

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Isabella Mingione

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Thank you.

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Gingee Moy

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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North Plainfield, New Jersey 07060-4501

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GLADYS NUSSENBAUM

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Thank you.

GLADYS NUSSENBAUM

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Bruce Oberheim

bpec512@aim.com

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Michael O'Brien

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Michael O'Brien
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Nyemah O'Garro

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Samantha Orszulak

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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354 Ocean Ave, Apt 66
Brooklyn, New York 11226

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Rena P

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Melissa Paige

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Eliza Palasz
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Chris Pan
Panmail@aol.com
131 W. 85th. St.
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Norma Peek

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Thank you.

Norma Peek
n1023@aol.com
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New York, New York 10037

<http://click.actionnetwork.org/mpss/o/GwE/kLwXAA/t.2ll/Z4icRzmLS3e_4ipRKPWzZg/o.gif

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susan pereira

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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susan pereira
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New York, New York 10025

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Robert Petito

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Thank you.

Robert Petito
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New York, New York 10038

<http://click.actionnetwork.org/mpss/o/GwE/kLwXAA/t.2ll/LdskOnK7Q5--0_Md1Kx6AQ/o.gif>
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Antonio Petracca

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New york, New York 10280

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Parvaneh Pourshariati

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Thank you.

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M Rangne

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Thank you.

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new york, New York 10009

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Betty Reardon

bar19@columbia.edu

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PHEDRA REED

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Thank you.

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Anne Roiphe

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Thank you.

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Dorothy Ross

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Charles Ruas

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Stan Ruskowski

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Thank you.

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G S

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Thank you.

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K S

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Lydia Saderman

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Thank you.

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New York, New York 11375

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Peter Schmidt

punchjur@nyc.rr.com

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Thank you.

Peter Schmidt
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Deborah Schwartz

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

4 new jails? That does not address the issues of incarceration & imprisonments of people who cannot raise bail money, yet linger in jails for years until their trials. That alone rewards those who won the economic lottery. It would make us a better society, if we educated those in prisons to give them employment & a better opportunity when they are released. Separate out the chronic offenders from the general population. Having gyms instead of classes, created a stronger, more connected criminal. I strongly oppose the plans in the Draft Scope of Work about the new jails. The NYC Department of Correction is failing to address the problems that caused the atrocities on Rikers in the first place. Research has shown again and again that the conditions of jails create and perpetrate violence. Imprisonment tears people away from support systems they depend on for health and wellbeing. No matter how close the jails are to actual communities, nothing can solve the problems that in carceration creates. There is no such thing as a humane or rehabilitative cage. Please revoke this plan to build four new jails across four boroughs immediately.

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Eric Sherman

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Thank you.

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Robert Sikoryak

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Robin Simmons

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Thank you.

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Patricia Simpson

PATOGOSIM@GMAIL.COM

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MICHAEL SINGH

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Thank you.

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Maura Smale

mas@mauraweb.com

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David Stern

David123@rcn.com

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John Stracquadanio

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Maria M. Suarez

msuarez@mercy.edu

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Emily Sun

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Thank you.

Emily Sun
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Levente Szileszky

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

I strongly oppose the plans in the Draft Scope of Work about the new jails. The NYC Department of Correction is complete failure, an absolute shameful organization and absolutely unable the solve the problems that caused the atrocities on Rikers in the first place. Research has shown again and again that the conditions of jails create and perpetrate violence. Imprisonment tears people away from support systems they depend on for health and well being. No matter how close the jails are to actual communities, nothing can solve the problems that incarceration creates. There is no such thing as a humane or rehabilitative cage. Please revoke this plan to build four new jails across four boroughs immediately.

Instead of spending money on this spend money on releasing non-violent offenders in pretrial detention from Rikers and everywhere, and start supervising the NYPD properly, rewrite their rules and codes about arrests, get rid of our utterly incompetent and often corrupt judges, stop nominating unqualified political hacks and terrible lawyers to be judges and so on.

You don't need more jails, you need a proper justice system to replace this third world-level, utterly primitive, garbage American legal system.

If you need an example, take a trip to continental Europe.

Thank you.

Levente Szileszky

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Jo T.

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

I am a New Yorker - born in Brooklyn, raised in Queens, living in Manhattan.

I strongly oppose the plans in the Draft Scope of Work to spend

10 billion on new jails. The NYC Department of Correction is failing to address the problems that caused the atrocities on Rikers in the first place.

More jails is NOT the answer.

Research has shown again and again that the conditions of jails create and perpetrate violence. Imprisonment tears people away from support systems they depend on for health and wellbeing. No matter how close the jails are to actual communities, nothing can solve the problems that incarceration creates.

Please revoke this plan to build four new jails across four boroughs.

Thank you.

Jo Tribeoni

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Michekle T

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Jessica Thompson

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Jessica Thompson
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David Torchiano

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At what cost will this disruptive folly arrive on residents ?

Thank you.

Gabriel Trance
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Thank you.

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Demetra Tsantes

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Howard Fiedler,

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Thank you.

Demetra Tsantes
DMTsantes@gmail.com
8441 125th st
kew gardens, New York 11415

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Keith Tse

keith.tse@balliol.oxon.org

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NEW YORK, New York 10008

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Resa Tylim

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Thank you.

Resa Tylim
lavend8781@aol.com
32 Morton st.
NYC, New York 10014

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Jade Vargas

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Thank you.

Jade Vargas
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4330 48th St
Sunnyside, New York 11104

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Gabriella Velardi-Ward

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Thank you.

Gabriella Velardi-Ward
StPraxedisRCC@gmail.com
40 Wolkoff Lane, Staten Island, NY 10303
Staten Is, New York 10303

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Camilo Villarreal

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Thank you.

Camilo Villarreal
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<http://click.actionnetwork.org/mpss/o/FgE/kLwXAA/t.2lm/Qhv7YSW_T7qHb4zWru2HVQ/o.gif>
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Tamson Weston

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Susannah Wexler

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Thank you.

Susannah Wexler
susannah.wexler@gmail.com
140 E 2nd Street
Brooklyn, New York 11218

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Susan Whedbee

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Thank you.

Susan Whedbee
susanwhedbee@gmail.com
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New York, New York 10023

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M.J. Williams

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

I live in Brooklyn, in District 33, just blocks away from the proposed site of a vastly expanded jail on Atlantic Avenue. I strongly oppose the plans in the Draft Scope of Work about the new jails in every borough. The NYC Department of Correction is failing to address the problems that caused the atrocities on Rikers in the first place. Research has shown again and again that the conditions of jails create and perpetrate violence. Imprisonment tears people away from support systems they depend on for health and wellbeing and a cage is no place to administer social services. No matter how close the jails are to actual communities, nothing can solve the problems that incarceration creates. There is no such thing as a humane or rehabilitative cage. Please revoke this plan to build four new jails across four boroughs immediately and accelerate the plan to close Rikers Island for good. The estimate cost of the City's plan,

10.6 billion, can be invested instead in community-based and citywide resources and infrastructure that will eliminate the need for caging people as they wait for trial. NYC has the option now to invest in job creation, land and housing trusts, workers cooperatives, provide comprehensive mental health services to every New Yorker, decriminalize sex work, treat drug addiction as an illness, not as a crime, and implement other programs that will permanently reduce "criminality" and, above, all criminalization. These non-carceral investments will make all of New York City healthier, stronger, more productive and creative.

Thank you.

M.J. Williams
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Ruis Woertendyke

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Thank you.

Ruis Woertendyke
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Jocelyn Wogan-Browne

WOGANBROWNE@FORDHAM.EDU

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Thank you.

Jocelyn Wogan-Browne
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Tommy Wu

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Thank you.

Tommy Wu
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Elmhurst , New York NY

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Shane Young

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Thank you.

Shane Young
youngshane@me.com
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New York, New York 10021

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Marsha Zoback

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Thank you.

Marsha Zoback
mbrooklynyc@aol.com
9902 3rd Ave
Brooklyn, New York 11209-7938

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Leticia Alanis

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Leticia Alanis
pastorleticiaalanis@gmail.com
1728 Bay Ridge Avenue #2
Brooklyn, NY, New York 11204

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lib Avit

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Doris Bachmann

doris@dabinteriordesign.com

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NY, New York 10036

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armand Bartos

armand@armandbartos.com

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Andrew Benvenuti

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Andrew Benvenuti
gypie14@hotmail.com
565 W 173rd st.
New York, New York 10032

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Louis Blaut

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Sincerely,

Louis M. Blaut Jr.

Louis Blaut
Louisblaut@gmail.com
1543 East 19th street, 4D
Brooklyn, New York 11230

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carol boro-weiner

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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carol boro-weiner
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142 West End Ave apt.16V
N>Y>, New York 10023

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Henry Brisen

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

There's nothing wrong with the jails.....They're JAILS!

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Henry Brisen

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150 w 51st

New York, New York 10019

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William Brown

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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William Brown
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Louise Calabro

louise.editor@mindspring.com

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Louise Calabro

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Sharon Canetta

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Sharon Canetta
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Kathryn Capelli

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Kathryn Capelli
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Bronx, New York 10453

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Robert Carver

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Robert Carver
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WHITESTONE, New York 11357-2124

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Cynthia Cater

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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15 to

30 an hour. C. Cater.

Cynthia Cater
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John Catherine

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Break the prison-industrial-complex!

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Rose Emma

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Milo Mottola

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Rafael Otero

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Frank Polach

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Edna Spears

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Edward Torres

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169 Lewis Ave. Apt 4B
Brooklyn , New York 11221

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"

Olivia Wong

info@email.actionnetwork.org

"

Howard Fiedler,

As you know, hundreds of New York City residents have gathered at each of the public hearings across four boroughs calling for the Mayor and Department of Correction to stop their plan to use

10 billion to build the jails. As a resident, I vehemently oppose the Draft Scope of Work for the new jails. There is no such thing as a humane jail, no matter how modern it is. Rikers itself was created as a jail to end all jails and look where that has gotten us. Please halt the plan to expand the city's carceral system. While I support the closing of Rikers, I do not support the opening of any new jails. Thank you.

Olivia Wong
owong07@yahoo.com
552 Riverside Dr
New York, New York 10027

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"

Maryan Worrell

info@email.actionnetwork.org

"

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Maryan Worrell
mwfusspot@aol.com
46-01 39 avenue
Sunnyside, New York 11104

<<http://click.actionnetwork.org/mpss/o/GgE/kLwXAA/t.2ll/Rq58pDHBRgyxVUbgpgWylQ/o.gif>>

"

Aleksandr Yarmulskiy

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Aleksandr Yarmulskiy
Monkawson@gmail.com
1707 East 14th Street, APT 4
Brooklyn, New York 11229

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"

Rebecca Cregan

rebecca.cregan@gmail.com

"Hello,

I am a full time resident of Brooklyn and I am writing to provide my feedback on the NYC Borough-Based Jail System after reviewing the ""New York City Borough-Based Jail System Draft Scope of Work"". I believe that (1) the planned Brooklyn jail is grossly oversized, (2) the city's proposal fails to include a jail for Staten Island, (3) the oversized jail would have a dramatically negative impact on the surrounding area in Brooklyn and (4) the process has lacked transparency.

Thank you,
Rebecca

--

Rebecca Cregan

"

fbs9at+6uw8tagbloyqk@guerrillamail.com

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J. Smith

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"

fbse54+ojh22i9s8nxedo@guerrillamail.com

fbse54+ojh22i9s8nxedo@guerrillamail.com

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Phil J.

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fbsgts+8yiw7ps@guerrillamail.com

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"

Jared Hecht

jaredhecht@gmail.com

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Pam Kiernan

pamkiernan27@gmail.com

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Pam Kiernan

"

Jean Lee

meanjean@gmail.com

"I am a full-time resident of State Street (Boerum Hill/Downtown Brooklyn), half a block away from the current Brooklyn Center of Detention. I am writing to provide my feedback on the NYC Borough-Based Jail System after reviewing the "New York City Borough-Based Jail System Draft Scope of Work". I believe that (1) the planned Brooklyn jail is grossly oversized, (2) the city's proposal fails to include a jail for Staten Island, (3) the oversized jail would have a dramatically negative impact on the surrounding area in Brooklyn and (4) the process has lacked transparency.

Most importantly, how will these maxed-out buildings fix the institutional problem? Is this a reshuffling of population with no fix?

Best regards, a concerned citizen.

Jean Lee
State Street, Brooklyn
"

Steve McCall

smccallnyc@yahoo.com

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T.R Newcomb

tr.newcomb@gro-intelligence.com

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"

T.R. Newcomb

tr.newcomb@gmail.com

"Mr. Fiedler -

I am a full time resident of New York City and I am writing to provide my feedback on the NYC Borough-Based Jail System after reviewing ""A ROADMAP TO CLOSING RIKERS"" and the ""New York City Borough-Based Jail System Draft Scope of Work"":

(1) The Brooklyn Jail is grossly oversized: The proposed Brooklyn jail will tower over the adjacent historic districts of Brooklyn Heights, Cobble Hill and Boerum Hill. It is completely unacceptable to build a facility that will be almost nine times larger (1.4 million square feet) than the current jail inside of a residential community. For a new jail to be palatable to the community, a jail must be built on Staten Island, and the height and bulk of the proposed Brooklyn jail must be substantially reduced.

(2) The proposal fails to include a jail for Staten Island: In an obvious omission to meeting the Lippman Commission's recommendations, the city's proposal inexplicably fails to recommend a jail facility on Staten Island, thus forcing Staten Island detainees and their families to make the difficult trek to Brooklyn. That does not accomplish the city's stated goal of helping family members who are "forced to miss work and travel long distances to see their loved ones [and their] attorneys who cannot easily visit their clients to prepare a defense". A jail must be built on Staten Island.

(3) The oversized jail would have a dramatically negative impact on the surrounding area in Brooklyn: The new jail would bring thousands of new workers and visitors to our already traffic-choked area, many by car, every day. During roughly the same time frame in which this new jail would be built, our area will already be afflicted by a ten-year rebuilding of the BQE, a mere four blocks to the west. The city must engage in a rigorous EIS process.

(4) The process has lacked transparency: The Lippman Commission's recommended "conversations with the community" as part of the planning process. But no conversations have occurred prior to the development of the city's plans. As a result, our community lacks trust in this process. The city needs to change its process to initiate a dialogue with the community before proceeding.

Thank you and regards,

T.R. Newcomb

"

shirah.dunphy@gmail.com

shirah.dunphy@gmail.com

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Sincerely,
Shirah Dunphy
309 State St 11201
"

Sebastien Thiebault

s_thiebault@yahoo.fr

"To whom it may concern,

I am a full time resident of Brooklyn and I am writing to provide my feedback on the NYC Borough-Based Jail System after reviewing the ""New York City Borough-Based Jail System Draft Scope of Work"".

I believe that

- (1) the planned Brooklyn jail is grossly oversized,
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Best,

Sébastien Thiébault 307 State Street Brooklyn NY 11201 Tel : 1 551 482 4208

"

Anguel Zaprianov

anguel.zaprianov@db.com

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I am a full time resident of Brooklyn and I am writing to provide my feedback on the NYC Borough-Based Jail System after reviewing the ""New York City Borough-Based Jail System Draft Scope of Work"". I believe that (1) the planned Brooklyn jail is grossly oversized, (2) the city's proposal fails to include a jail for Staten Island, (3) the oversized jail would have a dramatically negative impact on the surrounding area in Brooklyn and (4) the process has lacked transparency.

Regards

Anguel

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"

COMMENT ON THE BOROUGH JAIL PLAN

Howard Fiedler
New York City Department of Correction
75-20 Astoria Boulevard
Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370

In regards to the borough-based jails proposal,

I fully support the immediate closing of the jails on Rikers Island. I also strongly oppose the opening of any new jails in New York City. There is no such thing as a humane or safe jail.

The City of New York needs to:

- End cash bail and pre-trial detention. Community supervision is successful, you said so yourself in the More Just NYC report.
- Divest from jails and policing. Invest in community resources. Invest in public schools and actual affordable housing.
- End broken windows policing and all practices which the NYPD uses to harass communities of color.
- Decriminalize poverty, homelessness, mental illness, and substance use.

The current proposal from the city demonstrates that the Mayor and his officials are committed to racist over-policing and to caging people of color. I am staunchly against the city proposal to open new jails. We can close Rikers without opening new jails.

Signed:

Ashley Argote - *ashleyargote@gmail.com*
23 Verulysa Ave #51
New York, NY
10034

← **COMMENT ON THE BOROUGH JAIL PLAN (Prewritten)**

COMMENT ON THE BOROUGH JAIL PLAN

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New York City Department of Correction
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Signed:

Charles Baker

Charles Baker, Manhattan

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Signed:



Matthew Beatty

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Signed:


Miko Brandini
Morningside Heights

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Signed:

Tom Brick, Staten Island NY


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Howard M. Cadell
Manhattan

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Michael Caradras

Manhattan

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Signed:



I want to raise my family
in a community free from the
oppressive police state I was raised
Under in the South Bronx in the 90s
My biggest fear is my children of color
being taken from me & incarcerated. Please don't open this
jail. Stop from my front door.

COMMENT ON THE BOROUGH JAIL PLAN

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East Elmhurst, NY 11370

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Johnny Fohman

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Signed:



Robert Fuller

(Astoria, Queens)

COMMENT ON THE BOROUGH JAIL PLAN

Howard Fiedler
New York City Department of Correction
75-20 Astoria Boulevard
Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370

In regards to the borough-based jails proposal,

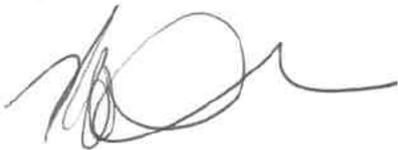
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Signed:



Matthew Firillo
East Harlem

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Signed:

Molly Gibson
Harlem


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Signed:

 
Kerry Grace Herlihy

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Signed:


Desma Holcomb

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Signed:

Michael Horwitz
Michael Horwitz

COMMENT ON THE BOROUGH JAIL PLAN

Howard Fiedler
New York City Department of Correction
75-20 Astoria Boulevard
Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370

In regards to the borough-based jails proposal,

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Signed:



Yuri Kavalerchik

from East Harlem

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East Elmhurst, NY 11370

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Roy Koshy
Washington Heights, NY

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Signed:



ERICA LANDAU
Bushwick

COMMENT ON THE BOROUGH JAIL PLAN

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New York City Department of Correction
75-20 Astoria Boulevard
Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370

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 Cameron Laventure

COMMENT ON THE BOROUGH JAIL PLAN

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75-20 Astoria Boulevard
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East Elmhurst, NY 11370

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Signed:



Jordan Leon-Atkins

Bushwick, BK

← **COMMENT ON THE BOROUGH JAIL PLAN (Prewritten)**

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New York City Department of Correction
75-20 Astoria Boulevard
Suite 160
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Signed:

Asnley Lewis (KIPS Bay)
Asnley Lewis

COMMENT ON THE BOROUGH JAIL PLAN

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New York City Department of Correction
75-20 Astoria Boulevard
Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370

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Signed:



Jeffrey McLean

COMMENT ON THE BOROUGH JAIL PLAN

Howard Fiedler
New York City Department of Correction
75-20 Astoria Boulevard
Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370

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Signed:

Louis J. Moskowitz



COMMENT ON THE BOROUGH JAIL PLAN

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New York City Department of Correction
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Suite 160
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Signed: 
348 W 118th Street
New York NY 10026

COMMENT ON THE BOROUGH JAIL PLAN

Howard Fiedler
New York City Department of Correction
75-20 Astoria Boulevard
Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370

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Signed:



Erin Neff Brooklyn, NY

COMMENT ON THE BOROUGH JAIL PLAN

Howard Fiedler
New York City Department of Correction
75-20 Astoria Boulevard
Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370

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Signed:

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Alon Payer". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned to the right of the word "Signed:".

COMMENT ON THE BOROUGH JAIL PLAN

Howard Fiedler
New York City Department of Correction
75-20 Astoria Boulevard
Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370

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Signed:



Katherine Ritchie

← **COMMENT ON THE BOROUGH JAIL PLAN (Prewritten)**

COMMENT ON THE BOROUGH JAIL PLAN

**Howard Fiedler
New York City Department of Correction
75-20 Astoria Boulevard
Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370**

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Signed: *Leslie Roeder*
Leslie Roeder
Lower East Side

COMMENT ON THE BOROUGH JAIL PLAN

Howard Fiedler
New York City Department of Correction
75-20 Astoria Boulevard
Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370

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Signed: Adam Schlesinger
Washington heights


END CASH BAIL!
NO NEW JAILS!

← **COMMENT ON THE BOROUGH JAIL PLAN (Prewritten)**

COMMENT ON THE BOROUGH JAIL PLAN

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New York City Department of Correction
75-20 Astoria Boulevard
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Signed:

 Manhattan

COMMENT ON THE BOROUGH JAIL PLAN

Howard Fiedler
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75-20 Astoria Boulevard
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Signed:

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "A. Oridragov". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

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Signed:



10/24/18

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Signed:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Nazim S. Grewal". The signature is written in a cursive, somewhat stylized font. The first name "Nazim" is written on the top line, and "S. Grewal" is written on the line below it.

COMMENT ON THE BOROUGH JAIL PLAN

Howard Fiedler
New York City Department of Correction
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Signed:

Daphne Weinstein

Manhattan, Chinatown



← COMMENT ON THE BOROUGH JAIL PLAN (Prewritten)

COMMENT ON THE BOROUGH JAIL PLAN

**Howard Fiedler
New York City Department of Correction
75-20 Astoria Boulevard
Suite 160
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Signed:



Eric Wimer

Manhattan

COMMENT ON THE BOROUGH JAIL PLAN

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East Elmhurst, NY 11370

In regards to the borough-based jails proposal,

I fully support the immediate closing of the jails on Rikers Island. I also strongly oppose the opening of any new jails in New York City. There is no such thing as a humane or safe jail.

The City of New York needs to:

- End cash bail and pre-trial detention. Community supervision is successful, you said so yourself in the More Just NYC report.
- Divest from jails and policing. Invest in community resources. Invest in public schools and actual affordable housing.
- End broken windows policing and all practices which the NYPD uses to harass communities of color.
- Decriminalize poverty, homelessness, mental illness, and substance use.

The current proposal from the city demonstrates that the Mayor and his officials are committed to racist over-policing and to caging people of color. I am staunchly against the city proposal to open new jails. We can close Rikers without opening new jails.

Signed:

Brett Yates


COMMENT ON THE BOROUGH JAIL PLAN

Howard Fiedler
New York City Department of Correction
75-20 Astoria Boulevard
Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370

In regards to the borough-based jails proposal,

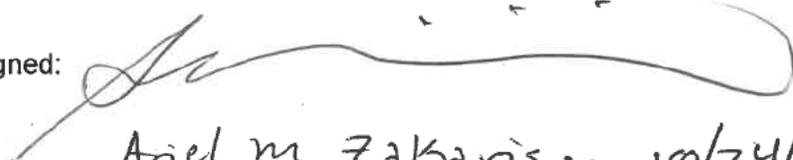
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Signed:



Ariel M. Zakharison 10/24/2018

Beverly Abisogun

babisogun@nyc.rr.com

"

Howard Fiedler,

I strongly oppose every aspect of the Draft Scope of Work about the jails plan across four boroughs. If you just look at Rikers, detaining innocent people there has caused them to lose their jobs and housing. Over 75

of those detained at Rikers are released because they're found not guilty. That's proof in itself that jailing people, mostly because they cannot afford bail, is inefficient and frankly costly and cruel. Your plan to design new jails in this city will not fix those issues. Please take action to morally oppose moving forward with this Draft Scope of Work. Urge the mayor's administration to stop expanding new jails in this city. Please reinvest your time and resources to policies and practices that support all of our communities. You can do so, Mr. Fiedler. Thank you.

Beverly Abisogun
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315 Avenue C, 2c
New York, New York 10009

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Lasalle Alcena

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Lasalle Alcena
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1049East 222nd Street
Bronx, ny , New York 10469

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Joseph Aldo

Jaldo@mindspring.com

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Howard Fiedler,

I do not approve any part of the Draft Scope of Work. After reviewing the plan, it is clear that it would cause significant environmental damage and health hazards on the sites where it is proposed. These new jails will not solve the crux of the issue: that most people held on Rikers are detained because they are too poor to pay bail. Over 75

are eventually released because they are not found guilty of crime. Mr. Fiedler, I am asking you to take a moral stance against further working on the architecture of this building. You have the power to halt its construction and encourage the city to instead invest in solutions to incarceration which include restorative justice. Incarceration does not have to be the only way. Please, reject this plan now.

Joseph Aldo
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Ian Alexander

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Ian Alexander
ianjamesalexander@gmail.com
190 East 17th St
Brooklyn, New York 11226

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mohammed alsaleh- alsaleh

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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mohammed alsaleh- alsaleh

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ma

san roque, Texas 11312

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Anne Bennett

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Anne Bennett
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Alan Bentz-Letts

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Alan Bentz-Letts
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New York, New York 10027

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Carl Bettendorf

ccb2003@columbia.edu

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Carl Bettendorf
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Monica Beyer

monicambeyer@verizon.net

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Monica Beyer
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Sara Billeaux

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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New York, New York 10075

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Ethel Schwartz Bock

esbock@att.net

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esbock@att.net
11 Rsd
Nyc, New York 10023

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robbie braun

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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robbie braun
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155 west 71
New York, New York 10023

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Geoffrey Breedon

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Geoffrey Breedon
geoffrey.breedon@gmail.com
292 Clinton Street Ste.4
New York, New York 11201

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Natasha Brenner

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Natasha Brenner
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229 Chrystie St.
New York, New York 10002

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Jean Brown

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Jean Brown
jaebrwn@hotmail.com
626 Riverside Drive
New York, New York 10031

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Louise Calabro

louise.editor@mindspring.com

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Louise Calabro
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MI Caring

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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MI Caring

mlouc@aol.com

10 West 15th Street

New York, New York 10011

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Bernice Chan

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

I strongly oppose every aspect of the Draft Scope of Work on the new jails. For decades, detaining innocent people on Rikers have made them lose their jobs and housing. Over 75

of those detained at Rikers are released because they're found not guilty. Your plan to design new jails in this city will not fix the fact that most people are held because they are too poor to pay bail. How can you morally even consider moving forward with this Draft Scope of Work? I am writing to tell you and Mayor de Blasio's administration to stop expanding new jails in this city. Please reinvest your money, time and resources to policies and plans that support all of our communities.

Best,
Bernice

Bernice Chan
bernicechan7@gmail.com
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Brooklyn, New York 11228

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Huiying Chan

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

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Huiying Chan
huiyingbc@gmail.com
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Adrian Cosentini

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

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Adrian Cosentini
adrianc3954@gmail.com
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Bayside, New York 11361

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Michelle Coursey

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Michelle Coursey
karsavina8@gmail.com
341 10th St
Brooklyn, New York 11215

<<http://click.actionnetwork.org/mpss/o/3wA/kLwXAA/t.2m1/QKoLzTVIQH2SrEqYLB4Iwg/o.gif>>
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Katie Courtice

kcourticeb@earthlink.net

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Howard Fiedler,

In these technologically sophisticated times, there is no reason to use precious resources and land to build prisons. We have electronic monitoring, which can do as well as any physical building to keep track of purported offenders and make sure they show up for their court date(s). Therefore, I do not approve any part of the Draft Scope of Work. After reviewing the plan, it is clear that it would cause significant environmental damage and health hazards on the sites where it is proposed. Furthermore, new jails will not solve the crux of the issue: that most people held on Rikers are detained because they are too poor to pay bail. Over 75

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Katie Courtice

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60 Plaza St. East #5K

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DINA DAHBANY-MIRAGLIA

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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DINA DAHBANY-MIRAGLIA

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Flushing, New York 11354

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Marge Dakouzlian

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Marge Dakouzlian
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staten island, New York 10301

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MaElena de Gallardo

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MaElena de Gallardo
medegallardo@gmail.com
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nick Desai

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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nick Desai
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140 Broadway
New York, , New York 10005

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Arlene Ellner

aellner@verizon.net

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Howard Fiedler,

I do not approve any part of the Draft Scope of Work. After reviewing the plan, it is clear that it would cause significant environmental damage and health hazards on the sites where it is proposed. These new jails will not solve the crux of the issue: that most people held on Rikers are detained because they are too poor to pay bail. Over 75

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Arlene Ellner

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Mary Even

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

I strongly oppose the Draft Scope of Work for the jails in four boroughs. If you just look at Rikers, detaining innocent people there has caused them to lose their jobs and housing. Over 75

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Mary Even

maryeven@gmail.com

440 East 79th St., 15D

New York, New York 10075

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Joan Farber

jcfmob@verizon.net

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Joan Farber
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Michael Fields

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Michael Fields
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Deirdre Fishel

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Victor Flores

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Victor Flores
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Susan Fountain

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Susan Fountain
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Kathleen Gallo

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Kathleen Gallo
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Laura Gandolfo

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Laura Gandolfo
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Helene Geisert

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Josh Gilchrist

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Josh Gilchrist
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Janet Goldner

art@janetgoldner.com

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Janet Goldner
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New York, New York 10007

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Kristen Graves

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Kristen Graves
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Pamela Hall

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Pamela Hall
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Sigrid Hanser-Ifrac

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Sigrid Hanser-Ifrac
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Cee Harden

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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NEW YORK, New York 10031

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Leanne Harrison

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Leanne Harrison
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Tahsin Hasan

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Tahsin Hasan
tahs.hasan@gmail.com
18625 Wexford Terrace, Jamaica
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Elizabeth Hegeman

ehegeman@jjay.cuny.edu

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Elizabeth Hegeman
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Carmen Hendershott

hendersh@newschool.edu

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Carmen Hendershott
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Sandy Imhoff

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Andrea Jalickee

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Andrea Jalickee
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KAREN JOHN

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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KAREN JOHN

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Catherine Jones

catherine.jones@morganstanley.com

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Catherine Jones
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allen kahan

kahan@icsny.org

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Jennifer Kallus

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Aaron Kapner

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Sylvia Katon

twerp1@verizon.net

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elena klements

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of those detained at Rikers are released because they're found not guilty. That's proof in itself that jailing people, mostly because they cannot afford bail, is inefficient and frankly costly and cruel. Your plan to design new jails in this city will not fix those issues. Please take action to morally oppose moving forward with this Draft Scope of Work. Urge the mayor's administration to stop expanding new jails in this city. Please reinvest your time and resources to policies and practices that support all of our communities. You can do so, Mr. Fiedler. Thank you.

elena klements
eklements01@gmail.com
55 East 9th Street
New York, New York 10003

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Greta Kline

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Greta Kline
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New York, New York 10128

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Erik Kolb

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Erik Kolb
epik_71@yahoo.com
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Woodside , New York 11377

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Al Krause

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Al Krause

akguiness@aol.com

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New York, New York 10025

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Laura Lavelle

llavelle@pipeline.com

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Laura Lavelle
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Peter Liuzzo

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Peter Liuzzo
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Cynthia Loewy

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Philip Lynch

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Philip Lynch
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New York, New York 10034

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Barbara Macek

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Barbara Macek
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Henrietta Mantooth

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Henrietta Mantooth
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Roger Mapes

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Kai Margarida-Ramirez

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Joan Martini

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Joan Martini
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Victoria McFadyen

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Victoria McFadyen
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Michele McGowan

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Michele McGowan
michelemcgowan656@gmail.com
229 Beach 108 street
Rockaway Park, New York 11694

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Linda Metnetsky

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Linda Metnetsky
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25 Sterling Pl
New York, New York 10025

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susan metz

spmetz@earthlink.net

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susan metz

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409 park place

Brooklyn, New York 11238-4001

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Lisa Miller

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Lisa Miller
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New York, NY, New York 10023-3104

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Marcia Miller

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

As a resident of the Upper West Side (10023), I strongly oppose the Draft Scope of Work for new jails across 4 boroughs. If you just look at Rikers, innocent people detained there have lost their jobs and housing. Over 75

of those detainees are released because they're found not guilty. That's proof in itself that jailing people--mostly because they cannot afford bail--is as inefficient as it is costly and cruel. Your plan to design new jails in this city--no matter how humane-- will not fix fundamental social and ethical shortcomings in providing fair and appropriate treatment for all.

I urge you to take moral action to oppose moving forward with this Draft Scope of Work. Advise the mayor's administration to stop expanding new jails in this city. Please reinvest your time and resources to policies and practices that *support* all of our communities. I believe it is in your power to do so, Mr. Fiedler.

Thank you.

Marcia Miller
mkmiller11@gmail.com
11 Riverside Drive
New York, New York 10023

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Arthur Minton

mtm02@verizon.net

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Nelida Myers-Burnett

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Nelida Myers-Burnett
nmyers315@yahoo.com
2015-03-26 174542
Brooklyn, New York 11212

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Linda Newman

lindamackersienewman@nyc.rr.com

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Jenny Nichols

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Miwa Nishio

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Nyemah O'Garro

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Nyemah O'Garro
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Nancy Olewine

NOLEWINE@EARTHLINK.NET

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Nancy Olewine
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Rafael Otero

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William Pell

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Sandra Pezzulli

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Sandra Pezzulli

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Joe Pfister

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Carolyn Pollak

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Diana Posner

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Robert Puerto

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stacy Rauch

stacyr27@earthlink.net

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Maria Rial

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michele risa

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LOUIS ROBERTS

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LOUIS ROBERTS

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Anne Roiphe

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Michael Rostagno-Lasky

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Allen Rothman

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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We need less arrests for minor crimes and thus less jail space. I strongly oppose every aspect of the Draft Scope of Work about the jails plan across four boroughs. If you just look at Rikers, detaining innocent people there has caused them to lose their jobs and housing. Over 75

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Nida Sahr

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suzanne schaem

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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new york, New York 10150

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Jerrold Schlessel, M.D.

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Guy Schuessler

guy@macconnect.com

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Please, reject this plan now. Let's take the moral high ground and let New York lead the way to a more humane system of justice in America. We have the highest rate of incarceration of our own citizens in the world. we have a chance here to begin to reverse that trend. Thank you

Guy Schuessler
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Scott Sheidlower

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Bobbi Siegelbaum

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Iris Sinai

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Kate Skolnick

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Alison Sky

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Pamela Slass

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John Stracquadanio

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jeffrey surovell

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jeffrey surovell
surovell@yahoo.com
2110 1st avenue
new york, New York 10029

<http://click.actionnetwork.org/mpss/o/1wA/kLwXAA/t.2m1/AG6Bt_ZcQ0q1SX6JbyBqVw/o.gif>

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Jessica Swenson

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

I strongly oppose every aspect of the Draft Scope of Work about the jails plan across four boroughs. If you just look at Rikers, detaining innocent people there has caused them to lose their jobs and housing. Over 75

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Jessica Swenson
jvswenson71@gmail.com
469 Rugby Road
Brooklyn, New York 11226

<<http://click.actionnetwork.org/mpss/o/6gA/kLwXAA/t.2m2/t7G1kHUHTOynoZc6Jgythw/o.gif>

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Lawrence Tannor

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Lawrence Tannor
larryt57@gmail.com
1544 84th Street
Brooklyn, New York 11228

<http://click.actionnetwork.org/mpss/o/_gA/kLwXAA/t.2m2/enpSdpNLRvqGifv3Q63rng/o.gif>
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Nina Tassi

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Nina Tassi
ninatassi@yahoo.com
2500 Johnson Ave
Riverdale , New York 10463

<<http://click.actionnetwork.org/mpss/o/4wA/kLwXAA/t.2m1/-FJzrh5oRM-YnlWJAYZFBA/o.gif>>

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Nina Tassi
ninatassi@yahoo.com
Nina Tassi
Riverdale, NY, New York 10463

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Flonia Telegrafi

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Flonia Telegrafi
votre.nom83@gmail.com
1868 Cornelia Street
Ridgewood, New York 11385

<http://click.actionnetwork.org/mpss/o/1wA/kLwXAA/t.2m2/7OoWf_rjTUCC1u9qpbjBrw/o.gif

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Elaine Terriss

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Elaine Terriss
eterriss@gmail.com
170 West End Avenue
New York, New York 10023

<<http://click.actionnetwork.org/mpss/o/DAE/kLwXAA/t.2m1/d0jNRyE-STeG7JdBQABRXw/o.gif>>

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Maryellen Tice

mewt@nyc.net

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Maryellen Tice

mewt@nyc.net

175 Adams Street 3H

Brooklyn , New York 11201

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Joan Victor

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Joan Victor
Jbvictor2@gmail.com
863 park ave
New York, New York 10075

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Roland Walters

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Roland Walters
rwalters165@gmail.com
165 Rockaway Parkway, 1F
Brooklyn, New York 11212

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Kim Washington

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Kim Washington
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5425 VALLES AVENUE
NEW YORK, New York 10471

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Marie Weinstein

mariepw@earthlink.net

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Marie Weinstein
mariepw@earthlink.net
59 Livingston st
Brooklyn , New York 11201

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William Weis

william@shinyobjects.net

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William Weis

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9011 35th Avenue, 2K

Jackson Heights, New York 11372

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Janice Wilcox

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Janice Wilcox
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Brooklyn , New York 11219

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Burnestha Wilder

deaconbw@ladycage.com

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Burnestha Wilder
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Bronx, New York 10451

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225 east 149 st
Bronx, New York 10451

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Carole Wolf

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Carole Wolf
carolewolf@gmail.com
7 Jackson Court
Brooklyn, New York 11209

<http://click.actionnetwork.org/mpss/o/6wA/kLwXAA/t.2m2/D-T-isU4QA6RKU_r_Ixiig/o.gif>

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Carol Yost

info@email.actionnetwork.org

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Howard Fiedler,

We need to get rid of incarceration of people too poor to pay bail! We need more humane ways of dealing with social problems!

I do not approve any part of the Draft Scope of Work. After reviewing the plan, it is clear that it would cause significant environmental damage and health hazards on the sites where it is proposed. These new jails will not solve the crux of the issue: that most people held on Rikers are detained because they are too poor to pay bail. Over 75

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Carol Yost
yostc@hotmail.com
212 West 16th Street, Apt. 1-E
New York, New York 10011-6194

<http://click.actionnetwork.org/mpss/o/_gA/kLwXAA/t.2m2/qNsrFfc9Tsm3TGV5VEiR_A/o.gif>

"

Anna Coll

ac5799@nyu.edu

"To the Mayor's Office of Environmental Coordination and the Department of Corrections:

I am writing to state my opposition to the city's proposed jail expansion. I oppose building any new jails, and I insist on closing Rikers now. Jails and prisons are infrastructural nightmares. The city's plan would make jails central aspects of all city planning for hundreds of years, instead of community spaces and resources. Making us go to police and jails for access to public services like rehabilitation is violent and exclusive and puts new power in the hands of a Department of Corrections which has a well-documented and long history of violence. DOC can never be capable, due to its nature and role, of administering services fostering New Yorkers' health or wellbeing. The city's plan makes our neighborhoods monuments to mass incarceration and centers human caging in our urban planning and design. Jails and their surrounding areas

Best,
Anna

--

Anna Coll
B.A. Candidate in Political Science
College Leader | College of Arts & Science College Cohort Program
New York University College of Arts & Science Class of 2019
ac5799@nyu.edu <mailto:ac5799@nyu.edu> | (631) 748-1938
"

Aline Gue

aline.myriam.gue@gmail.com

"To the Mayor's Office of Environmental Coordination and the Department of Corrections:

I am writing to express that I oppose the city's proposed jail expansion. As a New York City resident, I oppose building any new jails, and I insist on closing Rikers now. Reducing the population down to 5,000 by 2027 is not enough. Jails and prisons are infrastructural nightmares.

The city's plan would make jails central aspects of all city planning for hundreds of years, instead of community spaces and resources. Forcing our communities to go to police and jails for access to public services like rehabilitation is violent and exclusive and puts new power in the hands of a Department of Corrections which has a well-documented and long history of violence. DOC can never be capable, due to its nature and role, of administering services fostering New Yorkers' wellness. The city's plan makes our neighborhoods monuments to mass incarceration and centers human caging in our urban planning and design.

Jails and their surrounding areas put community members in proximity to violent and abuse police and corrections officers, and transform neighborhood character by incorporating dehumanizing and austere "security" like razor wire, police barricades, and austere, imposing buildings designed to separate us from our community members locked inside. No amount of green space and open areas in the blueprint of the jail sites will erase that. Close Rikers now without opening new jails. Our communities deserve better than packaging much needed resources through incarceration.

