COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS JOINTLY WITH

COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND INVESTIGATIONS 1

CITY COUNCIL

CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

Of the

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS JOINTLY WITH COMMISSIONER ON OVERSIGHT INVESTIGATIONS

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B E F O R E: Pierina Ana Sanchez, Chairperson Committee on Housing and Buildings

Gale A. Brewer, Chairperson Committee on Oversight and

Investigations

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COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND BUILDINGS JOINTLY WITH COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND INVESTIGATIONS 2

APPEARANCES

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Terence O'Brien, Executive Vice President of the Association of Contracting Plumbers

George Bassolino, Technical Director for the Master Plumbers Council

Arthur Goldstein, Counsel for the Masters Plumbers Council

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: Testing one, two, one, two. Today is February 27, 2023. Today's hearing is on Investigation jointly with Housing and Buildings.

Being recorded by Keith Polite.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: Please kindly start the Zoom webinar.

HOST: Webinar is began.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: Thank you. Good morning, everyone, and welcome to the New York City hybrid hearing of the Committees on Oversight and Investigation together with Housing and Buildings.

Please silence all electronic devices.

Chairs, we are ready to begin.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: [GAVEL] Good morning.

I'm Gayle Brewer, City Council Member and Chair of
the City Council's Committee on Oversight and
Investigations. We're joined today by Committee on
Housing and Buildings, Chair Sanchez.

As we're all aware, the city is in the middle of a major staffing crisis. Critical government services are in short supply. We just don't have enough people to do the work. This Committee uncovered earlier this session, the Oversight and Investigations, that one of the

1 agencies hardest hit by the staffing crisis is the 2 3 Department of Buildings. DOB has consistently had a vacancy rate of over 20 percent, one of the highest 4 among City agencies, with at least 100 full-time 5 employees missing. At our September hearing, we asked 6 7 the Administration how vacancies at DOB were impacting the Department's ability to perform its 8 important work. The Administration did not have many details to share at that time. Now, and the subject 10 11 today, is that allegations have surfaced asserting 12 that the Department is failing to scrutinize the 13 qualifications of gas line workers as required by Local Law 150 of 2016. One would hope that DOB, the 14 15 agency responsible for ensuring safety at 16 construction sites and in buildings throughout our 17 city, would take great pains to carefully review the 18 qualifications of anyone who performs hazardous gas 19 work, but we do feel that these allegations paint a 20 different picture. The people who are concerned claim 21 that individuals without the requisite qualifications 2.2 are performing gas work on projects through the city, 2.3 putting public health and safety at risk. These allegations are deeply concerning and warrant a 24

thorough investigation, and that's why we're here

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2 today. Today, we will be asking DOB about the process 3 for reviewing gas worker qualifications pursuant to 4 Local Law 150. We will also attempt to learn whether the high vacancy rate at DOB is having any impact on 5 the Department's ability to ensure robust compliance 6 7 with the law. I know there's a lawsuit and I know DOB 8 officials may be reluctant to share certain information given the lawsuit, but this is a matter of public concern. New Yorkers deserve to know what 10 11 DOB is doing to ensure that gas work performed in 12 their neighborhoods is completed safely. I hope we 13 can approach today's conversation with public's need 14 for transparency on this topic.

I would like to thank all my Colleagues
who have joined us today. I see Council Members
Barron and Dinowitz. I would also like to thank the
Staff of the City Council's Oversight and
Investigations Division, Kevin Frick, Zach Meher, and
Katie Sinise for all their hard work putting this
hearing together, and I certainly want to thank from
my staff, Shula Warren (phonetic) and Sam Goldsmith.

I'll now turn it over to the awesome co-Chair of Housing and Buildings, Council Member Sanchez.

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CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you so much,

Chair Brewer. Good morning, everyone. I am Council

Member Pierina Sanchez, Chair of the Committee on

Housing and Buildings. Thank you to my co-Chair,

Council Member Brewer, for holding this joint hearing today.

As my co-Chair stated, today we are conducting oversight on gas qualification work, which is overseen by the Department of Buildings. Any person working on a gas line in New York City today is required to have a license. This requirement came into place after a series of truly devastating and avoidable gas explosions several years ago. An explosion in East Harlem in March of 2014 killed eight New Yorkers, left more than 50 people injured, and destroyed two buildings. In the East Village in 2015, two people died, over 20 people were injured, and multiple buildings were destroyed as a result of an illegal installation of a gas delivery system. Those tragedies brought to the light the potential dangers of unqualified gas line work so in 2016 the City Council took action, passing a package of legislation to enhance safety standards for gas piping systems. Those laws outlined the

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qualifications needed for gas work, going into effect January of 2020. The laws did the following: They required periodic inspections of gas piping systems; required building owners to notify tenants of procedures that should be followed when there is a suspected gas leak, and designated gas piping violations as immediately hazardous. But passing legislation isn't enough. It is vital that laws are both followed and properly enforced. It is the responsibility of DOB to administer and uphold them, and it is the responsibility of the City Council to conduct oversight over the Department of Buildings to make sure that New Yorkers are safe. As my co-Chair stated, we've heard disturbing allegations that the Department of Buildings is failing in its duty to properly enforce these laws, potentially putting New Yorkers at risk of the exact same types of tragedies that led to the laws' passage in the first place.

I look forward to hearing from the

Department today about their efforts to increase the safety of our gas infrastructure and exploring ways the City Council can be partners in improving these processes where improvements can be made.

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Before turning it over to the Committee
Counsel to administer the oath, I'd like to in
addition to the Oversight and Investigations Staff,
I'd like to thank my Staff, Chief-of-Staff Sam
Cardenas, Communications and Legislation Director
Kadeem Robinson, Housing and Buildings Dream Team,
Audrey Son, Taylor Zelony, Jose Conde, and Charles
Kim as well as all of my Colleagues that are here
today. I'd like to acknowledge Council Member Carr.

With that, Counsel, can you administer the oath, or back to my co-Chair.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Council Member Kagan is here too. Thank you very much. Go ahead.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you, Chairs.

We'll now here testimony from the Department of

Buildings. Before we begin, I will administer the

affirmation. Panelists, please raise your right hand.

Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth before these Committees and to respond honestly to Council Member question?

ADMINISTRATION: (INAUDIBLE)

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Thank you. You may

25 begin.

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ACTING COMMISSIONER VILENCHIK: Good
morning, Chair Sanchez, Chair Brewer, and Members of
the Committee of the Housing and Buildings and
Oversight and Investigations. I'm Kazimir Vilenchik,
Acting Commissioner of the New York City Department
of Buildings, and I'm joined today by Guillermo

Patino, Deputy Commissioner for External Affairs.

We are pleased to be here to discuss the important issue of gas safety. Before I discuss the Department's efforts to ensure that gas work is conducted in a safe manner and our work to improve gas safety over the years, I would like to thank the City Council for its partnership on this issue. The City Council has a strong track record of working to improve gas safety. In 2016, following the tragic gas explosion in the East Village in 2015, the City Council passed a package of laws intended to improve gas safety, which built upon stringent regulations in the New York City Construction Codes, some of which I will discuss in my testimony today.

Keeping New York City construction
regulations updated is a top priority for the
Department. This work involves hundreds of dedicated
professionals who volunteer their time to update the

Construction Codes alongside the Department including 2 3 regulations related to who can conduct plumbing work and how plumbing work, including gas work, can be 4 conducted. Regarding the professionals who can 5 conduct plumbing work, the Department has a robust 6 7 licensing program and currently licenses or registers nearly two dozen different trades, including 8 approximately 1,150 master plumbers and 1,600 9 journeyperson plumbers. Only licensed master plumbers 10 11 or those working under their supervision can perform 12 plumbing work. With respect to those working under 13 the supervision of licensed master plumbers, it is important to emphasize that the master plumbers 14 15 licensed by the Department is responsible for their work and the work of the individuals working under 16 17 their supervision. This includes ensuring that the 18 individuals they retain to work under their supervision are appropriately qualified to conduct 19 20 the work they engage in. In order for an individual 21 to be licensed as a master plumber, they must 2.2 demonstrate that they have the appropriate experience 2.3 to the Department, which generally includes relevant education or experience planning, designing, or 24 installing plumbing supervision of a licensed master 25

1 2 plumber. It should also be noted the Department 3 regularly takes actions to suspend or revoke the 4 licenses, registrations, or filing privileges of professionals who work unsafely and put their lives or the lives of others at risk, which include 6 licensed master plumbers. Information regarding this 7 disciplinary history of such professionals is made 8 public on the website so the public can make informed decisions when hiring a professional to work on a 10 11 construction project. We urge New Yorkers to research 12 the construction professionals they plan on retaining, which includes ensuring that they are 13

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Within the plumbing discipline, the

Construction Code regulations that apply to a

particular construction project can vary. The

Construction Codes include the plumbing code, which

largely contain the provisions that would apply to a

construction project involving plumbing work

including, but not limited to, chapters dedicated to

water heaters, water supply and distribution,

sanitary drainage, and storm drainage. There is also

a separate Fuel Gas Code, which contains the

appropriately licensed or registered and able to

conduct permitted construction work.

