CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

of the

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING & BUILDINGS

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City Hall

B E F O R E:

ERIK MARTIN DILAN

Chairperson

COUNCIL MEMBERS:

Robert Jackson Gale A. Brewer James S. Oddo Joel Rivera

Leroy G. Comrie, Jr.

James Vacca Tony Avella Maria Baez

Elizabeth Crowley

A P P E A R A N C E S

COUNCIL MEMBERS:

Daniel Gardonick Vincent Ignizio

A P P E A R A N C E S (CONTINUED)

James Colgate
Assistant Commissioner of Technical Affairs and Code
Development
New York City Department of Buildings

Richard Tobin Chief Fire Department

Terrence O'Brien
Deputy Director
Plumbing Foundation

CHAIRPERSON DILAN: Good morning,

everybody. And, please forgive me for my tardy arrival. Stuck in some traffic and a little bit of a slow start. We'll begin right away. I'd like to just ask, at the outset, if everyone could set their cell phones to silent mode or shut them off. And, if there is a need for a private conversation, if that could happen outside of the Chambers while the proceedings are going on. If there's anyone that wants to testify on any of today's agenda items, please see the Sergeant at Arms and fill out an appearance card and state your position on any of the bills, whether you're in favor or opposed. [Pause]

Okay. Good morning, everybody. My name is Erik Martin Dilan. And, I'm the Chair of the Housing & Buildings Committee. Thank you for attending this hearing on four items. There are four items that will be on the agenda today for consideration. This was initial hearing on all four items. And, there is, at the conclusion of the hearing, all items will be laid over for disposition at a future date.

The four bills are some of the Code

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changes recommended in light of the tragic fire at
the former Deutsche Bank building in August of

2007, which was located at 130 Liberty Street in

Manhattan and led to the deaths of two New York

City firefighters, uh, Joseph Graffagino, as well

as Robert Beddia.

In brief, Intro 993, which is the first item on the agenda, requires an architect or professional engineer to submit a detailed plan for demolition, including when work is to be done by mechanical devices, for example, the use of jackhammers or bobcats. Intro 994 requires a uniform color coding of standpipe and sprinkler Intro 999 would require that site safety systems. managers or coordinator to inspect the standpipe system daily to ensure that the standpipe system is available and also conduct weekly checks to verify that no breach exists in the system. was a particular problem at Deutsche Bank as firefighters were there and didn't have access to the proper water supply to suppress the fire.

Intro 1000 would also require that standpipes be painted red before they could be considered operational, allow capping of

standpipes during demolition work only when

performed by a licensed master plumber or licensed

fire suppression piping contractors who have

obtained the proper permits, and require the Fire

Department to approve an application for the

7 removal of damaged sprinkler systems.

The Committee expects to hear from representatives from the Department of Buildings, possibly individuals from the New York City Fire Department, members of the general public and knowledgeable professionals, including the building industry who are capable of providing meaningful perspectives on these issues. Again, as a reminder, I'd like to ask anybody that wishes to testify to see the Sergeant at Arms. And, I'd like to acknowledge Council Member Dan Garodnick for a brief statement on Intro 994, which he is the lead sponsor.

COUNCIL MEMBER GARODNICK: Thank

you, Chairman Dilan and members of the Housing &

Buildings Committee for allowing me just to say

very few brief words at the outset here. As you,

Mr. Chairman, correctly pointed out, obviously,

there was a tragic event in 2007, which two

firefighters lost their lives fighting a fire at
the Deutsche Bank building. And, it was
particularly tragic because some of the dangers
that these firefighters encountered could possibly
have been avoided.

And, the several pieces of legislation that are on the table today, I think move us forward toward a more safe City, particularly in these contexts. And, one of the challenges that day was that during the demolition process of that Deutsche Bank building, the workers had mistakenly cut critical standpipe lines, so when firefighters rushed into the building, they couldn't immediately locate a working standpipe. And, 45 minutes elapsed before firefighters were able to begin putting out the fire.

And, Intro 994, rather simply requires that standpipe and sprinkler pipe lines are color coded so that they can easily be distinguishable from other pipes. And, by ensuring that the standpipe and sprinkler systems, the pipelines are never inadvertently cut, this bill will help prevent the loss of critical

minutes during a fire and help to prevent another tragedy like the one that New Yorkers experienced on that day in 2007. So, thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the opportunity to say a few words and for taking this matter up.

CHAIRPERSON DILAN: Okay. And, additionally, I'd like to add that the four bills that are before this Committee are part of a package of 12 legislative items, which resulted from the collaborative work between the Administration and the Council to address these issues regarding Deutsche Bank. These legislative items support the findings and the recommendations of a working group convened by the Mayor and include legislative proposals put forth by Council Members in the wake of the fire.

I'd like to, at this time,
acknowledge some of my colleagues who are here and
members of the Committee. To the far right, we
have Council Member Robert Jackson of Manhattan,
Council Member Gale Brewer of Manhattan, Council
Member James Oddo of Staten Island, Council Member
Joel Rivera, who's just walked in, Council Member
Dan Garodnick, who you just heard from, Council

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Member Leroy Comrie of Queens, as well as Council
Member James Vacca of the Bronx. And, we also
have been joined by Council Member Vinnie Ignizio
of Staten Island and Tony Avella of Queens, who's
seated directly behind me

We've been joined by Mr. James

Colgate [phonetic], Assistant Commissioner of

Technical Affairs in the Department of Buildings.

And, I understand you want the liberty to

introduce your staff and introduce yourself in

your own voice. The floor is yours.