Sincerely,

Aline

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Aline Gue

B.A. International Relations

Tufts University, 2012

aline.myriam.gue@gmail.com <mailto:aline.myriam.gue@gmail.com>

Tel: 914-886-3814

"

Carolyn Lau

cl3638@nyu.edu

"To the Mayor's Office of Environmental Coordination and the Department of Corrections:

I am writing to oppose to the city's latest jail expansion proposal. I oppose building any new jails, and I insist on closing Rikers now. Jails and prisons are infrastructural and literal nightmares. The city's plan would make jails central aspects of all city planning for hundreds of years, instead of n community spaces and resources. Making us go to police and jails for access to public services like rehabilitation is violent and exclusive and puts new power in the hands of a Department of Corrections which has a well-documented and long history of violence. The DOC can never be capable, due to its nature and role, of administering services fostering New Yorkers' health or wellbeing. The city's plan makes our neighborhoods monuments to mass incarceration and centers human caging in our urban planning and design. Jails and their surrounding areas put community members in proximity to violent and abuse police and corrections officers, and transform neighborhood character by incorporating dehumanizing and austere "security" like razor wire, police barricades, and austere, imposing buildings designed to separate us from our community members locked inside. Just like we look back on Rikers Island 75 years later with shock and dismay that we could ever have thought it was a "modern, humane" jail, so too will we look back at these detention complexes in horror. Close Rikers now without opening new jails.

--

Carolyn Lau
New York University | Class of 2019
Metropolitan Studies, East Asian Studies Minor
LinkedIn <<https://www.linkedin.com/in/carolyn-lau-922233121/>>

"

Shromona Mandal

zinshrom@gmail.com

"To the Mayor's Office of Environmental Coordination and the Department of Corrections:

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Sincerely,

Shromona Mandal
New York City 10003

"

Ananth V Panchanadam

avp312@nyu.edu

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Sincerely,

Ananth

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Carlos Rosales-Silva

carlosrosalessilva@gmail.com

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Sincerely,

Carlos Rosales-Silva

5129221013

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Victoria Pihl Sorensen

victoriapihlsorensen@gmail.com

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Just like we look back on Rikers Island 75 years later with shock and dismay that we could ever have thought it was a "modern, humane" jail, so too will we look back at these detention complexes in horror. Close Rikers now without opening new jails.

Sincerely,

Victoria Sorensen

"

Brianna Suslovic

bsuslovic@gmail.com

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Sincerely,

Brianna Suslovic
bsuslovic@gmail.com <mailto:bsuslovic@gmail.com>

"

Lerma Casapao

lcasapao@gmail.com

"

We are a resident of Kew Gardens and would like to voice out our strong opposition to this project of Mayor Di Blasio. We already have the homeless housed in Queens Blvd near our house and this will be an additional unlike sight.

Rusty Aala

81st Ave. Kew Gardens

"

outlook_09BE2DCE1C45FB6B@outlook.com

outlook_09BE2DCE1C45FB6B@outlook.com

"

Hello,

I am ABSOLUTELY against the destruction of the Municipal parking Lot and the proposal to build a monster building in a residential area.

There is no 29 story high building in Queens, why would you build such a monster, and make it a jail, on top of it all.

A 29 story building will change the face of the whole area, not only Kew Gardens, might even affect the flight patterns of both airports' approaches, and will definitely affect the infrastructure. Queens was never predicated on such monster buildings, so the sewers, electrical loads, air quality will also be affected.

If you want more comments why you shouldn't build a monster, please organize community meetings...I don't think there is even ONE person who would be agreeable to building a monster in Queens.

Thank you

Sinetta Avram

152 Onslow Place

Kew Gardens, NY, 11415

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bahram03@aol.com

bahram03@aol.com

"Hi

I live in Fresh Meadows, Queens and oppose the plans to expand the jail and bring Rikers inmates to our community. I am appalled that a plan to bring inmates from Rikers was made without informing every member of the neighboring communities. The planned area in Queens is home to many people, a central place for daily commuters, multiple schools only 3 blocks away from the courthouse, and parks where children play. We demand our safety be taken as the first priority over where you house criminals.

<https://www.change.org/p/stand-with-our-community-to-oppose-the-queens-jail-mega-structure-proposal?signed=true>

<https://mailchi.mp/e03a002e577b/tell-the-mayors-office-no-to-the-proposed-mega-structure-jail-in-our-communities-1910269>

"

Ari

bahram03@aol.com

"

Hi

I am writing to oppose the plan to build a new jail in queens. Do not build it anywhere in queens. We have no interest in bringing criminals to our neighborhood.

I live in fresh meadows and do not support this idea.

The proposal would redevelop the dormant Queens Detention Complex — located at 126-02 82nd Ave., adjacent to the Queens Criminal Courthouse — and the nearby municipal parking lot (which opened earlier this year) into a corrections center with space for 1,510 prisoner beds. The block of 82nd Street between 126th and 132nd streets would be demapped to allow for the facility's development

"

George Balle

georgelouisj@verizon.net

"

COMMENTS: Kew Gardens 29 story Jail building Proposal.

Regarding the building proposal to house 1500 juvenile inmates plus staff and required security in an area that is already overburdened with traffic, people, housing & apartment house expansion, crowded retail shopping, homeless shelters, overcrowded subways & LLRR and Grand Central Pkwy. expansion.

Many of us in Kew Gardens, Briarwood & Forest Hills have lived here most of our lives and this will effect surrounding areas and increase our burden and lower property values.

I hope you can help preserve our community before it's too late.

Thank You,

Sincerely,

George L. Balle

138-17 Hoover Ave.

Briarwood, New York 11435

email: georgelouisj@verizon.net <mailto:georgelouisj@verizon.net>

Carolina Barragan

cbarragan430@gmail.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident of Kew Gardens 11415 and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails.

Thank you.

Best,
Carolina

Sent from my iPhone

"

Karen Barrett

info@email.actionnetwork.org

"

Howard Fiedler,

I am writing to urge the Mayor and the Department of Corrections to cancel their plan to use

10 billion to build new jails. As a New York City resident, I am vehemently opposed to the Draft Scope of Work for the new jails.

Learn from the tragedies of Rikers Island. We need to end mass incarceration, starting with eliminating cash bail for misdemeanors and ministerial offences, decriminalizing personal use of marijuana and pursuing non-carceral pre-trial alternatives for those charged with non-violent crimes. We need to put an end to the rampant abuse, including sexual abuse, and corruption that have for years been documented at Rikers.

Unless and until these issues of mass incarceration of low-income New Yorkers have been effectively addressed, I cannot support the opening of any new jails.

Thank you.

Karen Barrett
babatjie@aol.com
470 Lenox Avenue
New York , New York 10037

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"

Lauren Bellard

lbellard1973@gmail.com

"

Dear Mr. Fiedler:

Having been a resident of Kew Gardens for many years I have witnessed a consistent decline of the beautiful neighborhood since the election of Bill DiBlasio. DiBlasio is a thoroughly incompetent leader who lacks vision or a plan on how to resolve issues with homelessness in New York City therefore planting them in hotels in residential neighborhoods such as mine. The homeless men who reside in our neighborhood are menacing and also appear to suffer from mental illness. There is one homeless male who walks Queens Boulevard with his pants down exposing his buttocks and penis in the vicinity of PS99. No mayor or elected leader in our history has ever come up with such an ill thought, ineffective plan to combat homelessness.

DiBlasio then creates another short-sighted plan to build borough based jails in residential communities throughout the city. His lack of intelligent leadership and sound judgement will put the safety of children, elderly and all residents of Kew Gardens at risk. We already have a detention center and a homeless shelter for women in our community and it is troublesome to know that we will be surrounded by derelicts and bear the financial burden as a tax payers.

I am making a plea to you, Mr. Fiedler, whom I am confident will put a stop to your colleague's imprudent, reckless plan and consider the voices of the Kew Gardens residents. NO HOMELESS NO JAILS IN KEW GARDENS.

Sincerely,

Lauren Bellard

"

Ariel Ben-Ami

karielbenami@gmail.com

"Dear Mr. Fiedler,

I am writing to express my grave concern about the New York City proposal to close the Rikers Island jail facility and build an expanded jail at 126-02 82nd Avenue
<<https://maps.google.com/?q=126>

E2

80

9002+82nd+Avenue&entry=gmail&source=g> in Kew Gardens. I am adamantly opposed to the plan to bring this jail to Kew Gardens and the other four borough neighborhood. The borough-based jail system will concentrate the prison population in four highly residential neighborhoods. The presence of these jails will harm our already-deteriorating quality of life, make Kew Gardens less safe, and exhaust our overburdened parking and transportation resources.

The problems associated with Rikers Island can be addressed through effective training of corrections officers, increasing the efficiency of the court system, and dismantling the bail bonds industry, which is disproportionately responsible for keeping poor, non-violent offenders needlessly behind bars. Please consider these options before irrevocably damaging the fabric of our communities.

Best regards,
Ariel Ben-Ami

"

Murray Berger

info@email.actionnetwork.org

"

Howard Fiedler,

There are countless physical and specific reasons for opposing the proposed jail in Kew Gardens.

But overriding all is the following: Let us not destroy Kew Gardens, a community founded 108 years ago, to indulge a politician's apparition!

-----Murray H. Berger

Murray Berger

mhberger@aol.com

82nd Road

Kew Gardens, NY, New York 11415

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"

Tzippy Berglas

tzippyberglas@gmail.com

"Dear Mr. Fiedler,

I have been living in Kew Gardens for the past 50 years. I am so dissapointed that I will have to move from the home where I am raising my 4 children. Kew Gardens has always been a nice relatively safe good neighbourhood. Why would you want to jeopardize that? Who will want to stay or move into this neighbourhood now?

You are planning to put a jail right near a good public school and an even better private school. I beg you to PLEASE find another location for this jail.

Thank you for your consideration.

Tzippy Berglas

"

ebnyc30@aim.com

ebnyc30@aim.com

"

-----Original Message-----

From: ebnyc30 <ebnyc30@aim.com>

To: boroughplan <boroughplan@doc.nyc.gov>

Sent: Mon, Oct 22, 2018 4:59 pm

Subject: No to Expansion of Kew Gardens Jail!

Definitely not the right location! Is Rykers Islands going to become a luxury island AND WHY YOU WISH QUEENS TO BE THE DEPOSITORY? Please keep the law breakers anywhere but no additional jail in Queens. Please!.

E. Besson

Zip code: 11375

"

Leo J Blackman

leo@leoblackman.com

"

Howard Fiedler,

While closing Rikers is admirable, spending

10 billion to build new jails in each boro does not make sense to me. If the Mayor has reduced the number of random stops of black & brown youth, and stopped jailing minor marijuana offenders, is this amount of new construction really justified?

Leo J Blackman

leo@leoblackman.com

230 East 12th Street #8b

New York, New York 10003

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>

"

Pauline Bonaventura

mancusalefty@gmail.com

"we have ENOUGH CRIMINALS IN Brooklyn - we don't need to have more living here - and with the size of the facility - they would have a better view than the residents of Cobble Hill, Brooklyn Heights, et al - who are already paying really high real estate taxes AND now we would be paying for criminals to having the best of everything.

go TO STATEN ISLAND OR GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

COBBLE HILL RESIDENT -

"

Jacky Byron

jackyrbyron@gmail.com

"As a long time resident of Kew Gardens I strongly object to the placement of a jail in our community. We already have a court house and a jail. Bringing such a large facility to a residential area would endanger the residents, children and businesses. In addition there is a public school one block from the proposed site. Enough is enough! Jacqueline Byron

Sent from my iPad

"

Erin Callahan

ecalhn@gmail.com

"To whom it may concern, I've been a resident and Kew Gardens and Forest Hill Gardens for 3 years. In that time I've seen more and more homeless and more and more deranged people. My concern is because there is a shelter down the street from Queens Boulevard, opening a huge maximum jail would increase more crime as well as more shady people in a what is very safe neighborhood I believe that bringing a jail or building up the jail and Kew Gardens would cause more issues than good.

Please do not do this.

Erin Callahan

388 burns street

Forest hills ny 11375

"

Elena Callirgos

info@email.actionnetwork.org

"

Howard Fiedler,

It is good that Rikers is closing because it is overcrowded and there is abuse. However, opening 4 jails in New York City would be to just replace Rikers. The proposed plan in the Draft Scope of Work will only redistribute it and make matters worse. I cannot support this Draft Scope of Work. New cages cannot reform old ones. The problem is that too many African Americans and Hispanics are the ones taken to Rikers. They remain there because they don't have the money to pay their bails. After some time there, they are frequently found innocent. By then, their lives are damaged significantly because they lost their jobs and often housing. What is needed is ending cash bail and pretrial detention. I am writing to ask that the administration retract the proposal and instead invest in alternatives to resource Black and Brown communities. Thank you.

I live in the borough of Queens.

Elena Callirgos

Elena Callirgos

elenamcs@me.com

10850 71 ave

Forest Hills, New York 11375

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"

joey carpenter

duhhud@hotmail.com

"Please do not build this correction center to be part of the Rikers Island's replacement plan. The homeless shelter in Queens created problems that weren't solved and this will add more stress to the community.

We as the resident of Kew Garden/Forest Hills do not feel safe with this plan.

Ping Lee

"

Mary ann castle

info@email.actionnetwork.org

"

Howard Fiedler,

As you know, hundreds of New York City residents have gathered at each of the public hearings across four boroughs calling for the Mayor and Department of Correction to stop their plan to use

10 billion to build the jails. As a resident, I vehemently oppose the Draft Scope of Work for the new jails. There is no such thing as a humane jail, no matter how modern it is. Rikers itself was created as a jail to end all jails and look where that has gotten us. Please halt the plan to expand the city's carceral system. While I support the closing of Rikers, I do not support the opening of any new jails. Thank you.

A recent expose of Rikers Island Prison showed that most people incarcerated there are there for non violent drug crimes. Moreover, many -- if they came from affluent families--could have posted bail. Poor and working class people cannot post bail--this is a social justice issue of mammoth proportions. Use the funding to fix the broken public school educational system, create apprenticeship programs, job training and placement in many diverse sectors. No more jails -- More education, training, job placement, job coaches to help people negotiate on-the-job communications and relationship. **BE BOLD, MR MAYOR THINK OUTSIDE THE BOX-- YES CLOSE THE SWAMP THAT IS RIKERS ISLAND AND GIVE PEOPLE THE OPPORTUNITIES THAT THEY HAVE BEEN DENIED.**

thank you

Mary Ann Castle, Ph.D.

Senior Consultant

Planning Alternatives for Change

www.planningalternatives.com

Mary ann castle

macinnovazione@gmail.com

340 West 28th Street, Apt 1b

New York, New York 10001

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"

Karlin Chan

karlinc@cfmac.org

"

Howard Fiedler,

the city's proposal to open four new borough-based jails severely fails to address the problems the city is seeking to remedy by closing Rikers. The proposed plan in the Draft Scope of Work will only redistribute it and make matters worse. I cannot support this Draft Scope of Work. Why couldn't the city achieve the same prison reform goals by building 2 new jails on Rikers island . City council needs to approve intro-940

Karlin Chan

karlinc@cfmac.org

211 Canal St

NYC , New York 10013

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"

Henny Checkanow

bubbyhenny@aol.com

"

Attention Howard Fiedler;

I don't understand how you can possibly think of a Jail in this neighborhood. The streets are dark, frightening to walk without a jail in the midst of a beautiful neighborhood. We pride our homes, lawns and streets, are you aware what this will do to our neighborhood. I live in Kew Gardens for 50 years, I do not want to move.

Our roads are congested, there is no parking, it is overpopulated with all the new structures popping up. The trains are stuffed like sardines. The buses take forever because of the double parking. What are you doing to us?

Have mercy on the elderly, and all the school children walking solo to schools in the area.

Mrs. Checkanow

Sent from my iPad

"

Robert Checola

rochecarod@aol.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident of Kew Gardens 11415 and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC

Thank you.

Best,
Robert Checola MD

Sent from my iPhone

"

Jeff Clooney

jfclooney@gmail.com

"No jail! Bad for our community! Trying to raise a family.

Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident of (name of your town or city - and zipcode) and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails.

(Continue writing with your own comments and specific concerns).

Thank you.

Best,
(Sign your name)

"

Nina Cohen

ninka030777@yahoo.com

"Hello my name is Nina Orsini and I live in Kew Gardens Queens with my husband and son.

Over a year ago a hotel nearby to my apartment had allowed part of the space to be used as a temporary living for single homeless men. This led to the drastic change in our residential neighborhood where families many of low income with many children live. Thankfully more recently the shelter had been converted to accommodate women and children instead.

Just to give you an idea in 3 months at that time my husband was almost mugged on his way to work as an intensive care dr at 5 am. Two separate pedophile men approached closely my 4 year old son (one almost grabbed him into his car), another with a dog followed in the park playground. Also drunk men roaming the streets screaming and throwing bottles. Yet a third men with a dog for 6 months was standing by PS99 with a dog morning and evening pick up and the drop off times. PS 99 is around the corner from the "hotel that was used as a men's Shelter". Our train station still smells as a bathroom. Change in the use of the shelter

Putting a jail in the residential neighborhood like Kew Gardens instead of an isolated island is reckless. That's making the city unlivable for the residents who abide by the laws and a compromising our families and children.

I hope your office reconsiders this proposal and stops all plans for building jail in Kew Gardens Queens!!!

Sincerely Nina and Jose Orsini

Sent from my iPhone

"

James

vali1996@gmail.com

"Howard Fiedler

NO to new proposed jail in Queens. Fix Rikers rather than spend money building four new jails

James Cooper

"

Sylvia Cuenca

sylcuencs@yahoo.com

"PLEASE DO NOT BUILD THIS JAIL AT 126-02 82ND AVENUE!!!!

DO NOT DESTROY THIS BEAUTIFUL AND SAFE NEIGHBORHOOD!!!!

JAILS DO NOT BELONG IN OR NEAR RESIDENTIAL AREAS!!!

Sent from my iPhone

"

Anthony Dardis

adardis@runbox.com

"

Howard Fiedler,

The evidence is clear: our prison system harms people and does not help society. Building more prisons is just adding more harm. Please think again about expanding jails in NYC.

Thank you.

Anthony Dardis
adardis@runbox.com
381 1st STREET 4
BROOKLYN, New York 11215-1905

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"

david123@rcn.com

david123@rcn.com

"Hello Mr. Howard Fiedler,

I happen to be 100

against the idea of building 4
Community jails to replace the jails on Rikers Island.

This proposal, described in the brochure, ""Beyond Rikers, Towards a Borough Based Jail System"" presents some lofty goals, but its impact will be negative on the communities where the jails will be built.

In Kew Gardens, where I live, visitors and residents can't find parking near the places they are visiting or where they live. And that is the situation now. With so many more people coming into the community on a daily basis when the proposed 29 story building is finished this situation will become a real nightmare.

Furthermore, the brochure does not discuss the negative impact of an estimated 250 daily visitors, 290 detention facility workers, 20 Community facility workers, and 8 parking workers.

The brochure goes on to say that a Borough based jail system will be Fairer, Safer and more Efficient. There is no evidence that a new building will make any of these goals achievable. Rikers is known for not being Fair or Safe or Efficient. The Staff and inmates would simply move to a new space. And spaces don't change the way people work together or relate to each other.

When the much smaller jail was operational behind the court house, and someone was released from jail at night because they made bail, invariably that person would break into a car by breaking one of the windows and drive off or steal something from the car. With a much larger population this would happen more often. So much for the claim that the communities where the jails will be built will be safer than other communities.

If the mayor really wants the people who live close to where these jails are to be built to be in favor of them, he

Edna Davoudi

edna@myprimerealtor.com

"Hi,

We are a family of 7, I have 5 kids and we live in Kew Gardens since 1992. I am a real estate broker , very active in the neighborhood and a member of the Jewish community of Ner Mordechai, in the corner of Lefferts Blvd and Abingdon rd.

Moving 1500 inmate in our backyards will be devastating for all of us.

And how is even possible that they could even be thinking to move a large jail in the middle of a very busy neighborhood.

Happened that I visited an inmate for a business purpose in the Green Haven Jail in upstate NY. Why can't they build whatever is necessary close to that same location, after all it is only 1:30 min away from the court.

Edna Davoudi

Prime Realty

Associate Broker and a Team Leader

Email: edna@myprimerealtor.com <mailto:edna@myprimerealtor.com>

Cell: 917-494-7530 Office: 718-229-2922

"

Joseph De May

josephdemay@gmail.com

"Dear Mr. Fiedler,

As a registered voter since 1976--having voted in every election since then save for 1982--I join with those protesting the construction of a Jail in Kew Gardens. My grounds for doing so are those put forward by the Community Preservation Coalition--grounds which are already known well by the Mayor and those in local government who are pursuing this project. Placing a jail in the garden community in which I have lived since 1974 and effectively destroying it is not something I will ever forget or forgive.

Joseph De May
84-51 Beverly Rd. 3J
Kew Gardens, NY 11415

"

Dennis F

76flamini@gmail.com

"Hi. My name is Dennis Flamini and I own a 1BR coop in Forest Hills with my wife. I am APPALLED with the idea of erecting a jail in this area. There is already a major issue with traffic, as evident by all of the traffic cameras and traffic signs. Why would anyone think it is a good idea to add a building that will attract an absurd amount of cars to the area?! There is already a crippled mass transit system, that will not be able to get people to this location efficiently, so the only option will be to DRIVE! The already over regulated and under enforced traffic, should eliminate Kew Gardens as a choice! In addition, why burden a diverse multicultural population with this issue? It seems racist to me, why wouldn't it be erected in Whitestone or Bayside?!?"

"

Alexander Dunlop

dunloaw@auburn.edu

"

Howard Fiedler,

The proposal to end abuses at Rikers island by closing the well-placed and very extensive facility is misguided. End abuses by ending the abuses. In other words change the people not the buildings. No doubt many procedures, including sentencing, will need to be changed as well. The city's proposal to open four new borough-based jails fails to address the problems the city is seeking to remedy by closing Rikers. The proposed plan in the Draft Scope of Work will only redistribute it and make matters worse. I cannot support this Draft Scope of Work. New cages cannot reform old ones, you must know that. The city needs to address the issues of over-policing and criminalization of poverty in communities of color, and look at true proven reform such as ending cash bail and pretrial detention. I am writing to ask that the administration retract the proposal and instead invest in alternatives to resource Black and Brown communities. Thank you.

Alexander Dunlop
dunloaw@auburn.edu
165 W 66 St, apt. 4K
New York, New York 10023

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Bill Eagen

bill.eagen@gmail.com

"Dear Mr. Fielder,

I am disgusted that the city is proposing to build a large jail complex in the Kew Gardens community. Kew Gardens is nice, family friendly community. Building this jail will certainly negatively impact this area. Why would you consider putting such a large jail facility two blocks for a public elementary school? You will be endangering the lives of small children. Does housing and releasing pedophiles so close to a school of small children really seem like a good idea to you?

Furthermore, the community most certainly cannot sustain the traffic and parking nightmares that will be created!!!

This is a lousy idea. The mayor and anyone who supports this awful plan most certainly will lose the votes of everyone within this area. I will campaign night and day to ensure so!

Please reconsider this plan and construct a jail in a more isolated, safe, and sensible location.

Bill Eagen

"

Elizabeth J

info@email.actionnetwork.org

"

Howard Fiedler,

Yeah, we need more actual rehabilitation, less jails. More money towards community centers to give youth a place to grow and learn. Funnel those millions into the poorer communities. There's so much mental potential in the Black and Latino community that to waste it on more jails for a small segment of the population that commit crimes because they're natural sociopaths is a shame.

Let's focus on healing and therapy!

Elizabeth J
rodeejah@gmail.com
135 Ashland Place
brooklyn, New York 11201

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"

Barbara Elovic

elovicb@gmail.com

"October 14, 2018

To Whom It May Concern:

I'm writing to express my heartfelt opposition to the Borough Based Jail System. I have lived at my current address for sixteen and a half years with the Brooklyn House of Detention visible from my living room window.

Fifteen of those sixteen years there has been major construction in the immediate vicinity of my building.

I don't understand how prison reform should prioritize the building of more prisons. That doesn't help anyone but the usual suspects: the development and building industries. It's typical of the cynicism often displayed by Mayor Di Blasio and his real-estate cronies.

Perhaps we should ask why so many people, primarily young men of color, wind up in jail when accused of petty crimes they may well not have committed. A review of policing practices in NYC seems far more necessary. Just because the cops have no longer use the vile ""stop and frisk"" policy means they are now doing a fabulous, color-blind job.

Our less-than-wonderful mayor will no longer be in office when this plan is implemented and noise, dirt, shaking walls, and all the other inconveniences of living very near construction sites start . As usual, the citizens of the disappearing city I used to love will be left facing the sad consequences, while the politician de jour is off to his or her next romp.

I strongly oppose this project.

Sincerely,

Barbara Elovic
96 Schermerhorn St. #6A
Brooklyn, NY 11201-5036

"

Patricia Farrell

pfarrell@nyc.rr.com

"Dear Mr. Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident of Kew Gardens, Queens (11415) and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails.

I cannot understand why anyone would want to bring dangerous people, who have committed, or are charged with, violent crimes closer to residential areas. They belong where they are – on an island surrounded by water. They have already attacked and overcome corrections officers, and could do so again, making it possible for them to escape into our neighborhoods, putting residents at risk. It also brings the family and friends of the prisoners onto the buses, subways, and streets of our already crowded neighborhood. While many of these visitors will be law-abiding, there may well be those who are not, and that puts us at further risk. We already have homeless men, some who are mentally ill, wandering the neighborhood. We have recently had two episodes of violent assaults on people at our subway stations – we don't need more.

Kew Gardens is a middle-class residential community where people have lived for years and invested in their homes because it was considered a desirable area. This will change if the proposed jail goes forward.

The officials who support the prison do not live near the proposed sites. Sad to say, it appears that politicians only remember we live in a democracy when it is time for them to be elected.

Thank you for taking the time to read this.

Sincerely,
Patricia Farrell

"

Francis Marie Ferreira

francis.marie.ferreira@gmail.com

"To Whom It May Concern:

I unequivocally reject the city's plan to site a new jail at 320 Concord Avenue in the South Bronx, and I oppose the construction of any new jails in New York City as a whole. A new jail at 320 Concord Avenue is in direct conflict with locally-driven, grassroots efforts by the Diego Beekman Mutual Housing Association to develop the community in a way that respects the long history of organizing by Bronxites who struggled through years of abandonment and neglect. We will also not accept more spending on infrastructure that coerces and controls when our neighborhood is in desperate need of community-driven development. Our community demands: community centers, the creation of green spaces, living wage jobs, truly affordable housing, and other investments in positive things that would alleviate the conditions that push so many into the criminal justice system. And as someone who has lived in the South Bronx since the beginning of her life, I have seen the changes that were made in order to make this area better and cleaner for everyone who lives here. Placing a jail around here will set us back the 10-20 years we have been working hard to remove the stereotypes about the South Bronx. You would also corrupt the children who would have to see the action going on between the jail and back.

Finally, I stand with the nearly 2,500 people who have signed a petition against building a new jail at 320 Concord Avenue in the South Bronx. While we applaud the city's plan to close Rikers Island, the answer is not to expand the criminal justice footprint – not in the South Bronx, not anywhere.

Sincerely,
Francis Ferreira

Sent from my iPhone

"

kenn firpo

kennsbusy@gmail.com

"I absolutely OPPOSE it's construction.

The only practical benefit is political.

There is no benefit to degrading nearby property values. We have already endured the newly constructed hotel across the street being partially used by homeless families. Another political decision based on politics.

Our stinking mayor is a socialist.

He can't even take care of his constituency living in NYCHA houses. They live in horrible conditions and he can't even get help them, in addition to lying about the number of tenants affected by lead poisoning and other lies and political maneuvering for his party's benefit instead of the people.

"

Kellie Foxx-Gonzalez

kellie.foxx.gonzalez@gmail.com

"I am a resident of Flatbush.

I demand that the DOC

1. Shuts down Rikers.
2. NO NEW JAILS in Brooklyn.
3. Ends cash bail which disproportionately incarcerates poor people of color.
4. Invest immediately in community built and managed transformative justice structures that do not result in criminalization and incarceration

Jails and prisons serve departments such as your self and help rich private contractors become even richer. They do not serve my community.

JAILS MAKE BROOKLYN LESS SAFE.

INVEST IN SOCIAL SERVICES AND EDUCATION, NO MORE JAILS.

INCARCERATION IS ABUSE.

"

Jordana Marx Fried

jordana.marx@gmail.com

"Dear Elected Officials, Queens Community Board, Neighbors -

This is not the type of communication I usually send, but I felt very compelled to write all of you about this matter. In the spirit of community and doing the right thing, I felt that I needed to speak up and voice my concern and I am sure you will be happy that it's not bike lane related.

I am 33 years old and I have lived in Queens my entire life (in Fresh Meadows and now Forest Hills for the past 7 years) and have seen a noticeable change in this neighborhood, which my parents and grandparents have been long term residents of since the 1940s and I have been very familiar with all my life. Over the past few months, if not 1-2 years, I have noticed an influx of homeless, mentally disturbed, what it appears to be as drug addicted and troubled people in the Kew Gardens/Forest Hills/Rego Park area. I attribute this to the local hotels which have been set up as temporary homeless shelters more so than any other changing factor in this neighborhood. Most people might not even know they exist, but they are definitely negatively impacting our community on a daily basis. Crime has increased in these neighborhoods since the shelters have been established and the safe feeling we once had coming and going to our homes is now in question.

I think that Kew Gardens, Forest Hills, and Rego Park are wonderful areas which pride themselves on truly being a melting pot of cultures and people of all different financial backgrounds. This is not an economical or racial issue -- but a safety one. You can tell as you travel up towards the courthouse on Queens Boulevard that the environment, clientele, and atmosphere changes from family-friendly and residential, to dangerous and criminal, and I am extremely concerned with what adding a full fledged prison to our neighborhood would do and who it would attract.

We pay a high premium for safety expectations in Forest Hills, and adding ""steps away from Queens finest prison"" to attract other families with young children to our potential listing description is just not ok. I think having a prison here would destroy our neighborhoods, our children's upbringing in a safe environment, the economical booming of the retail stores, the attractiveness of living here, etc.

I beg you to please prevent this prison from coming to Queens. I don't want to have to leave a place I love because I don't feel safe and I definitely don't want to move to Long Island. If you won't think of me, please think of my two year old daughter when making your decisions.

Thank you for serving our community,
Jordana Fried

Jordana Fried
718 578 8644

"

Kathy Furth

kjfire@outlook.com

"My name is Katharine Furth, and I have lived in Kew Gardens for decades. I am writing to state my vehement opposition to the plan to construct a 29 story jail in Kew Gardens.

Sent from my iPhone

"

Henry Gaudsmith

ticegaudsmith@aim.com

"

Howard Fiedler,

i DISAPPROVE OF THIS DRAFT. t Here IS NO REASON TO MAKE JAILS A PLACE TO ASPIRE TO GO TO. jails SHOULD BE A PLACE TO DISCOURAGE VIOLENCE. with ALL THE SOCIAL SERVICES THAT THE CITY PAYS AND GIVES THERE IS NO REASON FOR ALL THAT THE CITIZENS MUST ENDURE TO LIVE IN THE CITY. i MUST ADMIT THAT THERE IS A SEGMENT OF THE POPULATION AND SOME EMPLOYED BY THE CITY THAT ENCOURAGE VIOLENCE AND GOING TO JAIL. i AM SPEAKING OF THE RESIDENCE OF THE american BLACK COMMUNITY THAT ARE AND WANT TO DISCREDIT THE WHITE POPULATION AND WHITE ADMINISTRATION . All the hoopla over black right is a false rouse to under mind the forward results of race relations. I am in favor of deporting those that are not happy with the forward nature of race relations. It was Lincoln's plan and should have been carried out and should be carried out today. This would spare the county with all the problems that Blacks use to maintain a hostile nature toward white citizens. Why placate to viole nce and hostile persons of color make then persons with out a country.

Henry Gaudsmith
ticegaudsmith@aim.com
POB 79
NYC, New York 10009

<<http://click.actionnetwork.org/mpss/o/-QA/kLwXAA/t.2ll/WRNm3bjjQOeeUFy8BJhGIQ/o.gif>>
"

Abraham Gellis

aagellis@gmail.com

"I have been keeping myself informed of the city's plan to close Rikers and open 4 new ones in its place. I am glad that progress is being made towards closing Rikers - in any other country it would be cited as an example of human rights violations - but opening new jails undermines this positive impact. These jails will be filled and they will be staffed by the same or similar abusive employees as Rikers was - no screening system can solve prisoner mistreatment. We'll hear all the same stories of underserved mental health needs, physical and psychological torture, and suicide.

Particularly abhorrent is the city's reliance on cash bail, which leaves vulnerable, impoverished residents incarcerated for months and years before they even get a day in court! What conscionable reasoning can justify spending city funds on more jails instead of unclogging the mess that keeps them full? I urge you to extend some empathy - imagine being taken off the street for weeks, stuffed in a cell, treated as less than human, waiting for your court date, your only chance to maybe get back to your community and your loved ones, as it gets delayed and rescheduled by forces outside your control.

I live near the Brooklyn Detention Complex and I walk past it nearly every day to get to my workplace. While it is an outdated eyesore, I hardly think the answer is renovating it into a bigger jail. The idea that this would somehow improve the neighborhood with first-floor shops and basement parking beneath a tower's worth of unjustly imprisoned pre-trial detainees is not only misguided, it is downright cruel.

-Abraham Gellis, Downtown Brooklyn Resident

"

Jon Golbe

jgolbe@gmail.com

"I'm not a NIMBY guy, I just don't think we should be incarcerating most of the ppl we are incarcerating. We should end cash bail and we'll have more than enough beds for all the rest. Obv we should not have prison sentences be so long, we should have almost nobody locked up for non-violent offenses, and blackmail-like plea deals should be done away with. But first we should end cash bail.

"

Ken Goldman

kenbgoldman@gmail.com

"We all understand that the jail needs to be here and needs to be rebuilt. But a jail skyscraper would ruin the skyline and send property values down. And the huge population of inmates would require massive changes at street level. this is mixed use neighborhood! dont ruin it.

Sent from my iPhone

"

Gloria Gong

info@email.actionnetwork.org

"

Howard Fiedler,

I strongly oppose any new jails that are placed in our communities where we live, work and raise our children!! Why can't the focus be on improving and building bigger jails right on Riker's Island?!? I am writing to tell you and Mayor de Blasio's administration to stop expanding new jails in this city. Please reinvest your money, time and resources to policies and plans that support all of our communities..reinvest money in affordable housing, improving our transit system....there is so much other things that the money could be put to better use for!!! Please please NO NEW JAILS in OUR COMMUNITIES!! sincerely, G.Gong

Gloria Gong

ggong100@gmail.com

32-17 82 Street

East Elmhurst, New York 11370

<<https://u1584542.ct.sendgrid.net/mpss/o/2gA/ni0YAA/t.2lm/Hxz-Rwy6R8Sa51Y7eMrOJw/o.gif>>

"

Anahid Gregorian

anahid_diana@yahoo.com

"To whom it may concern:

My name is Anahid Grigorian, I am a Forest Hills resident for 35 years. (68-18 Manse st.).

I oppose to the idea of establishing a prison in this area because it will be harmful and would not enhance quality of life in this neighborhood.

Sincerely yours,

Anahid Grigorian

"

Burhan Hussain

bhs307@nyu.edu

"

Howard Fiedler,

Closing rikers always meant less prisons, not different prisons. I'm just so confused...

"" Sartre begins his Black Orpheus thus: "What would you expect to find when the muzzle that has silenced the voices of black men is removed? That they would thunder your praise? When these heads that our fathers have forced to the very ground are risen, do you expect to read adoration in their eyes?" All I know is that anyone who tries to read in my eyes anything but a perpetual questioning won't see a thing—neither gratitude nor hatred. And if I utter a great shout, it won't be black. No, from the point of view adopted here, there is no black problem. Or at least if there is one, the Whites are only accidentally interested. Our history takes place in obscurity and the sun I carry with me must lighten every corner.""

Best,
Burhan Hussain

Burhan Hussain
bhs307@nyu.edu
526 E 6th Street, Apt 4
New York, New York 10009

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>
"

Jae

jlbase10@gmail.com

" This letter is a response to the proposal of the Queens County Prison on behalf of my Kew Gardens and Forest Hills Neighbors.

Closing Rikers Island and putting dangerous inmates in local communities is a bad idea. There is nothing beneficial to the Kew Gardens Community. Quality of life and neighborhood safety has decreased since the introduction of the Homeless Shelter on Queens Blvd. Do not further destroy our community (or any of the other boroughs) by placing a local jail in the neighborhood. If you want the value of the neighborhood to increase, don't devalue it with a jail.

Thank you.

"

RainbowDee

rainbowdee@verizon.net

"To all those with plans to install a 29 story Jail in Kew Gardens

WE DON'T WANT THIS -stop wasting tax dollars

Replace the incompetents that cannot manage , renovate or reform Rikers –

Our borough president did not even care enough to attend the meeting – what are we paying for

The corrections department cannot run one facility effectively; managing additional locations is just extending the problem to the new facilities without addressing the causes

The poor ADMINISTRATION - must be replaced by people who KNOW what to do and how to clean up the mess

Stop the mandatory overtime for corrections officers so exhausted they cannot function effectively

Stop destroying Kew Gardens causing property values to go down as more homeless are already suturing this small community and neighboring communities

We need better government and administrators –that have integrity and care about this community

We have lost UPS, Hot and Crusty and other stores already leaving the area – please have a conscience and STOP this

Stop wasting our tax dollars that just rebuilt the municipal parking lot- in Kew Gardens -stop prioritizing the inmates of Rikers over the residents of our community

Denise K Johnson

123- 40 83 Avenue Apt 4B

Kew Gardens, NY 11415

718 268-7352

"

Joshua L

joshual78@hotmail.com

"To Howard Judd Fielder,

This email is voice my displeasure of the proposed jail in Kew Gardens. It's bad enough we have to deal with the homeless shelter that recently opened. I do not enjoy walking by 82nd Ave to see homeless individuals smoking marijuana and consuming alcohol on the steps of the closed diner. This problem will multiply if the jail opens. Also, why would you build a jail in close proximity to a public school? This proposal shows that you do not care about the safety of children and other members of this community. I can keep on ranting about why this is a bad idea, but many others already feel they way I do, so you will hear it from them as well.

Joshua

Sent from <<https://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkId=550986>> Mail for Windows 10

"

Andrew Julia

andrewtjulia@gmail.com

"Good Morning,

I am writing to you as a very concerned resident of Kew Gardens. The proposed jail is an absolute monstrosity in the middle of a quiet, residential, family-filled community. To even suggest placing a jail a few blocks from a school is ridiculous. As I am sure city officials are aware, the public transportation and parking in the Kew Gardens area is already extremely congested. In addition, the utilities in our area are subject to constant blackouts and shortages. I am not sure how the utilities can possibly handle this additional strain.

Rikers Island is the perfect place for a jail - it is isolated. I cannot possibly imagine (without corruption involved) as to why the city would spend billions of taxpayers dollars building new prisons instead of simply renovating and re-organizing the current prison on Rikers Island. Any corrupt practices on Rikers Island will be the same in any prison regardless of the location. This "fix" will not fix anything besides allowing builders to place multi-million dollar condos on Rikers Island. Some argue that it will allow easier access to prisoners by families and friends - and I say prisoners are in jail for a reason and we should not inconvenience law-abiding citizens for the convenience of criminals and their families.

Please put an end to this shameful proposal that Mayor DeBlasio is forcing on NYC residents.

Thank you for your time.

Regards,

Andrew Julia

"

drewkallu@gmail.com

drewkallu@gmail.com

"Dear Mr. Fielder:

I am a new owner of a unit in Silver Towers. I am writing to express my concerns regarding the creation of a jail at 126-02 82nd Avenue as proposed in the Office of the Mayor's brochure entitled "Beyond Rikers - Towards a Borough-Based Jail System".