2 provisions that would apply to a construction project

3 involving fuel gas piping systems or appliances.

4 Licensed master plumbers are responsible for

5 complying with the applicable Construction Code

6 provisions and for performing applicable progress

7 inspections, special inspections, and final

8 inspections for certain scopes of work that they have

9 been issued permits for. Where work does not pass any

10 code-required inspections, permit holders are

11 responsible for ensuring that all necessary

12 | corrections be made to such work before final

13 | inspection is requested from the Department. With

14 respect to final inspection by the Department, Local

15 | Law 151 of 2016 requires the Department to perform

16 | all final inspections of gas piping systems in the

17 presence of the permit holder or their

18 | representative, which further increases gas safety by

19 ensuring that gas is not turned on until the

20 | Department's Inspector has performed their own

21 | independent inspection after work has been completed.

22 In addition to being licensed by the

23 | Department to perform plumbing work and complying to

24 | stringent Construction Code regulations, individuals

25 performing gas work must separately demonstrate that

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they are qualified to perform such work. This requirement was created by Local Law 150 of 2016 and requires that anyone performing gas work possess either Department-issued master plumber license or qualification for gas work, which would allow an individual to perform gas work under the supervision of a licensed master plumber. In order to qualify for a gas work qualification, an individual must demonstrate that they have appropriate experience to perform gas work and may need to take a Departmentapproved training program of at least 16 hours relating to gas work. A gas work qualification card must be carried by individuals at all times while they engage in gas work. Separately, the Fuel Gas Code also requires individuals performing gas work to demonstrate additional qualifications if the work they engage in requires welding, which includes obtaining additional certification.

Finally, Local Law 152 of 216 also requires that gas piping systems in all buildings except for one- and two-family homes be inspected by a licensed master plumber or an individual working under the supervision of at least once every four years. As part of this inspection requirement,

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building owners must hire a licensed plumber to inspect exposed gas piping within their building periodically. The results of this inspection must be submitted to the Department, and any unsafe or hazardous conditions identified during such inspections must be corrected. The current inspection cycle began in 2020 and will run through this year.

It should be noted that the building owners including owners of small properties have expressed that they have had challenges complying with this newly introduced inspection requirement, citing the cost of inspections and the availability of plumbers as a concern. Recognizing such concern, the City Council has delayed inspection deadlines through the passage of Local Laws in the past and have created the opportunity for building owners to apply for extensions to complete the inspections. The Department certainly understands the concerns building owners have raised and has focused on conducting extensive outreach to building owners to educate them about the new inspection requirements, which has resulted in increased compliance since the special requirements took effect.

We thank the City Council for its attention to this important issue and look forward to continuing our work together to improve the Department for the benefit of all New Yorkers. We welcome any questions you may have.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Thank you very much.

I know some Colleagues have questions and so does my co-Chair, but I guess I want to understand if Local Law 150 of 2016, I know it's 151 and 152, makes it unlawful to perform gas work unless the work is performed either a licensed master plumber or a person who holds a DOB-issued gas qualifications working under supervision. I know you said that, but I just want to have you expand on that a little bit.

ACTING COMMISSIONER VILENCHIK: Thank you,
Council Member, for this question. Departmentlicensed master plumber and in addition to the
license, we issue gas qualification cards. Gas
qualification normally, the way it works a person
qualified to perform gas work working directly under
direct supervision of the master plumber, and the way
the system is established is there are two types gas
qualification. There's full gas qualification and
limited gas qualification. Full gas qualification as

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the sort of requirements like master plumber could qualify for full gas work. We have limited gas qualification which technically expires in five years, and the difference between with journeyperson performing work. In order to become qualified, you need to take the 16-hour gas work course which technically comply to verifying knowledge of Chapter 4 Gas Code requirements. In addition, if a gas work installer plans to be involved in welding, he or she need to obtain the required certification from American Welding Society.

enforce the law and how many staff people do you have to enforce the law? I assume that any staff person is doing other things also, but obviously I mean both Comptrollers and this Committee have all talked about the lack of staffing so how much have you done about enforcing and what's the number of people that have the ability to enforce and how many vacancies do you have in that enforcement?

ACTING COMMISSIONER VILENCHIK: I'm looking at my staffing, budgeted count for Planning Inspection 68 people.

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ACTING COMMISSIONER VILENCHIK: 68, right, and actual headcount is 61 so it's not such a tremendous shortage. I would say that we have sufficient number of people the way we perform work right now, and our service level for development inspections is two business days which is kind of unprecedented, between two to three business days, which is unprecedented, and the way I see we can improve this even better is with introduction of artificial intelligence or remote inspections. This is how we can improve. Hiring additional staff, I don't believe it's going to change the situation much with that.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: All right, okay, then the question I also have is how many I guess either plumbers or those that are supposed to be working under them with the right qualifications, how many people have received any kind of either taking their plumbing license away or any kind of an infraction? How many have received that in the last year for instance, if any?

ACTING COMMISSIONER VILENCHIK: I don't have the exact number of how many licenses we took away, but I would say that we issued violations for

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unlicensed gas work. Just give me a moment. I'm going to find this number. Okay, first of all, we have a number for where we found plumbing work had been performed without a permit, and I would say in 2021 it was 1,150, in 2022 it was 842, and in 2023 year-to-date 91.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Okay.

ACTING COMMISSIONER VILENCHIK: In addition to, to answer the question how many violations the Department issued where plumbing work has been performed by unlicensed individuals in 2022 was 17, in 2023 it's 0 so far.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Okay, all right. Thank you very much. Go ahead.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you, Madam co-Chair. Commissioner, you stated in your testimony that some owners have expressed hardship with conducting inspections that are required on a four-year cycle by Local Law 152 so what is the present rate of self-certification of buildings that are using licensed master plumbers?

ACTING COMMISSIONER VILENCHIK: This question kind of contains two components over here. When you use the self-certification, it's applied to

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plumbing work done by (INAUDIBLE) supervision and what's happening is when the plumber completes the construction project, he has ability to self-certify certain types of the project, and in most of the cases, plumbers should certify (INAUDIBLE) installation, but I cannot give you an exact number, but this is quite high. I don't have it, and I have to research for it, but the way it works, plumbers self-certify roughing and installation submit notification, what they used to call a P-98, submit it to the Department which gives the Department 48 hours opportunity to inspect this installation, and we do inspect these installations randomly based on random selection. We don't cure a lot of issues with that installation.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you. I'm living in a building, as your Deputy Commissioner knows, that is struggling with gas issues, what percentage of, it should be 100 percent, but what percentage of buildings that are undergoing gas work are in communication with DOB? Let me frame it this way. How many violations is DOB issuing on an annual basis for buildings that receive gas complaints, gas work is being conducted without proper licensing?

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2	ACTING COMMISSIONER VILENCHIK: It's
3	difficult to say because plumbing work, when a
4	project is conducted in an apartment or in building,
5	in most of the cases it contains a variety of
6	plumbing work, and it could be drainage, it could be
7	water installation and including gas. We do not have
8	a separate account only when it's gas work. Based on
9	the complaints for gas work, we can take a look. We
10	will just report it, it's not specific to gas. I can
11	say in 2021 we issued 1,150 work without permit
12	violations.
13	CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: I'm sorry. You said
14	2021?
15	ACTING COMMISSIONER VILENCHIK: In 2021.

In 2022, 842, and in 2023 year-to-date 91.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: How are these complaints coming in?

ACTING COMMISSIONER VILENCHIK: Through 3-1-1 system.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Okay, thank you. You said in most cases plumbers choose to certify roughing and installation work. Is that what is required? Is there anything else that they should be reporting to DOB?

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ACTING COMMISSIONER VILENCHIK: No, it's not. It's not required. This is an option the plumber has.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Okay, thank you. You also spoke of DOB checking on this work randomly so does the Local Law require DOB to audit self-certifications?

ACTING COMMISSIONER VILENCHIK: No, we don't have a Local Law to audit, but we do random inspections. We have what we call Enforcement Unit which contains 10 inspectors, and they do (INAUDIBLE) random selection verification of the installations.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Okay, thank you. What is the rate of that random spot-checking, what percentage?

ACTING COMMISSIONER VILENCHIK: I don't have an exact number for that, but I would say close to 100. It's quite high because normally plumbers expecting that the inspection might occur, and they normally test the system and verify completeness of installation so I would say passage rate is quite high.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Okay. You said close to 100 percent?

say so.

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ACTING COMMISSIONER VILENCHIK: I would

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Okay. I don't have a specific number, I would have to check, but it's very high.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Okay, thank you. I'll ask one more question, and I know Colleagues have questions as well and we can circle back.

In speaking, you talked about checking on the back-end spot checks, but can you walk us through the process if done correctly of a building, if it's the owner or if it's the licensed master plumber, what is the process of and what is the communication between DOB, that building, and the licensed master plumber seeking gas authorization specifically?

