

*Press coverage of the  
Town Hall Meetings  
about the Jail at 80  
Center Street*

# Off-site rain gatherings against the construction of Huaying Prison

Epoch Times  
Editor in charge: Wen Hao  
September 13, 2018



Nearly one hundred people from many overseas Chinese organizations organized a rainstorm outside the venue before the Limin Conference held in Huarong Rongyu Primary School on the evening of the 12th. rally, many people placards protest Mayor Baisi Hao in the middle of the street plus construction of 40 large-scale prison layer 80 plan.

"After the prison, I want to park the car and oppose the black box operation!" Huang Huaqing, president of the Chinese-American Hotel Association, took the lead and shouted slogans. He said that Huaying has a federal prison, two municipal prisons, and now has to build a fourth prison. There is no place in New York that has more prisons than Huaying. Huaying is a prison base, and it is on the people's livelihood and China.埠 The economic impact is extremely negative.

Li Yanguo, a member of the Chinese New York Chinese Veterans Association, said that in 1982, the Huaying community opposed the construction of a prison in the bus-street. Finally, the city government agreed to give up 25% of the open space and build an elderly apartment next to the prison, which is now the Songbai Old Man Building. After a lapse of 36 years, the city government will dismantle the 80,000 square feet of Central Street Building 80 and expand it to a large prison of 1.56 million square feet of space, but only return the 20,000 square feet of the North Tower No. 125 in White Street. Hua Tuo only exchanges 1% of the area of the new prison.

Zhang Jialin, a novelist who has lived in Huaying for more than 50 years, does not agree to do any transactions with the city government. Because of his observations, prisoners are escorted to the White Street No. 125 detention center every year to try to escape. The prisoners escape and the police chase. Building a 40-story huge prison to accommodate more dangerous suspects, many suspects' families will wait in the nearby Columbus Park, which will put a lot of pressure on the Chinese elderly here. He suspects that "does the old man dare to go there?"

Others distributed leaflets before the meeting, which listed 20 questions. Including: The entire process did not give the community enough time for substantive participation; the priority of taxpayer use of funds? MTA, NYCHA government building, homelessness and other issues have not been resolved; prison guards said that if there is no reform of correctional policies, the exchange location will not work; if the prison can not accommodate too many criminals, then located at 125 Baijie The detention center will be back to prison; why the Bronx prison is two miles away from the court, and the Huaying prison must be next to the court.

Other issues include: construction may lead to hazardous waste covering communities such as asbestos, lead paint, toxins, dust, and what measures can be taken to protect Huaying residents, the elderly and children? Reducing the prison population is hypothetical and cannot be guaranteed. If not, how to deal with it?

Li Kangcheng, the administrative director of the Huaying Manpower Center, said that the No. 125 detention center in Baijie moved to 80 Central Street. There are no different locations. The two sites are located in Huaying, and the Columbus Park, which is used very frequently, is next door. After the prison is completed, traffic problems It will be more serious, parking spaces are more difficult to find, and parking permits are abused. He heard a voice of opposition in the community.

Some people have questioned that even if the government promises to make a profitable community, it may be temporary. The White Street 125 is a ready-made example. The city government has already withdrawn some of the concessions that have been promised and used the open space for city parking.

*Dissatisfied with the "first sneak peek" Chinese crowds angered . The participants repeatedly screamed public hearings several times interrupted*

SingtaoUSA  
September 12, 2018



In order to introduce the new site plan of Huaying Prison to Huaying people, the New York City Government held a public hearing with Chinese translation at the Rongfu Primary School on the 12th. However, when the city officials introduced the details of the plan, the angry participants did not buy the account, "Don't lie anymore!", "Huawei does not need a prison!" and other protests came and went, causing the public hearing to be interrupted several times.

Many Chinese people said that they could not accept the city's new practice of setting up the new prison site as No. 80, Central Street near Huaying, and calling on the city to give enough affected communities. The space for expressing opinions and respect.