As a single, immigrant female, who saved her hard earnings and decided to buy property in the neighborhood of Kew Gardens, the prospect of a jail across the street is a dire concern. Kew Gardens is a safe, middle-class, up and coming neighborhood. The building of a jail will not only significantly diminish the value of the neighborhood property, but the culture as well.

This prospect has shattered what this neighborhood means to me. Supporters of the creation of this jail will not be walking me home at night and making sure the atmosphere that this jail will create does not creep into my life.

By supporting the creation of this jail you are sending a message to law abiding citizens, that no matter what you do and how hard you work, in the end it is not enough.

I am asking you to please not let this jail be built in my neighborhood, not only as a home owner, but as a female who values her safety and community.

Regards,
Drew Kallu

Sent from my iPhone

"

K C

kcny2000@hotmail.com

"As a lifelong downtown New Yorker, I am opposed to locating a new jail at this address or anywhere in the surrounding area. The Chinatown area needs to be protected and enhanced with other amenities, not a jail.

Reopen Park Row, address affordable housing and rents, put in new public park space!! Those are the priorities.

Thanks.

"

Shahnawaz Khan

shahnawaz81@hotmail.com

"Dear Mr. Fielder,

I reside in Kew Gardens with my family that includes young children.

I am writing to voice my disapproval of the proposal to build a jail facility in our neighborhood.

Far from improving the quality of life in the neighborhood, it will lead to more traffic congestion and deterioration of the overall law and order situation.

The solution to the problems at Rikers jails cannot be to build jails in heavily residential neighborhoods like Kew Gardens but to examine what is wrong at Rikers and build/improve new facilities (as required) on Rikers Island itself.

I hope my voice (like thousands of others) is heard and this proposal is discarded and a new solution considered.

Thanks,
Shahnawaz

"

Seth Klempner

seth.klempner@gmail.com

"As a resident of downtown Brooklyn I was disappointed to hear about the city's plan to expand the jail in downtown Brooklyn. Downtown Brooklyn needs more schools, not more jails.

Seth Klempner

"

Malvina Kluger

mk17@nyu.edu

"Dear Mr. Fiedler,

We would like to voice our extreme opposition and grave concerns over the planned jail towers in Kew Gardens. This area already has an extensive court system. But It also manages to fight to remain a comfortably walkable, residential neighborhood with homes, schools and Mom and Pop businesses close by.

Any so-called "benefit" to the neighborhood is absurd.

We are sure you and your family would see it the same way.

We hope that you will honestly reconsider these plans.

Sincerely yours,

Malvina and Alan Kluger

Kew Gardens residents since 1973

118-1184th Ave, apt 404

Kew Gardens, NY 11415

"

June Kolb

jumako1111@gmail.com

"I have lived in Kew Gardens for 44 years and this is the most assinine ""plot"" ever to disrupt the lives of the residents living in the area. Has anyone done a study of the transportation problems we have here? Has anyone taken note of the overcrowded subway station at Union Turnpike? Do you really think we can handle more ""visitors"" and ""families"" of those who will be incarcerated there? What about the location of schools just blocks from this this monstrosity?

I for one TOTALLY OPPOSE THIS FOOLHARDY PLAN!

June. M. Kolb

"

Rhonda Kontner

rhondakontner@gmail.com

"I am writing to express my feelings about the closing of the Riker's Island and the relocation of a smaller? facility adjacent to borough hall. I think this a bad idea and the relocation in Kew Gardens is also a bad idea since that is not a place that can accommodate such a facility and they want to put retail stores in the bottom of that facility. Who do you think is going there to shop? The new parking facility was just completed and now it is my understanding that will be incorporated into the facility. All those years with no place to park over there and now that there is a new parking lot, you want to take that way. I think the entire thing is a bad idea.

Rhonda Kontner
President, Royal ranch Association

"

Deekron

deekron@gmail.com

"Dear Mr. Fiedler

I have been living in the Forest Hills / Kew Gardens area for nearly 20 years now.

First in Forest Hills, and now I live in Kew Gardens directly in front of the Queen Criminal Court, proposed site for the Queens Jail.

Anyone who know the FH/KG area will agree that these neighborhoods are precious.

Unfortunately, there has been a decline in the quality of the people coming to these neighborhoods. Especially in Kew Gardens, where a proposed hotel has now been converted to a residence for homeless men.

Adding a jail to Kew Gardens will make things much, much worse in this regard. It's bad enough we have convicts coming in and out of the area daily to go to court appearances in the Queens criminal court, going to bail bonds offices, etc.

Creating a jail will bring the wrong element to an otherwise peaceful and beautiful neighborhood, plummet our property values and, no to mention, create congestion, noise, littering, loitering, etc.

For these reasons, I implore to please place said jail in a less populated or less elegant part of Queens where the neighborhood will not suffer like we will with a jail in our backyard.

Thank you.

--

Regards,

Deekron Krikorian

"

Nish Kumar

nishkumar03@gmail.com

"We recently moved to the Kew Gardens neighborhood after living in Manhattan for several years. We chose to pay the very expensive price to purchase a home in this area in order to leave the hustle and bustle of Manhattan yet remain in New York City. When we moved to the area, we were reminded of the relative peace and safety of the neighborhood and were made aware of the high quality resources we would have available to us as a young family looking to have children. In particular, we were made aware the high quality school system and the low crime rate.

Moving forward to today, we are about 4 weeks away from having our first child. The idea of putting a Jail in the very community that was marketed to us as safe and a good place to raise a family completely undermines the those notions. It is appalling that local legislatures can even consider putting a jail so close to schools and residences with no consideration for the safety of those in the community to promote their own political agenda. Putting their own public motive ahead of public safety is truly a lack of good judgment and true step in leading to the demise of a high quality family oriented community.

We strongly oppose the Kew Gardens Jail project and will take whatever necessary action against this jail becoming operational. This project will drive good hard working taxpayers out of the area, including ourselves.

I would be happy to discuss this matter in more detail. Don't hesitate to call me if you have questions.

212-321-0566

Nish Kumar

"

mflny@aol.com

mflny@aol.com

"Please reconsider placing a jail in a residential neighborhood right near a school. I am sure there are other options available in NYC.

Monica Lagnado

"

lawrenceofarabia12

lawrenceofarabia12@yahoo.com

"To close one Riker Jail and create four new ones, in four boroughs, is the definition of insanity.

Instead, correct the present day Rikers Jail , Correction Depart. Procedures, and facilities, with necessary funds.

Professional management advice ,without political consideration, is what is needed.

Do not create four new large jails with no good reasonable objective , doing nothing but causing NEGATIVE repercussions in their respective communities.

Again,this endeavor is the very definition of INSANITY.

Sent from my Sprint Samsung Galaxy® Note 4.

"

Noelle Lenti

nownurse@earthlink.net

"A jail does not belong in a residential neighborhood-very simply. Noelle Nightingale
"

Barry Lewis

bstplewis@aol.com

"attention Howard FIEDLER

The proposed jail in Kew Gardens adjacent to the Criminal Courthouse, like the previous smaller jail, sits in an area that in several ways is perfect for any escapee to hide at night from overhead searchlight teams.

A block away is maple grove cemetery, obvious as a hiding place. Next to the prison is the van wyck expressway & the kew gardens interchange, built in a natural valley, & below the surrounding hilly residential districts where it's easy to hide from overhead searchlights; anyone making their way thru the interchange, can access flushing meadow park, another obvious place for a prisoner on-the-run.

Plus, the neighborhood's dense tree coverage gives any escapee other routes as well which is the reason the helicopters linger so long over our immediate area.

Riker's is surrounded by water and there still have been escapes or attempts. The new prison in Kew Gardens is set in a field of escape routes perfect for anyone on the run to find cover, especially at night. The decision to build the prison is condemning the neighborhood to constant noise and disruption from prison-related activities. We had those disruptions constantly when the old smaller jail was in use; a large jail means simply a large prison population and bigger problems to the immediate residential area.

I'm saying 'no' to giving us a 28 story prison that will define our skyline and give us problems both day and especially at night.

barry lewis, kew gardens, ny

Barry Lewis

architectural historian

www.barrylewis.org

Home: +1.718.849.0297

Mobil: +1.917.488.6426

Email: bstplewis@aol.com

"

Barry Lewis

bstplewis@aol.com

"to the powers that be:

i'm a resident of kew gardens for 48 years. i lived with the previous jail, a much smaller one, that was attached to the Criminal Courthouse. When that jail existed, the number of times our neighborhood was subjected to constant helicopter searches for escaped prisoners or other jail-related matters was unconscionable. the constant din of a basically stationary helicopter sending its searchlight into the neighborhood could happen day or night.

this is exacerbated by the presence of maple grove cemetery only 2 blocks from the prison site; a nearby cemetery is the perfect place for an escapee to hide.

we have a school, ps 99, only 3 blocks from the prison site, we have one of the most cohesive communities in the 5 boros and because it's queens the population is beyond diversified.

but you want to give all of us an equal opportunity to a dimmer future by having our skyline dominated by a local 'sing sing' & helicopters, sirens & potential escapees a constant fact of our community.

this is not acceptable.

regards,
barry lewis

Barry Lewis
architectural historian
www.barrylewis.org
Home: +1.718.849.0297
Mobil: +1.917.488.6426
Email: bstplewis@aol.com

"

Seth Lissak

sethlissak@gmail.com

"To whom it may concern:

I was at the meeting back in September on the expansion of the BDC.
While I agree with the closing of Rikers, the expansion of the BDC 4x is not the solution.
I have lived near the BDC since 2001; I have seen it grow and prosper.
So, now you want to have the largest building around be a jail?
I do not think this is the prudent way to fix the issue.

I am happy to discuss alternative solutions.

Your proposal is not something I have heard anyone in the community agree with.

Regards,
Seth Lissak
"

Sandeep Mahale

smahale1@gmail.com

"Dear Planning Committee,

I am all for Prison Reform. I support fairness, and I welcome new ideas.

However, I have strong concerns about moving any Corrections Facility right in the middle of a residential community. Here I choose to speak about the Kew Gardens location:

1) There are probably going to be some child abusers among the inmate population. There are a few schools in close vicinity of the proposed site. When the inmates are released, their first contact is with the Kew Gardens community, and these schools just a few blocks away.

2) There was a foot bridge built very recently over Van Wyck Expressway. This bridge is essential for the residents living behind the Courthouse. It saves 10 minutes each way for thousands of commuters everyday. This bridge was newly built, and soon thereafter closed most probably to accommodate the proposed Jail facility (as one of the roads is going to be decommissioned) .

Is it fair to penalize existing residents, thousands of them?

3) The existing Courthouse itself creates a lot of issues for residents of Kew gardens. Just walk on the stretch of Queens Blvd on the opposite side of the Court Houses. This is where most of the visitors trash the place. We the residents strive to keep our streets clean. We want to live in a residential neighborhood. We chose this place away from the hustle bustle of city to make it our home. Please let this stay a residential neighborhood. If you want a borough based jail, please look for a place that is non-residential.

A facility of this magnitude would be a huge overload on the already congested Kew Gardens. The visitors of the inmates would add to the chaos and trash the place even more. Even today, there are so many bail bond offices, and the people that hang around them are not you would want next to your homes. At night, my wife refuses to go out alone. Not saying they are criminals, but you don't want them right next to your homes.

Please consider keeping the jails in non-residential areas.

Thank you,

Sandeep

"

Sam Matt

sunny.life.quest@gmail.com

"Dear Mr. Fiedler,

How are you doing, sir?

This is the first time I am ever writing to a City Official. I am really concerned about a jail with 1500 inmates coming into my neighborhood.

Many years ago, when there was a small jail operational at Kew Gardens, we did have increased incidents of car thefts and vandalism. When some of the inmates get released on Bail-bond, they are not as respectful towards the community they first get in contact with.

No matter how secure and modern the building and facilities are, there will always be that exposure to the inmates (at least some of them could be real bad guys), once they are released on bail.

Would you live right next to a jail?

My wife wants to move from Kew Gardens. I am sure there are many other families considering moving out. This jail will destroy a neighborhood.

Another big concern is there are many schools close by. At least a few inmates could be potential child abusers.

I am not as concerned about traffic and parking ... those are much smaller issues, and I can live with those.

However I can't force my wife to ""think"", a Jail in the backyard is just fine. I beg you to please reconsider the decision to house a jail in a residential community.

Thank you!

Sam

"

Amanda Mohamed

amanda.mohamed@zurich.com

"To all,

Please adhere to the community voices to oppose this proposed 29 story Kew Gardens jail that will hold 5,000 to 6,000 inmates.

This is not the right location for this establishment being proposed.

As a community that is already having a hard time with various situations such as; increase crime – we as upholding citizens DO NOT need more stress in our neighborhoods.

Please listen to the voices of the people and NOT proceed with building a jail.

Thank you in advance.

Concern Citizen and Neighbor.

Many thanks,

Amanda

This message, along with any attachments, is for the designated recipient(s) only and may contain privileged, proprietary, or otherwise confidential information. If this message has reached you in error, kindly destroy it without review and notify the sender immediately. Any other use of such misdirected e-mail by you is prohibited. Where allowed by local law, electronic communications with Zurich and its affiliates, including e-mail and instant messaging (including content), may be scanned for the purposes of information security and assessment of internal compliance with company policy.

Kris Monaco

krismnyc@gmail.com

"Dear Mr. Howard Fiedler,

I am a long time resident of Kew Gardens, and I am writing to express by grave concern with the proposed "neighborhood jail." The lack of communication among our elected officials, the disregard for engaging community and civic organizations, the indifference toward community safety, the failure to evaluate infrastructure capacity, the wanton spending, etc. This mega project has the potential to become a catastrophic failure by every measure.

I would never claim to be an expert in law enforcement or inmate treatment, and while the stories regarding Rikers Island sound tragic, I do not understand how building new jails in neighborhoods solves those problems. Even if new jails need to replace outdated old structures, it would seem obvious to use existing land that has served that purpose for almost a century. Furthermore, the money saved by rebuilding on Rikers could be put to better use for officer training, additional staff, education for inmates, etc., which appear to be the root source of many problems.

Is it unrealistic for residents to be concerned with a 1,500 bed mega jail next door to schools, kindergarten, day-care facilities, etc.? Has there been any analysis of the strain this will put on our existing infrastructure, where it takes 25-30 minutes to drive 2-3 miles because Kew Gardens lies at the cross roads of so many highways with its local narrow streets? Have any other properties been considered, especially near JFK? Has anyone seen the existing unsightly bail bond offices and police equipment stores on Queens Blvd? Do the supporters of this project really believe that new restaurants and other businesses will open and benefit this neighborhood? The answer to all of those questions is, sadly, no. This proposed jail would be the biggest building in the area and would completely overwhelm our community by any dimension.

Residents are expected to believe that a new structure will somehow solve our jail system problems, but instead, all we see is a not-so-secret real estate deal of epic proportions, perpetrated by an inner-circle of politicians, and based on commission findings that defy logic. This is a sham, and makes a mockery of our democratic process. I strongly oppose this plan, I will fight this, and I am not alone.

Kris Monaco

917-880-0020

Ian Moran

ian@studio1hmedia.com

"

Howard Fiedler,

Invest in at-risk, low-income communities to combat poverty and class stratification. The current proposal, to build new jails, is anathema to progressive political action. Do not posture as a liberal politician while perpetuating systemic oppression of minority and marginalized groups. There remains time to do the right thing and make better use of such a monetary outlay. Make the right choice; it is the moral imperative.

If you find yourself bereft of investment ideas that do not involve institutions of incarceration, I urge you to work directly with community organizers and grassroots organizations that live and serve the most effected areas.

Thank you.

Ian Moran
ian@studio1hmedia.com
450 Van Buren St
Brooklyn, New York 11221

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f>
"

YONATAN Nadelman

nadeastern@gmail.com

"Dear Howard J. Fiedler, AIA, Director of Design Unit, NYC Department of Correction,

Please realize that Kew Gardens is a vibrant neighborhood and is not the place for any correctional facility of any kind.

Rikers island is clearly and without questions the place for the city to expand its existing DOC to whatever size they need. Existing problems of the DOC need to be addressed and fixed from within its administration and organization. Moving it to Kew Gardens is not a magical fix. If they need to arrive earlier at the courts they need to be responsible and leave earlier like every other responsible person. Overwhelming Kew Gardens with the DOC's irresponsible plan will choak and destroy a vibrant community.

Kew Gardens needs more cultural and recreational facilities, and retain its friendly skyline. Please don't let us be destroyed due to foolish unnecessary and irresponsible planning.

Thank you,

-Yonatan Nadelman

"

Tanya Nguyen

tanya@blackandpink.org

"Dear Mr. Fiedler,

My name is Tanya, and I am a resident of East Harlem in Manhattan. I am writing as your concerned constituent. I believe the Mayor's plan for for new borough-based jails would only result in more punishment, imprisonment, and criminalization of our community members, which often happens in deeply racist, classist, and ableist ways.

I call on you and an all our Council Members to instead work for a plan to invest in community-building resources such as housing, education, health and mental health care, and social services. I call on you to close Rikers without expanding or constructing jails in New York. Reject the Mayor's proposal.

Sincerely,
Tanya Nguyen

--

Tanya Nguyen
she/her/hers
NYC

""Slavery, lynching, and segregation are certainly compelling examples of social institutions that, like the prison, were once considered to be as everlasting as the sun. Yet, in the case of all three examples, we can point to movements that assumed the radical stance of announcing the obsolescence of these institutions."" - Angela Davis

"

Paglia, Tom

tpaglia@ncpdirectsourcing.com

"To whom it may concern,

This proposal as with all others by politicians are a farce - it is only about money and power.

The rhetoric gets too absurd to follow and believe but this is always how they prevail. We as a people in this city, this state, this country need to come together and work together to benefit all. Not the Left - Not the right.

Look around at what is transpiring now and our country is ill - Again - Not the left - Not the right.

The way we are all going now is not going to end well and I would hope clear heads prevail. Unfortunately, I do not see that on the horizon.

The Atlantic City Jail Facility is just a minute part of a much greater problem we as Americans are all facing now.

Good Luck to us all - I can only pray.

Tom Paglia

"

Alfredo Parraga

parragaphoto@aol.com

"I have lived in this neighborhood for over 40 years, is a beautiful and quiet area, what are these politicians

Trying to do, turning the area into a dump? Is this fair? I don't think so. And I am sure most of the residents

Here feel the same way I do. Please stop this project, you are chasing us out of here, what a sham

"

Katherine Pena

katmariapena@gmail.com

"Good Afternoon,

My name is Kat Peña, my fiance Ashley and I have now been living in Kew Gardens for over a year. Within the past year, the neighborhood and community that we were introduced to has been slowly deteriorating. Aside from safety concerns and our evening commutes being significantly more anxiety-ridden, after the homeless housing plan at the Comfort Inn on 82nd Road. Now, we have learned that the next negative changes to our beloved neighborhood is the creation of the jail at 126-02 82nd Avenue.

I ask that you listen to the residences' voice. I ask that you please understand what this means to the changes in our community. The neighborhood is rising in crime, discomfort, and living experience. We have thoroughly enjoyed our community, it is a melting pot of people and experiences. There are bountiful restaurants, shops, and beautiful neighborhoods and houses beyond Queens Blvd. However, just last Monday the 15, in front of the Queens County Criminal Court House, I spent the day at home due to a severe virus, I was woken up with argumentative yells and screams coming from in front of the court house. During this, about 10 police officers walked out to make sure the scene did not escalate. The unfortunate thing is that this was NOT the first occurrence of such a situation. We are constantly being bombarded with uncomfortable situations beyond what a neighborhood like ours should experience. There are constant panhandlers now on the corner of both Union Turnpike and 82nd Ave. The streets at night must be walked with caution as there are always panhandlers and homeless citizens. It is very unfortunate that a neighborhood which once felt safe and secure at any hour is no longer.

Please listen to the voices of your community and take serious consideration into our opposition of the building of the jail. I can personally and honestly say that if that jail is built, I am not one of the only residences with plans to evacuate the area.

Thank you for your time,

Kat Peña

"

Sydney Pickman

sydneyppickman@gmail.com

"Good afternoon,

I was at the public hearing in Queens on 9/26 regarding the plans for the community based detention center. I have a few questions I'd love to have answered:

What if there isn't enough room in the community based centers for all the inmates that are at Rykers Island at the time the centers open?

All the statistics provided at the public hearing reflect a time when Rykers Island was open, how do they know these statistics won't change?

Have they considered the fact that there is a homeless shelter less than 2 blocks away from the proposed detention center in Queens?

There was a statistic provided that property value went up in one area where this has been done, how do you know that that has anything to do with the detention center and not other factors?

How much will this cost taxpayers?

Staten Island: the hardest borough to leave isn't getting a community based center. Why is that?

Thank you for your time,
Sydney Pickman

"

Douglas Potter

djpotter@nyc.rr.com

"

Howard Judd Fielder

I am an owner/resident living at 125-10 Queens Blvd. The proposal for the creation of a jail at 126-02 82nd Ave I am unalterably opposed to such a facility being built in my community.

Yours,
Douglas Potter

"

Piotr Przybylski

piotrekp2012@gmail.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident of Kew Gardens 11415 and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Borough Jails.

Thank you.

Best,
Piotr Przybylski
"

Guzal Rahner

guzal.rahner@gmail.com

"

To Whom It May Concern,

I would like to reach out in protest of the new plans for the Brooklyn Jail (on Atlantic Ave) and the overall size and scale of the four purposed jails. The idea of moving hardened criminals to a residential area which has been growing exponentially makes no sense at all. The plans which the city outlined are halfhearted and seem to have not been planned at all. There are three fatal flaws with the plans.

* The 40 story monster of a prison which will take up 1.5 million square feet is a joke. The area is growing tremendously and there are young children all over the place. This large of a prison will fundamentally change an area which is being gentrified. The City including Mr. DeBlasio fight against real progress and have protested building housing which would enable growth and instead are catering to people who should not be first priority. Thought the idea was to go to "smaller jails" – not large monument/hotels for the world's worst. It is really laughable.

* The area around the jail is currently plagued by issues from the current jail and will only get worse if a larger jail is built. We live right across the street and have the unique ability to see into the prison, hear all the commotion and live through some of the heart ache. Currently there is noise throughout the night and gangsters and drug addicts in the area acting like zombies after being released. We even have people who beg for money and come into our lobby asking for central booking. Don't understand how leaders in the City believe that adding more criminals who are actually worse to a residential neighborhood makes any sense. This will put peoples lives in danger - there needs to be more cleanup in the area and not more dirt.

* The plan does not solve the problem – this is a larger jail which will cause more issues than it will solve.

As stated – we live right across the street and are ready to file a class action lawsuit against the City if the plan moves ahead.

"

Rahner, Joseph John (US - New York)

jrahner@deloitte.com

"To Whom it May Concern,

I wanted to reach out to formally protest the expansions of the Brooklyn Detention Center (275 Atlantic Avenue) as part of the planned shutdown of Rikers Island. The Cities plan to optimize the jail system and correct the issues which currently exist is well intentioned but is designed without proper thought, does not serve the outlined purpose and puts Brooklyn community members at risk. The idea of the original study was to transform the judicial system and move to a model with smaller more efficient prisons – however this is exactly the opposite of the proposed plan.

I currently own a condominium at 53 Boerum Place and have a direct view into the existing Brooklyn House of Detention. The building at around 200,000 square feet, is an eyesore but not intrusive part of the Boerum Hill/ Downtown Brooklyn architecture. It is a very loud neighbor as you can hear prisoners at all parts of the night, police stopping by to drop off new detainees and constant DOC traffic in and out of the main gate. The “new jail” at almost 1,500,000 million square feet is the exact opposite of a smaller prison and is will be an extreme waste of funds for the city. Many are saying that new prisons must be built quickly to fix the problem – this another reason why a 40 story behemoth makes little to no sense. Building a monster with all the security needed will take multiple years; where smaller prisons can be built much quicker.

Moving from the existing facility to one which would provide approximately 1,510 beds and be nearly 8x times larger would destroy a thriving neighbor and fill it with thieves, low-lives and pollution. If the city does not rethink the scale and scope of this project, I will gather the other 98 members of my condo board and will move to file a class action lawsuit (citing damage due to construction, depreciated value, tenant safety, and other inefficiencies).

Sincerely,

Joe Rahner

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v.E.1

Aaron Reichel

reichelaa@aol.com

"

Dear City Officials,

You know all the reasons, of course, why it would be criminal (ironically) to build a huge jail in an already overcrowded residential area like ours in Kew Gardens. We were not warned of this when we moved in, and it would be punishing all of us unfairly after we have dug our roots in this neighborhood.

Very truly yours,
Aaron Reichel

"

Anne Renda

annerenda@mac.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

After my message to you yesterday, I read this article about teens at Horizon:
<https://www.nytimes.com/2018/10/03/nyregion/rikers-island-teenagers-horizon.html?emc=edit_th_181004&nl=todaysheadlines&nid=805794411004>
https://www.nytimes.com/2018/10/03/nyregion/rikers-island-teenagers-horizon.html?emc=edit_th_181004&nl=todaysheadlines&nid=805794411004

I think it proves my point.

I started researching a little about rehabilitation and found ACS already has programs I have to suppose they are not working or they would have been upheld as plans for the new Real Estate deal:

<https://www1.nyc.gov/site/acs/justice/limited-secure-placement.page>
and
<https://www1.nyc.gov/site/acs/justice/close-home.page>

More information on caring about solutions over Real Estate deals:

<https://www.nytimes.com/2018/09/28/nyregion/nyc-teenagers-rikers-island.html?action=click>
<<https://www.nytimes.com/2018/09/28/nyregion/nyc-teenagers-rikers-island.html?action=click&module=RelatedCoverage&pgtype=Article®ion=Footer>>
&module=RelatedCoverage&pgtype=Article®ion=Footer

Hoping you can use this information to help rehabilitation efforts over Real Estate deals! No, Jails don't work but they can using updated techniques. I think CO's do their best but need different and better training.

Hoping you can help make this help everyone. Big buildings and housing more criminals in one building are not the solution to rehabilitation - as the above article shares.

Anne Renda

"

Anne Renda

annerenda@mac.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

It seems none of the residents attending the meetings (mine in Brooklyn) were interested in these Real Estate plans that ignore all families with members needing rehabilitation - especially those in Staten Island. ""Build It a They Will Come"" is not the way to address rehabilitation. It does open lots

of political doors and affiliations for donations but rehabilitation was not on the agenda. If having families visit their members in jail, the numbers and sites have to be smaller and more spread out. Imagine a poverty family with elders getting from their home to the ferry then to the subway and then to the jail - how long and expensive a trip would that be? Even in Brooklyn as trains and construction have made downtown Brooklyn a maze of backups families will have travel difficulties - and retail on the bottom floor - what kind of mean joke is that?

Although there were meetings they were not very well advertised and no one I have spoken with even heard about them or this plan. Let's get on board with rehabilitation trials and see their success before building an opportunity for worse experiences that lead to more violence instead of rehabilitation. A building will not rehabilitate! As a Human Services Administrator in Public School/Social Worker/School Counselor with experience in an Alternatives to Incarceration program, I believe it is imperative to explore and research trial scenarios with Sociologists before building a failure used for Political/Real Estate affiliations!

Anne Renda

"

Joy Roberts

info@email.actionnetwork.org

"

Howard Fiedler,

The mayor is acting correcting to close Rikers by 2027. But building new jails is not the answer, and really just perpetuates the problem of over-incarceration.

We need to look at the root of the problem which is the filling of jails with people of color and the profits being made on them by the prison industry.

Please stop this plan.

Joy Roberts

Joy Roberts
ljoyroberts@gmail.com
901 80th Street 4A, 4a
brooklyn, New York 11228

<https://u1584542.ct.sendgrid.net/mpss/o/-AA/ni0YAA/t.2ll/53M01or_TnKFNxwYFQ1L3g/o.gif>

"

Alfonse Salamina

aldie1960@aol.com

"I am writing to you to let you know that I strongly oppose the Mayor DeBlasio plan to relocate the Rikers jail to Kew Gardens. Our neighborhood is already very congested with the courts and office buildings. I oppose the plan and support the Kew Gardens Community effort to stop the expansion and building of the jail behind the courts on Queens BLVD.

Sent from AOL Mobile Mail

Get the new AOL app: mail.mobile.aol.com <<http://mail.mobile.aol.com>>

"

Carmine Santaniello

carcs2@aol.com

"Dear Mr Fiedler,

I'm a concerned resident of Kew Gardens NY 11415 and I'm reaching out today to express my opposition to the Queens Jail Proposal as well as all of the other proposed NYC Boroughs.

Thank you.

Best,
Carmine Santaniello

Sent from my iPhone
"

Robert Schwab

rschwab@ymail.com

"We need to provide care and services to our youth, helping them to live a productive life in the community. We need funds for job training, education and healthcare, not for jails.

Give sorrow words. The grief that does not speak whispers the o'er-fraught heart, and bids it break.

--Shakespeare, Macbeth

""When cast into the depths, to survive we must first let go of things that will not save us. Then we must reach out for things that can.""

-- Forrest Church

The past isn't dead, it isn't even past.

-- William Faulkner

"

Bhavin Shah

subhgemsinc@gmail.com

"Hello Respected officer

My name is Bhavin Shah and I live in Kew Gardens with two kids and this news of new projected Jail in our neighborhood.

We are opposing this because location is wrong for jail as this neighborhood is already super crowded by people and traffic and doesn't make sense to build jail and it will creat more traffic problem .

Also we are concerned about safety of our neighborhood. Please please think again and move this project to some neighborhood which is not crowded and non-residential.

Hope our vice will be considered and we will have fair decision.

Regards

Bhavin

Sent from my iPhone

"

ginia

ginia.claycats@verizon.net

"

Mr. Fiedler

I am very sad and angry that Ke Gardens, a true residential area is being looked at for a jail!!
The neighborhood has schools nearby and family homes of all price ranges and lots of small shops. The LIRR has just agreed to restore the bridge with all the shops on it after much angry protests to build high rise apartments.

Pleas remove Kew Gardens from this plan for expansion.

Thank you.

V. Shaknis

Thoughts become things. Choose the good ones.

"

Eliot Shapiro

eliotsh@me.com

"Please don't ruin our neighborhood don't allow the jail to be built. Take the money and rebuild Rikers

Sent from my iPhone

"

Sonali Sen Sharma

sonali.sensharma@gmail.com

"Dear Mr. Fiedler,

My name is Sonali Sen Sharma and I am a resident of Bed-Stuy. I am very concerned with the Mayor's plan for four new borough based jails as this would result in more imprisonment and criminalization of our community members. Investments must be made in life affirming resources such as housing, education, health and mental health care, and social services. I call on you, and all our Council Members, to work towards closing Rikers without building or expanding any jails in neighborhoods across New York and to firmly reject the Mayor's proposal.

"

msrs20@aol.com

msrs20@aol.com

"Dear Governor Cuomo,

Kew Gardens is a small residential neighborhood which already supports ""people in need."" A few years ago, a homeless shelter for families was built behind the existing courthouse in Briarwood. Last year a hotel was built off Queens Blvd. and was immediately turned into a shelter for homeless men. The Criminal Courthouse has been here for many years and I've witness people being escorted through my building in handcuffs on their way to bail bondsmen.

Where do our civic duties end and our rights to live in a safe environment begin?

Walking alone from the Kew Gardens/Union St. subway at 10:00 PM, after a night at the theater, is scary and stressful. On Tuesday evening, I walked in the gutter to avoid being confronted by a stranger. As my luck would have it, one homeless person person called out to me. Though I was not touched, I breathed a sigh of relief as I entered my apartment building.

Where are my rights?

Building a jail in Kew Gardens will destroy this neighborhood. Is that your intention?

Sincerely,
Roberta Shwide
"

Claire Silberman

info@email.actionnetwork.org

"

Howard Fiedler,

The criminal justice system should not be used as another means to send business to developers.

Bail reform first-- 40 story jails, never!

Claire Silberman
claire.silberman@gmail.com
70 Willow St.
Brooklyn, New York 11201

" <<http://click.actionnetwork.org/mpss/o/GAE/kLwXAA/t.2ll/dOqu1FstRfWkT6p-apynSg/o.gif>>

Sid Socolar

info@email.actionnetwork.org

"

Howard Fiedler,

As a Manhattan resident for the past 60 years, I am glad to finally see momentum building to close Rikers. But I strongly oppose the plan from Mayor de Blasio and the NYC Dept. of Corrections to open 4 new jails.

I am writing to express my dismay at the Draft Scope of Work for the proposed new jails in Kew Gardens, Boerum Hill, the South Bronx, and Manhattan's Chinatown. Instead, NYC needs to invest heavily in restorative justice programs, safe and truly affordable housing, improved public health and public education -- to address the intolerable living conditions and inequality that burden NYC's poor communities, and especially communities of color. Please rescind the plan for new jails.

Sidney J. Socolar

Sid Socolar
sidsoc@gmail.com
606 W 116th Street, 122
New York, New York 10027-7027

<<https://u1584542.ct.sendgrid.net/mpss/o/3gA/ni0YAA/t.2lm/5vDKaZzLTbWMDC1AG2zUPA/o.gif>>

"

Alfredo Soto

info@email.actionnetwork.org

"

Howard Fiedler,

We do not need more jails. We need projects that help keep our future generations from ending up in Jail. Individuals in Jail ended up there, because their choices and environment enabled risky behavior. When people find themselves struggling to keep food in their belly and a roof over their head, we can't be shocked when they begin engaging in risky alternatives to meet their needs. This living scenario becomes more and more prominent as the cost of living in NYC persistently increases without wages compensating for those increases. What we need to see 10 billion dollars funding are programs that address the issues mentioned from different angles. Increase funding for tuition assistance and work study programs. Invest more into our public schools. Partner with non-profit organizations to establish programs that will help people getting out of Jail acquire skill sets they need for the changing professional landscape. AI is coming and lots of jobs that are readily attainable now have a strong chance of disappearing in the next 10-15 years in favor of automation. Invest in improving conditions in our current prison system. Expand the facilities of our current prisons instead of building brand new ones that would cost more. Invest in staff that will facilitate and improve the rehabilitative process for inmates that yield tangible results. These are human beings whose lives were derailed, because the intermingling of their unforgiving environment and choices propelled them toward prison. Invest in monitoring the integrity of our institutions, collaborate with our unions to protect our workers rights that often get stomped on by their employers. Invest in more secure voting systems and protect our residents voting rights. There so many reports of residents being purged from voter registrations who have been a resident of NYC for decades. These issues are constantly discussed in the media. These are issues that are important to citizens. Do we hear citizens crying out for a brand new prison? I don't think so. Spending on a new prison is just wasting our tax dollars.

Alfredo Soto

asoto12382@gmail.com

233 Naples Terrace

Bronx, New York 10463

<<http://click.actionnetwork.org/mpss/o/HAE/kLwXAA/t.2lm/D7GQzWPfQfm421W8ebR8Ng/o.gif>>

"

Gia Tran

giabtran@verizon.net

"Dear Mr. Fiedler,

I, Gia Tran, is a resident of Queens and currently reside at 124-10 Queens Blvd, Kew Gardens, NY 11415. I live directly across the street from where the proposed borough-based jail in Queens is planned to be built.

I vehemently oppose the building of the Queens jail for the following reasons:

1. The jail will dramatically increase the amount of transient traffic in the neighborhood.
2. The jail will cause the neighborhood streets unsafe as well as increasing amount of auto vandalism and mugging in the area.
3. The safety of residents and the property values in the neighborhood will be at stake. Except for the commercial strip on Queens Blvd, this area is primarily a residential neighborhood which also houses a large public school population.

The prisoners should be kept on Riker Island isolated from the general public.

Sincerely,

Gia Tran

"

Hannah Walsh

walshannah@gmail.com

"Dear Department of Corrections and Borough Planning offices,

I am writing to you as a resident of Astoria, Queens. Unfortunately I will be unable to attend the town hall meeting in Queens tonight, so I am submitting a written comment to you. I am writing to SUPPORT the closing of all Rikers detention facilities and OPPOSE the opening of any new jails in New York City (including Queens, Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn).

Rikers is not being closed solely on the basis of its dilapidated facilities and toxic threat to the health of the people who are caged there. It is also being closed for rampant human rights violations, including solitary confinement and other forms of torture, sexual abuse of the people held there, lack of access to medical care, hygiene and basic human dignity, to name a few. These atrocious abuses go much deeper than the physical four walls of of the prison, so they will not be fixed by moving the people currently detained to new facilities, nor will they disappear when more people are jailed in newer, larger facilities.

I ask you as a resident and neighbor to the persons currently incarcerated that you redirect these funds for jails to affordable housing, health and education services, and other forms community investment they and their families ask for. Rikers is an abusive, dangerous institution that must be closed. More prisons will not make our communities safer; in fact, they will cause more harm.

Please CLOSE RIKERS and DO NOT OPEN ANY NEW JAILS.

Sincerely,

Hannah Walsh

Astoria, New York

Email: walshannah@gmail.com <mailto:walshannah@gmail.com>

"

Yang, Mike

mike.yang@baml.com

"Hi there,

As a resident living close to the proposed new jail address at Kew Gardens Queens, I strongly oppose this poorly designed plan. New jail will ruin our safety, the local economy and bring the whole community down with it

Quoted by a popular blogger saying: "I never understood how shutting down the facility could be expected to address the problems that stemmed from bad management. It's not like the land was cursed. Is there any guarantee that starting over elsewhere would lead to a different conclusion?"

Please focus on improve the bad jail management system instead of burning tax payer's money and ruin other communities across the city.

Regards,

Mike Yang

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"

Veronica N York

veronicanyork@gmail.com

"This letter is a response to the proposal of the Queens County Prison on behalf of my Kew Gardens and Forest Hills Neighbors.

Closing Rikers Island and putting dangerous inmates in local communities is a bad idea. There is nothing beneficial to the Kew Gardens Community. Quality of life and neighborhood safety has decreased since the introduction of the Homeless Shelter on Queens Blvd. Do not further destroy our community (or any of the other boroughs) by placing a local jail in the neighborhood. If you want the value of the neighborhood to increase, don't devalue it with a jail.

Thank you.

"



October 30, 2018

Re: Talbot Gardens Condominium
83-09 Talbot Street
Kew Gardens, NY 11415

To Whom It May Concern:

Our office represents the management company for Talbot Gardens Condominium.

Enclosed with this letter, please find the list of signatures gathered by the residents at Talbot Gardens Condominium. Please be advised that we oppose and are concerned with the proposed project to build a jail in Kew Gardens.

Feel free to contact me should you have any questions or concerns. I can be reached 516-504-9538 or email me at andy.falkin@brgny.com.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Andy Falkin', is written over a faint, illegible printed name.

Andy Falkin
BRG Management LLC



To: Shareholders of Talbot Gardens Condominium

From: BRG Management LLC

Date: September 27, 2018

Re: **Community Meeting to Discuss 29 Story Jail to be built in Kew Gardens**

Dear Residents:

A group of Kew Gardens civic activists attended a meeting organized on September 21st by Councilwoman Karen Koslowitz with City Hall representatives to discuss the plan to close Rikers Island and construct 4 jails in the boroughs including a 29 story jail complex behind the Courthouse on Queens Boulevard.

This was the first meeting that the City jail planners had with any community group in Queens to discuss the project and the impact on the surrounding community.

On **Wednesday September 26, 2018 at 6PM**, the City will be holding a public hearing at Queens Borough Hall on Queens Boulevard, to present the plan to close the Rikers Island jail and the plan to build a massive jail facility in Kew Gardens.