ACTING COMMISSIONER VILENCHIK: Of course. If a regarding owner or owner of the building decided to perform plumbing, there are two types of filing available through DOB. You apply for a regular permit or you apply for what we call LAA, Limited Alteration Application. The way it works if work does not involve removing of the walls or fire-rated partitions, you don't need to hire a licensed professional engineer, you can hire only a plumber

2 who will perform the work just moving pipes around. You have to find a licensed master plumber who will 3 4 file in the majority of cases LAA if they do it themselves, and through LAA division, LAA division will verify what type of filing, type of work to be 6 7 performed, and issue the permit. The permit will 8 reflect that the scope of work reflects what the installation intends to be for this particular project. Once work is initiated, and the plumber is 10 11 supposed to initiate the work, if work contains 12 obviously gas installation, the plumber must hire or 13 have on his or her payroll a qualified gas installer and in case work will involve welding they must also 14 15 verify that this person possesses welding 16 certification as well. Once work is completed, in 17 part let's say gas work involved, and plumber decided 18 to certify roughing installation, he or she can call 19 the Department to announce that they're self-20 certifying this particular work, and, in this case, 21 the Department will have 48 hours to perform an 2.2 inspection. Within this 48 hours, the walls are not 2.3 closed yet. Once this period expires, (INAUDIBLE) might close the walls and the plumber may complete 24 work with final finishes. Once final installation is 25

complete, plumber can call for final inspection, and 2 3 final inspections are always performed by the 4 Department in the presence of the inspector. If work 5 involved gas work, and normally if you refer to a building case, we're talking about installation of 6 7 under pressure of (INAUDIBLE) pounds per square inch, 8 the system must be pressurized in presence of the inspector and keep the pressure unchanged for 30 minutes. Once the inspector sees that, the system can 10 11 be considered as passed an inspection, and final gas 12 authorization issued, and after that, if gas was 13 turned off by the utility company, gas can be turned

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: That's exactly where
I wanted to go. Just two quick followups. Is the
scope of work that the licensed master plumber puts
forward, is that approved by the Department?

 $\label{eq:acting_commissioner_vilenchik:} \mbox{It's} \\ \mbox{considered approved.}$

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Has to be approved?

ACTING COMMISSIONER VILENCHIK: Whenever the permit is issued, everything is considered approved by the Department.

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2 CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: What's the title of 3 the professionals at DOB that approve that plan?

ACTING COMMISSIONER VILENCHIK: Depends on how you're filing. If a plumber files it through LAA, it's approved by the clerical staff based on the scope of work, but LAA is subject to audit as well so being audited by plumbing examiners. If it goes through the regular filing, when a permit's involved,

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Okay, thank you.

Right at the end you said there's a role that the utilities play. What is the role of the utility at the end of the process?

it's approved by the plumbing examiner.

ACTING COMMISSIONER VILENCHIK: Utility company, normally they turn on the gas when gas authorization is issued. We do not communicate directly with the utility company. Normally, it's initiated by the master plumber, but utility company is alerted when gas authorization is issued by DOB.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: They only listen to DOB or do they do their own inspection as well?

ACTING COMMISSIONER VILENCHIK: They're looking for our authorization. If this authorization is not issued, they're not going to turn on the gas.

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CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Okay, thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Council Member Carr and then we've also been joined by Council Members

Joseph and Hudson, and Council Member Ayala is on

Zoom. Council Member Carr.

COUNCIL MEMBER CARR: Thank you, Chair Brewer, Chair Sanchez, for convening this important hearing. Commissioner, good to see you.

I want to talk a little bit about timing. I think one of the things that I heard in the prior administration was there was a lot of backlog with LAA permitting. Can you talk a little bit about what you've done to sort of improve that and what the current sort of average time is for folks seeking permit approvals for gas work?

at this point we do not have any sufficient or any backlog in LAA. Technically, LAA filing is a professionally certified type of filing, and DOB is not supposed to have a lot of role, but I'm saying we're still applying our filters to make sure that nothing inappropriate goes through.

In terms of plumbing examination, whenever the plumbing (INAUDIBLE) my goal is to keep

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our turnaround (INAUDIBLE) two business days with new system DOB has now implemented so we can't get exactly to two business days but we're keeping within two to five days. Depends on the workload and depends on the availability of plumbing examination staff.

anecdotally sometimes, usually I'm talking about like three-family buildings at this stage that there's a significant amount of time that goes on before they're able to get the authorization for the utility company to turn on the gas. Why would there be significant delays that would prevent a home from getting gas, particularly when we have occupied units and it's cold season or a cold season is just around the corner?

ACTING COMMISSIONER VILENCHIK: Thanks for that great question. There are two sides of the story so we need to obviously look at what's happening exactly. Yes, we pay attention whenever the cold season and wintertime, we pay attention, the homeowners, because we know heat is important and we give priority to that. In terms of authorization, as I said, there is only one thing. You must pass the test. We send an inspector, we pressurize the system.

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The system is supposed to contain this pressure for 30 minutes. If anything less than that happens, we are not going to allow gas to be authorized so there are always two sides, as I said, to the story. We need to take a look at each particular case. There is no intention to delay. Our service level is excellent. As I said, I'm very proud of it and just only looking to make it better.

COUNCIL MEMBER CARR: In terms of you talked about self-certification, a lot of this is done by master plumbers, at what point would DOB decide that's not good enough because I hear of situations where design professionals are required to get involved to do filings, permits can be audited and determined that a different procedure should've been employed in the particular instance, and that could be burdensome to suddenly bring in a design professional where the plumber did their work, there was a final inspection and a sign-off by DOB, but now there's another regulatory scheme at play so can you kind of shed some light on that because I've heard that a couple of times from master plumbers in my District serving the community about why their procedures might not be good enough and a design

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professional may need to be brought in to seek in additional permitting from DOB?

for this question. These more technical matters are explained (INAUDIBLE) circumstances where a plumber filed the job which reflects only removal of the pipes but, as I said, whenever there is fire (INAUDIBLE) involved, egress involved, moving partitions, you have to hire a licensed professional who is a licensed engineer or a registered architect in that situation. We do not allow plumbers to file work which involves any types of removal. The only thing a plumber is allowed is whenever the piping is penetrating fire-rated walls.

COUNCIL MEMBER CARR: So anything more than replacement of the piping, then it would require a design professional?

ACTING COMMISSIONER VILENCHIK: Absolutely, right.

COUNCIL MEMBER CARR: Okay.

ACTING COMMISSIONER VILENCHIK: We try to keep this separate and responsibility (INAUDIBLE) in the construction project.

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2 COUNCIL MEMBER CARR: All right. Thank you 3 for your answers. Thank you, Chairs.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Council Member Barron.

COUNCIL MEMBER BARRON: Thank you very much. Commissioner, in the last decade, how many deadly gas explosions have their been?

 $\label{eq:acting_commissioner_vilenchik:} A \texttt{CTING_COMMISSIONER_VILENCHIK:} \ \texttt{I} \ \texttt{don't}$ want to speculate.

speculate? This is a hearing around safety. You had prior notice that you were going to be at this hearing. You shouldn't have to speculate. We should have some numbers on that. It's interesting I find too many Commissioners come and say thank you for the question and then don't answer it and say they have to get back to you, have to do some research. Do you have any number of deadly explosions that occurred that you remember since you didn't come prepared for that?

 $\label{eq:acting_commissioner} \mbox{ ACTING COMMISSIONER VILENCHIK: Thank you} \\ \mbox{for the question as a matter of fact.}$

COUNCIL MEMBER BARRON: Yeah, I would appreciate an answer.

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ACTING COMMISSIONER VILENCHIK: Yes, we do. We discussed my initial testimony. We talked about East Village gas explosion. It is the deadliest in the history...

COUNCIL MEMBER BARRON: About how many deadly explosions do you recall in the last year, two years, three years, five years?

ACTING COMMISSIONER VILENCHIK: We are not aware of any. Give me a second. I'll ask Guillermo here...

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Commissioner, just as you continue to answer, if you can pull the microphone a little bit closer to you.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PATINO: Beyond the East Village gas explosion in 2015, we're not aware of deadly gas explosions, but there have been gas explosions in recent years...

COUNCIL MEMBER BARRON: About how many gas explosions?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PATINO: In 2021, there was a gas explosion in Brooklyn at 58 Vermont Street. That was a two-family home. In 2022, there was also a gas explosion at 869 Fox Street in the Bronx.

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of? That's an interesting expression. Let's take

those three. Were there licensed master plumbers or

certified plumbers from DOB that were under the

supervision of a licensed master plumber, and how

many inspections did those three have?

ACTING COMMISSIONER VILENCHIK: Okay, we have to clearly separate work performed by licensed master plumbers...

COUNCIL MEMBER BARRON: I got that. Only because I'm on a time limit, how many licensed master plumbers were at those three?

ACTING COMMISSIONER VILENCHIK: I don't believe none of them.

COUNCIL MEMBER BARRON: None of them?

ACTING COMMISSIONER VILENCHIK: Right. The point is...

COUNCIL MEMBER BARRON: I'm only going to cut you because I need to cut to the chase because I have a time limit. So there were none at those three?

ACTING COMMISSIONER VILENCHIK: Not that we're aware of those...