It is forbidden to bring slogans to enter the market to induce anger

Before the start of the public hearing, the participants had a friction with the city staff. When many people carrying protest slogans were preparing to enter the market, they were told by city officials not to bring slogans. When the reporter asked the reason, a staff member who asked not to be named said, "It is to make the meeting more efficient." Chen Cuifang, who attended the meeting, was stopped outside the hall of Rongrong Primary School. Can't carry the slogan? This is our right to silently protest!" However, after several negotiations, Chen Cuifang had to submit the slogan before being allowed to enter. The rest of the participants saw the slogan hidden in their arms and secretly brought them into the venue.

After the start of the conference, the participants raised colorful banners to protest. Manhattan District Governor Gao Bumai took the lead in speaking. She said that she was disappointed that the city government failed to fully absorb the community's opinions and consider the impact on the community. "The city government announced this plan when many people are not in mid-August, and should wait until autumn. Open a real discussion." These words were supported by the applause of the audience. When the city councilor Chen Qianwen said that the plan was not a rigid plan, she did not hold any established position, but it was screaming.

The planning explanation session was forced to be interrupted

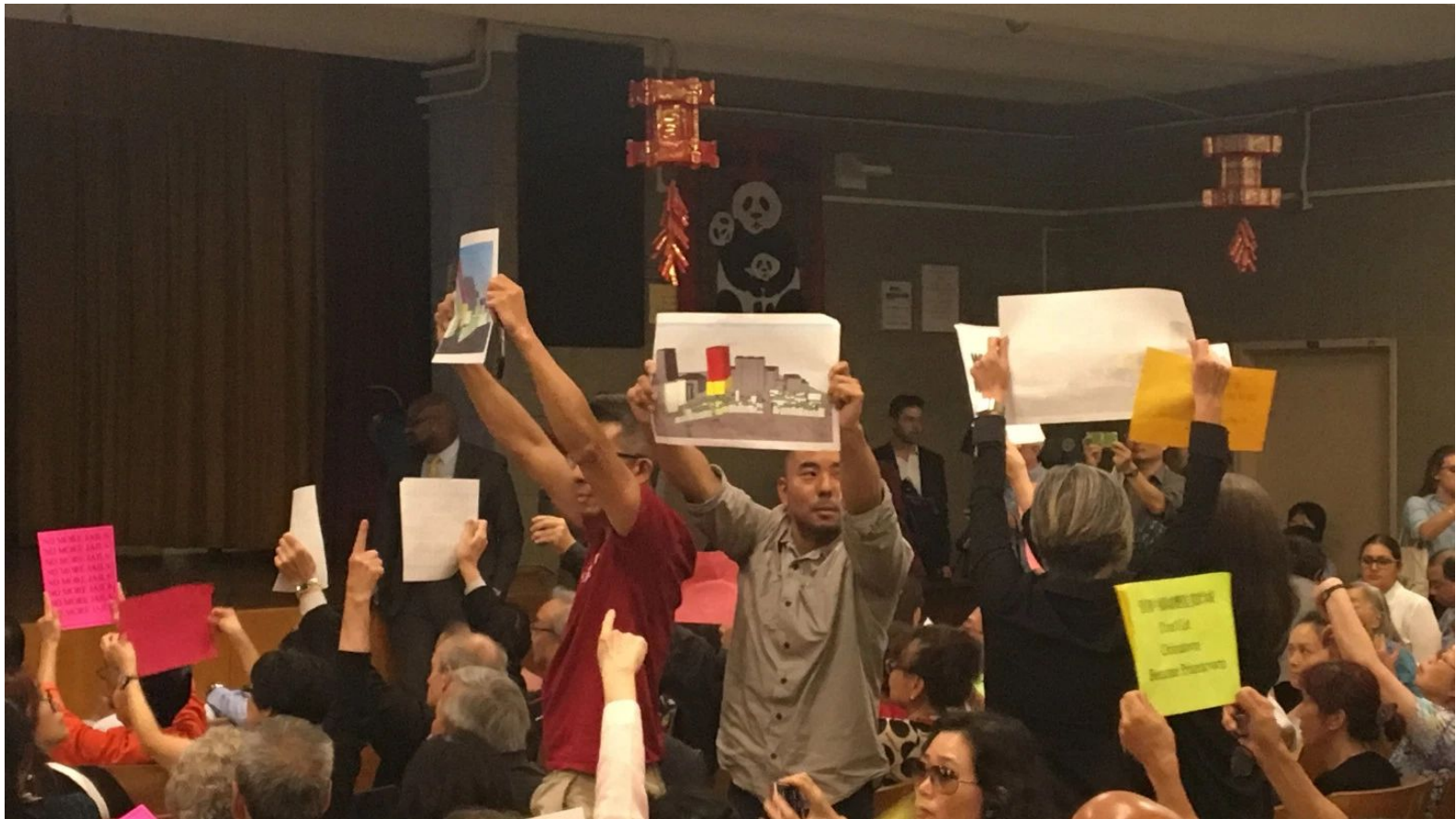
When Dana Kaplan, deputy director of the Mayor's Office of Justice and Justice, and Fang Zhaoyuan, designer of Perkins Eastman Construction Company, who was involved in prison design, took turns to explain the new plan of Huaying Prison, the protests from the stage changed from the initial silent protest. The sound of the waves, the one-and-a-half protests drowned the voice of the speaker, and the explanation was interrupted several times. Gao Bumai, the five-branch agent Zhang Zihua, and the chairman of Chatham Green's board of directors, Thomas Eng, took turns to discourage the participants from listening to the explanations and discussing them again, but the results were minimal. In the end, the city team gave up the explanation and went directly to the community.