We urge you to come out in force to protest the lack of transparency in this process and let our elected officials know that we do not want this development in our community and **THAT THIS IS NOT A DONE DEAL.**

Respectfully,

BRG Management

BENEDICT REALTY GROUP, LLC

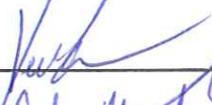
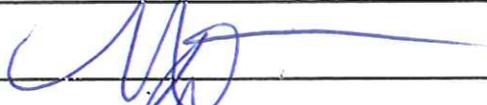
150 GREAT NECK ROAD - SUITE #402 - GREAT NECK, NEW YORK 11021

TEL: 516.498.9100 - FAX: 516.498.9105 - WEB: www.brgny.com

TALBOT GARDENS CONDOMINIUM
83-09 Talbot Street Kew Gardens, NY 11415

Name:	Unit #:	Signature:
1 Louille Sapiezca-Eden	4K	Louille Sapiezca
2 BARBARA VALLELY	2B	Barbara Vallely
3 Eileen Tracey	1I	Eileen Tracey
4 M.F. Madek	1P	M. Ma
5 James F. Fagan	4N	James Fagan
6 NARAILI FAGAN	3C	Naraili Fagan
7 Adnan Sabringer	2G	Adnan Sabringer
8 Sandra Heisterater	1F	Sandra Heisterater
9 Alex Pogrebivsky	4M	Alex Pogrebivsky
10 Alex Kotvitsky	4M	A. Kotvitsky
11 Barbara Alves	2M	Barbara Alves
12 Diane Mizzi	3F	Diane Mizzi
13 Euphonia Byen	4H	Euphonia Byen
14 Das Batchelder	5K	Das Batchelder
15 Benjamin Silverman Ben	5N	Ben
16 Michelle Bomser	2A	Michelle Bomser
17 Parrot Belis	3P	Parrot Belis
18 Dejan Denkovski	5E	Dejan Denkovski
19 Nelson H. Chiu	2J	Nelson H. Chiu
20 Laurattansen	1K	Laurattansen
21 Ralph Krey	1A	Ralph Krey
22 [Signature]	4D	[Signature]
23 MANUSHA CHANDRA	4C	Manusha Chandra

TALBOT GARDENS CONDOMINIUM
83-09 Talbot Street Kew Gardens, NY 11415

Name:	Unit #:	Signature:
24 Jay Martin	4P	
25 Michael Kevin	20	Michael Kevin
26 Kevin Keating	4F	
27 BOB Mc TIERNAN	5A	Bob McTiernan
28 EILEEN MILLIUS	3N	Eileen Millius
29 NINA ORSINI	2C	
30 SANJAY KEDIA	4B	S. Kedia
31 Ruth LaForta	1H	Ruth LaForta
32 KARTHIK KRISHNAN	3M	Karthik Krishnan
33 MATT BLACKER	1L	MATT BLACKER
34 Albert	4G	
35 Irene Sankar	4I	Irene Sankar
36 ILIE BOLDISOR	1G	
37 Susan Montanero	5B	
38 Michael Pontillo	5M	Michael Pontillo
39 Myra Savasera	3i	Myra Savasera
40 Annella	3G	Annella
41 VASSILIS TETAPROPOULOS	1E	
42 Lou Pappas	2L	Lou Pappas
43 Eileen Corrado	5F	EILEEN CORRADO
44 Mirna Ferrer	3E	
45 Lu Iva Roth	1J	
46 Yelena Gulyeva	5O	

TALBOT GARDENS CONDOMINIUM
83-09 Talbot Street Kew Gardens, NY 11415

Name:	Unit #:	Signature:
47 MARTIN SCHARESTEIN	2D	
48 Jonathan Dimic	1M	
49 MRS. D.	5I	FLAVIA DOOCEY
50 [Signature]	cyw	FABIAN ALUD
51 Svetlana Isakova	4A	Svetlana Isakova
52 Supriya Jagnan	2P	S Jagnan
53 Marisol Hernandez	3J	Maria
54 Raymond Vayal	3L	
55 Barry Mopper	5E	
56 R. Foster	3B	
57 R. FRIMEN	4L	
58 KRISTINA GEORGIEVSKI Kristina Georgievski	5E	Kristina Georgievski
59 Diana Denkovski	5C	Diana
60 CORINA BOLDISOR	1B	
Eva Schelbaum	2K	
[Signature] ARIENNE ROUSOK	2H	
[Signature] Olivia Vela	5D	
[Signature] AMY	10	
Solomon Bachlor	2I	
Janet	4E	
Edward Rams	1C	Edward Rams
Eric Rosenshi	2N	
Anastasia Boio	4O	

Petition

To Support

Affordable Housing, Senior Housing & Light Manufacturing Development

Petition summary and background	The Diego Beekman Mutual Housing Association, HDFC is developing a Neighborhood Development Plan for the Community Surrounding Jose de Diego Beekman Houses which includes affordable new housing development at 351 Powers Avenue, 698 East 138 th Street and 745 East 141 st Street which includes, light manufacturing, new retail and a jobs creation initiative.
Action petitioned for	We, the undersigned, residents of Jose de Diego Beekman Houses and the surrounding Mott Haven Community residents, Nehemiah Home Owners, the Concord Avenue Home Owners and the Commercial Store Owners, support the Diego Beekman Mutual Housing Association, HDFC's Neighborhood Development Plan that includes new housing development, light manufacturing and a jobs creation initiative.

Printed Name	Signature	Address	City/Zip Code	Date
CARMEN CUEVAS	<i>Carmen Cuevas</i>	592 E 141 st ST # 5C BRONX	10454 N.Y.	9/1/16
Marilize Corral	<i>Marilize Corral</i>	593 E 141 st ST # 6A BRONX	BRONX NY	9/1/16
SARAH NIEVES	<i>Sarah Nieves</i>	676 E 141 st ST # 2F	10454 Bx N.Y.	9/1/16
HESTER	<i>HITCHINSON</i>	324 Powers Ave Apt 4A	Bx N.Y.	9/1/16
Magdalena Lopez	<i>Magdalena Lopez</i>	600 E 141 st ST # 4B	BRONX - Yonkers	9/1/16
Kod Murray	<i>Kod Murray</i>	1666 E 141 st ST # 6F	BRONX N.Y.	9-1-16
SARA PALACIOS	<i>Sara Palacios</i>	600 E 141 st ST # 5A	BRONX NY 10454	9.12.16
Florence Short	<i>Florence Short</i>	305 ST. ANNS AVE # 2B	BX N.Y.	9/1/16

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Affordable Housing, Senior Housing & Light Manufacturing Development

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	City/Zip Code	Date
SILVIA SARZ	<i>Silvia Sarz</i>	593 143 rd APT 5H	Bx NY	9/2/16
CARLO RANNO	<i>Carlo Ranno</i>	601 OAK TER ^{IC} RICHM	Bx NY	9/1/16
Felicitia Melendez	<i>Felicitia Melendez</i>	607 E. 139 th ST #2A	Bx NY	9/1/16
MAKITA				
MAKITA Colon	<i>Makita Colon</i>	625 E 141 ST #4B	Bx NY	9/1/16
Glady's Xivero	<i>Glady's Xivero</i>	690 E. 138 St.	Bx. N.Y.	9/1/16
Ramona Jones	<i>Ramona Jones</i>	352 Bayside Ave.	BR-2K Bx X	9/1/16
Lidia Ortega	<i>Lidia Ortega</i>	328 Beekman Ave.	Bx NY 10454	9/1/16

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To Support

Affordable Housing, Senior Housing & Light Manufacturing Development

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	City/Zip Code	Date
CARLOS Ramos	<i>Carlos Ramos</i>	685 E 140 ST # 3D	Bx NY	9/1/16
Cruz, Barreto	<i>Cruz Barreto</i>	576 St. Marys St. apt 4	Beaux N.Y.	9-1-16
Vito Rosario CM	<i>Vito Rosario CM</i>	698 E 141 St A	Bronx NY	9-1-16
Ketaida Lopez	<i>Ketaida Lopez</i>	345 Cypress Ave 6F	Bronx NY	9-1-16
Tonya Blackman	<i>Tonya Blackman</i>	283 Cypress Ave 3F	Bronx NY	9-1-16
Fatima Tavares	<i>Fatima Tavares</i>	73 W 174 St apt 3F	Bronx N.Y	9-1-16
ESTHER GARCIA	<i>Esther Garcia</i>	351 Powers Ave 6A	Beaux NY	
Belinda Harris	<i>Belinda Harris</i>	909 Boston Road 351 Powers Ave 5S	Bronx NY	9-1-16

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	City/Zip Code	Date
Adela Reuz	Adela Reuz	607 E 139 th ST A5E	Bx N.Y.	9/1/16
Verdell Jackson	Verdell Jackson	673 E 140 th ST APT 6A	BRONX 10454	9/1/16
Celia Albergott	Celia Albergott	3211 CRUGER AVE	BRONX N.Y. 10467	9/1/16
Edith Garcia	Edith Garcia	2323 WALTON AVE	BRONX N.Y.	9/01/16
Teofilo Perez	Teofilo Perez	354 CYPRESS AVE #1D	BRONX N.Y. 10454	9/1/16
Tina Hooks	Tina Hooks	678 E 141 st ST	BRONX NY, 10454	9/1/16
Lowell Smith	Lowell Smith	354 CYPRESS AVE APT 2A	BRONX, N.Y. 10454	9/1/16
Mania Ortiz	Mania Ortiz	384 CYPRESS AVE #3B	BRONX, NY 10454	9/1/16

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To Support

Affordable Housing, Senior Housing & Light Manufacturing Development

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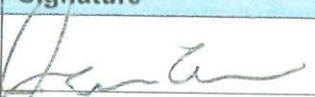
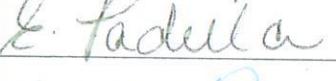
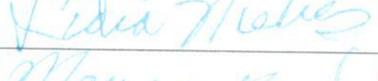
Printed Name	Signature	Address	City/Zip Code	Date
ANA LORENZO	<i>Ana Lorenzo</i>	305 St Ann's # 4C	Bx NY 10484	9/1/16
Jocelyn Miller	<i>Jocelyn Miller</i>	345 Cypress Ave ^{3F}	Bx NY 10454	9/1/16
PEDRO BARBOSA	<i>Pedro Barbosa</i>	578 E 141 #5 1F	BRONX NY 10454	9/1/16
Minerva Wegio	<i>Minerva Wegio</i>	305 St Ann's Ave 3C	BRONX NY 10454	9/1/16
Zuliana Bernardes	<i>Z. Bernardes</i>	670 St Marys St #5D	Bx NY 10454	9/1/16
Stephanie Johnson	<i>Stephanie Johnson</i>	690 E. 138 St. #4C	Bx NY 10454	9/1/16
RALPH LAUZ	<i>Ralph Lauz</i>	593 OAK TERRACE	Bx NY 10454	9/1/16
Luisa Rodas	<i>Luisa Rodas</i>	576 - St Marys St	Bx NY 10454	9/1/16

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	City/Zip Code	Date
James S. H. Amore		324 Powers Ave Apt. 35 Bx	BRONX, NY 10454	9-1-16
Josefina Diaz		600 E 141st Apt. 2C	10454 Bx	9/1/16
Robin Cohen		324 Powers Ave Apt. 1A	BRONX NY	9/1/16
Marcelina Rodriguez		351 Cypress ave	Bx NY	9/1/16
Eurona Padilla		592 OAK TERR #5A	Bx. NY.	9/1/16
WALTER DEAS		600 E 141st	Bx NY	9/1/16
Lidia Nieves		676 E 141 #3A	BRONX NY.	9/1/16
Nonicapad		592 OAK TERR 6E	Bx NY	9/1/16

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	City/Zip Code	Date
Fred Philpot	<i>Fred Philpot</i>	600 East 141 st St	Bronx, N.Y. 10454	9/1/16
Jeniffer Hernandez	<i>Jeniffer Hernandez</i>	592 OAK Terr 5B	Bronx NY 10454	9/1/16
Edwin Rodriguez	<i>Edwin Rodriguez</i>	676 E 141 st St SE	Bronx, NY 10454	9/1/16
OSCAR MORIN	<i>Oscar Morin</i>	620 E 141 st St AT 2E	BRONX NY 10454	9/1/16
SHONA GRAY	<i>Shona Gray</i>	615 East 141 St	BRONX N.Y. 10454	9/1/16
MARIO ASTACIO	<i>Mario Astacio</i>	328 BEEKMAN 4N	BRONX N.Y. 10454	9/1/16
Keith Taylor	<i>Keith Taylor</i>	607 E 139 st # 5C	BRONX N.Y. 10454	9-1-16
Muriq Bonilla	<i>Muriq Bonilla</i>	675 E 140 st 4BB	BRONX N.Y. 10454	9/16

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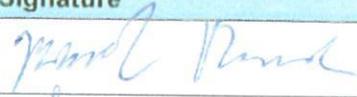
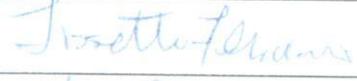
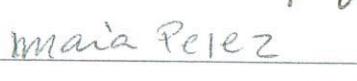
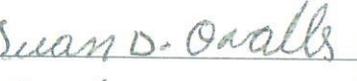
Printed Name	Signature	Address	City/Zip Code	Date
Ornelia Estrella	Ornelia Estrella	593 OAK TERRACE ^{Apt 5C}	BRX NY	9-2-16
Carmen Santos	Carmen Santos	601 OAK TERRACE ^{Apt 3B}	Bronx NY 10454	9-2-16
Marie Dumay	Marie Dumay	510 E. 156 th ST Apt 12F	Bronx NY 10455	9-2-16
Magie Padilla	Magie Padilla	283 CYPRESS AVE 2H	BRX 11 10451	9/2/16
Wendy McCollum	Wendy McCollum	328 Beckman Ave 2K	BRX NY 10454	9/2/16
Sahaida Pickering	Sahaida Pickering	576 ST. Marys 4C	BRX NY. 10454	9-2-16
Manuela Delacruz	Manuela Delacruz	625 East 141st Apt 3C	BRX. NY 10454	9-2-16
Ramon	Ramon	597 E 138 th 53B	BRX NY 10454	9-2-16

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	City/Zip Code	Date
Michael Ryzals		283 E 140 apt 1H	Bronx NY 10454	9-1-16
Lissette Feliciano		676 E 141st 4G	Bx Ny 10454	9-1-16
Yolanda Montalvo		354 Cypress Ave th 4D	Bx NY 10454	9-1-16
Robert Lopez		626 E 141st #6B	Bx, N.Y. 10454	09-01-16
Maria Perez		594 OSTER APT 6E	Bronx NY 10454	09-1-16
JUAN OVALLES		620 E 141st Apt 2F	BRONX NY 10454	9/1/16
Tyrell Eddy		345 Cypress Ave. Apt 4F	Bronx NY 10454	9-1-16
GEROLD ANDERSON		613 E. 138 st, apt 1C	BRONX, N.Y. 10454	9/1/16

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Carmen Marrans	<i>Carmen Marrans</i>	283 Cypress Ave #1C	B.X. N.Y. 10454	9-1-16
Maria Hernandez	<i>Maria Hernandez</i>	676 East 141 #5B	Bronx N.Y. 10454	9-1-16
Maria Rivera	<i>Maria Rivera</i>	676 E. 141 #5B	Bx. N.Y. 10454	9-1-16
Raquel Cabán	<i>Raquel Cabán</i>	620 E 141 St 2D	BX NY, 10454	9-1-16
Milton Canales	<i>Milton Canales</i>	676 E 141 St #3E	BX, N.Y. 10454	9/1/16
Maria Mota	<i>Maria Mota</i>	607 E 138 St	BX NY 10454	9/2/16
Kevin Pinkney	<i>Kevin Pinkney</i>	699 E 141 St 6C	Bx NY	9/2/16
Carmine Acunedo	<i>Carmine Acunedo</i>	694 E 141 St 6F	Bx NY	9/2/16

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	City/Zip Code	Date
Mona Figueroa	Mona Figueroa	685 E 140 apt 3F	BX NY 10454	9/2/16
SUELLE DI MATIAS	Mateo Suello	253 Cypress Ave #6F	Bx NY 10454	9/2/16
SHIKELIA ALSTON	Shikelia Alston	683 E 140 th St 6G	BX NY 10454	9/2/16
Calvin Kelly	Calvin Kelly	620 E 141 st 3G	Bronx, N.Y 10454	9/2/16
Gladys Rio	Gladys Rio	570 St Mary's St 5E	Bronx NY 10454	9/2/16
Ana Cruz	Ana Cruz	694 E 141 St 3B	Bronx N.Y. 10454	9/2/16
Magdalena Pagan	Magdalena Pagan	310 Beekman Ave #3E	Bronx NY, 10454	9/2/16
Nelsi de Almeida	Nelsi de Almeida	916 E 230 St	BX NY, 10466	9/2/16

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	City/Zip Code	Date
Diogenes Hiraldo	<i>[Signature]</i>	352 Brook AVE 4R	Bx N.Y. 10454	9/2/16
Bartholoma Henry B. Henry	<i>[Signature]</i>	683 E. 140 th #5J	Bx NY 10454	9/2/16
MARIA ROSARIO	<i>[Signature]</i>	615 E. 141 st J G.C	Bd. N.Y., 10454	9/2/16
James Davis	<i>[Signature]</i>	683 E. 140 th ST #2J	Bx, N.Y 10454	9/2/16
Malissa Kulan	<i>[Signature]</i>	593 Oak Terrace 4E	Box. N.Y 10454	9-2-16
Marcos Figueira	<i>[Signature]</i>	628 E 141 2A	Bx, NY, 10454	9-2-16
Bely Dary	<i>[Signature]</i>	345 Cypress ^{#2C} AXC	Bx N y 10454	9-2-16
Frank Rodriguez	<i>[Signature]</i>	685 E 140 #2B	Bx. NY, 10454	9-2-16

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Jessie M. Pugh	Jessie M. Pugh	352 Beekman Ave #3J	Bx N.Y.	9/2/16
Briolana Martinez	Fruitana Martinez	626 E 141st Apt 6A	Bx N.Y.	9/2/16
Shirley King	Shirley King	305 St. Ann's Ave.	Bx NY	9/2/16
Iris RUSSO	Iris Russo	593 OAK TERRACE #6B	BX, NY 10454	9/2/16
Teresa Hernandez	Teresa Hernandez	613 E. 138th APT 6A	Bronx 10454	9/2/16
Rosmary Maritza	maritza Robue	351 Beekman # 1A	Bx NY 10454	9/2/16
Travis EVANS	Travis Evans	575 E 140th	BX 10454	9/2/16
Nellie ORTIZ	Nellie Ortiz	570 MARY'S ST	Bx 10454	9/2/16

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Yolanda Jordan	<i>Yolanda Jordan</i>	352 Beekman Ave ^{#3H}	Bx - 10454	9/2/16
Diana Cruz	<i>Diana Cruz</i>	328 Beekman	10454	9/2/16
Walter Braden	<i>Walter Braden</i>	592 E 138 th St 6-D	10454	9/2/16
Michael Young	<i>Michael Young</i>	364 ST. ANNS AVE	10454	9/2/16
CANDIDA SANDOZ	<i>Candida Sandoz</i>	354 Cypress Ave 2F	Brooklyn 10454	
Andres Padilla	<i>Andres Padilla</i>	324 Powers Av 2F	Brox N.Y. 10454	9/2/16
Julio A. Arenas	<i>Julio A. Arenas</i>	678 E 140 ^{#5D}	Bx N.Y.	9/2/16
Amelia Glenn	<i>Amelia Glenn</i>	666 E 141 ^{#4C}	Brooklyn NY	9/2/16

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	City/Zip Code	Date
Lisa Velez	<i>Lisa Velez</i>	578 E 141 st #4B	Br N.Y. 10454	9-6-16
Iraido Ossorio	<i>Iraido Ossorio</i>	694 E 141 st #3E	Bronx NY 10454	9-6-16
Jassen Cintron	<i>Jassen Cintron</i>	283 CYPRESS AVE #4b	Bronx N.Y. 10454	9-6-16
Yanisha Perez	<i>T. Perez</i>	690 E 138 th AVE	Bronx NY 10454	9/6/16
ALVASTER GREEN	<i>Celeste Green</i>	328 BEEKMAN AVE	Bronx NY 10454	9/6/16
Patricia Mitchell	<i>Patricia Mitchell</i>	626 E 141 st 4E	Br NY 10454	9/6/16
Cheryl Conde	<i>Cheryl Conde</i>	676 east 141 st 4F	Bronx NY 10454	9/6/16
Tawna Hill	<i>Tawna Hill</i>	370 cypress ave 2g	Bronx N.Y. 10454	9-6-16

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To Support

Affordable Housing, Senior Housing & Light Manufacturing Development

Petition summary and background	The Diego Beekman Mutual Housing Association, HDFC is developing a Neighborhood Development Plan for the Community Surrounding Jose de Diego Beekman Houses which includes affordable new housing development at 351 Powers Avenue, 698 East 138 th Street and 745 East 141 st Street which includes, light manufacturing, new retail and a jobs creation initiative.
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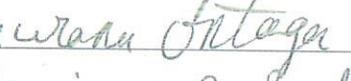
Printed Name	Signature	Address	City/Zip Code	Date
Cathy Zapata	<i>Catherina Zapata</i>	666 E 141 st St BX NY 10454	Bronx NY 10454	9/2/16
<i>WISA Rodriguez</i>	<i>WISA Rodriguez</i>	514 E 141 st St	Bronx NY 10454	9/2/16
CHARLES BRYAN	<i>Charles Bryan</i>	593 E 141 st St 3H	Bronx NY 10454	9/2/16
E. Cordora	<i>E. Cordora</i>	592 DAKTERR 4-B	BX-NY 10454	9/2/16
J. Santiago	<i>J. Santiago</i>	592 DAKTERR 4-F	BX NY 10454	9/2/16
M. Conde	<i>M. Conde</i>	324 Powers #1E	BX NY 10454	9/2/16
<i>Yvette Verrines</i>	<i>Yvette Verrines</i>	348 Beekman #1C	BX n.y. 10454	9-2-16
Dolores Spaulman	<i>Dolores Spaulman</i>	615 E-141 st #3C	Bronx n.y. 10454	9-2-16

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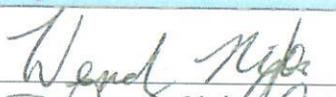
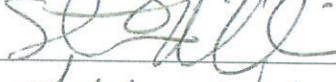
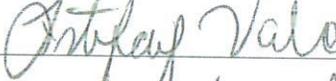
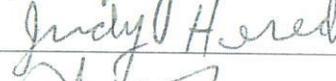
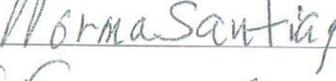
Printed Name	Signature	Address	City/Zip Code	Date
Ernestine ^{ADJ}		324 Powers Ave	Bronx NY 10454 #444	9-2/16
Mayra Bonfante		1500 Grand Concourse apt 506	Bronx NY 10457	9/2/16
Liz Beltran		570 of Mary St ID	10454 BX	9/2/16
AKKITEKKA		597 E 139 St #1	Bronx NY	9/2/16
Terrence Skinner		324 Powers Av #5A	Bronx, NY	9/2/16
Elizabeth Orquendo		613 E-138 St #3E	Bronx N.Y.	9/2/16
Auroa Ortega		601 Oakton #4D #4B	Bronx NY	9/2/16
JESUS P.		324 Powers Ave	BX NY	9/2/16.

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	City/Zip Code	Date
Wendy Nixon		592 E 141 st St, 4-F	Bronx, NY, 10454	9/2/16
Erita Williams		615 E. 141 st St	Bronx NY 10454	9/2/16
Estefany Valdez		625 E. 141 st St 3C	Bronx NY 10454	9/2/16
JUDY HEREDIA		685 E 140 ST 5C	Bronx 10454	9/2/16.
Andrew Mann		354 Cypress 4C	Bronx NY 10454	9-2-16
Norma Santiago		690-138 st 3E	Bronx 10454	9-2-16
Darlene Torres		626 E. 141 St. #2D	Bk. N.Y. 10454	9/2/16
Alisha King		592 E. 141 st Street <small>4F+4B</small>	Bronx NY 10454	9/2/16

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	City/Zip Code	Date
Patricia Pratt	<i>Patricia Pratt</i>	676 E 140 St	Brooklyn 10454	9/2/16
Adrenia Cox	<i>Adrenia Cox</i>	597 E. 138 apt 5C	BX 10451	9/2/16
Estelle Guadalupe	<i>Estelle Guadalupe</i>	340 Beekman ave 4F	BX 10451	9/2/16
Delvie Louis	<i>Delvie Louis</i>	607 E 139 Apt 1A	BX 10451	9/2/16
MELVINE ADESY	<i>Melvine Adesy</i>	348 BECKMAN AVE 2A	BX 10451	9/2/16
Melissa Jaramila	<i>Melissa Jaramila</i>	340 Beekman Ave 6B	BX 10451	9/2/16
Vanessa McKinney	<i>Vanessa McKinney</i>	620 E 141st St 3D	Bx. N.Y. 10454	9/2/16
DORIS BRE	<i>Doris Bre</i>	607 E 139 ST 1-B BROOK	BX NY 10454	9-2-16

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	City/Zip Code	Date
MARINA Esp.	<i>Marina Esp.</i>	676 E 141 St	Bronx NY	9/2/16
Milagros Velazquez	<i>Milagros Velazquez</i>	685 E 140 St	Bx NY	9-2-16
DOROTEA AVILES	<i>Dorotea Aviles</i>	354 Cypress Ave #3G	BRX NY	9-2-16
Rita Garcia	<i>Rita Garcia</i>	685 E 140 St #1F	BRONX NY	9-6-16
SARAH SOLOMON	<i>Sarah Solomon</i>	626 E 140 St #4C	BRONX NY 10454	9-6-16
OLIVIA BROWN	<i>Olivia Brown</i>	345 Cypress Ave Apt 5C	Bronx N.Y. 10454	9-6-16
Herbert Monte	<i>Herbert Monte</i>	576 St. Mary St #4B	Bronx N.Y. 10454	9-6-16
Nilda Feliciano	<i>Nilda Feliciano</i>	324 Powers Ave Apt 5D	Bronx, N.Y. 10454	9-6-16

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Printed Name	Business Name	Address	Telephone No. & Email Address	Date
DARRELL FRANKLIN	Darrell Franklin	324 Powers Ave	347-928-0538	9/6/16
Armando Chico	Armando Chico	685 E 140 th St APL 2C	Grimkinsk01@gmail.com	9/6/16
Juana Roble	Juana Roble	683 E 140 St #2F	347-691-8825	9/6/16
Maria Castillo	Maria Castillo	593 E 141 St #3F	347 820 3535	9/6/2016
Yanuel Diaz	Yanuel Diaz	592 East Ave	917-592-9182	9/6/16
Victoria Barros	Victoria Barros	685 E 140 St apt 4C		9/6/16
Elethia Cruz	Elethia Cruz	354 Cypress Ave 2C	(347) 269-5422	9/6/16
CARMEN M	Carmen Malave	370 Cypress Ave 1F	(917) 7174073	9/6/16
Elizabeth Ortiz	Elizabeth Ortiz	354 Cypress Ave 2-F	646-361-8956	9/6/16

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Printed Name	Business Name	Address	Telephone No. & Email Address	Date
Teresa Joseph	Teresa Joseph	679 E 140 st H6D	718 669-3717	9/6/16
Evelyn Virola	Evelyn Virola	683 E 140 st St apt 6k		9/6/16
LaShawn Jeffers		666 E. 141 st Street #4 ^E Bx, 10410454	347-841-3816	9/6/16
MARY MCKENZIE	Mary McKenzie	328 Beekman ave #2M	718-993-1956	9/6/16
SATURNINO A ROSARIO		345 CYPRESS AV.	516 943 6602	9/6/16
Shanta Young				9/6/16
Lakia Frager	L Frager	683 E 140 th St. 6 th	347-862-1011	9/6/16
Renee FRAGER	R Frager	327 Beekman Ave ^{4C}	347-284-5262	9/6/16
ILUMINADO SARILLO	Iuminado Sarillo	597 E 138 th St apt 2B	347-485-7678	9/6/16

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	City/Zip Code	Date
AEVIL BROWN	AEVIL BROWN	376 CYPRESS 4F	Bronx NY	9/6/16
Sybil Hines	Sybil Hines	676 E 141 ST 4C	Bronx NY	9-6-16
Mercedes Segura	Mercedes Segura	354 Cypress ave apt 5E	Bronx NY	9-6-16
Sheila Alvarez	Sheila Alvarez	615 E. 141 St. 2E	Bronx NY	9-6-16
Stark Ballew	Stark Ballew	625 E 141 ST #2C	BRONX, NY	9/6/16
Olga I Garcia	Olga I Garcia	615 E 141 ST #3A	BRONX, N.Y.	9-6-16
Yakara Bryant	Yakara Bryant	348 Beekman H6D	Bronx, New York	9/6/16
Margarita Rodriguez	Margarita Rodriguez	324 Powers Ave #3L	Bronx New York	9/6/16

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	City/Zip Code	Date
MIGUEL ROJAS	Miguel Rojas	615 E 141 ST-APT 5-A	Bx. N.Y. 10454	9/6/16
SOCORRO ROJAS	Socorro Rojas	324 powers ave #13	Bx N.Y. 10454	9/6/16
Eloisa Munoz	Eloisa Munoz	626 E 141 ST APT 4A	Bronx N.Y. 10454	9/6/16
Stacey Ayala	Stacey Ayala	345 Cypress #59	Bronx. N.Y. 10454	9/6/16
MARITZA ESPINAL	Maritza Espinal	626 E 141 #4D	Bronx, N.Y. 10454	9/6/16
Nashema Smith	N Smith	578 E 141 3D	Bronx NY 10454	9/6/16
Carmen Morciglio	Carmen Morciglio	620 E 141 ST 3F	Bronx NY 10454	9/6/16
JUAN MENDEZ	Juan Mendez	348 Beekman ave	Bronx NY 10454	9/6/16

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	City/Zip Code	Date
Shawna Folite	<i>Shawna Folite</i>	283 Cypress Apt 611	Bronx NY 10454	9-6-16
Maria Quiñones	<i>Maria Quiñones</i>	683 E. 140 St 3F	Bronx NY 10454	9-6-16
Gladys Houston	<i>Gladys Houston</i>	370 Cypress Ave	Bronx NY 10454	9-6-16
Francis Santiago	<i>Francis Santiago</i>	666 E. 141st 2C	Bronx NY 10458	9-6-16
LENOVA VELEZ	<i>Lenova Velez</i>	615 EAST 141 ST 3E	Bronx NY 10454	9-6-16
EPIFANIA	<i>Epifania</i>	370 Cypress Ave 5F	Bronx NY 10454	9-6-16
AURIA Santos	<i>Auria Santos</i>	607 E. 139 St 5D	Bronx, NY 10454	9-6-16
Nelson Weisberg	<i>Nelson Weisberg</i>	626 E 141 6H	Bronx, NY 10454	9-6-16

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	City/Zip Code	Date
C. Lennon	<i>C. Lennon</i>	592 E 141 ST #1E	10454 Bx NY	9/6/16
Wilma Roman	<i>Wilma Roman</i>	593 OAK Terrace 1B	Bronx, N.Y. 10454	9/6/16
Felicita Hernandez	<i>Felicita Hernandez</i>	607 E 139 ST 4F	Bronx, N.Y. 10454	9/6/16
Rebecca Bell	<i>Rebecca Bell</i>	592 E 141 ST 1C	BRONX NY 10454	9/6/16
LAKESHA DAVIS	<i>Lakesha Davis</i>	348 BEEKMAN 3E	Bronx NY 10454	9/6/16
Lourdes Rivera	<i>Lourdes Rivera</i>	370 GROSS AVE 5C	Bronx, NY 10454	9/6/16
Judith Brown	<i>Judith Brown</i>	694 E 141 ST	BRONX NY 10454	9/6/16
F. Acruaga	<i>F. Acruaga</i>	592 E 141 4A	Bronx N.Y. 10454	9/6/16

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	City/Zip Code	Date
Annette Justman	Annette Justman	597 EAST 138 ST (# 2F)	Bx NY 10454	9/6/16
Maria Perez	Maria Perez	324 FOREST AVE. apt. 5g	Bx. N.Y. 10454	9/6/16
Lydia Santiago	Lydia Santiago	597 E 138 ST 2F	BX NY 10454	9/6/16
Esquivel Hernandez	Esquivel Hernandez	592 096 TERMA ^{FLYA}	Bx NY 10454	9/6/16
James Hawkins	James Hawkins	570 ST. MARYS ST.	Bx NY 10459	9/6/16
Mrs Ramirez	Mrs Ramirez	590 Wk Wice 6d	BX NY 10454	9/6/16
David Melendez	David Melendez	685 EAST 140 ST 4B	Bx NY 10454	
Melissa Cardo	Melissa Cardo	615 E 141 2D	BX NY 10454	9/6/16

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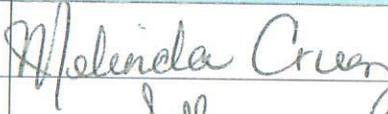
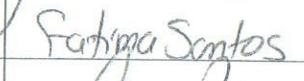
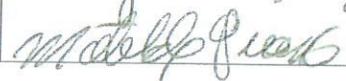
Printed Name	Signature	Address	City/Zip Code	Date
JANET CAMACHO	<i>Janet Camacho</i>	597E/38 th ST #4E	Bx NY 10454	9/6/16
MAMADOU B DEM	<i>MD</i>	600 EAST 141 APT 14G	Bx Ny. 10454	9/6/16
JOSE OCASIO	<i>Jose Ocasio</i>	370 C. Y PRESS #3F	Bx NY 10454	9/6/16
Mylra Guzman	<i>M. Guzman</i>	340 Beekman AVE	Bx N.Y. 10454	9/6/16
SUSANA POLANCO	<i>Susana Polanco</i>	685E. 140ST. BX 4E	Bx Ny. 10454	9-6-16
HAZEL MATIAS	<i>Hazel Menado</i>	283 Cypress ave apt 2C	Bx N.Y. 10454	9/6/16
Suehiedi Matias	<i>Suehiedi Matias</i>	283 Cypress ave apt 6F	Bx N.Y. 10454	9/6/16
Angela Mercado	<i>Angela Mercado</i>	283 Cypress #2C	BX NY 10454	9/6/16

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Melinda Cruz		597 E 138th St	Bx 10454	9/6/16
Suhali Garcia		626 E 141st 4B	Bx N.Y 10454	9/6/16
ERNESTO Pagan		694 E 141st	Bx NY 10454	9-6-16
Jose A. Rosano		607 E. 139 st 2E	Bx, NY 10454	9-6-16
Fatima Santos	Fatima Santos	607 E. 139st. 2C	Bx, NY 10454	9-6-16
ANA Roman		683 East 140 st 1C	Bx N.Y. 10454	9-6-16
Evelyn Gonzalez	Evelyn Gonzalez	600-East 141 1F	Bx NY 10454	9-6-16
Matilde Garcia		324 Powers Ave 1D	Bx NY 10454	9-6-2016

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	City/Zip Code	Date
Virginia A	Virginia Robb	620 E 141 st St apt 2H	Bx Ny. 10454	9/6/16
Bladysmartinez	Bladysmartinez	340 Bee K MANZA	Bx NY - 10454	9/6/16
Grooguy Hernandez	Grooguy Hernandez	591 OAK TERRACE #4E	Bx NY	9/6/16
Muhammed	m r ulm	613 E 138 th St AP-50	10434 Bx Ny	9/6/16
Attagracia Pichardo	Attagracia Pichardo	601 OAK TERRACE 4C	Bx NY 10454	9/6/16
Donato	Donato	376 E 141 st St	Bx NY 10454	9/6/16
Maria Ramirez	Maria Ramirez	673 E 140 th St #3.C.	Bx NY. 10454	9/6/16
Yolanda Castro	Yolanda Castro	370 CYPRESS AVE 4G	Bx NY. 10454	9/6/16

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Michael Mizell	Michael Mizell	592 EAST 141ST	10454 BX.	9/6/16
Dale Prentice	Dale Prentice	364 St. Ann's Ave 3A	10454 BX	9/6/16
Volanda Offley	Volanda Offley	364 St. Ann's Ave #3A	10454 BX	9/6/16
Michael Williams	Michael Williams	364 St. Ann's Ave #3A	10454 BX	9/6/16
Curtis Williams	Curtis Williams	364 St. Ann's Ave #3A	10454 BX	9/6/16
Bill Cummings	Bill Cummings	348 Beekman Ave #5A	10454 BX	9/6/16
Abraham Kearney	Abraham Kearney	593 Oak Terrace #1A	Bx NY 10454	9-6-16
Vanessa Guevara	Vanessa Guevara	305 St. Ann's Ave Apt #4A	BRONX, N.Y.	9-6-16

Petition

To Support

Affordable Housing, Senior Housing & Light Manufacturing Development

Petition summary and background	The Diego Beekman Mutual Housing Association, HDFC is developing a Neighborhood Development Plan for the Community Surrounding Jose de Diego Beekman Houses which includes affordable new housing development at 351 Powers Avenue, 698 East 138 th Street and 745 East 141 st Street which includes, light manufacturing, new retail and a jobs creation initiative.
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Printed Name	Signature	Address	City/Zip Code	Date
Felicita Melendez	<i>Felicita Melendez</i>	628 E 141 ST # 5E	Bronx New York	9/6/16
<i>Leocadio Lopez</i>	<i>Leocadio Lopez</i>	620 E 141 ST 3B	BX New York	9/6/16
GERA Lopez	<i>GERA Lopez</i>	601 OKERRA #1A	BRONX NY, 10454	9-6-16
<i>Opita Gonzalez</i>	<i>Anita Gonzalez</i>	607 East Tenth St. 2D	BRONX N.Y 10454	9-6-16
maria omlen martinez	<i>Maria omlen martinez</i>	324 Powers av #4E	BRONX, NY	9-6-16
Norman Mait	<i>Norman Mait</i>	615 F 138 ST #4D	BX NY	9-6-16
ISMAEL Lopez	<i>Ismael Lopez</i>	570 E 138th St #5A	BX NY	9-6-16
THERESA AGUEDA	<i>Theresa Agueda</i>	607 E 139th St # 3A	BX NY	9/6/16

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Printed Name	Business Name	Address	Telephone No. & Email Address	Date
Iraida Osorio	Iraida Osorio	694 E 141st #3E BX NY, 10454	718-913-3233	6/6/17
Robert Lopez	Robert Lopez	626 E. 141 st St. #6D BX, NY, 10454	718-924-9540	6/6/17
Yolanda Jordan	Yolanda Jordan	352 Beekman Ave 3H	203-993-2733	6/6/17
Guadalupe Delacruz	Guadalupe Delacruz	352 Beekman Ave #4A	646-920-9282	6/6/17
Jeanne Lombardi	Jeanne Lombardi	601 Oak Terrace #3A	347-849-8051	6/6/17
Landy Lee	Landy Lee	615 E 141st St. #5D	janejor2@yahoo.com	6/6/17
MARIA MATOS	Maria Matos	600 E 141st #3H	646-220-1773	6/6/17
Artolivo Casca		354 Cypress Ave 3A	(212) 470-6760	6/6/17
Jose Morel	Jose Morel	348 Beekman Ave #4F	929-333-6820	6/6/17

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To Support

Affordable Housing, Senior Housing & Light Manufacturing Development

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Printed Name	Business Name	Address	Telephone No. & Email Address	Date
Lesbia Martinez	Lesbia Martinez	683 E-140st #4K	718-993 6759	6-5-17
Ana Rodriguez	Ana Rodriguez	593 Oak Terr ^{6E}	718-842-4814	6-5-17
Betza Sanchez	Betza Sanchez	315 Cypress Ave ^{#30}	347-820-6767	6-5-17
Charles Brown	Charles Brown	628 E 141st	646-357-4524	6/5/17
Dawn Merrick	Dawn Merrick	528 Beekman Ave ^{#6I}	631-532-4951	6/5/17
Calvin Kelly	Calvin Kelly	620 E 141 st #36	646 912-5072	6/5/17
Nound Santiago	Nound Santiago	690 E-138St #3E	297 8144	6/5/17
Diega Cordova	Diega Cordova	327 Beekman # 2A	718-292-8531	6/5/17
Robert DeAlva	Robert DeAlva	324 Powers Ave. 2J	718-402 9654	6/5/17

Petition

To Support

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Printed Name	Business Name	Address	Telephone No. & Email Address	Date
Dina Lopez	Dina Lopez	370 Cypress ave #4D		6/5/17
Mercedes	Mercedes Dora	370 Cypress ave #C	718 401 0204	6/5/17
Josef Padilla	Josef Padilla	690 E 141 St	1918-401 1606	6/5/17
Theresa ^{STO} Agosto	Theresa Agosto	1-578 East	1646 796 2471	6/5/17
Mercedes Segura	Mercedes Segura	354 Cypress SE	718-618-7271	6/5/17
Carmen Morciglio	Carmen Morciglio	620 E. 141. St #6f	718-710-5843	6/5/17
Darrell Franklin	Darrell Franklin	324 Powers Ave	347-928-0538	6-5-17
Luz Beltran	Luz Beltran	570 east Mary #1D	1646-399-2032	6-5-17
APOLINA	Apollina Moral	620 E 141 St Apt 6 G	917960-6742	6.5.17