COUNCIL MEMBER BARRON: What about a certified by DOB? Was that done at any of those three sites?

ACTING COMMISSIONER VILENCHIK: No DOB was involved in those sites, in the construction work.

COUNCIL MEMBER BARRON: At all.

ACTING COMMISSIONER VILENCHIK: It's an excellent question because...

COUNCIL MEMBER BARRON: I'm not interested in excellent questions. I want excellent answers.

Y'all good at promoting our questions, but I need some excellent answers.

ACTING COMMISSIONER VILENCHIK: Right, why
I'm saying this is because it makes me think and
understand that we have to separate where crime
occurred, and I consider this a crime, and unlicensed
or unqualified...

nothing to do, whether it was a crime, accident, I just want to know what role DOB played in inspecting and requiring licensed master plumbers or those under the supervision of licensed master plumbers or did they have neither, nothing?

ACTING COMMISSIONER VILENCHIK: We were not involved. We didn't have a chance to be involved in those.

ask you another question. What is the cost of an inspection because you said some of the building owners said that inspections are costly and they also had difficulties finding licensed master plumbers?

ACTING COMMISSIONER VILENCHIK: This question probably would be better answered...

COUNCIL MEMBER BARRON: That's another good question I'm asking, you find that another good question? Do you have the answer? What is the cost of an inspection, a range, because I know it might differ in different buildings, what's the range?

ACTING COMMISSIONER VILENCHIK: I would say between 500 to 1,000, but I am just guessing because I'm not a master plumber, and I know...

COUNCIL MEMBER BARRON: Well, you're not a master plumber, but you should be about inspections and you should be monitoring inspections so you should know how much an inspection would cost because if building owners are saying it's too costly, what does DOB respond to that, because we're talking about

can have safer buildings and keep people safer. Thank

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you.

2 CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Thank you. Council 3 Member Kagan.

Thank you very much. I just was very surprised that you did not even mention gas explosion last year in Gravesend in my District where Mayor, DOB, and Fire Department, everybody was there on the scene of explosion, it was a big explosion, 69 Bay 35th Street, February 4th. It was a very bad explosion, several people became homeless after that. Two private homes were basically gone. It was a gas explosion so I just wanted to clarify this for the record.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Thank you. I have more questions. Anybody else? Council Member Joseph.

COUNCIL MEMBER JOSEPH: Good morning. My quick question was what's the current vacancy rate at DOB?

ACTING COMMISSIONER VILENCHIK: It varies by the staff, inspection rate is 10 percent, plumbing examiner 14 percent, administration and management 25 percent, and clerical only 6 percent.

inspection for the gas lines, how long does it take?

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2 ACTING COMMISSIONER VILENCHIK: Our

service level is two business days I said.

ACTING COMMISSIONER VILENCHIK: Two

COUNCIL MEMBER JOSEPH: How long?

6 business days.

COUNCIL MEMBER JOSEPH: Two business days? Okay, thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: I want to know how

DOB proactively tries to detect unqualified gas work.

I think we all feel that you need to do more than

just respond to 3-1-1 complaints. What do you do to

be proactive? You talked about spot checks. Is that

the way that you are proactive? How are you proactive

to find the unqualified?

ACTING COMMISSIONER VILENCHIK: Besides doing the spot checks and reacting to complaints to 3-1-1, we are expanding our outreach to Community Boards, to the public. We expanded our website (INAUDIBLE) information the homeowners. We're also going to introduce community-based inspection team who will be reaching out directly to the neighborhoods, (INAUDIBLE) and talking directly to the people, not just the Community Board members, but directly to the residents of the community

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no clue.

explaining, handing out fliers, answering questions, directing people to the proper DOB website, handling cards so this is a new thing that's never been done before. Obviously, our outreach is included also, we're trying to buy some time on tv to run advertisements with MTA, with TikTok (INAUDIBLE) as have our social media platforms so we use everything

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: When people are buying a new appliance, how do you let them know, for instance, what is qualified and what is not, what paperwork they should be asking for, etc.? Is that what you're talking about now when you say you're doing that outreach...

at our disposal to extend our outreach to the public.

ACTING COMMISSIONER VILENCHIK: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Because people have

ACTING COMMISSIONER VILENCHIK: Our outreach, I would say it works because I know if you call Costco, Costco no longer installs gas stoves in houses so the same applies to Home Depot, and I know some stores handing out the cards of licensed master plumbers to install gas appliances so it means our message seems to be working.

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2 CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Okay. There's more work to be done there.

ACTING COMMISSIONER VILENCHIK: Of course.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Has DOB taken action against plumbers who submit false documents, and, if so, how many? We talked about this a little bit earlier but if you could be more specific? How many plumbers have submitted false documents and what actions do you take against them? By the way, the whole Department and City would collapse of if Guillermo Patino was not here. Just so you know.

ACTING COMMISSIONER VILENCHIK: I'm sorry.

We have to get back to you on this information

because we don't have it in front of me how many

master plumbers were disciplined, but it's available

on our website. We need to take a look at it.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Okay, but it would be good to know. I have to tell you. That's an incredibly important question I think, false documents, how many, that's a big deal to have false documents.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PATINO: I can tell you on any given year we have about 500 instances where we find not just plumbers but other licensed

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professionals and design professionals who submitted false statements to DOB, but we can get back to you with respect to how many are plumbing specific.

about welders, has DOB approved gas authorization requests where the licensed master plumber has not submitted a statement (INAUDIBLE) the welder who has performed the work because I know welders are part of this. I don't even know if we have enough welders in the city, I have no clue, but I want to know has DOB approved gas authorization requests where there's no supported documentation at all as to the legal qualifications of a gas pipe welder?

ACTING COMMISSIONER VILENCHIK: No, none of them.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: None, zero?

ACTING COMMISSIONER VILENCHIK: No.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: So what you're saying is there have been no problems with welders whatsoever?

ACTING COMMISSIONER VILENCHIK: I wouldn't say there's no problems, but not problems which I am aware of, but when finished inspection requested master plumber must have been submitted information

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who performed the gas work and with the proper clarification who performed welding as well.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Okay. Does DOB audit the supporting documentation submitted by the LMP? If so, how frequently, how many staff at DOB are trained to do that, and then we talked about the vacant positions, but do you audit the supporting documentation submitted by the master plumbers and, if so, how often and how many people do that? You talked about the clerks doing it. That's basically what you said earlier, but do you audit it on a constant basis, how often does it get audited, the supporting documentation?

ACTING COMMISSIONER VILENCHIK: I just want to clarify, clerks only do audit of the work submitted as a part of LAA submission. For regular plumbing work submitted on the development division, all the documents go through the technical review and is reviewed by an Assistant Chief or a Chief Plumbing Inspector.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: In occurrences where a master plumber or an unlicensed plumber is disciplined for the records they submit or illegal

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gas line work, what is done to reinspect their other prior gas line work?

ACTING COMMISSIONER VILENCHIK: The way it works right now if our inspector observes work being done by unlicensed individual, a stop work order is issued, in most of the cases a partial stop work order, to stop the work and, in this case, part of work which was performed by licensed individual, it has to be replaced or demonstrated to the Department it is quality of work and uncompromised.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: And you feel like that is sufficient for any problems that might occur?

ACTING COMMISSIONER VILENCHIK: Right.

Yes, I feel it's sufficient because based on the fact that final gas inspection will be performed by the Department in the witness of the Department inspectors.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Okay, and if there is bad behavior and you find it, are fines high enough, are stop work orders frequent enough, and have you seen instances where the master plumbers or unlicensed gas workers reoffend, participate in the same problem in the future?

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_	ACTING COMMISSIONER VILENCHIK: I DELIEVE
3	fines are sufficient at this point. Fines range
4	between 5,000 dollars and 6,000 dollars per
5	occurrence. I wouldn't say that a plumber would go to
6	a high extent and try to reoffend, not in the same
7	job, I never see this happening. It's happened with
8	other trades, but master plumbers are more
9	disciplined and I never see a reoccurrence to answer
10	your question.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Council Member Yeger.
Thank you for being here. Council Member Sanchez.

much, Chair Brewer. Going back to the initial interaction between the licensed master plumber and DOB, when a construction includes gas line work, what documentation, if any, does a master plumber have to include with the permit application before that permit is approved? What staff at DOB reviews that documentation, some of which you've touched on, and what percentage of permit applications have been denied for insufficient work?

ACTING COMMISSIONER VILENCHIK: My understanding is you're referring to the work filed

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2 through LAA division where no engineer or architect
3 is involved.

COUNCIL MEMBER SANCHEZ: I'm sorry. Can you remind me what the LAA division stands for?

ACTING COMMISSIONER VILENCHIK: Sorry?

COUNCIL MEMBER SANCHEZ: What the name of the division...

ACTING COMMISSIONER VILENCHIK: LAA, Limited Alteration Applications. When the work is filed directly by the master plumber through LAA division, paperwork needs to be submitted where the master plumber identifies scope of work, identifies capacity and number of installations, what types of installation, (INAUDIBLE) pressures, establishing his own credentials. It's being checked by our LAA clerks in the majority of cases, and permits have been issued. Sometimes if information is missing in any case or not sufficient enough to satisfy for the scope of work, obviously application is considered denied. Once the permit is issued, the application goes through the audit. We involve our plumbing examiner staff to perform the audits on LAA applications, a percentage of which I would say, I would just guess, probably between 5 to 10 percent,

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and the majority of them is because it's confusing or missing information that's denial basis.