Jiang Lihua, chairman of the board of Chatham Towers, said that the city's selection of the new Manhattan prison site did not involve the community at all. It did not listen to the residents' opinions on the noise, traffic congestion and commercial impact of the new prison. The impact of children, the elderly and the working class in this community." She pointed out that Mayor Bai Sihao was eager to promote the adoption of the ULURP (Urban Land Use Review Process) in order to achieve the performance of the closure of the Lek Island prison during his term of office, but currently based on only one The research report developed a plan for the new site of the New District City District Prison and simultaneously carried out the ULURP. "The specific situation of different communities is not considered at all. The environmental impact of the planned study is limited to the area occupied by the building. The affected area should be expanded to At least 2 miles around the prison site."

Hua Zhuo owner Li Zhuoxun slammed the plan "untested, unproven, unsafe". "Why don't you announce how high the building will be? Why not talk about the new building?" Where will the shadows created after the construction be made? And the new mayor and new After a government, will their ideas change? We ask city councillors to stop the current process so that we can further assess what we will face."

# *What Does Chinatown Hate About the Plan to Close Rikers? Almost Everything*

Documented NY  
By Allen Arthur  
SEPTEMBER 25, 2018



David Chu was grateful for the turnout. Community meetings often draw only a handful of people, but on this particular rainy evening, lines stretched out the door at Yung Wing Elementary School in Manhattan's Chinatown. Chu was among them.

He had joined his neighbors to protest Chinatown's selection as a location for a new "borough-based jail," a keystone of Mayor Bill de Blasio's plan to reform New York City's criminal justice system. The city plans to close Rikers Island and rehouse detainees in four new jails, one in each borough except Staten Island. This \$10 billion plan is meant to ease the travel difficulties and eliminate the "culture of violence" that have long plagued Rikers detainees and their families.

But when the city's roadmap was released August 15, Chinatown residents were stunned. The Manhattan facility would not be a modification of the nearby Manhattan Detention Complex, as many expected. It would be a new, 40-story jail complete with ground-level retail at 80 Centre St., right on Chinatown's southern boundary.