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Printed Name	Business Name	Address	Telephone No. & Email Address	Date
<i>Maria Munoz</i>	MARIA-MUNOZ	613 E 138 St 3C	347-290-0308	6/15/17
<i>Frank Padry</i>	Zarank Padry	685 E 140th 2B	1718-585-4901	6/15/17
<i>Vivian Maldonado</i>	Vivian Maldonado	576 St. marcy's st. #2C	347-344-4015	6/15/17
<i>Blouie Muande</i>	Blouie Muande	613 E. 138 th #6B	718-737-2295	6/15/17
<i>Thierno Barry</i>	Thierno Barry	827 Beekman Ave	646 577 8146	6/15/17
<i>James Rivera</i>	James Rivera	673 E 140th 4C	347 969-2988	6/5/17
<i>Rod Murray</i>	Rod Murray	666 E. 141st 6F	917-532-1676	6/5/17
<i>Carmen Maccano</i>	Carmen maccano	283 Cypress Ave #C	347-259-4358	6-5-17
<i>Carmen Rivera</i>	Carmen Rivera	673 E 140th 4C	347 969-2988	6-5-17

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Printed Name	Business Name	Address	Telephone No. & Email Address	Date
SONIA Taylor	Sonia Taylor	626 E. 141 st Street #38	646-786-9326	6/5/17
Yvette Jennings		348 Beekman 6		5-5-17
Denise McDaniel	Denise McDaniel	354 Cypress Ave #4E	929-263-5279	6-5-17
Ricarda Reyes	Ricarda Reyes	354 Cypress Ave #4I		6/5/17
Gladys Houston	Gladys Houston	1700 Columbia Park		
Gladys Houston	Gladys Houston	370 Cypress Ave #4C	718-292-6268	6/5/17
Maria Quintana	Maria Quintana	683. E. 140 St 3G	347. 284. 4290	6.5.17
Manuel Roman	Manuel Roman	676 E 141st Ave 4E	347-715-8800	6-5-17
DABA DIAGNE	DABA DIAGNE	620 E 141 ST 6D	646 8976996	6-5-17

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Printed Name	Business Name	Address	Telephone No. & Email Address	Date
Naelva Ruera	Naelva Ruera	673 E140 St apt 5c	347-879-8084	6/5/17
Iris Ramirez	Iris Ramirez	592 Oak ten 6d BX 104	347-935-8740	6-5-17
Natalie Sutton	NA	354 Cypress Ave 1g	347-968-7027	6-5-17
Ronald McElain	Ronald McElain	593 Oak terrace #6c	347-996-2308	6-5-17
Rubet Montaner	Rubet Montaner	666 East 141 St	347-577-1109	6-5-17
Dale Prentice	Dale Prentice	364 St. Ann's Ave Bx 104 #3A	347 862-5805	6/5/17
Armando Chico	Armando Chico	685 E. 140 th St Apt # 2c Bx, NY 10454	347-734-3291	6/5/17
Laurie Fleming	Laurie Fleming	354 Cypress Ave. Apt 4c	347-962-0281	6/5/17
Elizabeth Ortiz	Elizabeth Ortiz	354 Cypress Ave Apt RF	646-361-8956	6/5/17

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Printed Name	Business Name	Address	Telephone No. & Email Address	Date
Angel Taylor	U T Taylor	345 Cypress Ave 4D		6/2017
Lakia Frazer	La Frazer	683 E 140 th St 6F		6/17
Kenyatta Hooks	K Hooks	666 EAST 141 st 6A		6/17
Katrina Green	Katrina Green	675 EAST 140 th St #200		6/17
Joaquelin Brewer	Joaquin Brewer	354 Cypress Ave	347) 351 5097	6/17
Julio Canales	Julio Canales	676 E 141 St 2E	347-419-9638	6/17
Cathy Zapata	Czapata	664 E 141 3A	646-712-4032	6/17
Joaquim Diaz	Joaquim Diaz	600 E. 141 st 2C	718-402-6371 600 E. 141 st 2C	6/17
Asuncion Oropeza	Asuncion Oropeza	324 Powers Ave #4H	718 401 2197	6/17

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Printed Name	Business Name	Address	Telephone No. & Email Address	Date
Jasmin Gaez	Jasmin Gaez	600 E 141 st Hg 2G ¹⁰⁴⁵¹ Bronx NY	918 401-6893	6/5/17
Elizabeth Morton	Elizabeth Morton	576 St Marys St Apt 5A	(347) 772-9152	6/5/17
Coretta Stevens	Coretta Stevens	324 Powers Apt. 5B	347-512-9238	6/5/17
Anne Acquah	Anne Acquah	345 Cypress Ave #1	917-645-4117	6/5/17
Seydia Ortega	Seydia Ortega	328 Beckman Court ^{5F}	(718) 993-9476	6/5/17
Ana Cruz	Ana Cruz	694 E 141 #3B	(34) 577-0498	6/5/17
Richardo Altagracia	Richardo Altagracia	607 Oak Terrace #4C	(347) 882 6047	6/5/17
JESUS SANTANA	JESUS SANTANA	344 Powers Ave # 1k	347 993-7407	6/5/17
MARITZA CORDERO	MARITZA CORDERO	364 Saint ANNS ^{5B} Ave	347-641-7377	6/5/17

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Printed Name	Business Name	Address	Telephone No. & Email Address	Date
Maria Rivera	Maria Rivera	676 E. 141 st #5B	(718) 866-6666 riveram1941@ ^{carco} 6/5/2017	6/5/17
Jasmin Barros	Jasmin Barros	354 Cypress Ave #4E	917-716-1424	6/5/17
Egualberto Alvarez	Egualberto Alvarez	592 Oak Terrace #4A	401-4266	6/5/17
Elida Maldonado	Elida Maldonado	364 Stannitt Ave Apt 3B	718 402-4879	6/5/17
Matilde Cuervo	Matilde Cuervo	324 Powers Ave #1D	929-288-1848	6/5/17
Nashik Kearney	Nashik Kearney	685 East 140 th Street #2F	6 347679 3047	6/5/17
Juana Perez	Juana Perez	613 E 138 th St #15A	(516) 543-1121	6/5/17
Leona Hutchings	Leona Hutchings	685 East 141 st #4E	(718) 585-5409	6/5/17
Keena Shuff	Keena Shuff	592 Oak Terrace Apt 3B	(718) 665-5595	6/5/17

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Printed Name	Business Name	Address	Telephone No. & Email Address	Date
Jason Daley	Full	593 Oak Terr Ex, NY 10456	Sdaley84@yahoo.com	6/5/17
Tah quisse	Tah quisse	676 E 141 ST #3E	6462622651	6/5/17
Sybil HINES	Sybil Hines	600 E 141 ST #4A		6/5/17
Margarita Rodriguez	Margarita Rodriguez	324 Powers Ave #3L	347-681-6357	6/5/17
Luis Martinez	Luis Martinez	324 Powers #2E	347-595-3328	6/5/17
ELEZER PONTE	Elizabet	676 E 141 st 2F	347-597-5958	6/5/17
CLAUDIA R	Claudia Ross	351 Beekman Ave #5C	646-240-1552	6/5/17
Teofilo Perez	Teofilo Perez	354 Cypress Av. #1D	347 407 3485	6/5/17
PHILLIPS		593 Oak Terr	917-921-8124	6/5/17

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Printed Name	Business Name	Address	Telephone No. & Email Address	Date
Pablo Cepeda	Pablo Cepeda	340. BEEKMAN AVE #5G	(347)-430-0611	6/4/17
Wanda Lacer	Wanda Lacer	370 Cypress Ave	(718) 678-5273	6/5/17
Olga Lopez	Olga Lopez	370 Cypress Ave #1B	(718) 401-1104	6/5/17
Terrell Blair	Terrell Blair	352 Beekman Ave #3M	347-723-6076	6-5-17
Belinda Gonzalez	Belinda Gonzalez	592 Oak Terr, #4D	belindag362@gmail.com	6/5/17
Noemi Lugo	Noemi Lugo	673 East 140 st 2D	347-364-0734	6/5/17
Shanique Starks	Shanique Starks	676 E 141st #4A	347-582-3830	6/5/17
Bertha Lessington	Bertha Lessington	626 E 141st #2C	718-993-3401	6/5/17
MANUELA DELA CRUZ	Manuela de la Cruz	625 E 141st #3C	347-737-5269	6/5/17

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Yolanda Bosch	Yolanda Bosch	613 E. 138 St. #4B	347 210-5463	6/5/17
Eduardo Cruz	Eduardo Cruz	676 E 141 # 3F	347-310-0344	6/5/17
Tenille Caban	Caban	676 E. 141st # 1H	718-524-9825	6/5/17
Wilda Cuervo	Wilda Cuervo	78666 E. 141st 2A	(342) 961-6626	6/5/17
Monserate Pagan	Wilda Cuervo	666 E. 141st 2A	" " "	6/5/17
Airta Gonzalez	Airta Gonzalez	601 East Terrace #2B	347-879-7142	6/5/17
Emma Rodriguez	Emma Rodry	327 Beekman Ave	(718) 402-5410	6-5-17
Stephanie Johnson	Stephanie Johnson	690 E. 138st. #4C Bx NY	(212) 9931921	6-5-17
Tyroll Eddy	Tyroll Eddy	345 Cypress Ave.		6-5-17

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Printed Name	Business Name	Address	Telephone No. & Email Address	Date
Darcas	Darcas Oates	340 Beekman	646-271-2847	6/6/17
Carmen Lopez	Car Lopez	528 E 141 ST #5-D	347-981-0995	6/6/17
Fernando Fernan				
Nashema Smith	N Smith	578 East 141 Street	347 685 7785	6/6/17
Herbert Sponte	Herbert Sponte	576 St. Mary's Street #4B	646-975-8295	6/6/17
Elena Santos	Elena Santos	328 Beekman Ave #6K	347-942-4889	6/6/17
BARBARA BOLBERRY	Barbara Bolberry	340 Beekman Ave.	718-585-6995	6/6/17
Lazzy Oates	Lazzy Oates	592 Oak Terrace 5F Bx 7.1 10454	Liz@thebx@aol.com	6/6/17
I Jim Martin	Jim Martin	593 E 141 st 2E 10454	347-597-4884	6/6/17

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Evelyn Milanes	Evelyn Milanes	613 E 138 4C	347-297-3185	6-6-17
Jordai Aracem	<i>JA</i>	340 Beekman Ave Ap 46	347-908-7316	6-6-17
James Hawkins	James Hawkins	570 ST. MARYS 2d ^{fl}	993-1126	6/6/17
Fernando Fernandez	Fernando Fernandez	.	.	6/6/17
Felicitia Melendez	Felicitia Melendez	628 E 141 Street #5G	1-347-706-2813	6/6/17
Shanalamar	Shanalamar	675 E 140 th APT 1AA	347-816-0477	6/6/17
SARA PALACIOS	SARA PALACIOS	600 E. 141 APT 5H	718-292-9539	6/6/17
Khadijah Heyward	Khadijah Heyward	607 E 139 th ST APT 3G	718 292 5775	6.6.17
Susana Montgomes	Susana Montgomes	615 EAST 1415 ^{APT 3D}	718 292 6990	6/6/17

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Jessica Picart	Jessica Picart	593 oak Terrace #6g	347-854-8868	6-6-17
Selwyn Est	Selwyn Est	676 E 141 street #6A	347-942-8722	6/6/17
Reg Gonzalez	Reg Gonzalez	593 OAK Terrace #3F	347 202 2591	6-6-17
Nancy Davis	Nancy Davis	354 Cypress #3I	(347) 749-9464	6-6-17
Gloria Severino	Gloria Severino	324 Powers #03C	(347) 707-9654	6-6-17
Frederick Charr	Frederick Charr	593 E 141 st street #2D	(347) 224-0350	6-6-17
Nilda Rosa	Nilda Rosa	354 Cypress Ave #4E	(914) 299-0487	6-6-17
Monique Tukes	Monique Tukes	676 E. 140 St #3E	(929) 353-3000	6-6-17
Alfonso Jones	Alfonso Jones	305 St Ann St #3A	(646) 778-8913	6-6-17

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P E T R A RODRIGUEZ	Petra Rodriguez	578-141st St 4C	17-18-993-5216	6-6-17
Sheila Alvares	Sheila Alvares	615 E. 141 St 2E	(917) 645-8628	6-6-17
Madelaine Ortiz	Madelaine Ortiz	352 Beekman Ave apt 2H	646-469-8902	6-6-17
NIAGA LO	M Jeter	227 BEEKMAN MISC	917-572-8726	6-6-17
TRAVIS EVANS	Travis Evans	575 E 140 St apt 2V	347-209-9146	6-7-17
Victoria Torres	Victoria Torres	685 E 140 St apt 4C	347-483-7534	
Sadio Walker	Sadio Wall	607 E 139 th St #6A	347-291-4013	6-7-17
JUAN CAYETANO	Juan Cayetano	328 BEEKMAN AV 2H	347 3752739	6-7-17
Maleen Fratelli	Maleen Fratelli	6076 E. 141 st St #60	646-664-6087	6-7-17

Petition

To Support

Affordable Housing, Senior Housing & Light Manufacturing Development

Petition summary and background	The Diego Beekman Mutual Housing Association, HDFC is developing a Neighborhood Development Plan for the Community Surrounding Jose de Diego Beekman Houses which includes affordable new housing development at 351 Powers Avenue, 698 East 138 th Street and 745 East 141 st Street which includes, light manufacturing, new retail and a jobs creation initiative.
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Printed Name	Business Name	Address	Telephone No. & Email Address	Date
NIZDA Yearwood	Milda Yearwood	340 Beekman ave Apt 3D	347-288-8707	06-07-2017
Edency Buelto	EBuelto	600 E 141 st apt 4B	—	6-7-17
Julio Rosario	Luis Jimenez	328 141 st apt 1A	347-376-9069	6-7-17
Sandra de Jesus	Sandra de Jesus	324 Powers Avenue Apt 17H	646-732-0836	6-7-17
Katasha Freeman	Katasha Freeman	324 Powers Ave #1F	847-281-4465	6-7-17
Dommyg Luciana	Dommyg J.	783 Cypres Ave SE	917 519 9278	6-7-17.
Jeanette Velazquez	Jeanette Velazquez	570 Saint Marys St.	(347) 859-6700	6-7-17
Desiree Liricaga	Desiree Liricaga	351 Beekman ave	(347) 303-0168	06/7/17
Georgina Serrano	Georgina Serrano	625 E 141 st Street 4-D	349-804-2328	06/7/17

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Printed Name	Business Name	Address	Telephone No. & Email Address	Date
ISIDRA ALDEA	Isidra Aldea	593 oak terrace	646-651-8637	6-7-17
Francisco Sotelo	Francisca Sanfrago	666 E. 141 st 2C	—	6-7-17
Milagros Hornad	Milagros Hornad	600 141 St 19	718 402-1984	6-7-17
Michelle Walker	Michelle Walker	328 Beekman	—	6-7-17
Scanella Quintard	J Quintard	683 E 140 ST Bx 3I	347 590 3366	6-7-17
Jasmin Crespo	Jasmin Crespo	628 E. 141 st. Bx 3B	347-460-0512	6-7-17
MURDO	MURDO	625 E 141 st # 1B	—	6/7/17
Encostina Kora	Encostina Kora	628 E 141 St	917-932-6782	6/7/17
Edwin Rodriguez	Edwin	676 E. 141 st. apt 3D	347-317-3481	6/7/17

Petition

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Printed Name	Business Name	Address	Telephone No. & Email Address	Date
Javia Davis	J. Davis	576 St Mary's #2A	(920) 228-6188	6/7/17.
Michelle Smith	Michelle Smith	351 Beekman Ave #2C	646-644-0021	6/2/17
Ashley Frager	A. Frager	683 EAST 140 th St. 6I		6/7/17
Lamont Frager	Lamont A. Frager	683 E 140 th Street 6I		6/7/17
Austin Frager	A Frager	683 East 140 St. 6I		6/7/17
DAVID HUNTER	David Hunter	625 E 141 St. 4C	917-402-7577	6/7/17
A. Garcia	Jon Dan	685 E 140 St 5A	—	6/2/17
Marisol Martinez	Marisol Martinez	593 OAK Terrace apt 5F	(347) 912-2587	6-7-17
Maria Rivera	Maria Rivera	694 E 141 St 4-A	—	6-7-17

Petition

To Support

Affordable Housing, Senior Housing & Light Manufacturing Development

Petition summary and background	The Diego Beekman Mutual Housing Association, HDfC is developing a Neighborhood Development Plan for the Community Surrounding Jose de Diego Beekman Houses which includes affordable new housing development at 351 Powers Avenue, 698 East 138 th Street and 745 East 141 st Street which includes, light manufacturing, new retail and a jobs creation initiative.
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Printed Name	Business Name	Address	Telephone No. & Email Address	Date
Adolfito Flores	<i>Adolfito</i>	685 E 140th St		6/7/17
TANYA Keek	Tanya Keek	593 OAK Terrace		6/9/17
<i>Lumina</i>	Lawrence, Kenya	593 OAK TERR # 1A		6/9/17
Betty Truesdale	Betty Truesdale	283 Cypress Ave 2A		6/9/17
Inene Kaaland	<i>Inene Kaaland</i>	625 E. 141 ST Bronx 10454		6/9/17
Christina Renteria	<i>Christina Renteria</i>	354 Cypress Ave # 2K		6/9/17
Lydia Santiago	Lydia Santiago	597 E 135 St 2E		6/9/17
ROLANDO ROSA	<i>Rolando Rosa</i>	592 OAK TERRACE # 3C	rolando.r.rosa@gmail	6-9-17
Reva Castle	Reva Castle	593 OAK Terrace 6X		6-9-17

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Printed Name	Business Name	Address	Telephone No. & Email Address	Date
R Felix Reillo	Felix Reillo	592 OAK Terrace #4E	1546-386-6129	6/9/17
Janet Lamano	Janet Lamano	591 E 138th St #4E	917-279-0136	6/9/17
Samuel Inez	Samuel Inez	570 ST MARYS ST	6067554980	6-9-17
Danny Rivera	Danny Rivera	592 OAK Terrace	347 530 2587	6-19-17
EVA DEJESUS	Eva Dejesus	592 OAK Terrace	347 806 1684	6-19-17
Lisa Valle	Lisa Valle	351 Beekman Ave #	(718) 669 9458	6-9-17
Majis Pachik	Majis Pachik	283 Cypress Ave #2H	(718) 867-7853	6-9/17
NZEKWERE N	Janet Lamano	327 BEEKMAN AV APT 3A	347-261-0509	6/9/17
JUAN MONDEZ	Janet Lamano	348 Beekman Ave #6A	917-257-2537	6/9/17

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Printed Name	Business Name	Address	Telephone No. & Email Address	Date
Areli COORO	Any	607 E 139 th St #54	347 376 7707	6/9/17
ROSA RAMIROZ	Rosa Ramirez	626 E. 141 st #6	347-327-2820	6/9/17
America Richards	America Richards	592 E. 141 # 2D		6/9/17
DAKIA DILON	Dakia Diloni	328 Beekman 5H	917-721-8706	6/9/17
Seanette Ortiz	Seanette Ortiz	601 E. 139 th St. #55	847-781-0939	6/9/17
Denise Geigel	Denise Geigel	690 E 138 th St #5B		6/9/17
DAILA ROSA	Daile Rosa	592 E. 141 st 3C		6-9-17
Sharon Fields	Sharon Fields	352 Beekman 2L	616 926 6644	6-9-17
Calvin Brown	Calvin Brown	570 ST MARYS #2C		6-9-17

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Printed Name	Business Name	Address	Telephone No. & Email Address	Date
Digna Peña	Digna Peña	345 Cypress Ave #202	347-297-4442	6/9/17
Mylene Adams	M. Adams	676 E. 141 st Street		6/9/17
Ileana Valerio	Ileana Valerio	694 E. 141 st St D	347-296-7919	6/09/17
Ana Palacios	Ana	327 Beekman #2C	917-5006818	6/9/17
Maria Perez	Maria	666 E 141 st St B	917-379-8714	6/9/17
Dean Capers	Dean	683 E 140 th St. Apt 11	718-316-8918	6/9/17
Judith Domera	Judith Domera	592 Oak Terrace #2D	718-993-4052	6/9/2017
Sheneka Bonelli	Sheneka Bonelli	673 E 140 th St 2E	646 294 5579	6-9-17
Saheida Pickering	Saheida	576 St. Mary St. 4D	347-744 7400	6-9-17

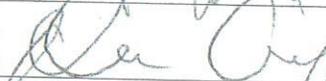
Petition

To Oppose the Jail at 320 Concord Avenue

And Support

The Diego Beekman Neighborhood Revitalization Development Plan

Petition summary and background	The Diego Beekman Mutual Housing Association, HDFC has developed a Neighborhood Development Plan for the Community Surrounding Jose de Diego Beekman Houses which includes affordable new housing development at 351 Powers Avenue, 698 East 138 th Street and 745 East 141 st Street which includes, light manufacturing, new retail and a jobs creation initiative.
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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Email Address	Date
Troy Miller		1560 61 st & Concord Ave	Miller Troy 476@yahoo.com	2-8-18
Ana Miranda		1720 University Ave	mirandape157@yahoo.com	3/8/18
Kajun		New York	kajun@gnail.com	3/8/18
ROSA DIAZ	Rosa Diaz	708 57 Mary St		
Susana Monge	Susana Monge	628 Marys Street	monge1965@yahoo.com	3-8-18
Seano founder Diaz	Seano founder Diaz	698 Saint Mary St.		3-8-18
Grant Amell		420 E. 144 th St.	grantamell@gmail.com	3/8/18
Devica Creep		205 Alexander St		

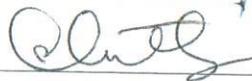
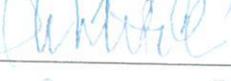
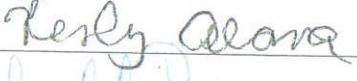
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To Oppose the Jail at 320 Concord Avenue

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Email Address	Date
Nuria Bantiba		675E 140 4BB		
J. CHANTUOI MEPS		429 E. 139 th ST. APT 3.		
Wanda Mitchell		432. E. 149 th Street		
Freddy Perez		467E 156 th ST Bklyn		
Lisa Whitehead			lisaawhitehead@gmail	
EVERETT CHAMBER		337 CONCORD AVE		
LESLY ALAVA		337 Concord Ave	Nestle2009@yahoo.com	
Nelly Brown		720 St. Marys		

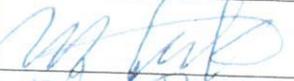
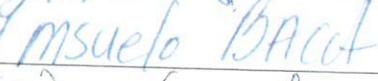
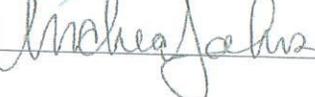
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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Email Address	Date
Hilda Rivera		1050 Hoe Ave BN	anybody2003@yahoo.com	3/8/18
Coral Noguerras		250 E 141st BX	coral.noguerras@gmail.com	3/8/18
Monique Tukes		673 East 140 th St 3E	Monique.Tukes1969@outlook.com	3/8/18
Edgard Torres		437 E 149th Bx NY 10455	edgardtorres@comcast.net	3/8/18
Insuelo Bacot		620 E 141st 10454		3/8/18
Wanda Lopez		354 cypress Ave #30	wandalopez71@gmail.com	3/8/18
Mrs. Santina E		691 E 142st		
Andre A. Johnson		352 Beekman Ave	ajohnson28@mercy.mavenic.k12.nj.us	3/8-18

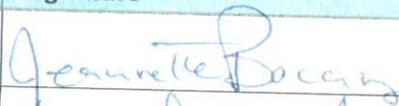
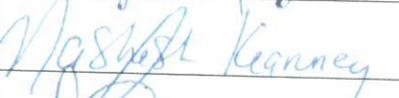
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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Email Address	Date
Jeanette Bocanegra		104 E 142nd St	bocanegra@optonline.net	3/8/18
Carol Cook		600 E 141st	Cpellot36@gmail.com	3/8/18
Tracy Fortson		523 Timpson Place	trafortson@yahoo.com	3/8/18
Mary McKenzie		328 Beekman Ave	.	
Nashesta Kearney		685 East 140th Street		
Desiree Lee		351 Beekman	desireelee3@gmail.com	3/8/18
Lashawn Jeffers		666 E. 141st Street Box 1454	Shawnraced@gmail.com	3/8/18
Moret Jeffers		666 E 141st Street Box 1454	moretjeffers@gmail.com	3/8/18

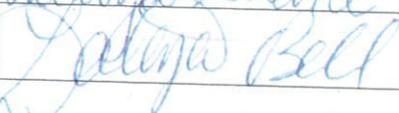
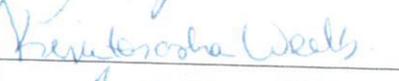
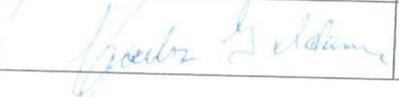
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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Email Address	Date
Latoya Grant		340 Beekman Avenue	latoyadgrant@gmail.com	03/08/18
Latoya Bell		530 E 137 Street	latoya.bell182@gmail.com	03/08/18
Kimberly Weeks		370 Cypress Ave	Kimweeks370@gmail.com	3/8/18
Jose Miranda		1826 White Plains Rd	Joseandlife1998@gmail.com	03/08/18
Luis Rodriguez		724 E 160 th St	Luis.Rodriguez196@att.net	3/8/18
Aileen Duarte		353 Cypress Ave	Aileenduarte28@gmail.com	3/8/18
John Johnson		340 Alexander Ave		
Carlo S. Maldonado		708 ST MARY'S ST.		

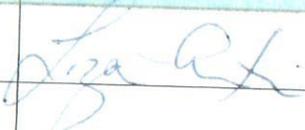
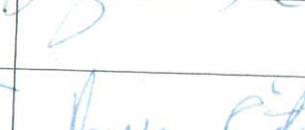
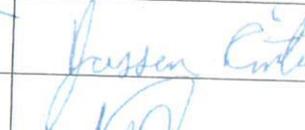
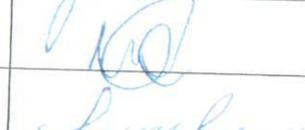
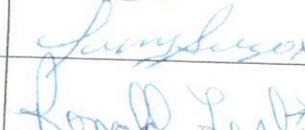
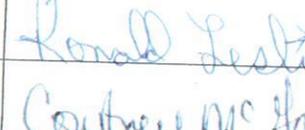
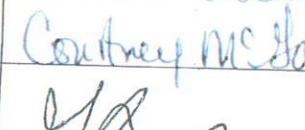
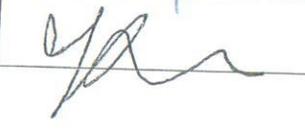
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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Email Address	Date
Liza Austria		287 E 139 th St. 10454	lizaustria@gmail.com	3/8/18
Rosa Reese				
Jassen Cinton		283 CYPRESS AVE 10454	Jassen.cinton@yahoo.com	3/8/18
Marta Medera		714 E. 236 th ST		3/8/18
Lesly Suarez		601 OAK TERRACE CT	leslysuarez@yahoo.com	3/8/18
Ronald Leslie		325 Concord Ave		3-8-18
Courtney McGowan		325 Concord Ave	CourtneyMcGowan7@gmail.com	3/8/18
Tina Alicea		2704 Kingsbridge Terr	Tina.Alicea7@yahoo.com	3/8/18

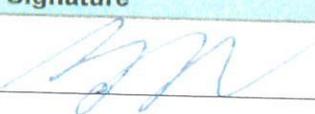
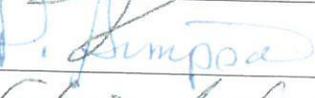
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Faisal Zaidi		364 Decker Ave	adwzaidi@myriadhvac.com	3/8/18
Darwin Doron		do.doron@aol.com		
Cindy Delgado		351 Concord Ave	delgado.cindy76@gmail.com	3/8/18
Darwin Lopez		351 Concord Ave	LOPEZDarwin76@gmail.com	3-8-18
Amanda Septimo		1410 Florida St	amandaseptimo@gmail.com	3/8/18
Patricia Simpson		414 Morris Ave.	Shawn122742@yahoo.com	3/8/18
Gloria Anderson		414 Morris Ave #109	memesantobere@gmail.com	3/8/18
Michael Bedoya		1151 Findlay Avenue	Mu Bedo@gmail.com	3/8/18

Petition

To Oppose the Jail at 320 Concord Avenue

And Support

The Diego Beekman Neighborhood Revitalization Development Plan

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Email Address	Date
Caralyn Chamorro	<i>Caralyn Chamorro</i>	673 E. 137 th St #50	caralynchamorro@hotmail.com	3/8/18
Darren Stokes	<i>Darren Stokes</i>	673 E. 137 th Street #50	dstokes148@gmail.com	3/8/18
Chris Arias	<i>Chris Arias</i>			
Shawn Saulsby	<i>Shawn Saulsby</i>	432 E. 145 Street	ShawnS@bronxconnect.org	3/8/18
Keith Riten	<i>Keith Riten</i>	432 E 145 Street	Rechenwa.327@gmail.com	3/8
Angela Uy	<i>Angela Uy</i>	235 Cypress Ave 3P		
Marcos Rodriguez	<i>Marcos Rodriguez</i>	593 E 145 th Apt 3E Bx NY	ma-rodriguez78@yahoo.com	
F. Chule	<i>F. Chule</i>	1140 C144 Ave		3/8/2018

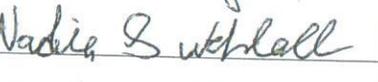
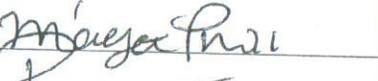
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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Email Address	Date
Bertha Solomon		626 East 141 st St		3-8-18
PAUL JEFFREY		697E 142 nd St		3-8-18
Noemi Surita		321 Concord Ave Bx,		3-8-18
Carlos Surita		321 Concord Ave Bx		3-8-18
Desiree Frias		577 FOX ST		
Nadia Sukhlall		345 Cypress Ave Bx,	nadia.sukhlall1989@gmail	3/8/18
MAYA PITZLL		345 Cypress Ave. Bx		3/8/18
Ruben Kustria		462 E - 138 St - Bx	ruben@cc-fy.org	3/8/18

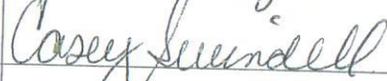
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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Email Address	Date
Raquel checo		520 concord ave 8K Bx NY	Rachelly15@hotmail.com	3/8/18
Nona Pagon		352 BEEKMAN AVE #5L 134 NY 10454		3/8/18
Casey Swindell		354 Cypress Ave #1c 10454		3/8/18
Kenneth Delgado		351 Concord Ave	Kdelgado87@gmail.com	3/8/18
Lashia Tucker			lashianuo100@aol.com	3/8/18
Aileen Loran		345 Cypress Ave	aileen3030@aol.com	3/8/18
Lakia Fagny		683 E 140 th St		3/8/18
Melissa Barber		80 Buckner Blvd #6F Bx NY 10454	hijadejah2003@yahoo.com	3/8/18
Abdull Johnson		936 E. 172 nd St. Bx NY 10460	ASL233PJohnson@gmail.com	3/8/18

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Email Address	Date
Shanise Harrison	<i>Shanise Harrison</i>	673 E 140 St Bronx NY		3/8/18
Monica Villaverde	<i>Monica Villaverde</i>	706 St Marys St BX NY		3/8/18
Veronica Villaverde	<i>Veronica Villaverde</i>	706 St Marys St 2FL BX NY	Veronica923@gmail.com	5/8/18
D.D.				
Danielle Dech	<i>Danielle Dech</i>	370 E 153rd Bronx, NY 10455		3/8/18
Juan Modera	<i>Juan Modera</i>	700 E 141 St #10 BX NY	J2M13@gmail.com	3/8/18
Veronica Rivera	<i>Veronica Rivera</i>	700 E 141 St #10 BX NY	Veronica.Rivera.Modera@gmail.com	3/8/18
DANIEL BARBER	<i>Daniel Barber</i>	765 Courtland Ave #15B	d.barber156@gmail.com	3/8/18

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Email Address	Date
Dan Sherrell	<i>[Signature]</i>	412 E 140 th , Bronx	danelotsherrell@gmail.com	3/8
Megan Hauptman	<i>[Signature]</i>	412 E 140 th Box	meganhauptman@gmail.com	3/8
Charles Saucedo	<i>[Signature]</i>	106-15 84 Ave	C/SAUCED@Bronxwork.org	
Marlene Delgado	<i>[Signature]</i>	351 Concord A.		
Donna Delgado	<i>[Signature]</i>	381 Concord Ave		
Henry Suarez	<i>[Signature]</i>	642 Concord Ave		
Eileen Suarez	<i>[Signature]</i>	642 Concord Ave		
Carol Taylor	<i>[Signature]</i>	352 Beekman Ave.		
Nancy Santiago	<i>[Signature]</i>	432 E 149		3/8

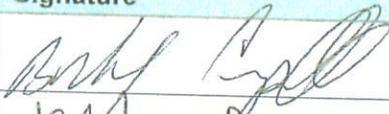
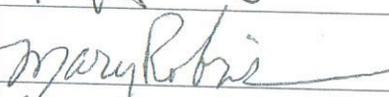
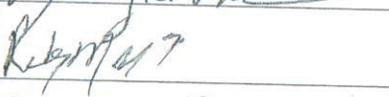
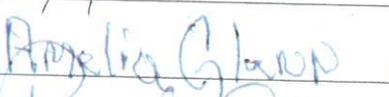
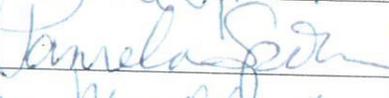
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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Email Address	Date
Kelsey C		228 149 th St		
Kathryn Hartman		321 Beekman Ave #2	katyhmeyers@gmail.com	3/8/17
Mary Robinson		607 E 139 th St #5 F	N/A	3-8-17
Ruby Mulder		607 E 139 #10		
Amelia Glan		666 East 14 th St #4C		
Pam Sporn		3388 Wayne Ave BX	pamsporn@gmail.com	3/8/18
Migdalia River		626 E 141 St	miguvalia@aol.com	3/8/18
Kelsey Delgado		351 Concord Ave	Kelsey.rod@gmail.com	3/8/18

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Email Address	Date
May Henning	<i>May Henning</i>	5104 Post Rd Bklyn	mayhenning@gmail.com	3/8/18
David Schlifka	<i>David Schlifka</i>	404 E 66 St. #5J NY, NY 10065	dschlifka@nosquedamos.org	3/8/18
John Thomas	<i>John Thomas</i>	287 Alexander Ave. #1	mail.jake@gmail.com	3/8/18
Terrence Skinner	<i>Terrence Skinner</i>	324 Powers Ave #5A	tskinner72@hotmail.com	3/8/18
Sam Morales	<i>Sam Morales</i>	P-5-65		3/8/18
Eowin Figueroa	<i>Eowin Figueroa</i>	145 E. 141st St. DC 10451	edfigueroa172@GMAIL.COM	3/8/18
Joan Washington	<i>Joan Washington</i>	620 E 141 St # 4D		3/8/18
Marky Reid	<i>Marky Reid</i>			

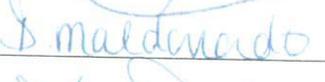
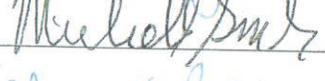
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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Email Address	Date
Lucien von Wehren		331 Concord Ave Bronx NY 10454	vonwehren@gmail.com	3/8/18
Yvette Jennings		348 Beekman Ave Bronx n.y. 10454		3/8/18
Jennifer SCARLETT		2501 Palisade Ave Apt 172 Bx 10463	jen-scarlett@gmail.com	3/8/18
RAY FIGUEROA		369 E. 149 th St COFY		3/8/18
Darinkamaldonado		346 Powers Ave Bronx NY 10454	dmaldonado@umny.org	3/8/18
Gregory Just		3724 Grand Concourse 1341	gjust@bkciangc.org	3/8/18
Michelle Smith		351 Beekman Ave H2e		3-8-18
Stevan ochon		1061 Wheeler Avenue	sachoc5@fordham.edu	3-8-18

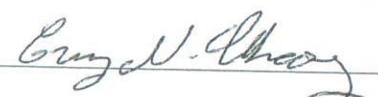
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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Email Address	Date
Cruz P CHAVEZ		341 Concord Ave	nory.nava.40@yahoo.com	3/7/18
MANUEL QUIROZ		341 CONCORD th		3/7/18
Pamela White		644 Concord Ave		3/8/18
Paul Philips		811 Walton St 6	paulph93@gmail.com	3/8/18
Elizabeth Young		305 th ANNS	youngyjade@aol.com	3/8/18
Arithalceles		640 E 137 th 16th	-	-
Muhammad		305 Saint Ann	h.worke@aol.com	3/8/18
Mohamed Stark		1941 Franklin St	h.worke@aol.com mohamed@criticalresistance.org	3/8/18

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Email Address	Date
Shynal Leach		625 E 141st	Myc.Beauty141@gmail	3-8-18
DAVID HUNTER		625 E 141st 4E		
Cristy Cuellar-Lezcano		3235 Cambridge 2H	clezcano@hokely.org	3-8-18
FRANCES CAPORE		444 E 142 ST	fcapore19@gmail.com	3-8-18
WAYNE SUITER		353 CONCORD AVE	msuiter@gmail.com	3/8/18
Samantha Korold		434 CONCORD AVE	msuiter@gmail.com	3/8/18
Myra Hernandez		434 Concord Ave	mdienstag@gmail.com	3/8/18

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Email Address	Date
NORVA Allen		613 E 138th St 3B	Nvaallen685@hotmail.com	3/8/18
Mano Ortiz		354 Cypress Ave # 3B	Mano41390@aol.com	3/8/18
S. West		694 E 141 St.	SJW80@Optimum.net	3/8/18
J Byrne		430 E 145 St	midwife500@gmail.com	3/8
Anna Cuervo		54 Concord Ave	beckle714@gmail.com	3/8/18
Monica Castellanos		329 Concord Ave	MONCAST31@gmail.com	3/8/18
David Castellanos		329 Concord Ave.	DAVIDMVC40@gmail.com	3/8/18
Jean Carlos Chacon		353 Concord Ave	JeanCChacon@gmail.com	3/8/18

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Email Address	Date
Wm Stanford	<i>[Signature]</i>		irtindbmt@gmail.com	
Hector Cortes	<i>[Signature]</i>	325 East 143 rd ^{12C} Bldg	The Broux PaPo ug, malic on	
Tracy Woodall	<i>[Signature]</i>	645 Prospect Ave 10455	sunnie.woodall@gmail.com	
Theresa Johnson	<i>[Signature]</i>	675 E 141 st 210451		
Lakisha Walker	<i>[Signature]</i>	225 E 149 St 10451	lakishawalker@aol.com	
Sybil Washington	<i>[Signature]</i>	600 E 141 St		
George Steele-Shivers	<i>[Signature]</i>	370 Cypress Ave ^{Brooklyn} 10459	gsteeleshivers@gmail.com	3/8/18
	<i>[Signature]</i>			

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Printed Name	Signature	Address	Email Address	Date
Jorge Monce	<i>Jorge Monce</i>	692 ST MARYS STREET		
Rehinda Hicks	<i>B Hicks</i>	593E 141 Street Apt 6E	littlelm170@gmail.com	3/8/18
Jay Maniram	<i>Jay Maniram</i>	695 E 140 th ST B. NY	jmaniram4000@aol.com	
Mahmoud Kallon	<i>Mahmoud Kallon</i>	352 Beekman Ave.	Mkallon1974@yahoo.com	3/8/18
Barbara Pitt	Barbara Pitt	599 095 th ST		3/5/18
Carmen Moley	<i>Carmen Moley</i>	370 Wiggins Ave		
Letitia Bedford	<i>Letitia Bedford</i>	701 East 142nd St	mlsvlnt@aol.com	3/8/18
PHOEBE TAYLOR	<i>Phoebe Taylor</i>	305 8 th AVE. BROOKLYN	PHOEBETAYLOR28@GMAIL.COM	3/8/18

Diego Beekman Mutual Housing Association, HDFC

Website: WWW.NoJailDeblasio.com

Total Signatures Collected: 3,053

Stop Mayor De Blasio's Plan to Build a New Jail in the South Bronx



2,445 have signed. Let's get to 2,500!