COUNCIL MEMBER SANCHEZ: Those applications that are denied, whether they're confusing or missing information, do they receive a greater level of scrutiny when they follow up?

ACTING COMMISSIONER VILENCHIK: They receive the scrutiny already because they're being reviewed, and obviously if something is wrong, it means everything is being checked. Of course, yes, I would say this would be correct to say that they get a higher level of scrutiny, but the inspection stays the same as for any other level of application filings.

COUNCIL MEMBER SANCHEZ: Got it. How many inspectors are in the plumbing division and how many focus specifically on gas inspections?

ACTING COMMISSIONER VILENCHIK: We have 57 inspectors total who are interchangeably used for a variety of inspections.

COUNCIL MEMBER SANCHEZ: Is that 57 focused on plumbing or that includes...

ACTING COMMISSIONER VILENCHIK: 57 focusing on plumbing, and we have 10 inspectors who

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work for Enforcement, the majority of work involves
gas work inspection.

COUNCIL MEMBER SANCHEZ: Okay, so if these inspectors are inspecting for multiple topics, what plumbing do they have, what training do they have?

ACTING COMMISSIONER VILENCHIK: Majority of our inspectors are well-trained individuals who have experience working with industry, and they also go through the vigorous training of our Building Inspector Academy.

COUNCIL MEMBER SANCHEZ: Okay, do any of the DOB plumbing inspectors have a DOB gas qualification card?

ACTING COMMISSIONER VILENCHIK: I cannot answer this question. I need to check this. I don't have those records with me.

COUNCIL MEMBER SANCHEZ: Okay.

ACTING COMMISSIONER VILENCHIK: Yes.

Guillermo qualifies they are not required to have because they're not doing work. They're just inspecting this work.

 $\label{eq:council_member_sanchez:} \mbox{Okay. Do we know}$ how many do have it?

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2 ACTING COMMISSIONER VILENCHIK: No, we don't know this number.

COUNCIL MEMBER SANCHEZ: Does DOB check?

Is this something you can go back to the agency and check?

ACTING COMMISSIONER VILENCHIK: We can check, but I don't think it's applicable because they're not performing gas work, they're just inspecting so they don't need have the qualification to perform gas work.

and Gas Code requires gas welders to adhere to ASME

Section 9 and be qualified under the supervision of a

certified welding inspector. Do any DOB inspectors

hold the CWI qualification?

ACTING COMMISSIONER VILENCHIK: Again, I don't know. I don't have this number with me. It's not required. Inspectors do not perform this work so they're not required to have this certification.

COUNCIL MEMBER SANCHEZ: Okay. Why doesn't DOB now show DOB gas qualification information on a gas work permit, and does a licensed master plumber not have to provide that info when applying for the permit?

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ACTING COMMISSIONER VILENCHIK: If a permit indicates there is gas work involved on a permit application, and the copy of the permit reflects that the gas work will be performed and the master plumber is required upon completion of the work to demonstrate to the Department that a gasqualified individual performed the work including welding certification. Everything is supposed to be submitted at the time of sign-off.

COUNCIL MEMBER SANCHEZ: But why isn't it online? Why isn't it available to the public?

ACTING COMMISSIONER VILENCHIK: Because it's submitted (INAUDIBLE) that's why it was not online. We changed our procedure to submit it initially so this way we can implement this to have this information available to the public as well.

COUNCIL MEMBER SANCHEZ: Okay. We'll be making sure to follow up on that just to make sure that information is available. My last question,

Madam Co-Chair, what is the status of the Building

Marshall's office, are they investigating illegal plumbing work?

ACTING COMMISSIONER VILENCHIK: The Building Marshall's office does not exist anymore at

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this time. We changed to <u>(INAUDIBLE)</u> and we eliminated the Building Marshall office.

COUNCIL MEMBER SANCHEZ: Where is that function within the agency?

ACTING COMMISSIONER VILENCHIK: We have multiple enforcement divisions. We have a Tenant Protection Unit, we have Construction Enforcement, Plumbing Enforcement, as well as Electrical Enforcement Unit. We have Special Enforcement, we have Padlock Unit so it's all covered by other units performing this work.

COUNCIL MEMBER SANCHEZ: Understood. Okay. Thank you so much, Commissioner.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: There was a lot of concern as I understand it when the Plumbers Advisory Board was disbanded. How has that changed the discipline and do you think that was a good idea, should it be reinstated, how is the staff taking over that job if they are?

ACTING COMMISSIONER VILENCHIK: We're in communication with the plumbing industry right now in negotiation. It was eliminated from the requirements to have the Advisory Board, and we're in negotiation I would say with the plumbing industry to learn the

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lessons because my understanding, the lessons learned from the prior (INAUDIBLE) when the Advisory Board existed. Some negative feedback on our employees so we're trying to understand what was right. We're negotiating currently with plumbing industry. I think maybe we want to reinstate this and how we're going to reinstate, what are the established guidance and conditions, what licensing board will be tasked with, what staff, who is going to manage the licensing board, who is going to attend to the licensing board, who is going to manage the minutes, issue recommendations, technical guidance, all these questions are being discussed right now. There is no affirmative answer that it will be, but we are in negotiations so that's good.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Okay, thank you. Just back to the welders, because I know this is of concern, had DOB approved gas authorization requests when the welder identified as having performed the work does not meet the legal qualifications to perform gas pipe welding? I know you sort of answered that, but I mean I would be really concerned about welders. I don't know how many exist. I know that we have obviously a lack of plumbers, a lack of

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electricians, a lack of welders, CUNY, Department of Education, everybody needs to step up. That's not your problem, but it is the City's problem so I'm just wondering because there aren't a lot of welders, making sure that those who are are doing the right job so how do we make sure about the welders?

ACTING COMMISSIONER VILENCHIK: In order

to become qualified welders, you need to pass a certification exam with American Welding Society, and this involves obviously plumbing. This certification is supposed to be maintained by master plumber and, in addition to passing the test, passing the required course, you need to pass the test with specialized welding agency, and this agency will issue certification to the welder to perform the work. As I said, master plumbers are supposed to submit this certification to the Department upon requesting final signoff to authorize the gas. In order to answer your question, how to make it more accessible and make it more than that, I was thinking about it and I think we have to understand the industry perspectives, that in order to become certified, you need to not just pay for the course, which involves sufficient (INAUDIBLE) you just need to pay for the time,

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and expense.

welders are supposed to take the course, for the
welders are supposed to take the test to demonstrate
knowledge, and this is all involved, and the only way
to do this better is to bring (INAUDIBLE) into the
jobsite so see if we can certify welders based on
actual work completion in the exact condition where
they're performing work along with the master

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Okay. In the outreach world, are there plans to make DOB now easier to use? People complain that it's not easy to use. Is that part of your outreach efforts?

plumber. That should sufficiently shorten their time

That's exactly what we're trying to do. We never had a chance to hire graphic designers to make it more user friendly. We tried to feed as much information.

DOB now allowed us to obtain this recent unprecedented service level because just simply explaining to you, (INAUDIBLE) Department of Buildings used to work, applicant, architect, or engineer brings entire set of plans and submit it to the examiner and the examiner going through a bunch of drawings, could be hundreds of pages, and right

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now DOB allowed to submit plans according to the worktypes so the project is broken into smaller projects and architects or engineers are just coordinating between different (INAUDIBLE) which is working exceptionally well, and this allowed us to obtain this extreme two-day business day service level which we're striving to achieve. To make it

We're looking at it because as I said it's too much information and, obviously, when it's too much

information it's very difficult to recognize what is

more user friendly, absolutely, that's our goal.

important so right now our efforts are concentrated

on understanding what is important for each

15 particular viewer and if we can customize this, like

16 | if you look for homeowners, that's important for you,

17 | licensed individual, scope of work, who's involved in

18 the work, so that's not important maybe for owner

19 what zoning is for this particular area so

20 customization obviously is our goal and we're looking

21 at it to (INAUDIBLE).

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Thank you. I don't think there's any other questions. We thank you for participating today, and I'm sure there'll be much more as time goes on. Thank you very much.

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ACTING COMMISSIONER VILENCHIK: Thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: We'll now be turning to public testimony. I'd like to invite our first panel, which will be an in-person panel, to the table. That will include Patrick Walsh, Robert Stulberg, and Arthur Klock.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: We're ready whenever you are. Thank you very much for joining us.

PATRICK WALSH: Good morning, Chair
Brewer, Chair Sanchez, Members of the Committees on
Oversight and Investigations and Housings and
Buildings. My name is Patrick Walsh, and I'm a
partner in the law firm Stulberg and Walsh, Counsel
to the Plumbers Local Union Number 1. I'm joined by
my partner, Robert Stulberg, and the Director of
Trade Education for Local 1's Trade Education Fund,
Arthur Klock. On behalf of Local 1, we thank you for
the opportunity to address the Committees on this
matter of urgent public concern.