Chu and hundreds of Chinatown residents angrily voiced their disapproval of the city's strategy at a September 12 hearing hosted by Manhattan Borough President Gale Brewer and the district's City Council member Margaret Chin. A packed house lobbed accusations of racism and classism at city staffers. They booed a slideshow so much the Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice could barely finish. The long-awaited Rikers closure plan had run into Chinatown and unleashed the complicated politics of a largely immigrant neighborhood resentful about a legacy of neglect.

"Most of us think that they already have the thing decided," said Chu. "All these gatherings are just window dressing."

His resentment has deep roots. More than three decades ago, the city, under the Koch administration, expanded Chinatown's current detention complex (known as "The Tombs") with a nine-story tower. Thousands of Chinatown residents had marched on Centre St. The resistance and defeat over The Tombs are woven into the neighborhood's history. The latest plan, said one resident, is "the same shit as 34 years ago."

"They can't fix the problems from the source, and we become the sink," said Joe, a 50-year Chinatown resident who asked that his last name be withheld. "Let's dump it in the South Bronx. Let's dump it in Queens. Let's dump it in Chinatown."

The city, of course, refutes the complaints, and officials point out 80 Centre's convenience to the courts and its modern jail design. That hasn't quelled the belief among Chinatown residents that the city sees them as second-class citizens.

## **Chinatown gets ignored**

Neighborhood anger over facilities traditionally associated with the criminal justice system is standard, from the reopening of the Brooklyn House of Detention to homeless shelters and reentry facilities. The complaints follow a similar track: The facilities will increase traffic. They will bring crime. No one was consulted. But wrapped up in Chinatown's outrage is a pushback against the stereotyping of the community.

"I think it stems from the 'model minority' myth of seeing Asian Americans and particularly Asian immigrants as docile, as demure," said Diane Wong, an assistant professor at New York University who has studied the gentrification of Chinatowns. "That stereotype and that trope has lasted through the decades."

“Immigrants coming from mainland China never wanted to question the police or the government in case there was backlash,” said Nancy Kong, president of the board of directors at Chinatown’s Chatham Towers. “That gives way to the perception that the community is not involved or engaged.”

Three jam-packed meetings in Chinatown since the jail’s announcement have exposed that misperception. In fact, Chinatown has plenty of reasons to feel disenfranchised.

Park Row, a valuable connector for Chinatown, has been closed to public vehicle traffic since 9/11. Much of the parking annexed for post-9/11 security purposes has never returned. The city’s Environmental Assessment Statement for the proposed jail allocates 125 new parking spaces while also estimating an increase of more than 350 visitors a day to the facility. Even that, opponents say, is on the low side of what’s expected.

Chinatown’s health concerns also carry a unique urgency. City health data found that, as of 2014, Chinatown’s air had the city’s second highest rate of black carbon, a known carcinogen found in diesel exhaust. Of 190 city neighborhoods, Chinatown has the 11th highest rates of both nitric oxide and NO<sub>2</sub>, common emissions from construction equipment that are frequently associated with respiratory problems.

Numerous individuals, both at hearings and in interviews, expressed concerns about deteriorating housing options, a lack of senior living spaces, and a need for accessible social services. Many wondered why a large investment was being made in a jail while needed neighborhood resources are cut.

Indeed, 46% of Chinatown residents speak limited English and about 39% have not graduated high school, both double the citywide average. Nearly 30% of Chinatown residents over 65 live in poverty. Some 8% of Chinatown’s housing is considered “crowded”—residences that have more than one occupant per room—a rate more than three times the city average. And Chinatown experiences the city’s second highest rate of Hepatitis B, fifth highest rate of Hepatitis C, and eighth highest rate of tuberculosis.

## **A neighborhood of color**

“I think it’s the same as many poor, working class neighborhoods of color in the city that have historically been disinvested,” said Wong, “in terms of resources, services, transportation, health access, housing, on all fronts. I think that’s why a lot of residents have these sentiments, that they’re angry and that they’ve been taken advantage of. Because of this history.”