South Bronx Coalition started this petition to Mayor of New York City Mayor Bill de Blasio and 5 others

We, the residents of the South Bronx, call on all people of conscience to stand with us in strong opposition to the mayor's proposal to build a new jail in the Mott Haven neighborhood at a site vital to implementing the community-driven [Diego Beekman Neighborhood Development Plan](#).

On February 14, 2018, Mayor De Blasio revealed a plan to speed up the closing of Rikers Island by transferring those incarcerated into existing (retrofitted) facilities in Manhattan, Brooklyn and Queens, bypassing Staten Island altogether, and building a new jail in a South Bronx community still reeling from decades of disinvestment, destabilization and the resulting fallout, and where two other jails already exist. The proposed site at 320 Concord Avenue – steps from three schools, homeowners, and the 38-building Diego Beekman housing complex – has already been earmarked for years by the community as the central piece of its Neighborhood Development Plan for affordable housing, community centers and living wage jobs. Building on 22 years of community organizing, the Neighborhood Plan was developed in consultation with residents, organizations, agencies and elected officials, none of whom were consulted about the mayor's new jail proposal. The area already has one of the highest and most unequal concentrations of homeless shelters, methadone clinics, power plants and waste transfer stations in the city. With some of the highest rates of poverty and unemployment nationwide, the Mott Haven community is in crisis, and any tax dollar investments must be in (long-ignored) social, educational and economic opportunities for the community – not a jail.

We applaud the city's plan to close Rikers Island, but the answer is not to expand the criminal justice footprint – not in the South Bronx, not anywhere – when over the last 25 years, the city's jail population has fallen from a high of 21,674 in 1991 to under 9,000 earlier this year through a combination of falling crime rates and criminal justice reforms. Our opposition to a new jail is in no way a rejection of the people caught up in the system. We desire fairer, swifter, and more humane forms of justice for incarcerated families. We challenge the city to further reduce the number of people in jail through a combination of bail reform, decriminalization of minor offenses, and more restorative ways to deal with crime that would make the construction of a new facility unnecessary. With more than 2.3 million people imprisoned across the US, mass incarceration is the greatest moral and racial injustice of our time. We need bold investments in people, not prisons.

Now therefore, please join us in our fight, stand in solidarity with us and demand that our Mott Haven community receives the revitalization plan it designed, developed and deserves.

For more information about this campaign, send us an email at southbronxcoalition@gmail.com.

[Diego Beekman Neighborhood Plan](#)

[Open Letter to Mayor de Blasio and NYC Council Speaker Johnson in Opposition to A New South Bronx Jail](#) from the Diego Beekman Mutual Housing Association, HDFC (Jose de Diego Beekman Houses), the Nehemiah Homeowners, and the Concord Avenue/Jackson Avenue Homeowners

[South Bronx Unite Statement – No New Prisons: Not in the South Bronx, Not Anywhere](#)

[Local Residents Lash Out at Meeting on Proposed Bronx Jail](#) (NY1 - March 8, 2018)

[Bill Locks Himself In with Bronx Jail Site](#) (Daily News - March 30, 2018)

Start a petition of your own

This petition starter stood up and took action. Will you do the same?

[Start a petition](#)

[Start a petition of your own](#)

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Updates

[Mon, Oct 1, Noon \(Rally\) & Wed, Oct 3, 6:00 PM \(Public Hearing\) | Stop the Proposed Mott Haven Jail!](#)

[Dear Friend,](#)

...

[Mon, Oct 1, Noon \(Rally\) & Wed, Oct 3, 6:00 PM \(Public Hearing\) | Stop the Proposed Mott Haven Jail!](#)

[Dear Friend,](#)

[This week is a big one in our fight against a jail in Mott Haven.](#)

Mon, Oct 1, 12:00 Noon -- on Monday, October 1st, Justice for the Bronx will host a rally outside of Council Member Diana Ayala's office to protest her continued support of this unjust jail. Join us at 12:00 noon at 214 St. Ann's Avenue to make sure she hears us loud and clear. And [share this Facebook invite](#) to spread the word.

Wed, Oct 3, 6:00 PM -- On Wednesday, October 3rd, there is a public hearing on the jail plan at 6 PM at the Bronx County Courthouse. This is our big chance to demonstrate the strength of our coalition. Please attend and spread the word.

[Our coalition against the jail already has strong support from elected officials](#), local groups and citywide organizations. Now we need to keep the momentum going.

I do not support jail expansion in New York City and the Department of Correction must shut down Rikers Island without wasting millions of dollars in public resources on new jails that will only exist to imprison the people in my community.

Sincerely,

Name: SIMONE SARTHELL
Address: 35-09 93RD ST 2ND FL
JACKSON HEIGHTS NY 11372

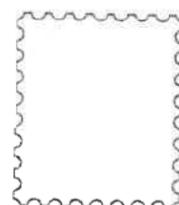


Howard Fiedler
75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370

I do not support jail expansion in New York City and the Department of Correction must shut down Rikers Island without wasting millions of dollars in public resources on new jails that will only exist to imprison the people in my community.

Sincerely,

Name: ANGGLELIA A. SUTSIPTO
Address: 35-09 93RD STREET
JACKSON HEIGHTS, NY 11372



Howard Fiedler
75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370



support jail expansion in New York
 the Department of Correction must
 on Rikers Island without wasting
 of dollars in public resources on
 s that will only exist to imprison the
 n my community.

Howard Fiedler
 75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160
 East Elmhurst, NY 11370

Sincerely,

DOMINIQUE HERNANDEZ
 89-19 107th ave
 BLOOMER PARK, NY
 11417.



I do not support jail expansion in New York
 City and the Department of Correction must
 shut down Rikers Island without wasting
 millions of dollars in public resources on
 new jails that will only exist to imprison the
 people in my community.

Howard Fiedler
 75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160
 East Elmhurst, NY 11370

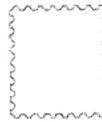
Sincerely,

Name: VANESSA WILDAN
 Address: 49 W 88 ST #6
 NYC 10024

I do not support jail expansion in New York City and the Department of Correction must shut down Rikers Island without wasting millions of dollars in public resources on new jails that will only exist to imprison the people in my community.

Sincerely,

Name: *Vanessa Martin*
Address: *535 West 232nd St*
Apt #3
Bronx, NY 10463



Howard Fiedler
75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370

I do not support jail expansion in New York City and the Department of Correction must shut down Rikers Island without wasting millions of dollars in public resources on new jails that will only exist to imprison the people in my community.

Sincerely,

Name: *Nia Thomas*
Address: *65-11 Booth Street*
Rego Park, NY 11374

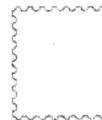


Howard Fiedler
75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370

I do not support jail expansion in New York City and the Department of Correction must shut down Rikers Island without wasting millions of dollars in public resources on new jails that will only exist to imprison the people in my community.

Sincerely,

Name: *Lauren Marker*
Address: *132 29th St*
Brooklyn, NY 11232



Howard Fiedler
75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370



I do not support jail expansion in New York City and the Department of Correction must shut down Rikers Island without wasting millions of dollars in public resources on new jails that will only exist to imprison the people in my community.

Howard Fiedler
75-20 Astoria Boulevard, Suite 160
East Elmhurst, NY 11370

Sincerely,

Edwin Martinez

Name:

Address:

75-20 - Astoria Blvd.
Suite, 160 East Elmhurst
NY 11370

BRG

October 30, 2018

Re: Talbot Gardens Condominium
83-09 Talbot Street
Kew Gardens, NY 11415

To Whom It May Concern:

Our office represents the management company for Talbot Gardens Condominium.

Enclosed with this letter, please find the list of signatures gathered by the residents at Talbot Gardens Condominium. Please be advised that we oppose and are concerned with the proposed project to build a jail in Kew Gardens.

Feel free to contact me should you have any questions or concerns. I can be reached 516-504-9538 or email me at andy.falkin@brgny.com.

Respectfully,



Andy Falkin
BRG Management LLC



To: Shareholders of Talbot Gardens Condominium

From: BRG Management LLC

Date: September 27, 2018

Re: **Community Meeting to Discuss 29 Story Jail to be built in Kew Gardens**

Dear Residents:

A group of Kew Gardens civic activists attended a meeting organized on September 21st by Councilwoman Karen Koslowitz with City Hall representatives to discuss the plan to close Rikers Island and construct 4 jails in the boroughs including a 29 story jail complex behind the Courthouse on Queens Boulevard.

This was the first meeting that the City jail planners had with any community group in Queens to discuss the project and the impact on the surrounding community.

On Wednesday September 26, 2018 at 6PM, the City will be holding a public hearing at Queens Borough Hall on Queens Boulevard, to present the plan to close the Rikers Island jail and the plan to build a massive jail facility in Kew Gardens.

We urge you to come out in force to protest the lack of transparency in this process and let our elected officials know that we do not want this development in our community and **THAT THIS IS NOT A DONE DEAL.**

Respectfully,

BRG Management

BENEDICT REALTY GROUP, LLC

150 GREAT NECK ROAD - SUITE #402 - GREAT NECK, NEW YORK 11021

TEL: 516.498.9100 - FAX: 516.498.9105 - WEB: www.brgny.com

TALBOT GARDENS CONDOMINIUM
83-09 Talbot Street Kew Gardens, NY 11415

Name:	Unit #:	Signature:
1 Luille Saprienza-Feder	4K	Luille Saprienza-Feder
2 BARBARA VALLELY	2B	Barbara Vallely
3 Eileen Tracey	1I	Eileen Tracey
4 M.F. Madek	1P	M. Ma
5 James Fink	4N	James Fink
6 NARAILI ARAU	3C	NAILI ARAU
7 Adnan Sabringer	2G	Adnan Sabringer
8 Sandra Heisterlein	1F	Sandra Heisterlein
9 Alex Pogrebivsky	4M	Alex Pogrebivsky
10 Alex Kotvitsky	4M	A. Kotvitsky
11 Barbara Alves	2M	Barbara Alves
12 Diane Mizzi	3F	Diane Mizzi
13 Euphi Elyen	4H	Euphi Elyen
14 David Batchelder	5K	David Batchelder
15 Benjamin Silverman Ben	5N	Ben
16 Michelle Bopser	2A	Michelle Bopser
17 Farol Belic	3P	Farol Belic
18 Dejan Denkovski	5E	Dejan Denkovski
19 Nelson H. Chin	2J	Nelson H. Chin
20 Laurattansen	1K	Laurattansen
21 Ralph Kroy	1A	Ralph Kroy
22 Signature	4D	Signature
23 MAWZS H CHA PHA	4C	MAWZS H CHA PHA

TALBOT GARDENS CONDOMINIUM
83-09 Talbot Street Kew Gardens, NY 11415

Name:	Unit #:	Signature:
24 Jean Martin	4P	Jean Martin
25 [unclear]	20	[unclear]
26 Kevin Keating	4F	Kevin Keating
27 BOB MC TIERNAN	5A	Bob McTiernan
28 EILEEN MILLIUS	3N	Eileen Millius
29 NINA ORSINI	2C	Nina Orsini
30 SANDAY KEDIA	4B	S. Kedia
31 Ruth LaForta	1H	Ruth LaForta
32 KARTHIK KRISHNAN	3M	Karthik Krishnan
33 MAT BLACKER	1L	Mat Blacker
34 [unclear]	4G	[unclear]
35 Irene Suleiro	4I	Irene Suleiro
36 ILIE BOLDISOR	1G	Ilie Boldisor
37 Susan Montanero	5B	Susan Montanero
38 Michael Pontillo	5M	Michael Pontillo
39 Myra Savasera	3i	Myra Savasera
40 [unclear]	3A	[unclear]
41 VASSILIS Tsigiropoulos	1E	Vassilis Tsigiropoulos
42 Lou Pappas	2L	Lou Pappas
43 Eileen Corrado	5F	EILEEN CORRADO
44 Mirna Ferrer	3E	Mirna Ferrer
45 Lu Iva Rbth	1J	Lu Iva Rbth
46 Yelena Gulyeva	5O	Yelena Gulyeva

TALBOT GARDENS CONDOMINIUM
83-09 Talbot Street Kew Gardens, NY 11415

Name:	Unit #:	Signature:
47 MARTIN SCHARFSTEIN	2D	
48 Jonathan Dimic	1M	
49 [scribble]	5I	FLAVIA DOOCEY
50 [scribble]	cyw	FABIAN ALONSO
51 Svetlana Isakova	4A	Svetlana Isakova
52 Supriya Jagnan	2P	S Jagnan
53 Marisol Hernandez	3J	Marta
54 Raymond Vayal	3L	
55 Barry Mopper	5E	
56 R. Foster	3B	Rene Foster
57 R. FRIMAN	4L	Gene Friman
58 KRISTINA GEORGIEVSKI [scribble]	5E	Kristina Georgievska
59 [scribble]	[scribble]	[scribble]
60 CORINA BOLDISOR	1B	
Eva Schelbaum	2K	[scribble]
[scribble] ADRIENNE CAUSORIC	2H	
[scribble] Olivia Vela	5D	
[scribble] AMY	10	
Solomon Bradlow	2I	
Lisa Pitt	4E	
Edward Rams	1C	Edward Rams
Eric Rozenski	2N	
Anastasia Boico	4O	

APPENDIX C

SMALLER, SAFER, FAIRER

**SMALLER
SAFER
FAIRER**

**A roadmap
to closing
Rikers
Island**



NYC Criminal
Justice



The City of New York
Office of the Mayor

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Letter from Mayor Bill de Blasio



New York City is at the forefront nationally of both ending mass incarceration and reducing crime. Our criminal justice reforms have resulted in a big city that is one of the safest in the nation and has the lowest rate of incarceration. In order to truly end the harms of mass incarceration, we cannot stop now. This is why we have made it the official policy of the City of New York to close the jails on Rikers Island.

For this administration, simply making the statement that we are going to close down Rikers Island is not enough. New Yorkers deserve a concrete and achievable plan to get the job done. That plan is detailed in this report.

We are not offering a quick fix. Rikers Island cannot be closed overnight. It would be much simpler for us to tell people what they want to hear and say we can achieve this goal quickly and easily, but we won't do that. Instead, we are realistic. It will require the work of many—city and state criminal justice agencies, elected officials, prosecutors, defenders, courts, program providers, New Yorkers and their communities—to ultimately close Rikers Island. This will be a long and difficult path.

The central challenge involved in closing Rikers Island is reducing the number of people in jail to a number that can be safely and effectively accommodated elsewhere. At the beginning of this Administration, it would have been impossible to even conceive of a Rikers population small enough to consider such a change. New Yorkers should be proud that we have already come far enough to contemplate the steps we are now going to take.

Thanks to the hard work of NYPD and communities across the city, we have driven crime down to historic lows. Last year was the safest in the modern recorded history of New York City. Overall crime is down nine percent since 2013. Some of the biggest reductions in the jail population have come from new city investments to ensure that low-risk people do not enter jail, and our efforts to work with every part of the criminal justice system to reduce case delay. These initiatives have come together to bring the city jail population down by 18 percent in just three years.

Today, in a city of 8.5 million people, there are about 9,400 people in custody on any given day in our entire jail system—down from a daily average of over 20,000 in the early 1990s. Of the total jail population only approximately 2,300 can be housed off of Rikers Island with the existing capacity in the Department of Correction's borough facilities. That's why none of this is possible without first reducing the number of people in our jails significantly.

For the first time in history, closing Rikers Island can be and is the official policy of the City of New York.

Under our plan, within five years we will bring the daily number of people in our jails down to 7,000. We will also establish a Justice Implementation Task Force, chaired by Elizabeth Glazer, Director of the Mayor’s Office of Criminal Justice and Zachary Carter, Corporation Counsel of the City of New York. This Task Force will bring together all of the entities that affect the size of our jail population—including, the police, prosecutors, defenders, state courts, local and state corrections agencies and service providers—to help us identify and implement strategies that will ultimately reduce the daily jail population to 5,000 people. The Task Force will also examine other issues essential to the creation of a smaller, safer and fairer jail system, including improving safety and opportunity for people inside the jails and designing modern jail facilities that are well integrated into New York City’s dense, urban communities. Regular meetings of this Task Force will ensure greater levels of accountability and coordination as we drive towards closure.

Once the jail population reaches 5,000, the City will be in a position to close Rikers Island for good. Doing so will depend on the desires of neighborhoods and their elected officials, as even a jail population of 5,000—significantly smaller than the jail population today—will still require identifying and developing appropriate sites for new jails as well as renovating existing facilities in the boroughs. We are committed to an open, ongoing conversation with New Yorkers and the City Council to work through these issues.

We also have a responsibility to those who are in our jails right now. They cannot afford to wait a decade. Even as we plan the end of Rikers Island we must do all we can to ensure that it is safer and fairer now. That isn’t just the right thing to do. It is the smart thing to do. We are confident that upgrading the facilities and offering more and better support for incarcerated people will help us reduce the size of the jail population by curbing recidivism. Better facilities, programming and services will also allow us to provide safer working conditions and more professional development opportunities for corrections officers.

The plan we lay out in this report builds upon the work of many, including the Independent Commission on Closing Rikers Island convened by City Council Speaker Melissa Mark-Viverito and chaired by former Chief Judge of the State of New York Jonathan Lippman. We look forward to partnering with all New Yorkers to achieve the milestones laid out in our roadmap. Closing Rikers Island is an enormous undertaking with profound implications for our future. It is the right thing to do and together we can do it.



Mayor Bill de Blasio
City of New York

Executive Summary

Executive Summary

Our plan is to close Rikers Island and replace it with a smaller network of modern jails.

Our goal is a jail system that is smaller, safer, and fairer—one consistent with the overall criminal justice system we are building in New York City, in which crime continues to fall, the jail population drops significantly, and all New Yorkers are treated with dignity. Our newer system of jails will be focused on helping those incarcerated find a better path in life and maintain access to community supports. And it will ensure that officers have safer places to work and more support.

What follows is a credible path to that goal by continuing to reduce both crime and incarceration and by ensuring that the City’s jails are humane productive places for those who work and are incarcerated there now. Specifically, this report includes 18 concrete strategies that will move the City toward a smaller jail population, safer facilities, and fairer culture inside jails.

This plan will not be easy. Historically, community opposition, land use requirements, and the high cost of acquiring and developing new land have prevented the City from siting new jails or even expanding existing jails. And it will not be fast. We estimate it will take at least a decade. In order to achieve our goal, we must have a jail population that is small enough to be housed safely off-Island. On an average day in 2017, there were approximately 9,400 people incarcerated in city jails with space for just 2,300 of these people in existing facilities in the boroughs. To close Rikers and replace it with a new, smaller network of jails, we will have to continue to bring the jail population down while ensuring that we sustain the City’s historically low crime rate—which is down 76% from 1990.

We believe these obstacles are surmountable with the partnership of many. Through a Justice Implementation Task Force (“Implementation Task Force”), we will ensure the transparent partnership with New Yorkers across the City and with government, including the City Council and the State, required to close Rikers Island for good. The Implementation Task Force will ensure the effective execution of the strategies laid out in this report to ensure a correctional system that is:

This report is a concrete plan to create a correctional system with a smaller jail population, safer facilities, and fairer culture inside.

- **Smaller:** our goal is to reduce the average daily jail population by 25% to 7,000 in the next five years. To achieve this goal, the City will work with every part of the criminal justice system to implement strategies that:
 - Make it easier to pay bail;
 - Expand pre-trial diversion to allow more defendants to wait for trial in the community instead of in jail;
 - Replace short jail sentences with programs that reduce recidivism;
 - Reduce the number of people with behavioral health needs in city jails;
 - Reduce the number of state parole violators in city jails;
 - Reduce the number of women in city jails; and
 - Speed up case processing times.

Fully implementing the strategies in this report to reduce the population to 7,000 will require the partnership of the entire criminal justice system, the health and education systems, and New Yorkers themselves in keeping crime low. With 7,000 individuals in city jails, New York City will be using jail almost exclusively for individuals facing serious charges or who pose a high risk, making further safe reductions difficult. But closing the jails on Rikers Island for good requires a daily jail population of 5,000 or fewer. To reach this goal, violent crime will have to decline in New York City and we will need to address the problem of chronic offending, which to date has been intractable nationwide and in which our shelter and health systems play an important role as well. As part of the Implementation Task Force, a Working Group on Safely Reducing the Size of the Jail Population will develop strategies to address these issues.

- **Safer:** our goal is to ensure that those who work and those who are incarcerated in city jails have safe and humane facilities as quickly as possible. We must start improving the conditions of our jails today. To achieve this goal, the City will:
 - Continue to make long-needed physical improvements to all city jails on-and off-Rikers Island using the more than \$1 billion in funding that the Administration has already added to its capital plan over the last three years;
 - Triple the number of dedicated housing units designed for individuals with serious mental illness, which have been shown to reduce violence;
 - Improve officer safety by building a new training academy to ensure all corrections officers receive the best possible training; and
 - Enhance safety by implementing full camera coverage in all city jails by the end of 2017.

A Design and Facilities Working Group, part of the Implementation Task Force, will convene design experts and neighborhood and community development leaders to help drive thoughtful design of new facilities and renovation of existing facilities.

- **Fairer:** our goal is to improve the culture inside city jails by increasing support and opportunity for corrections officers and everyone in the City’s custody. The City has already invested over \$90 million in professional development for corrections officers and in educational, vocational and recreational programming for incarcerated people to help reduce future returns to jail. To further improve the culture inside city jails, the City will:
 - Offer everyone in city custody five hours per day of education, vocational, and therapeutic programming by the end of 2018;
 - Provide everyone in city custody with reentry support and implement new programs for those who have served a city sentence, including support from trained, formerly incarcerated mentors and new transitional employment programs;
 - Foster connections to families and community by improving visiting;
 - Continue to develop and refine alternatives to punitive segregation that can safely house people who commit acts of violence; and
 - Better support correctional officers by offering peer mentoring for new recruits to reduce attrition and supportive services for staff to deal with distress and trauma.

A Culture Change Working Group—part of the Implementation Task Force and comprised of corrections officers, formerly incarcerated individuals and their families, as well as representatives from government and non-profits that provide programming in jails—will guide implementation of the new strategies contained in this report to improve visits, programming, reentry, and support for officers and staff.

Ultimately, closing all the jails on Rikers Island will depend not only on reducing the size of the city jail population to 5,000, but also on the willingness of neighborhoods and their elected officials to identify appropriate new sites. We are committed

to an open, ongoing conversation with New Yorkers and the City Council to work through these issues. The Design and Facilities Working Group will partner with communities to address issues related to the complicated siting process, including looking at how jails can be designed to better integrate into New York City neighborhoods.

The City cannot accomplish these goals alone. It will require the work of many partners. We will need the NYPD to build on its success in keeping crime at historic lows through precision policing efforts. We will need continued investment in neighborhoods and in our people to keep New Yorkers from getting involved in the criminal justice system in the first place. We will need the active partnership of residents to help reduce and solve crimes. Courts will need the resources to manage case processing effectively and justly. We will need prosecutors and the defense bar to prioritize reducing case delay while promoting justice. We will need to provide incarcerated people with the quality programming that has a demonstrated effect on reducing recidivism. And we will need to support corrections staff to serve the public at the highest levels of integrity.

This plan outlines the commitment we are making to New Yorkers. We will need your help to achieve these goals and invite you to join us at nyc.gov/rikers

Smaller:

Safely reduce
the City's jail
population by
25% over the
next 5 years

The Plan: Smaller

Our goal is to operate the smallest jail system possible without compromising public safety. This is a matter of justice: no one should be incarcerated who does not pose a risk, either to public safety or of not returning to court. It is also a matter of pragmatism: the smaller the jail population, the easier it becomes to close the aging, isolated facilities on Rikers Island and replace them with a smaller network of safe, humane and modern facilities.

In the last three years, New York City has made great strides toward this goal. Major crime has fallen by 9% and the size of the jail population has dropped by 18%, giving us the lowest incarceration rate of any big city. On an average day in the first quarter of 2017, there were roughly 9,400 people incarcerated in New York City. Our strategy to reduce the population further while maintaining safety has two phases:

1 First, over the next five years, we will work toward the goal of safely reducing the size of the jail population by an additional 25% to 7,000. Doing so will require full implementation of the strategies laid out below to reduce the number of people who enter jail and the length of time they stay – both of which necessitate the commitment of every part of the criminal justice system and the partnership of New Yorkers in keeping crime at historic lows.

2 Second, working with our partners in the criminal justice system, we will develop innovative ways to reduce the population further, with a goal of reaching 5,000. As the size of the jail population falls to 7,000, jail will increasingly be reserved only for individuals charged with serious crimes or who are a high risk of flight. Further reductions will require developing solutions to complicated problems like chronic recidivism and reaching a consensus as to the appropriate use of confinement for those charged with violent crimes (discussed in further detail below).

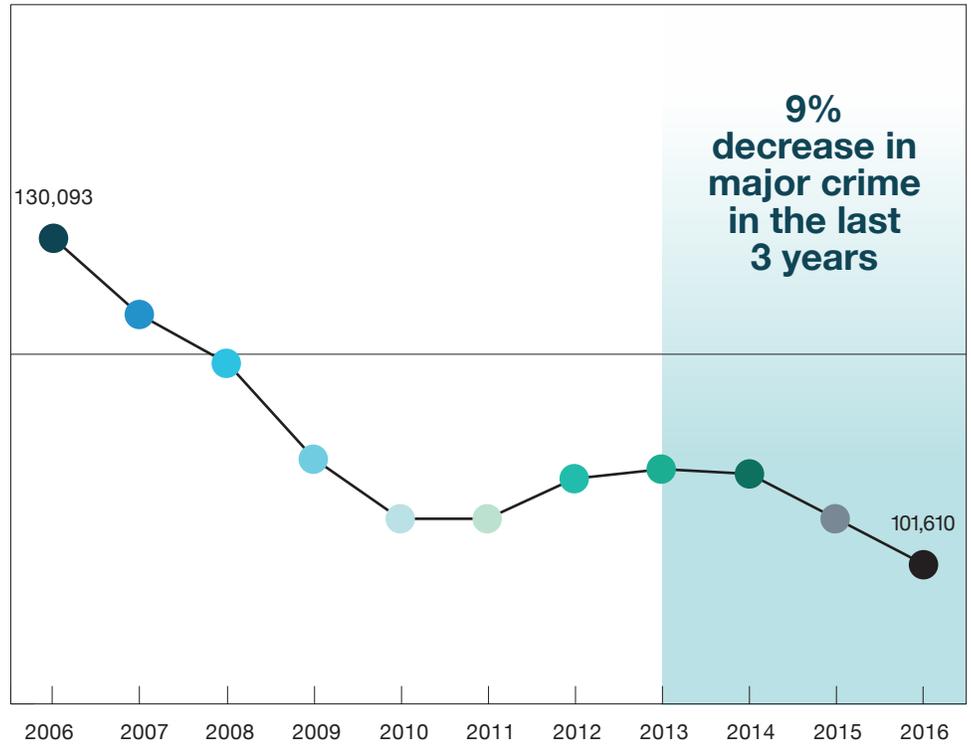
On the next pages are the concrete strategies that will move us toward these goals. To help shape further interventions and ensure effective implementation, this work will be guided by a Working Group on Safely Reducing the Size of the Jail Population, which will be part of the Implementation Task Force and comprised of experts and practitioners from inside and outside of city government.

For real-time updates on this work, please visit nyc.gov/rikers.

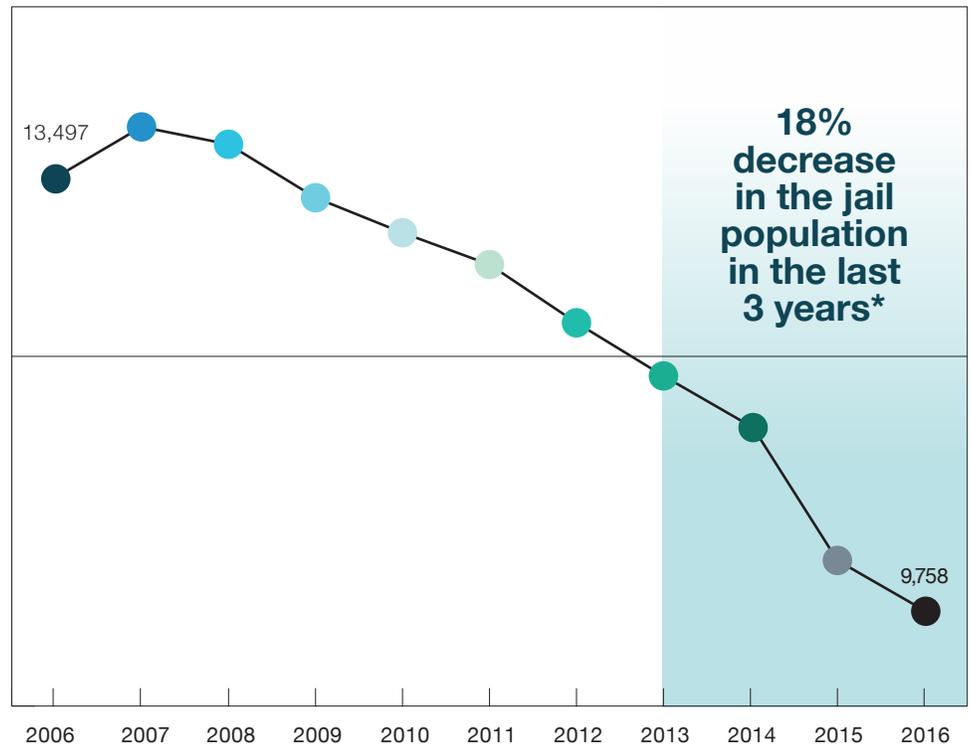
The data used throughout this section comes from city and state agencies. For a complete data breakdown of the current jail population and opportunities to reduce, please see the Justice Brief available at www.nyc.gov/rikers.

Both crime and the size of the jail population are falling in New York City

Major Crime in NYC



Average Daily Jail Population



*The average daily jail population has continued to decline. In 2017, the average daily population is 9,400.

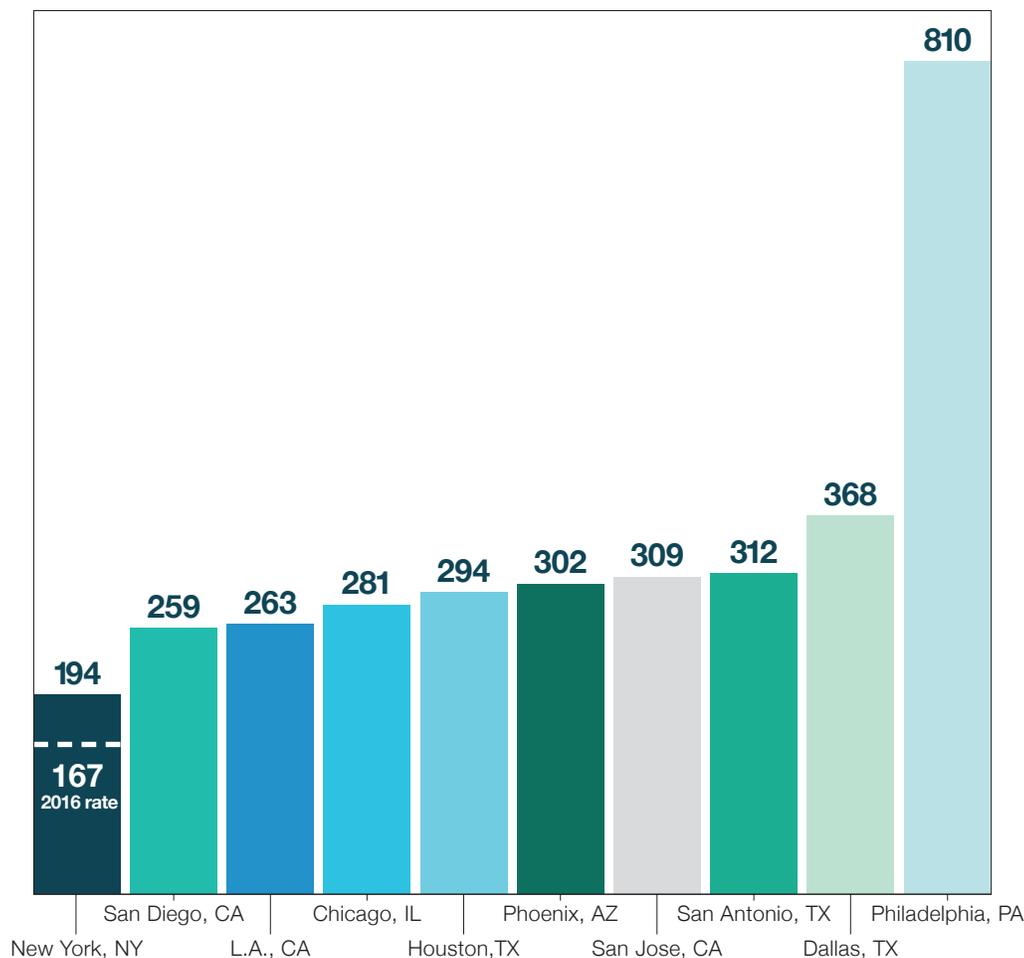
Sources: The City of New York, Mayor's Management Report (New York: Mayor's Office of Operations' Performance Management Team, 2016); New York Police Department CompStat Unit, Year-End Report 2016. *Major crime includes: murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, grand larceny automotive.

Current Context

The size of the jail population in New York City has been steadily declining for thirty years. While jail and prison populations around the country increased, New York City's jail population has fallen by half since 1990 even while major crime fell by 76%. This experience has shown that it is possible to have both more safety and less incarceration. In fact, New York has the lowest rate of incarceration among the largest cities in the country while retaining its status as one of the safest big cities.

New York City's use of jail is the lowest among large U.S. cities*

2014 incarceration rate per 100,000 people



The trends toward less crime and less use of jail have accelerated in New York City over the last three years. Because of deliberate efforts to rethink policing strategy, expand alternatives to jail, and reduce the time it takes cases to move to conclusion, fewer people are entering city jails and the number of people in city jails for longer than one year has declined. Steep declines in the number of people admitted to New York City jails are evident across a number of different categories, including those detained pretrial on misdemeanors (down 25%), those serving sentences (down 34%), and those detained on bail of \$2000 or less (down 36%). After increasing for decades, the average length of time it takes a Supreme Court case to reach disposition has shrunk by 18 days over the last two years.

*The chart contains the top ten cities by population size in the United States, 2015.

New York City jail populations with the steepest declines over the last three years

Population	Decline	Reduction Strategy
Misdemeanor detainees	5600 fewer jail admissions (-25%)	Reduce number of people who enter jail (Supervised Release, bail reform, enforcement strategy)
City-sentenced population*	3900 fewer jail admissions (-34%)	Reduce number of people who enter jail (alternatives to incarceration)
Non-violent felony detainees	2530 fewer jail admissions (-13%)	Reduce number of people who enter jail (Supervised Release, bail reform, enforcement strategy)
Mental health service users	297 fewer in custody on an average day (-7%)	Reduce number of people who enter jail (diversion) and reduce length of stay (enhanced programming and services in custody to avoid decompensation and case delay)
Detainees with bail up to \$2,000	244 fewer in custody on an average day (-36%)	Reduce number of people who enter jail (Supervised Release, bail reform, enforcement strategy)
People in custody for longer than one year	110 fewer in custody on an average day (-8%)	Reduce length of stay (shortening case processing times)
Adolescents (16-to-17) and young adults (18-to-21)	64 fewer adolescents in custody on an average day (-30%); 233 fewer young adults in custody on an average day (-18%)	Reduce number of people who enter jail (diversion) and reduce length of stay (shortening case processing times)

*These are individuals who have been convicted and are serving a sentence of one year or less. Sentences of longer than one year are served in State prison.

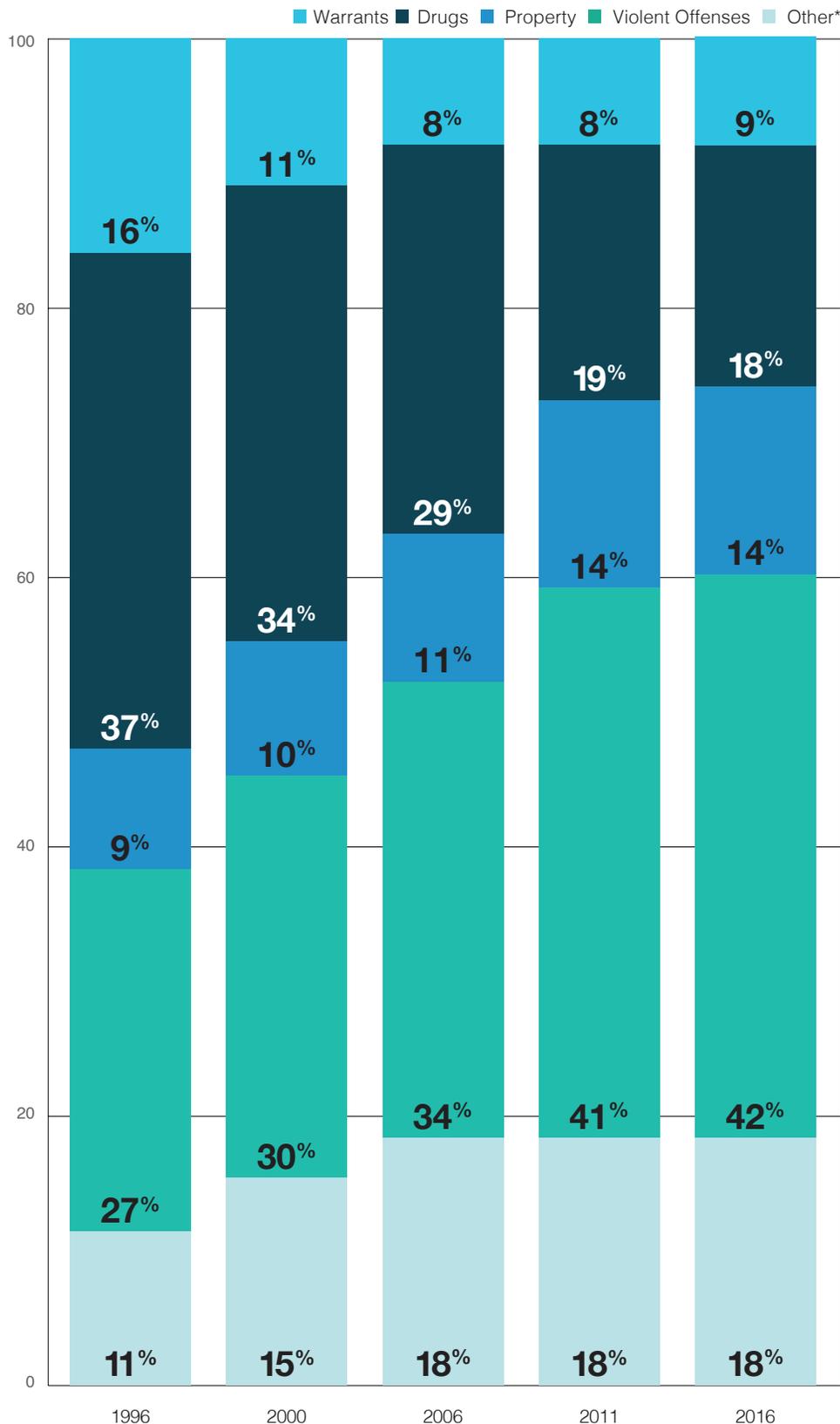
A number of factors have driven these declines in New York City's jail population:

- **New Yorkers commit fewer crimes.** Every type of major crime has fallen in New York City in the last three years: violent crime is down 8%, property crime is down 10%, and shootings are down 10%.
- **The NYPD arrests fewer people.** Although not every arrest leads to jail—approximately 15% of arrests do—enforcement trends do affect the size of the jail population. Police in New York City have increasingly focused enforcement resources on violent crime, while de-escalating their activity around lower level offenses. This has led both to a steep reduction in arrests for misdemeanors (down 22% since 2013) and a greater emphasis on arrests for more serious offenses that could lead to jail. For instance, gun arrests are up 23% since 2013. However, because gun arrests are such a small proportion of arrests overall, the large reduction in misdemeanor and non-violent felony arrests have helped to drive down the overall jail population.
- **The City has expanded reliable, effective alternatives to jail.** New York City has multiple diversion options that judges can use instead of setting bail at arraignment or sentencing a defendant to jail. Approximately 4,000 people are diverted from city jails every year through these alternatives to incarceration. One of the newest and largest options, which started in March 2016, is called Supervised Release. Crafted by judges, prosecutors, and defenders, Supervised Release is a program that gives judges the option at arraignment to release low- and medium-risk defendants, with modest mechanisms such as weekly meetings with a social worker or text message reminders to ensure defendants return to court. To date, the program has served over 3,700 people with a 92% success rate in defendants returning to court.
- **Judges continue to allow a larger percentage of defendants than in any other city to wait for trial in the community instead of in jail.** Nearly 70% of all defendants are released without conditions (such as bail), known as released on recognizance (“ROR”). New York City’s 70% ROR rate is more than double that in Washington, D.C., the next largest user of this form of pretrial release¹.
- **Every part of the criminal justice system is working together to reduce case delay.** After increasing for decades, the average length of a Supreme Court case in New York City has shrunk by 18 days since April 2015, when the Mayor’s Office, the courts, the City’s five district attorneys and the defense bar launched Justice Reboot, an initiative to reduce case delay in a lasting, systemic way.