The Union represents more than 6,000 plumbers, welders, and other skilled tradespersons throughout the city. Some 700 of the Union's members proudly work for the City itself. Founded in response to the City's urgent need for sanitary water and safe

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reliable gas, the Union has had a foundational commitment to public safety for well over a century. The Union's officers serve on DOB licensing boards and code committees, establish best practices for the plumbing industry, and have trained tens of thousands of journeymen and apprentices.

In 2016 in response to deadly gas

explosions across the city, this Council and the Committee on Housing and Buildings convened hearings to act to improve and enhance gas safety. Mr. Klock was among the Union's officers who testified in those hearings in support of legislation to increase oversight of highly hazardous gas work. The result of those hearings was that the Council passed a landmark package of laws to prevent future catastrophic gas explosions. The linchpin of that package of laws was Local Law 150, which established a new qualification for performing gas work. The law unequivocally made it unlawful to perform gas work unless such work is performed by a licensed master plumber or a person with a DOB-issued gas qualification working under the direct and continuing supervision of a licensed master plumber. The purpose of the gas qualification was to make sure that only the most experienced,

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skilled, and highly trained individuals can perform dangerous gas work.

But this new gatekeeper requirement only works if it's enforced, and, unfortunately, DOB, the gatekeeper has not enforced it. Almost as soon as the law took effect in January 2020, the Union discovered wholesale noncompliance with the gas qualification requirement. Workers lacking the gas qualification continued to perform gas work in large residential towers, schools, luxury hotels, and other buildings throughout the city. Even more disturbing, the Union discovered that DOB did nothing at all to enforce the gas qualification or other preexisting requirements for gas pipe welding. The Union learned that DOB routinely approved gas work authorizing the gas to be turned on when its own records demonstrated that the welder who did the gas work lacked the gas qualification. The Union also learned that DOB routinely approved gas work when the licensed master plumber failed to submit any of the legally required documentation at all, including a statement identifying who welded the gas piping and a welder qualification report, a document which must be witnessed by a representative of the contractor

COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND INVESTIGATIONS 1 2 certifying that the welder is in compliance with 3 Section 9 of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel 4 Code. For more than two years, the Union brought these concerns to DOB's attention. The Union wrote letters, filed complaints, made Freedom Of 6 7 Information Law requests, and met with top DOB 8 officials. It identified for DOB specific contractors using unqualified welders. It directed DOB to specific job sites where unqualified welders were 10 11 performing illegal gas pipe welding in real-time, and 12 it identified possible falsification of records in 13 submission to DOB by contractors. DOB, however, refused to investigate the Union's complaints and 14 15 stopped responding to the Union's inquiries. Instead, 16 it simply chose not to enforce the law, approving 17 hundreds of gas requests every week in violation of 18 Local Law 150 and welder certification requirements. DOB's abdication of its responsibility to enforce 19 20 these requirements has created a public safety 21 timebomb, which undermines the entire purpose of the 2.2 City Council's 2016 enactment, to increase gas safety 2.3 and oversight. Regrettably, the Department's refusal

to do its job has forced the Union to take legal

action to compel DOB to perform its mandatory duty to

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protect public safety by enforcing the gas qualification and welder certification requirements.

We are disappointed to report that since the Union filed its lawsuit in December 2022, DOB's abdication of responsibility has continued. A review of the DOB Now portal since the lawsuit was filed confirms that DOB continues to approve gas requests at a rate of hundreds per week with no supporting documentation at all or where DOB's own records confirm that the welder identified as having performed the gas work lacks the requisite gas qualification or welder certification.

Mr. Klock will address additional systemic problems concerning DOB's oversight of gas safety including noncompliant inspections, the elimination of the Master Plumbers License Board, and the disbanding of the Office of the Buildings

Marshall. The Union shares and welcomes the City

Council's commitment to assuring that gas work is safely and legally performed throughout the City of New York in full compliance with the package of laws that the Council enacted six years ago. Thank you.

ARTHUR KLOCK: My name is Arthur Klock, and I've worked in the plumbing and gas-fitting

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industry in New York City for more than 40 years. I'm currently Director of Trade Education at Plumbers

Local 1 Trade Education Fund. I was described as an officer. I've never been an officer of the Union.

The Fund I work for is jointly managed by the Union and the Employers Association to do training. There's an unpleasant subject here that needs to be focused that focuses on two words, safety and enforcement. There is no safety without enforcement. We know that. These terrible gas explosions, tragic, in 2014 and 2015 were preventable. Afterwards, the City Council looked into this. They asked the plumbing and gas-fitting industry to come in and speak to them about what might be done. A package of 10 bills was put together to make sure that the things that had happened before wouldn't happen again. These 10 bills, had they been enforced or were they being enforced, would make a big difference in gas safety. Recently, the City has talked about doing away with gas altogether, and we accept that that's something that's going to happen in the future, but we also know that 10 years out, 20 years out, there is still going to be gas in this city. As people move away from gasoline-operated

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cars, those who can afford a Tesla or the City when they buy an electric bus, they run it up and down Fifth Avenue. They don't bring it to the outer boroughs, right. It's for those that can afford it. The same thing is going to happen with gas. Those that can afford to move away from gas and move to heat pump technology and things like that are going to be the people who have the money to do that, but for the next 10, 20, 30 years people of less means are going to still be using gas. We need to bring gas safety to the forefront because as we transition away from gas, it'll become less well-funded and less attention will be paid and there will be more danger than there is currently.

I brought up seven points in my written testimony. It's too much to read to you all right now, but I hope you'll look through those seven points. Number one is improper or nonexistent pipe welder qualifications which the DOB blatantly ignored. The folders were empty. We looked in the folders. They were empty or they had improper qualifications. We called an inspector who was sent up onto a job site while we stood in the street. He came down and told us it's okay, he has a structural

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welder's license. We said that's not the qualification that's needed for pipe welding, he's not qualified for pipe welding. Oh, he isn't? They didn't know that. It's their own license.

Two, appliance stores doing regulated gas work illegally doing truck drivers and deliverymen.

Home Depot, PC Richards, other big box stores, Lowes, they sell installation at a price, and they allege to the customer that the people will be qualified.

They're not. It's a truck driver with a pair of pliers and he goes up and manhandles a live gas line in an occupied building, and when this is reported to DOB, what did they do? They came to us with a proposal that we drop that from the Code and therefore anybody can do it. The Fire Department, NYCHA, everybody was horrified. Can this really be what you're suggesting? Then they hung on the conversation, right.

Three, the DOB's arbitrary elimination of the Master Plumbers License Board after 50 years of service. This is a peer review committee that's existed for 50 years. When they bring somebody in and they say this guy wants to be a licensed master plumber, let's look at his background. Also, when

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anymore.

they bring somebody in for discipline. Could this

have been a simple mistake that any plumber could've

made or is this something blatant? This was strictly

advice. It was all up to the Agency to do what they

want to do, but they got the advice from experts

which they now eschew. They do not want that advice

DOB's complete nonenforcement of the requirements for a worker to have a gas qualification. This is something important that was put in place in 2016. Who is allowed to touch gas pipe and who is not allowed? Who is qualified, has the training? The Commissioner sat here, he never mentioned that they charge 525 dollars to take a test to show that you are qualified. Common, middle-class working plumbers had to put out 525 dollars to take a test to show that they're qualified to do their own job that they were doing for years. We accepted that. We lived with that, but did it make any difference at DOB? No. They issued the cards then they never asked to see them, and they never notified anybody in the public. Someone comes into your house to work on gas. All you should have to do is say I want to see your gas card just like you'd say I want to see your

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driver's license, but nobody knows about it. It's a big secret.

Five, the recent disbanding of the Office of the Buildings Marshall. Safety through the Buildings Marshall, we reported all the fake OSHA 30 cards we found, we reported all the fake SST cards that we found to the Buildings Marshall, and they investigated that. Where were they coming from? They shut down a couple of bogus safety training programs that were issuing OSHA 30 cards to people who didn't sit in a room for more than an hour. They disbanded this group, and now, as far as I know, nobody does that work. They also looked into illegal gas work when we brought it up. As far as I know, nobody is specifically doing that. They talked about some other people who are now going to do other things, but he didn't say they were going to do this.

Six, elimination of the reporting requirement for worked deemed ordinary plumbing and gas work. For the last 15 years, there's been a category, OPW. These were minor plumbing jobs.

Require a master plumber, absolutely require, but it was decided that rather than filing a permit in order to make it easier for people who just need a simple

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job done that the master plumber did not need to take out a permit at all, not an LAA or other permit, but could simply file a report at the end of the month listing the block and lot number of the building and what they had done. This was to help the public and cut costs. They have recently proposed that we do away with the reporting of this. If you do away with the reporting, there is zero paper trail. You're encouraging bad actors. It's like laying food out and waiting for the rats to come and eat it. You have to either have a permit or you have to have a report. You can't simply say it's required that a master plumber do the work, but we don't want to know about it. This is exactly what they just told us.