The hearing September 12 did little to soothe the anger. Initially, the city publicly announced it would renovate MDC. On August 2, a closed-door meeting birthed news that two Manhattan sites were under consideration for a new facility. Less than two weeks later, the official Rikers plan was released. The city had chosen to build at 80 Centre St.

Since then, there’s been little clarification about whether the plan is a certainty. At an emergency hearing called shortly after the announcement, the mayor’s office called it a “done deal,” yet Margaret Chin’s office described it otherwise.

“It’s not a done deal,” said Chin’s spokesman. “It still needs City Council approval. Councilmember Chin needs a lot more information to get her support.”

“There is a process,” said David Burney, former Commissioner of the Department of Design & Development and a member of the borough jail implementation task force. “There are public hearings; there’s a statutory and environmental review process. Generally, the City Council follows the lead of the councilperson in whose district the project falls. So there’s a significant amount of leverage that communities have to discuss the project, modify the project, to get community benefits they feel are necessary.”



But Chinatown residents don't trust this, given the way the plan was sprung on them. "For us to literally find out about this in August, with no options, has infuriated people," said Kong.

While the city still needs to complete a full Scope of Work and the Unified Land Use Review Procedure (ULURP), speakers at the September 12 hearing said they didn't trust the city to conduct fair studies. Several proposed an independent environmental assessment. Kong said she wants to "usurp the ULURP." "I want to challenge the Scope [of Work] and ULURP," said Kong. "They want us to believe it's a done deal so they can jump to talking about concessions," such as offering to create various community facilities in exchange for Chinatown's acceptance of the jail.

## **The jail brings crime**

Some residents associate the location of a jail in their neighborhood with increased crime rates and argue that closing Rikers isn't a solution to the overall problems with the criminal justice system. "Closing Rikers is not a solution," said Joe. "The justice system is not working. It's a contaminated petri dish. I don't want a Kalief Browder in my neighborhood." Browder hanged himself at age 22 after sustaining mental and physical abuse at Rikers.

Neighborhood concerns about crime, however, don't bear out statistically. A recent City Limits analysis found no correlation between neighborhood crime and proximity to a correctional facility.

Kathy Morse, an activist who was detained on Rikers Island for 11 months, believes the city is partly to blame for this misconception.

"If [the residents] took a look at me they would never suspect that I was there, and I think that's part of the problem," said Morse. "I think that when they do these [hearings], they need to bring people who were formerly detained on Rikers to speak. They would realize, 'You know what? They're just like me. That could be my son or my daughter or my grandchild.'"

While residents maintained their objections aren't based on race, Wong at NYU sees fears about increased crime as part of a conservative streak running through Chinese Americans, one that has helped mobilize them but might not be in the community's best interest. She says that the community should begin thinking about alternatives to the carceral system.

"People used the word 'criminal' and I think that definitely speaks to how a lot of people are thinking about the prison system," said Wong. "Where the conversation really needs to go is to think more about transformative justice and what abolition can look like. I think that is a conversation we need to bring back to our communities, and thinking about how—especially in a neighborhood like Manhattan's Chinatown—we can have those conversations in a way that will be accessible."

Future hearings are planned for each of the four sites, with the next in Chinatown scheduled for September 27. It remains to be seen what, if anything, can be done, though that hasn't deterred residents from speaking out. Kong acknowledges that 80 Centre St. may end up as the final jail site.

"But I want to know why," said Kong. "Not knowing breeds suspicions and assumptions."

# Neighborhood angered over New York City's plans to for high-rise jail

Eyewitness News  
By CeFaan Kim  
September 28, 2018



CHINATOWN, Manhattan (WABC) --There was anger in Chinatown on Thursday night over the city's plan to put a so-called community jail there - one of several that will eventually replace the infamous Rikers Island. The complaint is that there are already too many criminal justice facilities in Lower Manhattan.