Today, as a result of these efforts to reduce the use of jail for people charged with lower-level offenses or at low risk of failing to appear for court if released, a greater percentage of those in jail are facing serious charges or a higher risk of not returning to court. The percentage of the jail population held on violent offenses has increased 56% over the last twenty years, while those held on lower level offenses (in particular drug offenses) has dropped 51%. Today, 91% of the pretrial population in city jails is held on a felony charge (49% on violent felony charges), over half of the jail population is facing multiple cases—the resolution of which can delay discharge from Rikers—and 69% are at medium or high risk of failing to appear in court, the primary basis on which a New York State judge can hold a defendant.

Fewer individuals in jail for drugs, more for violent offenses

Over the past 20 years, the composition of the jail population has shifted as it has decreased in size. Changes in police enforcement and an expansion of diversion programs have reduced the number of people held on misdemeanor and non-violent felony charges (such as drug possession). As the population has become smaller, a greater percentage are held on serious or violent charges or a judge has determined that they pose a high risk of missing a court appearance.



*Top other charges include larceny and criminal contempt.

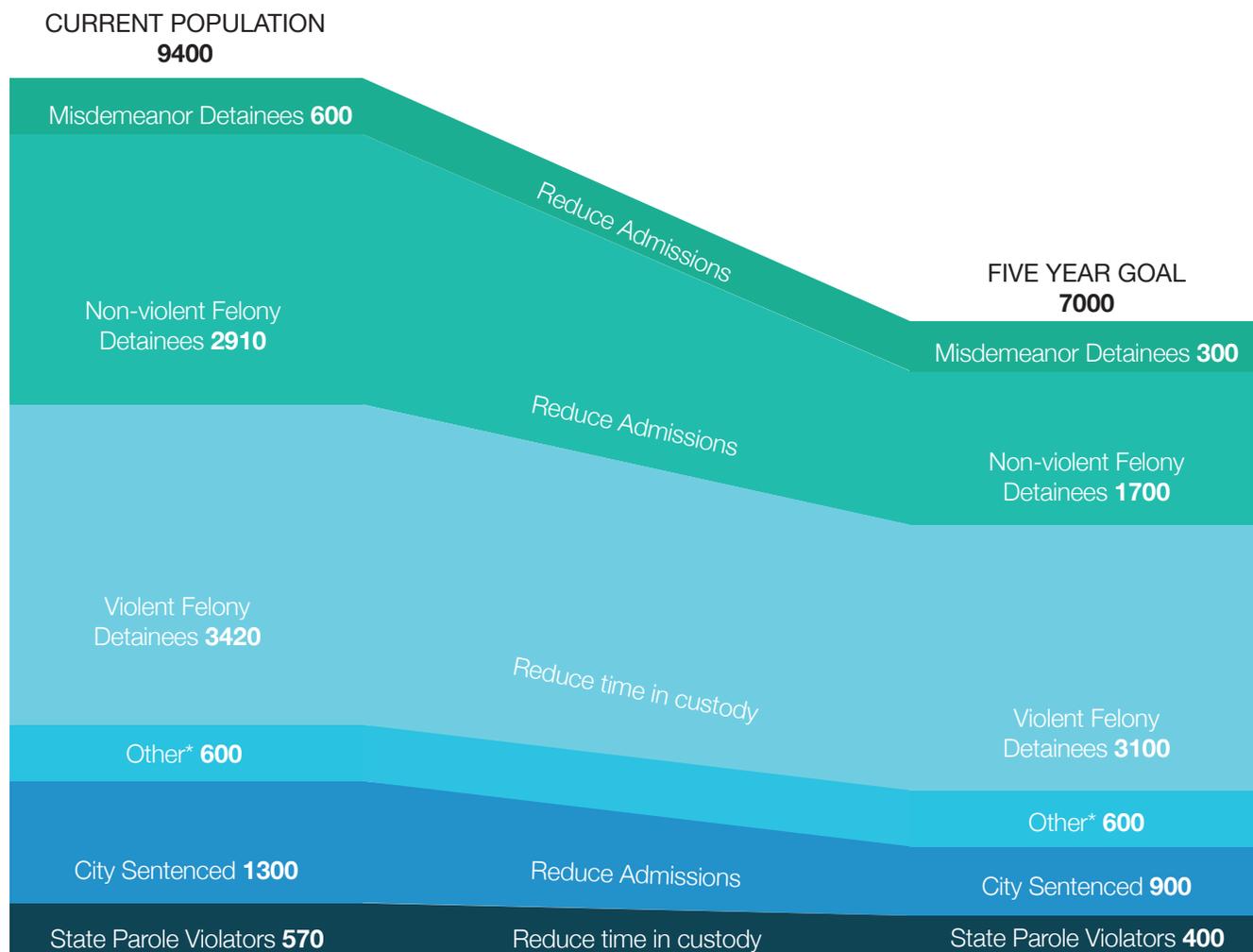
Although the majority of people in our jails are charged with serious crimes, have multiple cases or pose a medium or high risk of failing to appear in court, there are still opportunities to reduce the jail population safely. The strategies below will expand appropriate alternatives to jail for those who could be safely supervised in the community, make it easier to pay bail, and increase the speed at which cases are resolved (so that people can be released or start serving their sentences either in the jails or in prison). It will take the focused commitment of every part of the criminal justice system and the partnership of New Yorkers in keeping crime at historic lows to ensure that these strategies are successful. With that partnership, these strategies can reduce the average daily jail population by 25% over the next five years while protecting public safety.

At 7,000, our jails will consist primarily of those charged with violent offenses and chronic offenders. Thus, further reductions will require significant changes in how we prevent and address both kinds of behavior. A Working Group on Safely Reducing the Size of the Jail Population, which will be part of the Implementation Task Force, will be charged with developing concrete ways to achieve the eventual goal of reducing the size of the jail population to 5,000 (more below in Strategy 9).

Five Year Goal: Reduce the jail population by 25% to 7,000

Reducing the average daily jail population to 7,000 will be accomplished by (a) reducing the number of people who enter the jails, and (b) reducing the amount of time people spend in the jails. Admissions and length of stay are the two drivers of the size of the jail population. Please see Appendix A for additional information on how each population reduction was calculated.

The strategies in this section are projected to reduce the jail population by 25% over the next 5 years



STRATEGIES TO REDUCE THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE WHO ENTER JAIL

About half of the jail population turns over every nine days. These individuals, who only stay in jail for a short time, tend to be charged with lower-level offenses and most are able to make bail after a few days in jail. Others plead guilty and receive short jail sentences. With appropriate, evidence-based guidance and programming that judges and prosecutors can rely upon, it is possible, without sacrificing public safety, to divert from the jails some additional individuals who pose a lower risk, for the most part, misdemeanor and non-violent felony detainees and those serving a city sentence.

*Other includes those held on warrants and state holds.

Projected reduction: approximately
710
over 5 years

Strategy 1: Provide judges with modern tools that assess the likelihood a defendant will return to court, assisting decisions to release or detain while a criminal case is pending

Providing better information to judges to assist in their assessment of a defendant’s risk of flight will further reduce the jail population. The City’s pretrial services agency interviews all arraigned individuals and provides an assessment to the courts on that person’s likelihood of returning for future court dates. While this type of assessment has been in use in New York City since the 1960s, the City is currently working to update the instrument using more recent data and new technologies that will allow for more accurate assessments. An updated instrument that accurately reflects risk could reduce the average daily population in city jails by approximately 710 people in the five years following implementation.

New York City is also seeking to improve the tools available to judges to assess risk by continuing to advocate for a change in state law that would allow judges to consider a defendant’s risk to public safety, and not just the risk that the defendant might fail to appear for future court appearances, when making bail decisions. Currently, New York is one of only four states that prohibit judges from considering public safety when making decisions about release, with a few narrow exceptions². Allowing judges to consider danger when making bail decisions is a common sense reform. It would improve public safety by ensuring that judges take into account a defendant’s risk to public safety, and not just the risk that he or she might fail to appear for court appearances.

For more information on how the population reduction projections in the section were calculated, please see Appendix A.

Why risk assessment matters

The goal of effective risk assessment instruments is to improve the criminal justice system’s accuracy by ensuring we can separate the few individuals who should be detained from the many who should not. When used well, risk assessment instruments can improve both safety and fairness.

Risk assessment instruments are used across the country to evaluate defendants’ likelihood of pretrial success, meaning their likelihood of attending all court dates and not getting re-arrested while awaiting trial in the community. These risk instruments are constructed by taking historical data and calculating what factors are most associated with missing a court

appearance or getting re-arrested—for example, a past record of missing court dates—and building a model to predict future outcomes.

These models are validated by researchers to ensure they are accurate, and then they are assessed by policy-makers, practitioners and researchers to ensure they do not produce biased outcomes

based on race and gender. Risk assessment has been used for decades in New York City, and through developing and validating more accurate tools while ensuring that we are avoiding biased outcomes, risk instruments will help New York City’s criminal justice system to continue reducing unnecessary incarceration while protecting public safety.

2. New York is one of only four states that prohibit judges from considering public safety when making decisions about release, with a few narrow exceptions. NY CPL § 510.30. The City supports a change in state law to allow judges to consider public safety risk as well as a person’s risk of flight.

**Projected
reduction:
approximately
200
over 5 years**

Strategy 2: Reform the bail system by making it easier for people to pay bail

Money bail can undermine fairness if low-risk defendants are held in jail because they cannot afford relatively small bail amounts. And it can undermine public safety if higher-risk individuals are able to post high bail amounts and secure release. For the last two years, New York City has been working to reduce reliance on money bail by expanding alternative-to-bail programs such as Supervised Release, a new program that allows judges to release lower risk defendants to a supervisory program in the community instead of setting bail. This new program, coupled with the efforts described below to make it easier to pay bail, has led to a 36% reduction in the number of people in jail on bail of \$2,000 or less in the last three years. (Learn more about the City's efforts to reduce reliance on money bail at www.bail-lab.nyc). Taken together, the two strategies below could reduce the average daily jail population by 200 over the next five years:

Reduce inefficiencies in the bail payment process to allow those who can post bail to do so more easily:

- Approximately three-quarters of people who pay bail do so within seven days of arraignment. Often they end up at Rikers because they were not able to raise bail in time; they did not have access to cash or some other reason not associated with the merits of their case. To remedy these issues, the City is working to make it easier for defendants and their family members to pay the bail the judge has set. An online bail payment system and ATMs in every courthouse will be in place by late 2017. Additionally, the City is investing \$490,000 per year to add 50% more "bail expeditors" citywide, staff who can help families pay bail before their relative enters jail by interviewing defendants about who could help them post bail, contacting family members to let them know bail has been set, and helping to ensure that defendants are held at the courthouse while their contacts make the trip to court to post bail.

Help people charged with misdemeanors who pose a low or medium risk of flight post bail when it is unaffordable:

- For some defendants and their families, low amounts of bail can be out of reach financially, even though the judge may have intended it to be met. New York City has launched a charitable bail fund that expands the availability of this resource from the Bronx and Brooklyn to all five boroughs. Created by the City Council with public funds, it pays bail of \$2,000 or below for an estimated 1,000 low-and medium-risk misdemeanor defendants annually. Three programs that perform the same service have been in place in the Bronx and Brooklyn since 2012 and defendants bailed under this program return to court on time in 97% of cases.

For more information on how the population reduction projections in the section were calculated, please see Appendix A.

**Projected
reduction:
approximately**

500

over 5 years

Strategy 3: Expand diversion programs that allow low-and medium-risk defendants to remain in the community while their case is pending

New York City has multiple diversion options that judges can use instead of setting bail at arraignment. Currently, judges divert to city-funded programs approximately 4,000 New Yorkers from jail every year. One of the newest options, which started in March 2016, is called “Supervised Release,” a new citywide alternative to jail program that allows individuals to wait for trial in the community, working and living with their families. To date, the program effectively diverted over 3,700 people from jail, 92% of who successfully returned to court. Beginning in June, the City is investing an additional \$2.3 million per year to enhance Supervised Release’s capacity to serve people with behavioral health needs, including additional masters-level clinical social workers and peers, as well as increasing by 10% the number of people who can be diverted from jail through Supervised Release every year.

**Projected
reduction:
approximately**

300

over 5 years

Strategy 4: Replace short jail sentences with programs that reduce recidivism

Beginning in July 2017, the City will start a new \$5 million per year program that could dramatically reduce jail sentences of less than thirty days. Over the course of a year, there are approximately 9,000 admissions to jail on these short sentences. Many of these individuals have had multiple, short stays in jail over the course of their adult lives—a pattern often exacerbated by homelessness and behavioral health needs. Beginning in the summer of 2017, judges will have the option to assign individuals to short-term programs that can include community service, vocational training, case management, and health treatment. Programs will be specifically tailored to individuals’ risks and needs and will help address some of the issues—such as chronic homelessness or substance use—that could be leading to repeated jail stays, providing instead a pathway to stability and self-sufficiency. The City will closely evaluate the program to ensure effectiveness. New York City is the first jurisdiction in the country to launch a program explicitly to reduce these short jail sentences.

For more information on how the population reduction projections in the section were calculated, please see Appendix A.

**Projected
reduction:
approximately**

50+

over 5 years

Other strategies in this section will further reduce the number of people with behavioral health needs in city jails. This projection is solely for a program specifically serving this population.

In the three years since the Mayor’s Task Force on Behavioral Health and the Criminal Justice System launched, the number of individuals with a mental health diagnosis in city jails has dropped by 7%.

Strategy 5: Reduce the number of individuals with mental illness and substance use disorders held in the jails through continued implementation of the Mayor’s Action Plan on Behavioral Health and the Criminal Justice System

In December 2014, Mayor de Blasio announced the Mayor’s Action Plan on Behavioral Health and the Criminal Justice System, 24 interlocking strategies to reduce the number of people with behavioral health needs cycling through the criminal justice system. These strategies included reducing arrests and diversion to treatment where appropriate, ensuring that those who do enter the criminal justice system are treated in a therapeutic way, and that the City provides support for individuals to live stable lives in their communities to prevent future returns to jail. Before the launch of this Action Plan, the number of people with behavioral health needs in city jails had been increasing for years—despite the decline in overall jail population. In the three years since this concerted effort began, the number of individuals with a mental health diagnosis in city jails has dropped by 7%.

The City will continue these efforts, training more police officers on how to intervene effectively in situations where people are in crisis, opening community-based drop off centers that provide short-term case management as an alternative to arrest, and offering permanent supportive housing. To date, 102 individuals have been placed in supportive housing. These individuals are among the highest users of jail in New York City, are chronically homeless and are dealing with severe behavioral health issues. Collectively, these individuals have served over 36,000 days in jail and spent over 22,000 days in shelter over the last five years. Permanent housing, coupled with supportive services to help these individuals stabilize, will save the City an estimated \$1.6 million annually through reduced hospital visits, shelter admissions, and trips to jail. These efforts are expected to reduce the average daily jail population by 50. Other strategies in this section—including Supervised Release, the new program offering alternatives to short jail sentences, and efforts to reduce case delay—will also contribute to further declines in the number of people with behavioral health needs in city jails.

For more information on how the population reduction projections in the section were calculated, please see Appendix A.

New Resources for Behavioral Health Citywide

Both in New York City and across the country, a relatively small number of people consume a disproportionate share of shelter, jail and emergency room resources. These individuals tend to be chronically homeless, struggle with severe behavioral health issues, and return to jail frequently on lower-level charges. This problem of frequent use remains a large, unsolved issue that jurisdictions nationwide are working to solve, one prominent example being through the federal Data-Driven Justice Initiative.

New York City has launched several city-wide initiatives, including ThriveNYC and HealingNYC, which broadly expand services for people with behavioral health needs and aim to help the population that frequently cycles between jail and shelter.

ThriveNYC is an unprecedented commitment of over \$850 million for 54 initiatives to improve the mental health of NYC. The focus on prevention, including a new network of school-based services, will keep people from going down a path toward instability that so often leads to cycles of arrest and incarceration. Closing treatment gaps, expanding services like supportive housing, building our mental health

workforce, and creating NYC Well—a single point of entry for New Yorkers who need any kind of connection to behavioral health services—will improve the health of our city.

HealingNYC, which launched in March 2017, is a comprehensive, \$38 million initiative to prevent opioid overdose and includes several programs that specifically target people in the criminal justice system. Through HealingNYC, the City is committed to locating more evidence-based substance use treatment services, like Medication Assisted Treatment, in jails while increasing reentry planning to serve the approximately 1700 individuals with substance use disorders in the jails on an average day. These new and expanded programs will not only reduce the risk of drug overdose for people leaving jail (a leading cause of death for people recently released from jail), but will help put incarcerated people with behavioral health disorders on a stable path toward recovery—making them less likely to return to jail. Tools of the criminal justice system should not be the default response to people in crisis, and the City is dedicated to targeting initiatives that get people the public health services they need to avoid incarceration and ultimately thrive.

**Projected
reduction:
approximately
20+
over 5 years**

Other strategies in this section will further reduce the number of women in city jails. This projection is solely for a new program specifically serving women.

For more information on how the population reduction projections in the section were calculated, please see Appendix A.

Strategy 6: Reduce the number of women in city jails by providing programs inside and outside of the jails focused on their unique needs

There are approximately 630 women in custody on an average day. A limited survey of women in New York City jail found a high need for employment upon release and also that women in jail are often caregivers, and many have experienced domestic violence³. Additionally, approximately 75% of women in jail use mental health services while in custody, compared to 42% for the jailed population as a whole. The most common diagnoses are depression, anxiety, adjustment disorder, and personality disorders.

Similar to the overall jail population, 50% of women who enter custody leave within one week. Forty-three percent of women detained pretrial face either misdemeanor or non-violent felony charges (compared to 37% for the overall jail population). The City's strategies to reduce the use of jail for individuals facing misdemeanors and non-violent felonies—including Supervised Release and bail reform, mentioned earlier in this section—will help to reduce the number of women in city jails.

In addition to bringing down the number of women in the jails through broader population reduction strategies, the City also plans to implement a new program tailored specifically to homeless women. Rolling out in the summer of 2017 and back by a three-year investment of \$7 million, the new program will be focused on the approximately 510 women who are admitted to city jails every year who report they are homeless—some of whom could be diverted from jail if their housing needs are addressed. This new program will offer transitional housing to women who are homeless to make it easier for them to participate in alternative to jail programs, many of which require permanent housing as a requirement for eligibility. This program is projected to divert 250 women from jail per year; given the relatively short jail stays of this population, this will reduce the average daily jail population in city jails by approximately 20.

In addition to these targeted programs to reduce the number of women who enter jail, the City has an array of programs for women in custody. There are currently more than 25 programs operating in the Rose M. Singer Center (RMSC), the jail where all women are housed, including:

- Seeking Safety, an evidence-based, trauma-informed therapy that has been proven effective for women with behavioral health needs;
- Manhattan College, which allows women with a high school diploma or GED the opportunity to earn credits toward a college degree while incarcerated;
- Single Stop, a partnership with the Center for Urban and Community Services that assists women serving a sentence in jail with public benefits and other civil legal matters;
- Steps to End Family Violence, which offers workshops that promote healing and social change and provides real assistance for women with custody issues; and
- HOUR children-parenting class, which focuses on women with children, including those women who have babies with them in the RMSC nursery.

These programs address the unique needs of women, laying the foundation for future stability and reducing the number of women who return to jail. Also, moving forward, women leaving jail after serving a city sentence will qualify for the City's new transitional employment program as well as an array of supportive services to help prevent future returns to jail.

Finally, as part of the Implementation Task Force, the City will work with partners inside and outside of government to develop additional strategies tailored to the issues facing women in the criminal justice system.

**Projected
reduction:
approximately**
170
over 5 years

Strategy 7: **Reduce the number of State technical parole violators in New York City jails**

New York State technical parole violators constitute 6% of the average daily population in city jails, approximately 570 individuals on any given day. Technical parole violators have violated a condition of their State parole (such as failing to show up for a meeting or failing to update an address), not committed a new criminal act. Even though 70% of the technical parole violators are ultimately returned to state prison after their parole hearing process is completed, state law still requires them to be housed locally, to the extent practicable, at an average annual cost to New York City of tens of millions of dollars.

To reduce the number of state parolees in city jails, the City is recommending that the State:

- **Reduce the number of State technical parole violators who enter city jails:**
 - **Expand funding for alternative to jail programs.** The State currently funds one parolee diversion program for state parole violators in New York City at Edgecombe Correctional Facility. The State's investment in available diversion programs for state parolees should be expanded.
 - **Change state law to allow for immediate, safe diversion from jail.** Current state law requires that everyone arrested on a parole violation be immediately jailed. The City is calling on the State to replace this law with a risk-driven system in which those who pose a high risk are detained and those who pose a lower risk have an opportunity to remain in the community by being assigned to an alternative to jail program.
 - This change to state law, coupled with an expanded investment in alternative to jail programs for State technical parole violators, could prevent 480 of the 4,000 yearly admissions to jail for state technical parole violators, reducing the average daily jail population by 70.
- **Reduce the length of time state parolees spend in city custody:** State parole violators spend an average of 55 days in city custody. The State should take steps to reduce the length of time it takes to process a parole violation and the length of time it takes to transfer an individual from city jails back to state prison after the parole hearing. These strategies could reduce the number of people in city jails by 100.

For more information on how the population reduction projections in the section were calculated, please see Appendix A.

The average length of a Supreme Court case in New York City has fallen by 18 days in the last two years.

STRATEGIES TO REDUCE THE AMOUNT OF TIME PEOPLE SPEND IN JAIL

The length of time that people spend in jail, particularly for pretrial detainees who make up 74% of the jail population, is a significant driver of the size of the jail population. In 2016, pretrial detainees spent an average of 57 days in custody, with those detained on misdemeanors staying an average of 22 days and those detained on violent felonies staying an average of 111 days in jail. Those detained on homicide charges stay an average of 390 days, far longer than any other charge.

The City is particularly focused on reducing the length of time that detainees spend in jail not just because it will reduce the size of the jail population but because long periods of pretrial detention present problems of justice and safety. As cases drag on, delays can be compounded by the turnover of attorneys and the disappearance of witnesses, making cases more difficult to resolve. Most importantly, victims of serious crime should not have to wait long periods of time to see justice served, individuals who are innocent of any crime should be swiftly returned to their communities and those who are guilty of serious crimes should be sent to state prisons to serve their sentences.

Reducing length of stay in jail requires significant cooperation and coordination among a number of different entities, including the courts, Mayoral agencies, state corrections, district attorneys and defense attorneys. The City will continue to work with all the relevant actors to reduce further the length of time people spend in the jails while their cases are resolved.

Projected reduction: approximately

450

over 5 years

For more information on how the population reduction projections in the section were calculated, please see Appendix A.

Strategy 8: Speed up case processing times

The single largest driver of the jail population is the length of time people are held pretrial. In April of 2015, the Mayor and then Chief Judge of the State of New York Jonathan Lippman launched “Justice Reboot,” an initiative to reduce case delay by addressing systemic causes. Over the last two years, this effort has regularly brought together leadership from the courts, Mayoral agencies, district attorneys’ offices and the defense bar to identify and resolve causes of delay. After increasing for decades, the average length of a Supreme Court case in New York City has fallen by 18 days in the last two years.

With the full participation of every part of the criminal justice system to continue reducing the time between court appearances and ensuring that each court appearance is used productively, case delay for felony cases could be reduced by an additional 20 days over the next five years. Doing so would result in 450 fewer people in city jails.

Eventual goal:

Reduce the jail population to 5,000

Strategy 9: Develop additional strategies to reduce the jail population further from 7,000 to 5,000

Once the jail population reaches 7,000 through implementation of the strategies laid out above, jail will be increasingly reserved in New York City for individuals who are facing very serious charges or who pose a high risk of flight. We project that in five years, the pretrial population will be: 61% individuals facing violent felony charges (3100 individuals), 33% individuals facing non-violent felony charges (1700), and 6% individuals facing misdemeanor charges (300). Some individuals charged with low-level crimes are deemed high-risk because they have a history of chronic offending and/or a history of prior failures to appear in court. Given this, further reductions to the size of the jail population will require developing new approaches for both those facing violent felony charges and chronic offenders.

Because of this composition, further safe reductions to the size of the jail population will become increasingly difficult: we will need to develop strategies to reduce the number of admissions and time spent in jail by both violent and chronic offenders. There are some additional strategies for that effort:

- **Developing reliable alternative to jail programs for individuals charged with felonies.** Other jurisdictions have experimented with more intensive community supervision models for higher risk populations, including elements such as electronic monitoring, home confinement, or mandated outpatient treatment. New York City could explore whether these approaches, as well as others, could safely divert defendants facing felony charges from jail. For every four defendants charged with a felony who are diverted from jail, the average yearly population in city jails could be reduced by one.
- **Significantly reducing violent felony case processing times.** Strategy 8 focuses on reducing the length of time it takes to process all felony cases, which could help to reduce the jail population to 7,000 over the next five years. Reducing beyond 7,000 will require focusing specifically on shortening case processing times for violent felony cases, as these cases tend to be the most complex and protracted. For every 10% reduction in the length of homicide cases, the jail population could reduce by approximately 50. However, speeding up violent felony case processing times will require developing new strategies as well as sustained coordinated effort from the court system, the City, defense attorneys, and district attorneys. It will also require New Yorkers to show up as jurors, grand jurors and witnesses, as lapses in attendance are a driver of court delay and thus of the jail population.

For more information on how the population reduction projections in the section were calculated, please see Appendix A.

- **Pursuing effective strategies to reduce chronic offending.** In New York City, a small segment of the population frequently cycles between jail, shelter and hospitals. These individuals tend to have severe behavioral health needs. To reduce this number, we will need to identify solutions for the high utilizers of shelters, jail, and hospitals—an issue that jurisdictions across the country have yet to entirely solve.

Each of these steps would require a seismic shift in culture and expectations by New Yorkers and the justice system. While research has demonstrated that individuals charged with more serious offenses often have the lowest re-offending rates and typically return for their court appearances⁴, will judges and prosecutors be confident enough to release these individuals while they await trial? And while there is broad agreement that jail is not the right response for chronic low-level offending, we do not yet have, but are dedicated to developing, interventions that work and that judges can rely on as alternatives to jail.

One key focus of the Working Group on Safely Reducing the Size of the Jail Population, part of the Implementation Task Force, will be to develop specific strategies to address these issues and help to reduce the population from 7,000 to 5,000. This work will happen alongside implementation of the strategies we have already developed to reduce the jail population to 7,000 over the next five years and will bring together criminal justice agencies, defense attorneys, prosecutors, the courts, nonprofit service providers, state government and New Yorkers.

Safer:

Ensure safe, humane and safe and human facilities for staff and for incarcerated individuals as quickly as possible

The Plan: Safer

Our goal is to ensure safe, humane and productive environments for staff and incarcerated individuals as quickly as possible.”

The physical conditions in jails have a profound effect on safety and on whether jails are places of isolation and despair or opportunity and hope⁵. The City’s goal is to make safe and humane housing a reality for every person in the city jails. While violence is decreasing in city jails, much more needs to be done to achieve this goal. We are committed to the goal of closing Rikers Island altogether. But that will take time as we work toward lowering the number of people incarcerated in city jails. While we drive this important work forward, we must improve now both the infrastructure and conditions for the people who work and are incarcerated in the City’s jail facilities both on and off the Island. Better conditions inside of the jails, including better physical spaces for housing, improved programming and visits, are not just a matter of safety and fairness, they also play a role in the City’s goal of reducing the population, by contributing to recidivism reduction. To achieve the short and long term goals for jails, the City will:

1 First, continue the work already begun to make long-overdue improvements to the conditions in jails on Rikers Island while also renovating existing facilities off-Island utilizing the more than \$1 billion in funding the Administration has added to the Department of Correction’s capital plan over the last three years. Doing so is the fastest way to ensure that the tens of thousands of people who move through our jails each year are adequately housed and that those who work in our jails have decent conditions, even while the City works toward the longer-term goal of closing Rikers completely.

2 Additionally, beginning now, undertake a cooperative planning process with New Yorkers, elected officials, and many others to identify appropriate sites for additional jails. A working group of the Implementation Task Force will work with neighborhoods and their elected officials on these issues.

The strategies below chart a plan to provide safe housing and working conditions for all, dedicated housing units specifically designed for the needs of some special populations, the installation of key technology infrastructure, and the construction of sufficient space to improve culture through expanded programming and staff development.

A Design and Facilities Working Group, part of the Implementation Task Force, will be convened to serve as an advisory body with design experts and neighborhood and community development leaders. This Working Group will help to drive thoughtful design of new facilities and renovation of existing facilities.

Strategy 10: **Ensure that all individuals in city custody are housed in safe, secure and humane facilities by making necessary repairs to the jails**

Over the next five years, the City will bring existing facilities, including facilities on Rikers Island, to a state of good repair. As part of these investments in the lives of the people working and incarcerated in the jails over the next decade, the City will make necessary improvements to program areas in the jails in order to accommodate new reentry and educational programs (see Fairer section for more). The City will also conduct needed renovations to maximize fire safety, expand the availability of air conditioning, continue efforts around compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, conduct necessary replacements and repairs of heating and ventilation systems, showers and bathrooms, food service, and healthcare facilities. This work will not only materially improve conditions for the people incarcerated in these facilities but will maximize housing, preparing the City for the necessary consolidation of a shrinking jail population into a smaller number of jails and place the City on a path to closing Rikers Island.

The City's Investments in Safer Jails

More needs to be done to reduce violence and provide a safe environment for those incarcerated and those who work every day on Rikers Island and in borough facilities. In March 2015, the Department of Correction began implementation of a 14-point reform plan targeting the root causes of violence in New York City's jails—many of which relate to physical design and conditions. Since then, violence indicators have consistently dropped: Uses of Force (UOF) resulting in serious injury have decreased by 35%, and UOF resulting in minor injury decreased 18%. Fewer incarcerated people and fewer corrections officers are experiencing serious injury in facilities stemming from fights or assaults. Through the 14-Point Anti-Violence Plan, DOC has made the following important

changes to create safer environments in city jails:

- **Keeping weapons and drugs out of Rikers:**

DOC has increased contraband finds by 37% through revamped processes for conducting searches, including during visits and in housing areas. The City will continue to advocate for a change in state law to allow for the use of state-of-the-art body scanners that can adequately detect the most dangerous weapons brought into facilities.

- **Infrastructure and housing improvements:**

DOC began 'restarting' housing units in 2015 by transforming them into cleaner and calmer housing areas with less violence, more programming, and improved officer training.

Since that time, the proportion of incarcerated individuals housed in these units has increased from 4% of the population to 12% across dozens of units in four facilities. Incarcerated individuals who enter restarted units consistently demonstrate decreased rates of violence during their time there (see page 41 for more information about Restart).

- **Transformation of organizational culture:**

DOC has designed and implemented a new recruitment, hiring, and staff selection plan, resulting in three back to back record-breaking recruit classes. To guarantee DOC leadership and staff are held accountable, DOC has re-imagined the investigations division and improved intelligence gathering. To ensure targeted

training is working and accountability is taken seriously, all DOC staff are on track to have evaluations on record by the end of 2017 as part of a newly designed staff performance management plan. Because safety and security in every jail is vital, DOC has relaunched TEAMS, which is modeled on NYPD's CompStat, that tracks safety metrics and holds management accountable for safety within each facility.

- **Modern, robust training:**

Training in the Academy, as well as in-service training for Corrections Officers, has been expanded to make sure all officers are trained on the new Use of Force policy, conflict resolution and crisis intervention, safe crisis management, de-escalation, and defensive tactics.

Strategy 11: **Complete the movement of all 16- and 17- year-olds from Rikers Island to a newly designed facility**

The City is committed to ensuring that as few young people are in detention as possible in New York City. Since 2014, the number of adolescents in the custody of DOC has been reduced from 489 to an average daily population of 150 in 2017. This reduction of 339 has been driven by providing case expediting services, case review and reentry services at the point of intake.

In addition to reducing the number of young people in custody, the City is also committed to providing developmentally appropriate detention facilities for this population. In the summer of 2016, the City began work to move 16- and 17-year-olds off of Rikers Island through beginning a design process for a more developmentally appropriate facility for young adults. With the recent passage of Raise the Age legislation in New York state, the City will continue its commitment to transition 16- and 17- year-olds off of Rikers Island when the law takes effect in 2018. The City is currently working to design and develop age-appropriate facilities that prioritize education, vocational programming, provide therapeutic services, and have space for outdoor recreation. Providing educational, vocational and therapeutic services to individuals while they are incarcerated has been shown to prevent future returns to jail⁶.

Strategy 12: **Expand dedicated housing designed for the unique needs of individuals with serious mental illness**

Since 2015, the City has opened intensive therapeutic housing units in the jails for people with serious mental health disorders, known as Clinical Alternatives to Punitive Segregation (CAPS) and Program to Accelerate Clinical Effectiveness (PACE) units. In PACE units, health and security staff train and work together to engage and stabilize patients. To date there is one CAPS unit and four PACE units, which have dramatically improved the level of clinical care and coordination between health and security staff for incarcerated individuals with the most severe mental illness. By early fiscal year 2018, the City will create a PACE unit for women in Rose M. Singer Center (RMSC), the women's facility on Rikers Island, and a PACE unit in George Motchan Detention Center (GMDC), where young adults are housed. By 2020, the City will triple the number of PACE units to a total of 12, bringing more intensive interventions and related clinical and safety benefits to additional people with serious mental illness.

The enhanced staffing and clinical care available in these units has led to the lowest incidence of verified injuries per incarcerated individual of any housing unit in city jails. Since inception, PACE has served over 1,000 individuals and CAPS has served over 1,300 people. The use of force rates in PACE and CAPS units are lower: use of force rates are 67% lower for individuals in CAPS and 74% lower for individuals in PACE, compared to projected use of force rates had these same individuals been housed with the general jail population. The PACE units serve patients returning from inpatient hospitalization, those who may require hospitalization, those with complex diagnostic challenges, and those returning from court-based competency evaluations.

Approximately 11% of the New York City jail population has been diagnosed with a serious mental illness, and almost one third of the population has some kind of psychiatric diagnosis. Even more incarcerated individuals have some kind of behavioral health need. The City has many strategies in place to reduce the number of people with behavioral health needs in city jails (see Strategy 5). A key piece of this strategy is ensuring that those who do enter jail have access to high-quality therapeutic spaces and clinical care while incarcerated. This has been shown to reduce violent incidents and can help provide a foundation for future stability and prevent returns to jail⁷.

Expanding dedicated units for those with mental health needs will also help to reduce the average length of stay for this population. Currently, those with mental health needs spend approximately twice as long in city jails as those without mental health needs—129 days versus 67 days, on average. The enhanced staffing and clinical care available in dedicated mental health units has led improved mental health outcomes, including fewer incidents of self-harm, and fewer overall violent incidents which can reduce length of stay.

Strategy 13: **Use technology to reduce violence and support more efficient and effective Department of Correction operations**

Technology will play a key role in the modernization of our jails and in making available the kind of information that will ensure they are safe and productive environments. Planned technology improvements include security cameras and state of the art contraband detectors, wireless-enabled tablets that will enable self-paced learning and give incarcerated people direct access to the grievance system.

Strategy 13a: Expand the use of a technology tool to ensure incarcerated individuals get to medical and court appointments on time and help reduce violence

In order to ensure that incarcerated people are transported to programming, health care appointments, visits with family, and court on time, it is important to have real-time and reliable information about where individuals are located within correctional facilities. This has been a challenge both in New York City and in jurisdictions across the country. Other correctional systems have had success with Radio-Frequency Identification (RFID) wristbands, similar to hospital wristbands, which contain a unique identification code that incarcerated people can scan to “check in” at various locations around the jail. These hypoallergenic, tamper-resistant, and water-resistant wristbands can also help in other ways, including speeding up discharge by improving validation of an individual’s identity and enhancing safety by making it easier to enforce necessary separation of specific individuals.

An RFID system has been used in the Robert N. Davoren Center (RNDC), the facility that houses adolescents and older males, and in the Queens courts since early October 2016. By the end of 2018, the City will expand the RFID system to all facilities.

Strategy 13b: Improve the system for submission, tracking and responding to incarcerated individuals’ grievances

A well-functioning grievance system is essential to ensuring that DOC can fully and swiftly respond to individuals’ concerns about all manner of issues in the jails, including those related to basic needs (e.g., delays in obtaining essential items, such as toothpaste, toilet paper and laundered clothing), requests for assistance (e.g., help in conducting legal research related to a criminal case), and the need for accommodation (e.g., to address a person’s physical limitations). Such a system provides an outlet for concerns and issues and thus has a role in reducing the tensions that lead to violence in the jails. In order to improve the grievance process, DOC, working with the Board of Correction, developed a new grievance resolution model which streamlines the tracking of grievances, prioritizes and escalates the most serious concerns (e.g., medical access and requests for protective custody) and seeks to resolve transparently all issues raised by people through the grievance process.

DOC is currently building on the new grievance resolution model by piloting a digital system for tracking and responding to grievances. By the end of fiscal year 2017, the digital grievance system will be operational in the model housing units (called “Restarts”) in one jail facility, the George R. Vierno Center (GRVC), which houses approximately 630 adolescent and adult men. This system should improve transparency in the grievance process by providing incarcerated people, in their own housing units, with real-time tracking of their grievances and the response from DOC staff. It will also assist DOC in tracking the number, type, and resolution of grievances submitted to ensure accountability and allow for better identification of systemic issues requiring resolution (e.g., broader issues with providing necessary services or supplies to a particular housing area). Assuming the digital grievance tracking pilot is successful, DOC will expand it throughout the jails.

Strategy 13c: Reduce violence through full camera coverage by the end of 2017

DOC has invested over \$64 million in full camera coverage in every jail on and off Rikers Island so that all housing units on Rikers Island now have complete coverage. Coverage will be complete in all city facilities by the end of the year. This camera footage deters violence, improves intelligence, and enables DOC to quickly respond to incidents, leading to increased accountability for jail staff and incarcerated people alike.

Strategy 14: Improve officer safety through investment in a new training academy and full headcount at DOC

Supporting Effective Prosecution of Violence in the Jails

A new partnership between the City and the Bronx District Attorney, along with heightened internal investigations within the City's Department of Correction, are helping to address violence as well as enhance accountability for both corrections staff and incarcerated individuals.

Enhanced prosecution

The Department of Correction's partnership with the Bronx District Attorney's Office is vital to ensuring prosecution of people who commit crimes on Rikers Island and preventing violence in the City's jails. In the fall of 2016, with an additional \$1.842 million allocated by Mayor de Blasio in the city budget, the Bronx District Attorney's Office

The City is committed to providing corrections officers with the appropriate training, equipment and supports to ensure they are safe and prepared to do the difficult job of serving in the jails. The City has made large-scale investments in DOC's emergency response strategy and in professional development for DOC staff, creating a college program specifically for employees and partnering with Columbia University's Senior Leadership Management Institute.