Seven, ineffective enforcement and zero followup of hundreds of illegally done gas safety inspections. Hundreds by one plumber in one month, and when they brought that guy in and they said your inspectors are not qualified to be inspectors. They let him go with a 10,000 dollar fine and they gave him six months' probation, like double secret probation, and they told him from now on you have to follow all the rules. What about the hundreds of buildings in the one-month period that they offered,

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right? What about those hundreds of buildings that were inspected by unqualified inspectors? Did they send anybody back? Did they tell this plumber you have to go reinspect those buildings or did they even call the building owners and say you're building was inspected by unqualified people? They just swept it under the rug. The guy took a 10,000 dollar fine and walked out the door. That was only in a 30-day period. He had been doing inspections before that for a long time, probably as well. Many, many of them, most of them, by unqualified inspectors. It's a disgrace.

I urge the Committee to read through my testimony for details on each of the issues listed above and that you currently carefully consider the safety implications for the citizens of our city.

Codes and laws have no meaning without enforcement.

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you. Just one followup question and thank you so much for taking the time and for sharing your testimony. The Office of the Buildings Marshall, so I asked DOB about the Office of the Building Marshall during Q and A, and they said don't worry, their functions are now spread

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out through different parts of the Agency. What is your perspective on that response?

ARTHUR KLOCK: If somebody whose issue is spread out, that means they're not going to focus on it. They've got lots and lots of other things to worry about. You take a critical issue like gas safety and a critical issue like worker safety training, the whole thing about the SST cards, these were issues where we're looking to focus, not to spread out. You see what the results are when they spread out. They're spread thinner and thinner, and they're not enforcing what's out there. I think it was a mistake. I understand there was some logic of their own, but to take a guy with a badge who says hey, guy, you're doing something wrong, and then spread it onto some clerks, it's not the same thing. I think it was a mistake.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you. I just want to acknowledge Council Members Yeger, Feliz, and Caban who are also with us today.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: I know you mentioned in your testimony that you are, thank goodness, teaching at the Department of Education so I wanted to know even though it's not specific to today, is

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DOE focusing on turning out more plumbers, welders, etc.? Thank goodness you're there.

ARTHUR KLOCK: We are focused on that. I work for Joint Training Fund, that's contractors and the Union work together to fund this, and we work very hard to turn out welders. We are recognized by the DOB as a welder-qualification agency so we bring people in, we train them, and then test them. They have to pass a test. We do first a visual exam by a CWI, which is the category Certified Welding Inspector, that I said the DOB doesn't have. I don't know how they checked the bad welding when they're not qualified to check the bad welding. Did they hire a CWI? No, so how did they check it? We train people to do that, and that's just for welder qualification. Gas qualification, we also train for that, and as our apprentices are graduating now, when they're apprentices they get that limited card which is like a learner's permit and then as they graduate, they get their full certification to do gas work. All of our members, even though they've been doing gas work for years, they had to prove they were capable and competent so we've put a lot of effort into this. We really bought into what happened in 2016 to improve

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2 safety, but what we've found is that the DOB didn't 3 buy in.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Thank you. The same question along the Marshall issue, the Plumbers

License Board, I asked about it, and it seems like it was disbanded as you stated, and there are negotiations going on. I don't know what that means.

What does that mean?

ARTHUR KLOCK: Yeah, I don't really know what it means either. The reality is that arbitrarily and against strenuous objection by the industry, they decided that because it was in the Code and not a Local Law, they could just make it disappear by modifying the Code. I sat on the Code Committee that he glowingly referenced. I objected strenuously as did the other people on the Code Committee to the Master Plumbers License Board being just made to disappear, but, nonetheless, that's exactly what happened. It just disappeared out of the Code. They zapped it, right, and they told us even before it was gone they stopped holding meetings and they said we don't need you anymore and they just decided they didn't need any peer review, they didn't need any advice, they didn't need anything. They'll make their

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not the end of the hearing per se so even though we got some answers that are not appropriate from DOB, we can use your testimony and that of others to ask questions that didn't get answered today so I really appreciate your participation.

Thank you so much.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: I'll now be calling up our next panel. It'll include George Bassolino,
Arthur Goldstein, Terence O'Brien, and April McIver.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Whoever would like to go ahead, go ahead.

APRIL MCIVER: I'm going to start if that's okay. Thank you so much for your time today for holding this hearing on this very important topic. My name is April McIver. I'm the Executive Director of the Plumbing Foundation of the City of New York. It is a non-profit trade association founded in 1986, representing small and large union and nonunion licensed master plumbers, engineers, manufacturers, and suppliers. One of the greatest topics in our industry is gas safety. We've been working with the New York City Council, the Department of Buildings, Con Edison, National Grid, and other organizations for the better part of the

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decade on gas safety including Local Law 150 and 152 of 2016.

I'm still processing a bit of what the Department testified today. I know that there are a lot of unsatisfied answers that we were also hoping to hear about today so like I said I'm still processing, but I do encourage, I have written testimony that I submitted. As Mr. Klock said, mine is more comprehensive than what I'm going to speak about so I do encourage you to look at it.

A couple of things that I wanted to mention. The staffing crisis, we also heard that that was an issue so I was a little surprised to hear the Commissioner say that that's not necessarily a problem. I still think it probably is an issue, and we do encourage that to be looked at during the budget season.

The other couple of things that I did
want to mention as highlighted in my testimony
include recommendations to strengthen enforcement and
transparency so that includes the DOB Now portal. I
know that they said they were working on that, what's
the public-facing portal, but I do think it's very
important to not only see who the DOB-gas-qualified

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person is working on a job upfront but also we should be able to view Local Law 152 inspections. Right now, it's just the portal that a document gets submitted, and I have to submit FOIA requests to look at those documents when it should be public-facing.

The other issues that I think are very important to highlight include the License Board which we talked about I think at length. I did want to say that a lot of what Mr. Klock testified to, we are in complete agreeance on. The Marshalls Office, the thing about that is I don't really know where we're supposed to be issuing tips so part of what my organization does is I get tips from the industry, from building owners, people feel more comfortable sometimes going through my organization over 3-1-1, and I would always give those tips to the Marshalls Office and now I don't know who I'm giving it to, and we have asked and nobody's responded on that.

I'm going to defer to my Colleagues at the table, but I do encourage you to read the full testimony that I submitted. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Thank you and you have a Good Newsletter. We read your newsletter. I

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don't always understand your newsletter, but I read
your newsletter.

APRIL MCIVER: Thank you.

TERENCE O'BRIEN: Good morning. I'll be brief. Mind you, I have a little problem hearing. I have a sinus infection so if I'm yelling, I apologize. Council Member Brewer, Council Member Sanchez, I think I've known y'all for many years. My name is Terence O'Brien. I'm the Executive Vice President of the Association of Contracting Plumbers. Counter to Plumbers Local 1, we've been around since 1881, the longest-standing, first-of-its-kind organization in the country. Like I said, most of the information that Miss McIver, my Colleague, has said. Mind you, I also have a dual role. Besides running the Association, I'm the Senior Advisor to the Foundation, and the Foundation came about in 1986 when my organization, the parent organization, decided it's bigger than union/nonunion issues. This is a global entity, the Foundation. I'm speaking on behalf of the Association, but everything runs in tandem. The tenants that she talks about, I talk about as well. Giving you a little bit of guidance on the consideration about this whole thing. I grew up

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in DOB. I understand how it operates, and I'll say this. My father was IG, First Deputy, Acting Commissioner. I live and breathe DOB like no one else. I have a soft spot for them. A lot of what they said today hasn't changed too much, unfortunately, a lot of non-answers like was said, hasn't changed too much, but as Miss McIver alluded to, the fact that DOB said their staffing level is sufficient because I don't think anyone in this Chamber would agree that they have enough staffing. Every agency needs more, more so with DOB than others considering it's a lifesaving organization. As mentioned, I also would be remiss not to mention that DOB at the time, in 2016, then Commissioner Chandler under a different administration vehemently opposed the 10 bills in that package, at least a couple of them, 150 and 152 in particular, DOB said they didn't want that. I never heard of an agency in the purview of enforcement and safety being contrary to that. All this is sharing light on it, which is kind of absurd. Regarding budget, I say again, I implore the City Council during the budgetary hearing process to actually look at DOB in terms of increasing staff, not just the line items for overall but the inspector

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level is kind of, I think, not in tandem where it should be. Like I said, most of these things, not a single person in this panel or the previous one says anything different. The industry as a whole doesn't mind regulation. They actually implore it because it roots out a lot of problems. I think DOB has a fundamental issue. Like I said, I have a soft spot for them, I feel for them, but they also shirk a lot of their responsibility and I don't understand why in this day and age with technology they should be actually comprehensively asking for and categorizing and making things more public. They're doing the exact contrary. With that, I yield the rest of my time back to the rest of the panel.