Hundreds packed the room during a public meeting held by the mayor's office. More than a hundred more were kept outside, because the room was filled to capacity.

Officials from the mayor's office tried to present their plan for the community jail - it didn't go so well.

The proposed site for the jail is 80 Centre Street - currently home to the city's marriage bureau and offices for the Manhattan DA.

The proposal reportedly calls for a towering 40 story complex. It's all part of Mayor de Blasio's plan to shut down the violence-plagued Rikers Island.

Renderings of the proposed jail released by the mayor's office show a mixed use space with retail on the ground level.

In a statement, the mayor's office said,

"We deeply value the community's responses and look forward to a thorough engagement process. After the scoping meetings there will be more engagement to come."

"The administration has not been transparent at all during the last two scoping hearings," says community activist Karlin Chan.

Residents say their neighborhood is already home to the highest number of courthouses and jails.

"We've had enough. We can't do it anymore," says Chinatown resident Jan Lee.

Elias Husamudeen, head of the Correction Officer's Benevolent Association opposed for a different reason - high-rise detention centers he says are unsafe.

"Good jails are horizontal jails - they're not vertical jails," he said.

# *Jail Plan Blasted As Furious Locals Pack Lower Manhattan Meeting*

Tribeca Patch

By Caroline Spivack, Patch Staff

September 28, 2018



FINANCIAL DISTRICT, NY — Plans for a Lower Manhattan jail to replace Rikers Island were met with fury at a meeting that was packed past capacity Thursday.

The meeting quickly went off the rails as officials with the Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice announced that the room was at its limit of 230 and those waiting to get in would need to wait until others left. City officials tried to present details on the 80 Centre St. project as they were drowned out by chants of "Let them in," "Housing not jails" and "No new jails."

Residents reinforced their ire over what they say is as a lack of meaningful community engagement on the borough-based plan and that the mayor's office is cramming the proposal through too quickly.

"The community in this process is an afterthought, the cake is in the oven and the mayor is only asking us, 'What color is the icing?'" said Nicolas Stabile, a co-founder of the Park Row Alliance, which represents the 1,500 residents between two housing complexes near the proposed jail, Chatham Green and Chatham Towers.

"In selecting the current site, issuing the draft scope of work and beginning the [review] process — 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 and where to build it."

Last month, the city stunned local leaders with the announcement that it was considering the 80 Centre St. site as an option for Manhattan's borough-based jail. Residents were initially told Downtown's existing jail — the Manhattan Detention Center, also known as "The Tombs," at 125 White St. — would be expanded.

The move kicked off a wave of outrage over the lack of community input prior to the city's announcement.

"The relocation to 80 Center St. was a very last minute decision made without the community engagement," said Alysha Lewis-Coleman, the chairwoman of Community Board 3. "We need to understand why 125 White St. was no longer included in the redesign plan, and we need an evaluation of an alternative scenario."

The city seeks to convert 80 Centre St., which is home to the Marriage Bureau and offices with the Manhattan district attorney, into a high-rise detention center to house up to 1,510 inmates.

It is a massive expansion that could see the building rise up to 430 feet, and grow from a 640,000-square-foot building to 1.56 million square feet. It would also include a hunk of space earmarked for the community that could be transformed into affordable housing, a community center or retail space.

The prison is among four new jails proposed in every borough, except for Staten Island, with the aim of shuttering Rikers Island in favor of localized facilities with educational programs, recreational and therapeutic services, community space and parking.

Shuttering Rikers is part of a broader plan to shrink the city's jail population to 5,000 by 2027. As of this year, the city's jail population has hovered around 8,2000 — the lowest in three decades.

# *Opposing Voices Grow Louder in City Review of Jail Tower at 80 Centre St.*

The Tribeca Trib  
By CARL GLASSMAN  
October 02, 2018



City officials held another public meeting on the proposed jail at 80 Centre Street, and again the shouts of protestors drowned them out.