The City has also invested in the investigation and prosecution of crimes committed in the jails, to ensure accountability and reduce violence and will continue its commitment to make the job of corrections officers as safe as possible and to ensure safety for all incarcerated individuals.

officially opened its new prosecution bureau on Rikers Island. For the first time, the Bronx District Attorney has a physical presence on Rikers, consisting of investigators, administrators, and assistant district attorneys who investigate and prosecute crimes committed by incarcerated people and visitors to Rikers Island. The Bureau ensures faster prosecutions of crimes and expanded investigations of gang violence and the smuggling of contraband, two of the major drivers of violence in the jails.

Enhanced internal investigations

The Department of Correction has recently enhanced its multi-pronged internal investigation strategy to include assigning a dedicated team to each individual jail and creating an Immediate Action Committee to review force incidents soon after they occur, in order to immediately correct bad practice and identify troubling trends. This approach has led to:

- The Investigation Division resolving 1,800 cases involving

corrections officers in 2016, a 183.8% increase over the 634 cases closed in 2013. In 2013, only 93 cases resulted in criminal charges; in 2016, the number of cases resulting in criminal charges increased to 276.

- The DOC Trials and Litigation Division imposing discipline in 744 cases in 2016, an increase of 120% from the 338 cases in 2013. This resulted in 108 suspensions and 94 terminations of corrections Officers.

Strategy 14a: **Provide corrections officers with a new training academy and a revamped, modern training curriculum**

The City recognizes the need for more, and more thorough, training for staff at every level. To achieve the goal of providing the best possible training, in keeping with modern day best correctional practices, the City has allocated \$100 million for a new Department of Correction Training Academy.

While the new Training Academy is being constructed, DOC will continue implementing strategies to improve training. The overarching goal is to provide training that equips all recruits with the tools necessary to become successful officers, and ongoing professional development opportunities for in-service staff to promote career satisfaction.

To drive toward this goal, DOC is already implementing and will build upon the following:

Comprehensive and enhanced Academy training.

DOC's new recruit Academy is longer by several weeks now than it was even a few years ago, deepening new recruit training in de-escalation and tactical skills.

- In November 2016, nearly 3,000 officers and captains, including over 700 recruits, completed 24 hours of DOC's new defensive tactical and de-escalation training, called START (Special Tactics and Responsible Techniques), designed to promote jail safety.
- De-escalation training for all DOC recruits in the Academy is integrated into safe crisis management, conflict resolution, and suicide prevention, where multiple de-escalation techniques are taught and reiterated.
- All recruits receive 35 hours of training (much of it provided by licensed psychologists) to effectively interact with incarcerated individuals who have behavioral health needs.

Enhanced skill-based training for in-service officers.

More opportunities for specific skill-based training are offered to all recruits and are being rolled out for staff already on the job.

- *Limiting use of force and expanding de-escalation training:* All staff will be trained in the new Use of Force policy by September 2017.
- *Specialized training in mental health:* Mental Health First Aid assists staff with identifying signs and symptoms of mental illness and de-escalating potentially violent situations. Crisis Intervention Teams' (CIT) training, which about 400 officers have already received, is a 40-hour specialized training for in-service staff. CIT training is a joint venture between DOC and Correctional Health Services, providing corrections officers and mental health clinicians, who work together every day in our jails, joint training on the best practices for responding to crises and reducing violence. Any officer working with individuals with mental health needs receives additional crisis management skills training.

- *Specialized training for officers working with adolescents and young adults:* Officers working with adolescents and young adults get Safe Crisis Management training, which provides information on youth brain development, crisis prevention, and trauma-informed care practices, as well as the nationally known evidence-based Dialectical Behavior Therapy that helps individuals increase their emotional and cognitive regulation and improve coping skills.
- *Improving responses to violent incidents:* Staff in the Emergency Services Units (ESU) who respond to violent incidents have received specialized training designed to reduce these officers' injuries and minimize use of force. In September 2016, the Mayor announced improvements to ESU that increase their effectiveness. ESU teams, once centrally-located, are now stationed within key facilities on Rikers to drastically decrease the time it takes to respond to incidents, providing critical assistance to facility staff. These teams focus on the facilities with the most significant violence issues.

Strategy 14b: **Increase stability and safety through adequate staffing levels, steady staffing models, and higher staff ratios**

DOC is in the process of completing the hiring and training needed to bring DOC staffing to full head count. The Department will then be able to increase officer-to-incarcerated individual ratios in order to implement population management best practices and improve culture inside jails. Specifically, it will enable the Department to steadily assign the same staff members to the same posts in all housing units. This practice provides staff with more insights into how a particular housing area operates, helps both to develop rapport with incarcerated individuals and identify issues before violence erupts. Steady assignment of staff also means that DOC can provide even more tailored training for staff typically assigned to work with difficult populations, including the most violent incarcerated individuals and those with mental illness. Further, operating at full headcount, DOC will be able to improve efficiency, including by significantly reducing overtime and providing in-service staff training in a timely and comprehensive manner without affecting operations.

Fully staffed, DOC will be able to appropriately supervise the various populations with adequate staff-to-incarcerated individual ratios depending on each population's unique needs. For example, younger populations like adolescents and young adults require higher staff numbers than general population adults, and more violent adolescent and young adults require even higher staff ratios, sometimes reaching as high as 1-to-1 or 1-to-2 staff per young person. In addition, the high classification adult populations, or adults most likely to be violent, require a robust staff to incarcerated individual ratio to maintain safety and security for both staff and other incarcerated individuals.

DOC is training recruit classes of record size to achieve the goals above. In November 2016, over 700 new officers joined DOC's ranks. Approximately 900 recruits graduated in May 2017, and will be followed by a class of over 1300 recruits. A full headcount will allow the Department to promote a culture of safety in the jails by ensuring a targeted approach to staffing the various populations in its custody.

Fairer:

Provide
staff and
incarcerated
individuals
with paths
to success

The Plan: Fairer

Provide staff and incarcerated individuals with paths to success

The culture inside jails—whether one of fairness and accountability or isolation and instability—can have profound effects on safety inside and on the likelihood that those discharged from jail achieve stability on the outside. Educational and therapeutic programming—instead of idle isolation—can reduce violence and the likelihood that detainees will return to jail in the future. And professional development opportunities for staff can support them to serve the public at the highest levels of integrity.

To make the culture inside jails fairer, the City is pursuing four goals:

- 1 Preventing future returns to jail by providing incarcerated individuals with support to lay a foundation for future stability;
- 2 Improving visits to reduce isolation and support more effective reintegration;
- 3 Replacing overly punitive population management strategies with evidence-driven approaches that enhance safety and fairness; and
- 4 Expanding professional development opportunities and supportive services for correctional officers.

The work described below builds on the City's investment over the last three years of \$52.5 million in programming for those who are incarcerated and \$39 million in professional development for staff. Each investment and reform is made in order to support a culture in which each person is treated with dignity and respect and jails become places of calm and order.

A Culture Change Working Group, part of the Implementation Task Force, will be convened to shape this work as well as ensure effective implementation. This Working Group, which will be comprised of corrections officers, formerly incarcerated individuals and their families, as well as representatives from government and non-profits that provide programming in jails, will focus on topics including visits, programming, reentry, and support for corrections officers and staff.

Strategy 15: Prevent returns to jail by laying a foundation for future stability

When Mayor de Blasio took office, individuals detained in city jails had access to an average of less than one hour per day of programming. Idle time can lead to violence. It can foster conditions that encourage crime instead of inhibit it.⁸ Conversely, programming that is wisely designed and connected to life upon release can lift people up and set them on a path of productivity and advancement.⁹

The City is building a system in which every person who enters city jails will be provided with new tools and services that will help to promote a stable future. By addressing vocational, educational, therapeutic and other needs in an individualized way, time inside jail can be used productively to lay a foundation that can prevent future interaction with the criminal justice system. This new system will begin with expanded risk and needs assessment on the first day that someone enters jail, offer five hours every day of programming that addresses an individual’s unique needs, and continue with support—including new employment and educational programs—after someone leaves jail and returns to the community.

Supporting Productive Futures for Young Adults

A recently launched program for young adults, managed in partnership with the Friends of Island Academy, serves as a model for providing comprehensive

programming and reentry services to the entire jail population. Through this program, 16-to-21-year olds are interviewed at admission to understand with greater depth their unique needs; they are matched with programming while inside that addresses these needs;

encouraged to form connections to educational, therapeutic and other community-based supports while in jail; and then supported for up to a year after leaving jail to assist with successful reentry. This model has proven to reduce reoffending and encourage instead positive, productive outcomes.

Strategy 15a: Offer everyone in city custody five hours per day of educational, vocational, and therapeutic programming to lay the foundation for future stability and prevent returns to jail

By the end of 2017, the City will offer everyone confined in a New York City jail a minimum of five hours of structured programming daily. Activities will include vocational training, group and individual counseling, art therapy, pet therapy, recreation, and more. People enrolled in post-secondary courses will receive assistance so that they do not fall behind in their studies while they are in jail, and efforts will be made to engage individuals who are not currently enrolled in school. To ensure that these gains count in the community, transition specialists will help people transfer school credits earned in jail to their neighborhood schools and leverage vocational and educational achievements to land jobs or internships after release. Transitional specialists will also help people apply for available public benefits and connect them with housing and employment assistance, counseling, and any other needed services.

8. Pierson, Anthony, Keith Price, and Susan Coleman. "Prison Labor." *PB&J: Politics, Bureaucracy, and Justice* 4, no. 1 (2014): 12-23; Saylor, William, and Gerald Gaes. PREP study links UNICOR work experience with successful post-release outcome. Report. Office of Research and Evaluation, Federal Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice. 1-13; Rooney, Kevin D. Improved Prison Work Programs Will Benefit Correctional Institutions and Inmates. Report. 9. Davis, Lois M., Robert Bozick, Jennifer L. Steele, Jessica Saunders and Jeremy N. V. Miles. "Evaluating the Effectiveness of Correctional Education: A Meta-Analysis of Programs That Provide Education to Incarcerated Adults". Santa Monica, CA: RAND Corporation, 2013. Report to the Attorney General, U.S. General Accounting Office. Washington, DC., 1982.

Strategy 15b: Offer everyone in city custody dedicated reentry planning before discharge as well as support after returning to the community

Also by the end of 2017, the City will build on the five hours of in-custody programming to ensure that everyone in city jails is offered reentry support, beginning on the first day that individuals are admitted to jail and continuing after returning to the community. Reentry service plans will be individualized and offered based on the needs of the individual. A network of non-profit organizations with deep expertise in helping individuals involved in the criminal justice system stabilize will provide a range of services inside the jails, as well as support in the community after individuals leave jail. Programming and support will include educational, rehabilitative, and vocational training and services, as well as educational assistance for high school equivalency tests and training for industry-recognized credentials.

Strategy 15c: Implement a new technology tool that will ensure continuity of stabilizing support

To facilitate effective in-custody programming and in-community reentry support, the City is developing state-of-the-art program and case management technology. This new tool will help counselors to assess the risks and needs of every person who enters city custody and match individuals to the right combination of therapeutic, vocational and educational programming while they are in jail. The tool will track how people are doing in programs and whether programs are effectively addressing an individual's risk and needs. The network of non-profits that provide reentry services to individuals after they leave city jails will have access to this technology, allowing this network to connect people to appropriate, available supports such as health care, benefits, employment, and education to continue building on the foundation laid while in jail.

Strategy 15d: **Prevent returns to jail by expanding the network of available reentry services in the community**

By the end of 2017, the City will have in place a new program, Jails to Jobs, to offer the opportunity for paid, transitional employment to everyone who leaves jail after serving a city sentence. The Jails to Jobs program includes five components:

- *Peer Navigators*: Everyone leaving city jails after serving a sentence will be paired with a Peer Navigator from a new public health-informed program in which peers who have successfully stabilized after incarceration help those who are recently released to achieve this same stability.
- *Transitional employment*: Everyone leaving city jails after serving a sentence will be offered paid, short-term transitional employment to help with securing a long-term job. Research has shown that connecting those recently released from prison to short-term transitional jobs can reduce recidivism by 22%¹⁰.
- *Career advancement support*: Additionally, the City will continue its partnership with the City University of New York to offer 500 people per year who leave City jails after serving a sentence educational subsidies to support getting certificates and other credentials that promote career advancement, including the opportunity to become a certified peer and join the Peer Navigators for the Jails to Jobs program. This subsidy will be the equivalent of one semester of education at CUNY and can be used toward a degree or certificate program that can qualify individuals for higher paid employment in the long term.
- *Trained workforce providers*: All City-funded workforce professionals will be trained on issues and laws related to working with people with criminal records, including the Fair Chance Act, legislation signed by Mayor de Blasio that prohibits discrimination based on a person's arrest record or criminal conviction.
- *Jails to Jobs* will be folded into the larger network of non-profit reentry providers in New York City. These providers will help individuals in securing longer-term employment as well as provide them with connection to housing, health care, benefits, and other supports that can help to build a stable future.

Strategy 16: **Foster connections to families and community by improving visits**

Maintaining community connections is vital for people who are incarcerated. Established research has shown that incarcerated people's ability to maintain community connections, including through visits, is key to breaking the cycle of recidivism¹¹. DOC has been working to improve visits through construction and renovations to visit areas, staff training on department policy and community engagement, and revamped protocols that encourage families with children under six to visit. A Visit Working Group comprised of several organizations including Brooklyn Defenders, Jail Action Coalition, the Osborne Association, the Board of Correction, and the Department of Correction uniform and non-uniform staff meets regularly to discuss ways to improve the visit process. Several recommendations have already been put in place.

For instance, in the Central Visit House, DOC has separated the bail payment and package drop-off windows to increase efficiency, which reduces the time it takes go through the visit process. DOC has installed information kiosks with look-up systems so that visitors can easily determine which facility they must go to in order to visit a loved one, hired dedicated visit greeters to answer questions, and instituted streamlined registration. DOC is in the process of updating the Visitor Handbook in order to issue a new one for the first time since 2013.

DOC will seek to expand opportunities for meaningful visits, working with the Board of Correction to increase the maximum visit length to up to two hours. But more improvements are needed to maximize the ability for people who are incarcerated to have contact with families and obtain all of the benefits that come along with having strong community supports. The Visit Working Group will become part of the City's Implementation Task Force to continue to work toward achieving these goals.

Strategy 16a: **Create expedited transportation to Rikers Island through dedicated buses that transport visitors from more convenient locations**

To reduce the time and inconvenience of visiting someone in jail, the City is piloting an express shuttle bus service to Rikers Island from major public transit hubs in Manhattan and Brooklyn. These buses will transport passengers directly to Rikers Island and back, bypassing many of the difficulties inherent in traveling to the Island, drastically reducing travel time and increasing the feasibility of visitors going to see their incarcerated family member or friend. Once established by the end of 2017, these routes and timetables will provide an expedited process for visitors arriving via the shuttle buses, saving people valuable time on transportation that can now be used visiting with loved ones. The buses will operate regularly throughout the visiting hours, ensuring visitors won't miss a shuttle.

Strategy 16b: Renovate the Central Visits facility to allow for better initial screening and reduce the need for additional searches that slow the visit process

Recognizing that people's experiences during visits are as important as the visiting policies themselves, DOC will transform the physical experience through immediate renovations to the Central Visit House and a strong effort to improve facility visit areas. There will be new seating, construction, and painting to bring the Central Visit facility to a state of good repair. DOC will also increase signage, phones, and on-site staff to resolve issues as quickly as possible. Combining these renovations and new technology will allow DOC to create a more robust screening process at a single point of entry, significantly reducing the number of searches and wait times throughout the process while increasing security. Dedicated staff in visiting areas, including on-site supervisors, will receive training on the visiting policies and other relevant directives to prioritize a safe, positive visiting experience and a relationship of mutual respect between visitors and staff. DOC, working with the Board of Correction, will overhaul the visiting process to maintain security while creating a process and environment that values the quality of visits.

Strategy 17: Continue to create alternatives to punitive segregation to improve safety and fairness

In the last three years, the City has taken bold steps to reduce the reliance on punitive segregation. New York City is the first jurisdiction in the country to announce a complete end to solitary confinement for individuals under 22 years of age and has ended the practice entirely for women. The City has also placed significant restrictions on the use of punitive segregation for those who are still eligible, including allowing its use only for serious, violent infractions, and limiting the length of time someone can be held in punitive segregation to 30 consecutive days or a total of 60 days in six months, with a few limited exceptions.

Further, DOC has created viable alternatives to punitive segregation such as the Clinical Alternative to Punitive Segregation (CAPS) program which places individuals with serious mental health diagnoses in a housing unit that offers therapeutically appropriate strategies for addressing violence. DOC has also created dedicated housing units for adolescents and young adults, who are no longer eligible for punitive segregation, to address the root causes of violent behavior with higher staff-to-incarcerated-individual ratios and targeted programming options. DOC will continue to work to develop and refine alternative housing options to punitive segregation that can safely house people who commit acts of violence while incarcerated without subjecting them to extensive periods of isolation. These alternatives will build on the incentive-based, phased approach that has already proven effective at both managing problematic behavior and encouraging positive development.

Model Facilities: Restart Units

Many reforms in the 14 Point Anti-Violence Reform Agenda are incorporated into DOC's model facilities or "Restart units"-housing units that have been transformed, through focused implementation of key reforms, into clean, calm housing areas with low levels of violence and expanded programming offerings. Currently, DOC has such units in four facilities including George R. Vierno Center (GRVC, which houses adolescent and adult men), Anna M. Kross Center (AMKC, which houses women), George Motchan Detention Center (GMDC, which houses men) and Otis Bantum Correctional Center (OBCC, which houses detained and sentenced men). DOC is rapidly expanding the number of such units for people in general population housing. These units have demonstrated that instituting a comprehensive suite of reforms can effectively reduce violence by simultaneously addressing multiple drivers of violence. Over 1,000 people in DOC custody are in Restarts. As of December 2016, people who entered Restart units had over 30% fewer assaults on staff and 50% lower Use of

Force rates (instances in which corrections officers use force), both for uses of force without injury and those with minimal injury. In fact, there are almost no uses of force that result in serious injury in Restarts. For example, there are units in AMKC that have gone over 200 days without any incident, the longest any unit has gone without violence since before such numbers were tracked.

Key components of these reformed housing units include:

- **Reclassification:** Incarcerated people are classified by security risk, using a new tool that includes reviews of behavior, age and gang affiliation in order to minimize potential violence and target programming.
- **Added programming:** Incarcerated people in Restarts receive five hours a day of programming, including weekends, to reduce idleness and violence and help ensure success once they leave jail.
- **Staffing:** Restart units have steady staffing, meaning officers

are assigned consistently to one unit, and in turn act as a team. Additionally, there are higher staffing ratios. Steady teams and higher ratios mean officers are familiar with one another, those housed in the units, and the rules and expectations of Restart units.

- **Additional training:** Officers receive an additional eight hours of training, including training on expectations, management protocols, and de-escalation and engagement skills. This training has become standard for new recruits.
- **Repairs:** Restart units are painted and their infrastructure repaired. Each housing unit contains three televisions with transmitters that allow for incarcerated individuals to quietly listen to TV through headsets, which greatly contributes to the reduction in fights.

For people housed in general population housing, Restart units have been shown to work. They reduce violence and increase programming participation.

Strategy 18: Expand supportive services for correctional officers

This Administration has increased support services for DOC staff to fulfill the 14 Point Anti-Violence Reform Agenda's mission to improve leadership development and culture. Through several initiatives, DOC is expanding training to help staff deal with stress and other effects of their demanding jobs. DOC is currently offering peer mentoring for new recruits to reduce attrition and supportive services for staff to deal with distress and trauma. Additionally, the City will implement the DOC Injury Treatment Service, so officers who are injured on the job will have a dedicated clinic inside every facility by the end of 2018.

In 2016, DOC started the Correction Assistance Response for Employees (CARE) Unit, a division that addresses the needs of uniformed and non-uniformed staff by providing continuous support and resources to staff who may be experiencing personal or family issues. The City is expanding the staffing, scope, and work of the CARE Units to include trauma debriefing, as well as support on issues such as domestic violence, high anxiety, family crisis, PTSD, job related stressors, terminal illness, financial difficulties, and substance use. The CARE Unit also provides referrals to community resources as an additional source for employees to obtain further assistance when coping with unexpected situations. For example, CARE provides bereavement related services, including a family liaison that assists with obtaining deceased employee's benefits. The victim service staff provides support for employees affected by criminal acts on-and off-duty, accompanies staff members to physical therapy and doctors visits, and coordinates service referrals for staff members who have been victims of domestic violence, rape and sexual assault, stalking, or other kinds of abuse. CARE conducts incident response for employees involved in on-duty use of force incidents, accidents, illness, or other traumatic events, and coordinates psychiatric referrals. This Unit also coordinates military support, the Employee Assistance Program, and religious outreach.

The Future of Rikers Island

We are continuing to dramatically reduce the size of our jail population.

We are improving the culture in our jails.

We are ensuring safe and humane conditions as quickly as possible.

And we are creating a future where people are no longer incarcerated on Rikers Island.

With crime and incarceration at historic lows—and a concrete plan to reduce both even further—New York City can credibly commit to closing Rikers Island. This is the right thing to do: the aging, isolated facilities on Rikers Island exacerbate security threats, have limited space for programming and staff development, and are cut off from the neighborhoods to which those released will ultimately return. Closing the jails on Rikers Island and replacing them with a smaller, safer, and fairer correctional system is the next key piece of the City’s larger work to create a safer and fairer city for all New Yorkers.

For the thousands of people detained and thousands of corrections employees who work in our jails every year, the City’s plan prioritizes moving with urgency—both to improve conditions now and to move with creativity and efficiency toward the long-term goal of closing the jails on Rikers Island for good.

To ensure effective progress and navigate the inevitable obstacles that will arise, the Implementation Task Force will guide work toward a correctional system that is:

- **Smaller:** The Population Working Group will help achieve our goal of ensuring that no one who could safely remain in the community enters jail and that those in custody are not there longer than needed.
- **Safer:** A Design and Facilities Working Group will help drive thoughtful renovations to existing facilities and development of new facilities, creating environments that foster opportunity and hope instead of isolation and despair.
- **Fairer:** The Culture Change Working Group will ensure that incarcerated people have access to stabilizing services and staff have support to serve the public at the highest levels of integrity.

Ultimately, closing all the jails on Rikers Island will depend not only on reducing the size of the city jail population to 5,000, but on the willingness of neighborhoods and their elected officials to identify appropriate new sites. The Design and Facilities Working Group will partner with New Yorkers, the City Council, and others to address issues related to the complicated siting process.

As the population declines and we are able to close the jails on Rikers Island, we will repurpose the newly freed up space on the Island. One possible plan would be to move municipal functions such as fleet storage from the boroughs to Rikers Island, freeing up space in neighborhoods across the City that could be used for new affordable housing. The Implementation Task Force will work with New Yorkers and experts to solicit ideas and develop a plan.

Beginning today, real-time updates on our progress and opportunities to get involved in work that will affect the long-term safety and vibrancy of our city are available at nyc.gov/rikers.

Appendix

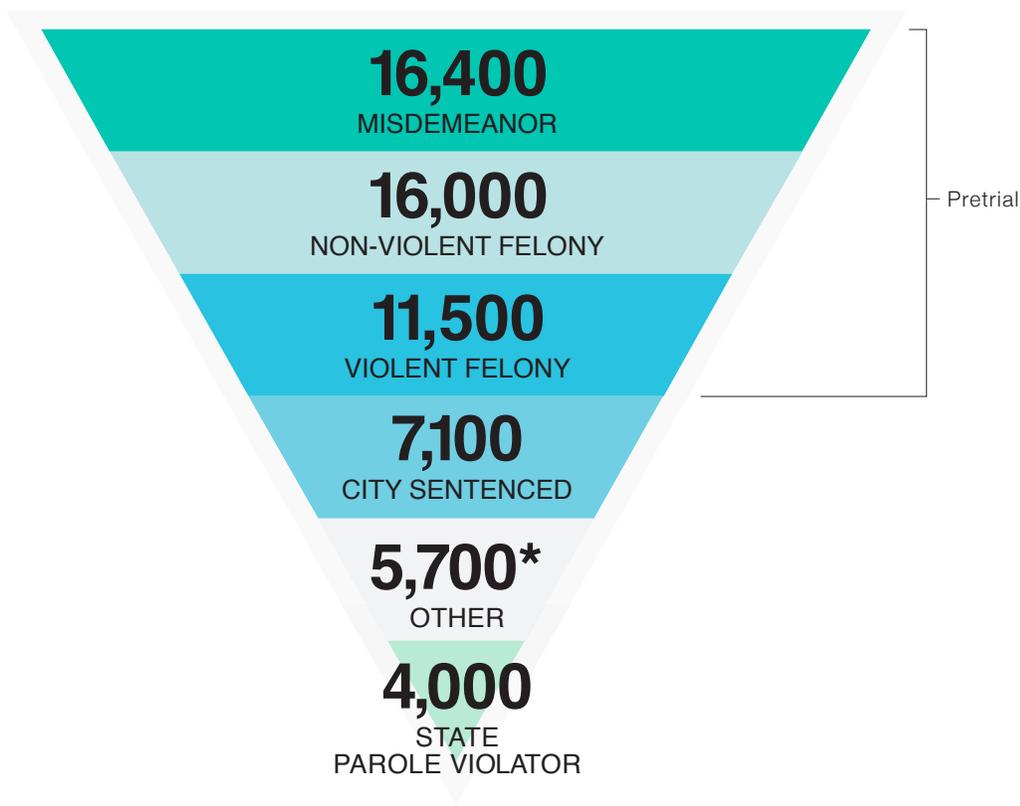
HOW TO MEASURE REDUCTIONS IN JAIL USE

When people talk about reducing jail populations, they usually refer to two metrics: how many people enter jail each year (admissions) and how many people are in jail on any given day (average daily population).

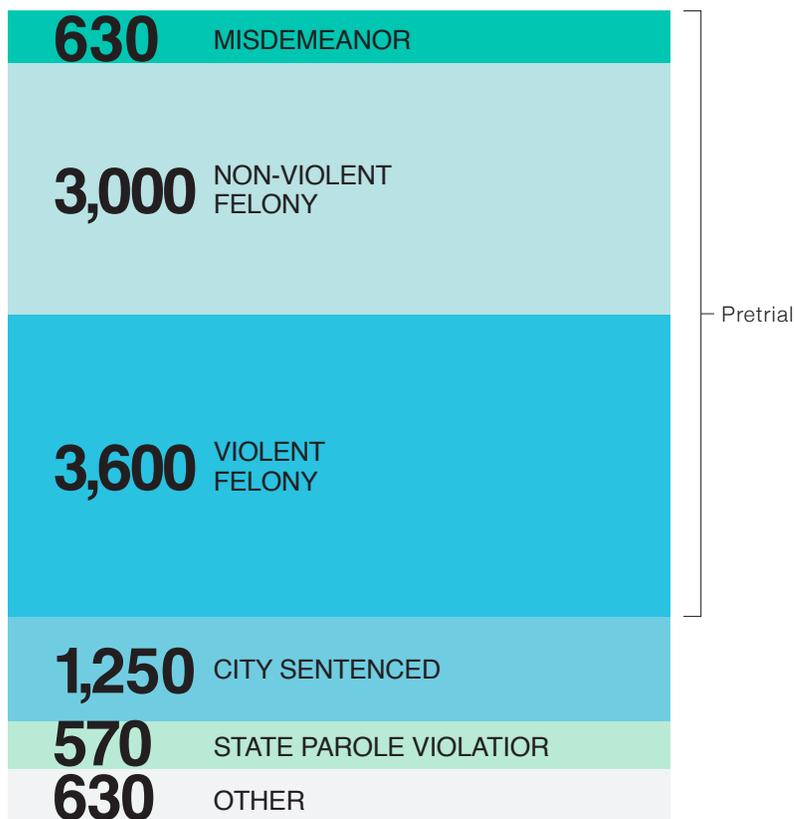
Admissions are always a much bigger number than average daily population. For example, in New York City, there were 61,000 admissions in 2016 but the average daily jail population was 9,680. This is because some people are in and out in a short period of time while some stay much longer.

One jail “bed” could be used by 365 people OR by one person over the course of a year.

There were approximately **61,000 admissions** to New York City Jails in 2016



But because some **people only stay** a few days, the **average daily population** on any given day was **9,680**



WHAT IS A “BED”?

We measure the effect of our jail population reduction strategies by estimating their effect on the number of beds.

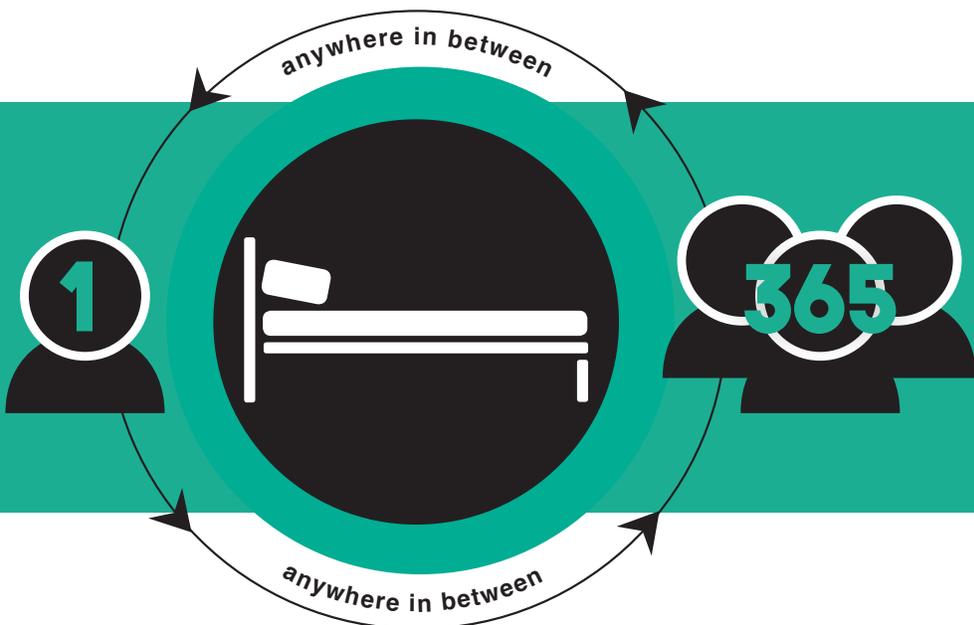
The daily jail population is a measure of beds occupied on any given day.

To reduce the jail population, we need to reduce the number of beds occupied. Specifically, to close Rikers Island, we will need to shrink the size of the jail population so that just 5,000 beds are occupied on any given day.

If one person is in jail for 365 days, that equals one bed.

If two people are in jail, each for six months, that is also one bed.

If 365 people are in jail for one day each, that is also one bed.



To save 1 bed annually, the system would need to divert or release, on average:

3 Violent felony detainees
Average length of stay: 111 days

How are beds calculated?

$$([\text{number of individuals affected}] * [\text{their average length of stay}]) / 365 = \# \text{ beds}$$

There is not a 1 to 1 correlation between people diverted from the system and beds reduced.

For example: 3,300 people served annually by Supervised Release would not translate to 3,300 beds saved in city jails. Using an average 15-day stay for misdemeanors and 50-day stay for felonies (calculated using eligibility requirements for Supervised Release), the estimated bed savings is 330 in one year. Over five years, as more people are diverted, the total estimated bed savings is 500.

Both reducing admissions and length of stay affect bed days, to varying degrees.

Interventions that aim to keep people out of city jails all together tend to focus on populations that cycle in and out of jail quickly. This means that more people would have to be diverted in order to save one bed.

Interventions that aim to reduce length of stay tend to focus on individuals with more complex cases who spend months or years in city custody.

5 Non-violent felony detainees
Average length of stay: 75 days

21 City sentenced individuals
Average length of stay: 17 days

6 State Technical Parole Violators
Average length of stay: 55 days

16 Misdemeanor detainees
Average length of stay: 22 days

MAYOR'S OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE 5 YEAR PROJECTION CALCULATIONS FOR JAIL POPULATION REDUCTION

By reducing admissions and length of stay, we can shrink the number of people held in jail on any given day. This will require that all partners in the criminal justice system continue to work toward a common goal of reducing unnecessary incarceration.

Improved Risk Assessment

(Projected reduction: 710 beds)

RESPONSIBLE PARTIES: CITY, STATE COURTS,
DISTRICT ATTORNEYS, DEFENSE COUNSEL

Assumes that 4,700 individuals will be reclassified as lower risk of flight in the first year, with smaller, ongoing reductions after that.

Assumes a 15% detention rate for reclassified individuals and accounts for natural reductions in population.

Assumes people diverted would otherwise stay an average of 20 days on misdemeanor charges and 84 days on felony charges (calculated using estimated lengths of stay for eligible population).

Reform the Bail System

(Projected reduction: 200 beds)

RESPONSIBLE PARTIES: CITY, STATE COURTS

Expected to divert 1,500 people in the first year, with smaller, ongoing returns after that.

Assumes that people diverted through bail fund would otherwise stay an average of 15 days, and that expediting bail would speed up the bail payment process by one day (calculated using estimated lengths of stay for eligible population).

Supervised Release

(Projected reduction: 500 beds)

RESPONSIBLE PARTIES: CITY, STATE COURTS,
DISTRICT ATTORNEYS, DEFENSE COUNSEL

Assumes 3,300 people will be diverted annually.

Assumes people diverted would otherwise stay an average of 15 days on misdemeanor charges and 50 days on felony charges (calculated using eligibility requirements for Supervised Release).

Divert Short Jail Sentences

(Projected reduction: 300 beds)

RESPONSIBLE PARTIES: CITY, STATE COURTS,
DISTRICT ATTORNEYS, DEFENSE COUNSEL

Assumes 1,700 people will be diverted annually who would otherwise receive a short city sentence of, on average, 15 days (calculated using estimated lengths of stay for eligible population).

Reduce Length of Stay

(Projected reduction: 620 beds cumulative)

RESPONSIBLE PARTIES: CITY, STATE COURTS,
DISTRICT ATTORNEYS, DEFENSE COUNSEL

Assumes a 20% reduction in case length for non-homicide violent felony cases (from 111 days to 89 days). Projected reduction: 450.

Assumes a 20% reduction in length of stay for state technical parole violation cases (from 55 to 44 days). Projected reduction: 170.

APPENDIX D

PROPOSED PROJECT POPULATION ESTIMATES

EXISTING/NO ACTION AND WITH ACTION CONDITIONS

Appendix A
Bronx Site - 745 East 141st Street
Population Estimates

	Existing/No-Action		
	Existing Use	Count	Source / Notes
Bronx	NYPD Tow Pound	0	Minimal employment. Assumes no employment for conservative analysis.
	With-Action		
	Proposed Use	Count	Source
	Detainee Beds	1,437	DOC.
	Uniformed Staff	290	Peak shift from DOC staffing plan (Wednesday 7AM and 5AM overlapping shift).
	Non-Uniformed Staff	144	DOC. Assumed to all be day shift.
	Authorized Visitors	639	Survey data collected at Manhattan and Brooklyn Detention Complexes. Includes contract staff, attorneys, service providers.
	Detainee Visitors	216	Visitor registration data from existing Manhattan and Brooklyn Detention Complexes.
	Clinical/Medical Staff	90	Correctional Health Services data. Assumed to all be day shift.
	Retail / Community Facility Staff	66	Assumes 3 employees per 1,000 gsf for retail (13k gsf) and 1 employee per 1,000 gsf for CF (27k gsf)
	Retail Staff - Mixed Use Bldg	62	Assumes 3 employees per 1,000 gsf for retail (15.5k gsf) and 1 employee per 1,000 gsf for CF (15.5k gsf)
	Parole Court Staff	55	MOCI estimate, based on current Rikers Parole Court operations.
	Parole Court Visitors	175	MOCI estimate.
	Residents	700	Based on 2-98 persons per household. 2012-2016 ACS data for community district.
	Total Staff	707	
Total Visitors	1,030		
Total Residents	700		

Brooklyn Site - 275 Atlantic Avenue
Population Estimates

	Existing/No-Action		
	Existing Use	Count	Source / Notes
Brooklyn	Detainee Beds	815	DOC.
	Uniformed Staff	115	Peak shift from existing Brooklyn Detention Complex staffing.
	Non-uniformed Staff	15	Survey data collected at Brooklyn Detention Complex.
	Clinical/Medical Staff	52	Survey data collected at Brooklyn Detention Complex.
	Authorized Visitors	326	Survey data collected at Brooklyn Detention Complex. Includes contract staff, attorneys, service providers.
	Detainee Visitors	122	Visitor registration data from existing Brooklyn Detention Complex.
	Total Staff	182	
	Total Visitors	448	
	With-Action		
	Proposed Use	Count	Source
	Detainee Beds	1,437	DOC.
	Uniformed Staff	290	Peak shift from DOC staffing plan (Wednesday 7AM and 5AM overlapping shift).
	Non-Uniformed Staff	144	DOC. Assumed to all be day shift.
	Authorized Visitors	639	Survey data collected at Manhattan and Brooklyn Detention Complexes. Includes contract staff, attorneys, service providers.
	Detainee Visitors	216	Visitor registration data from existing Manhattan and Brooklyn Detention Complexes.
Clinical/Medical Staff	90	Correctional Health Services. Assumed to all be day shift.	
Retail Staff	90	Assumes 3 employees per 1,000 gsf.	
Total Staff	614		
Total Visitors	855		
Total Residents	0		
Incremental Staff	432		
Incremental Visitors	407		

Manhattan Site - 124/125 White Street
Population Estimates

	Existing/No-Action		
	Existing Use	Count	Source / Notes
Manhattan	Detainee Beds	898	DOC.
	Uniformed Staff	160	Peak shift from existing Manhattan Detention Complex staffing.
	Non-uniformed Staff	26	Survey data collected at Manhattan Detention Complex.
	Clinical/Medical Staff	55	Survey data collected at Manhattan Detention Complex.
	Authorized Visitors	359	Survey data collected at Manhattan Detention Complex. Includes contract staff, attorneys, service providers.
	Detainee Visitors	135	Visitor registration data from existing Manhattan Detention Complex.
	Retail Staff	28	Standard employment density ratios for retail and restaurants.
	Total Staff	269	
	Total Visitors	494	
	With-Action		
	Proposed Use	Count	Source
	Detainee Beds	1,437	DOC.
	Uniformed Staff	290	Peak shift from DOC staffing plan (Wednesday 7AM and 5AM overlapping shift).
	Non-Uniformed Staff	144	DOC. Assumed to all be day shift.
	Authorized Visitors	639	Survey data collected at Manhattan and Brooklyn Detention Complexes. Includes contract staff, attorneys, service providers.
Detainee Visitors	216	Visitor registration data from existing Manhattan and Brooklyn Detention Complexes.	
Clinical/Medical Staff	90	Correctional Health Services. Assumed to all be day shift.	
Retail Staff	60	Assumes 3 employees per 1,000 gsf.	
Total Staff	584		
Total Visitors	855		
Incremental Staff	315		
Incremental Visitors	361		

Queens Site - 126-02 82nd Avenue
Population Estimates

	Existing/No-Action		
	Existing Use	Count	Source / Notes
Queens	Detention Facility and Public Parking Staff	0	Minimal employment. Assumes no employment for conservative analysis.
	With-Action		
	Proposed Use	Count	Source
	Detainee Beds	1,437	DOC.
	Uniformed Staff	290	Peak shift from DOC staffing plan (Wednesday 7AM and 5AM overlapping shift).
	Non-Uniformed Staff	144	DOC. Assumed to all be day shift.
	Authorized Visitors	639	Survey data collected at Manhattan and Brooklyn Detention Complexes. Includes contract staff, attorneys, service providers.
	Detainee Visitors	216	Visitor registration data from existing Manhattan and Brooklyn Detention Complexes.
	Clinical/Medical Staff	110	Correctional Health Services. Assumed to all be day shift. Higher than other sites because of centralized care facility.
	Community Facility Staff	25	Assumes 1 employee per 1,000 gsf.
	Total Staff	569	
	Total Visitors	855	