GEORGE BASSOLINO: Hello. George

Bassolino, Technical Director for the Master Plumbers

Council. Qualifications for the gas work are just one
component required for gas safety, the tangible proof
of a person's ability and, more importantly,

authority to perform gas work. The subject matter is
very technical, but the takeaway for this Committee
should be very simple. You're either properly
qualified or you're not, and you have to have those
qualifications before you do the work. Gas safety is

public safety. Council's priority must be to 2 3 determine if the level of enforcement is effective. How do we determine effective enforcement? Is it 4 measurable? Is it affordable? Is it attainable? Why do some people make the choice not to comply with the 6 7 Code? Is it cost, is it ignorance, or because they 8 feel that they will not be held accountable? Does perception that a Code is not being enforced makes people think that they don't have to follow it? Do 10 11 people believe that if a Code is not important that 12 it doesn't need to be followed? That logic is very 13 dangerous if it's applied to gas safety. What if they decide then if they're not going to follow gas safety 14 15 that they won't follow other plumbing sections? 16 Enforcing only some sections of the Code could create 17 a dangerous dynamo effect. Enforcement must be 18 applied to all equally, not just the licensees. To be 19 deemed effective, it must provide a deterrent effect. 20 It requires a streamlined work process, adequate 21 messaging, discipline, and violations. Conditions that allow some to violate the Code must be 2.2 2.3 diminished or removed. The plumber protects the health of the nation. That's only true when licensed 24 25 plumbers and qualified persons do this work in

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accordance with the Code. We're presently seeking to have three bills introduced, two directly related to gas safety and the other would benefit the Code enforcement, and that's the License Board. The MPC and our industry partners recently had a productive dialogue with the Commissioner and his senior staff to discuss them. The Commissioner personally presided over this meeting, and it was made clear that the Department does not want unqualified persons doing plumbing and fuel gas work. We agree and look forward to working with the Department and Council to move this legislation forward.

As stated, natural gas is being replaced, and during the wind-down process, we must guard against paying less attention to it. In 2016, the Council passed 10 gas safety laws in response to tragic gas explosions. Tragic because they were preventable had the existing codes, rules, and procedures in place been followed. The same conditions that existed then still exist today, and effective enforcement is essential to prevent them from reoccurring. Thank you very much for your time.

ARTHUR GOLDSTEIN: Good morning. Arthur Goldstein. I represent the Masters Plumbers Council.

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I don't have prepared testimony, just a couple of comments maybe to answer some of the questions.

What I think is needed here is a combination of things. Public education with maybe the Mayor or the City Council joining together, the Buildings Commissioner, and educating the public through public service announcements on gas safety and using licensed master plumbers. I think the problem I think was commented in some of the early testimony. Why don't some owners use master plumbers to do the work? Some of it has to do with the cost of filing. If you reduce the cost of filing or possibly eliminate it, you take that factor out of it. If you walk into a Home Depot and you purchase a 700-dollar stove and now you have an add-on of whatever that installation costs, and it's usually in the 300dollar range, but that person's unqualified. If they were doing it right, they'd also have to pay for a permit so in the proposed legislation that we discussed earlier in the year with the Chair of Housing and Buildings and Council Staff, we move to change that. Thanks to the Council Staff interaction with DOB and our meeting last week, we think we're

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going to have some movement on that, the meeting with DOB last week.

Just on the License Board, last week that issue was discussed with DOB, and the Commissioner is going to put forth as I think he tried to describe, I don't think he's against putting back the Licensing Board, he didn't take it away, the previous

Commissioner did, so we're waiting for some comments from Mr. Patino to tell us what they want this

Advisory Board to look like going forward. The

Council at the end of the last session, Council Staff after hearing our dialogue on it actually has a draft bill that the Commissioner is looking at to add language to. We're here for questions.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Thank you very much.

One question I have is on the staffing because it does seem to me, first of all, I think the City

Council is going to push on staffing. Obviously, it's not just DOB. Every single agency is in trouble. I just wanted to know specifically, if we do push on staffing, what would be the way of type of staffing, places where you think it needs to be improved, that might be everywhere, but I just wanted to get a little input on that. Staffing, staffing, staffing

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because that means enforcement. Without staffing, you don't have enforcement.

APRIL MCIVER: Sure. I think one of the things we heard was there are people wearing multiple hats. I think there should be people dedicated to certain work, especially gas safety at DOB.

TERENCE O'BRIEN: This is not totally germane to your question, but the question was posed to DOB how proactive they are in terms of unlicensed activity. DOB is by definition unfortunately is more reactive than proactive, but they used to actually have sting operations to root out unlicensed activity, not just plumbing. You can use this discussion and this talk about gas work applicable to elevators, electrical. It's systemic. There's no question about it, but that's one thing DOB in the capacity, they're getting more and more insulated and that's part of their domain of getting rid of the Licensing Board, Marshalls Office, no sting operations because they said they're not proactive, they just go out and put stuff in Community Boards. That's all well and good, but you need to actually catch bad apples in the action and they don't seem to be doing that.

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CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Council Member

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Thank you, Madam Chair. Just a quick followup. To your knowledge, we don't have the Marshalls Office anymore. You mentioned that you don't know where to complain, but when complaints are submitted to 3-1-1, to your knowledge what happens to those?

APRIL MCIVER: So what we typically do is we don't go through 3-1-1. There was a Building Marshalls email and also BSIU depending on the type of complaint it was, whether it's illegal plumbing work, illegal plumbing advertisement which happens more often than anything else really, or if it's what we call a coverup plumber, a plumber who is just giving their license out to otherwise illegal plumbing work, so we have direct email addresses with the Department. In the last couple of weeks, we've been sending it to the email addresses that we always used. We have not gotten any response, even regarding this is the new way to report it. We did talk to somebody last Friday about it, and we are waiting for a response from the Department on where we should be sending these.

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CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Okay, thank you. Do your members, constituencies, do they ever submit through 3-1-1? Do you have knowledge of what happens in that mechanism outside of your direct...

APRIL MCIVER: I mean I personally have submitted through 3-1-1 when I was living in Manhattan, when I was actually seeing work in a building that I lived in, and it gets forwarded to the Department. To be honest with you, I don't ever remember getting a response myself, but I mean if anybody has anything else on 3-1-1, I think that's a good question.

Marshalls Office, they give you a tracking number. 31-1, it's an abyss. Directly with the Marshalls
Office or DOB, as much as we are kind of, I don't
want to say belittling them, but we are critical of
them today, they have processes where you could
follow up. It may not be in a timeline that made
sense to the industry. When you catch someone redhanded, it shouldn't take, 6, 12, 18, 24 months, but
at least you had a reference point to go back and see
where they were on something. Right now, I'm not sure
what the process is.

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CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Got it. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Did you want to say

something?

GEORGE BASSOLINO: Thank you. Yes. Part of our proposal, if they did reinstate the License Board, the second function of it is advisory for illegal practices, and we had a plan to propose to create a taskforce. The Board is composed of industry subject matter experts, plumbers, fire suppression contractors, those people can identify what to look for and put together a taskforce, let's say, that would be able to handle the complaint all the way through because you have both licensed plumbers, unlicensed plumbers doing this work, and it really needs somebody to put everything together. As I said, a deterrent effect, if you catch plumbers doing certain things, once that's published, you are going to eliminate and greatly reduce the amount of those occurrences. Same thing with unlicensed plumbers. That's the answer to this problem. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: Do you ever report to the Department of Investigation or that wouldn't be something that you would do? Just out of curiosity.

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TERENCE O'BRIEN: That being said, they talked about BSIU. BSIU is a subset within, even though it's controlled by DOB, historically it was an AID component so yes, they were a little more proactive but, like I said, they are reactionary as well but they had a pretty hefty payload and brief on their own part, but things do move there, but I'm not sure in the last couple of years if it's been to a level, it was better many years ago. Put it that way. Both unlicensed activity and work on license coverup actors.

GEORGE BASSOLINO: Again, I served on the Licensed Plumbing (INAUDIBLE) License Board until it was disbanded, and years ago when people were brought before, the people on the Board would be able to say okay, this person made an innocent mistake or this person did it on purpose and we were able to advise the Department and BSIU on exactly what's happening. As you can see, there's a lot of very technical subject matter here, and it's really important to have people in that advisory capacity that can break it down to very simple terms. Like I said, you're either properly qualified or you're not. That's all you really need to know, and it breaks down to such a

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simple place so sometimes when BSIU gets something, they're really not sure of the gravity of it.

CHAIRPERSON BREWER: I just want to reiterate that we are going to be following up using your testimony and others for questions, a letter.

This is not the end of this conversation, and I really appreciate you being here today. This is a very important topic, and we are going to follow up. Thank you very much. Thank you for your newsletter again.

CHAIRPERSON SANCHEZ: Please add me. Thank you.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: We'll now turn to our only Zoom panelist, that is Vadya Ramen (phonetic).

Vadya Ramen, you may begin upon the Sergeant's announcement.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS: Time starts now.

COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Vadya Ramen, we can't hear you. You've been unmuted so if you're there, if you can hear us, please us the Zoom raise hand function.

Chair, I'm not seeing a hand raised so I think we can close it out.

World Wide Dictation certifies that the foregoing transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings. We further certify that there is no relation to any of the parties to this action by blood or marriage, and that there is interest in the outcome of this matter.



Date March 5, 2023