The boisterous gathering, a hearing on the draft scope of an environmental review of the project, seemed destined to end before it could begin. Held on the second floor of the Municipal Building last Thursday evening, Sept. 27, the room had reached its 230-person capacity while a line remained outside.

Chants of “Let them in! Let them in!” prevented representatives from the Mayor’s Office of Criminal Justice and the Office of Environmental Review from speaking. After huddling over how to proceed—and the arrival of building security officers—they chose to go through the motions of describing the project and the process in prepared statements. Beneath new chants of “Let us speak!” and “No new jails!” they could not be heard.

Soon the mic was turned over to a long list of speakers, many calling on the city to scrap its plan.

The raucous reception was largely a repeat of [a town hall](#) held on Sept. 12, when officials tried to explain the city’s proposal to convert 80 Centre Street, a city-owned building that straddles the Civic Center and Chinatown, into a high-rise detention center. The plan is part of the de Blasio administration’s initiative to close Rikers Island and replace it with a jail in each borough except Staten Island.

A group of protestors at the scoping meeting, part of the #nonewjailsnyc campaign that advocates reforms they say would eliminate the need for Rikers Island and any new jails, were a new addition to the cacophony of opposition voices. Their call for closing Rikers Island seemed to mute those from previous meetings who had argued for upgrading the current facility.

People who spoke complained that the area to be studied for the jail’s impact was too small. They questioned the consequences of years of construction on local residents, businesses and traffic. They argued against the current plan for a single environmental study or U.L.U.R. P. (Uniform Land Use Review Procedure) for all four proposed jail sites, rather than individual reviews. And they feared the shadow that will be cast on Columbus Park from a jail tower that might rise as high as 432 feet.

“To build a 40-story tower that’s going to take away sunlight from young children and babies, sunlight for our elders who use the park every morning, you take away the community, you take away the neighborhood,” said the mother of a 22-month-old who visits the park daily.

Added to the many comments from residents, Community Boards 1 and 3 and elected officials submitted a dizzying list of potential impacts they wanted to see studied in the environmental review.

Repeatedly, people decried a process they said had kept the public in the dark over the city’s sole choice of 80 Centre Street. In February, the city had announced that the Manhattan Detention Center at 125 White St. would be expanded for the new jail.

“By not including us in this decision, you’re basically dissing everyone,” said Thomas Eng, president of Chatham Green.

Manhattan Borough President Gale Brewer agreed. “The selection of 80 Centre Street in the draft scope indicates to the Chinatown community that this is a ‘done deal’,” she said, “and they are understandably angry.”

“The plan will only succeed,” Brewer added, echoing many at the meeting, “if alternatives are investigated thoroughly with input from all stakeholders.”

In response to a question from the Trib about the choice of 80 Centre Street over 125 White Street, Patrick Gallahue, a spokesman for the Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice, wrote in an email that "it offered a better footprint, more community benefits, since we could return the North Tower of 125 White St. to the neighborhood, and move the jail closer to the justice hub of courts and other government buildings." Gallahue did not respond to the question of why the public had been excluded from the decision process.

"This proposal is a starting point and is not a "done deal," Councilwoman Margaret Chin said. "Discussion with community stakeholders have just begun."

In a letter to de Blasio a few days earlier, Chin had requested a delay of the meeting, citing unanswered concerns raised at the town hall meeting. Instead, the administration agreed to extend the written comment period until Oct. 29

Following are the questions that Chin asked in her letter, and the answers she received from Dana Kaplan of the Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice.

**What was the process of selecting 80 Centre Street as the location to scope for this project?**

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.

**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?**

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.

**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?**

The current plan is [to] 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.

**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?**

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.



**What is the back-up plan if the City cannot reduce the number of detainees to targeted levels by the time needed?**

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.

**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?**

The Draft Environmental Impact Statement will include analyses of the potential for the proposed project to result in impacts within study areas up to 1/2-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.

**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?**

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.

**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?**

There will be on-site parking for use by staff and service providers and the City will continue to look into this issue.