JAMES COLGATE: Good morning. Good morning, Chairman Dilan and members of the Housing & Buildings Committee. Thank you for the opportunity to testify today. My name is James Colgate. And, I am the Assistant Commissioner for Technical Affairs and Code Development at the New York City Department of Buildings. I want to thank Chairman Dilan for convening this hearing, Speaker Quinn and her staff for working with the Administration to develop and advance the legislation before the Committee today and finally, also, the sponsors of the bills under consideration. I would also like to recognize the

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presence, to my left, of Chief Richard Tobin from the Fire Department.

The four bills under consideration today are part of a larger package of bills that, together, will enable the City to implement an important series of reforms to the way that construction, demolition and abatement jobs, what we refer to as CDA operations, are regulated by the City and conducted in the field. Speaker Quinn and Deputy Mayor Skyler announced the CDA legislative package in early May. And, the Council has moved quickly to consider these measures. Chas Holloway [phonetic], the Chief of Staff to Deputy Mayor for Operations, Edward Skyler, and Special Advisor to Mayor Bloomberg has now testified in front of both the Council's Environmental Protection Committee and the Council's Fire and Criminal Justice Services Committee on other bills related to this package.

The dozen bills stem from the events of a tragic fire on August 18th, 2007, the former Deutsche Bank building at 130 Liberty

Street in Manhattan, which took the lives of two of New York City bravest firefighters, Joseph

Graffagnino and Robert Beddia. The Mayor

committed that the City would do everything in its

power to prevent similar tragedy from happening

again. He subsequently ordered a comprehensive

review of CDA operations, led by Deputy Mayor for

Operations, Edward Skyler. And, DOB has worked

with the Fire Department, DEP and the Mayor's

Office to implement the 33 recommendations made to

the Mayor last July.

Before discussing the specific bills before the Committee today, I want to say a few words about steps the City has already taken, particularly to strengthen the internal processes with respect to the oversight of construction, demolition and abatement work. The 33 recommendations made to Mayor Bloomberg last summer focused on four areas; data sharing, inspection practices, general oversight and conduct of operations in the field. And, DOB has already collaborated with City agencies to implement important changes in each of these areas.

For instance, DOB currently sends FDNY daily notifications of full demolitions

commencing within 24 to 48 hours thereafter. FDNY and certain DOB inspectors are all using checklists in the field to ensure consistency across inspections and interagency collaboration on these issues, including projects like Yankee Stadium demolition, are becoming institutionalized. DOB is currently working with FDNY, DEP and the Mayor's Office to establish a new DEP permitting unit in Lefrock [phonetic] City in Queens. And, DOB now has a rule that requires site safety managers to conduct weekly tracings of standpipes.

These are important steps. And, the bills under consideration today build on these efforts by increasing requirements for submittal documents for construction, demolition permits and for standpipe and sprinkler safety at construction, demolition and abatement sites.

The first bill before you, Intro

Number 993, addresses submittal documents for

demolition permits by DOB. This bill would amend

the Building Code to require the submission by a

design professional of plans, sections and details

of buildings to be demolished using handheld

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mechanical devices, such as jackhammers and
chainsaws and for mechanical demolitions using
non-handheld devices. That's what you see,
backhoes, bobcats, those kinds of large devices.
This bill also requires that the applicant of
record for a full demolition permit be a
registered design professional, except in a few
limited circumstances. This bill subjects such
use of mechanical handheld devices to added
scrutiny in that it requires information including
the means and methods of the demolition
operations. Any demolition project is a complex
operation involving sophisticated tools. And,
these new requirements would significantly
increase the safety of that work.

The three other bills that I will talk about today address ways to improve the integrity of standpipes and sprinkler systems.

Intro Number 994 will establish new requirements to paint standpipes and sprinkler piping particular colors in order to facilitate easier identification in case of emergency. The Administration is working with the Council to revise the bill to address a conflict with

National Fire Suppression Painting Standards and certain provisions of the New York City Fire Code.

The next standpipe and sprinkler

bill that I will speak about today is Intro 999.

This bill will require a site safety manager or

coordinator to conduct, at a minimum, daily checks

of the availability and readiness of standpipe

systems and weekly tracings of such standpipes.

This bill will codify into the Building Code

current agency rules that require site safety

managers or coordinators to inspect standpipes

regularly.

The final proposed standpipe and sprinkler bill that I will speak about today is Intro Number 1000. This bill will require a plumbing or fire suppression license and permit in order to cut and cap standpipes or sprinklers during demolition and will codify a procedure for the removal of damaged or inoperable sprinkler systems. The Building Code currently allows contractors to cut and cap standpipes or sprinklers without requiring a permit or a plumbing or fire suppression license for the person performing the work. People currently

performing this work may lack the knowledge or expertise to perform this work safely, increasing the risk that a standpipe or sprinkler system could be damaged during demolition. This bill ensures that only licensed individuals with necessary expertise will perform this work.

Working standpipes are critical to firefighter operations. And, the more standpipe inspections we have, the safer our construction sites will be. Construction work has inherent risks. But, these bills, as well as others in the CDA package, will mitigate those risks and better protect emergency responders, workers and the public.

I would like to close with a final important issue in CDA operations. And, that is the applicability of the New York City Fire and Construction Codes to state, federal and other so-called non-jurisdictional property owners. The CDA working group found that the often informal and voluntary nature of compliance with Fire and Construction Codes creates a risk that there is construction, demolition or other hazardous activities taking place at these properties and

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the City does not know about, cannot require 2 3 building owners to correct, and may not be 4 prepared to address in the event of an emergency. The City, therefore, has called for state and 5 6 federal legislation to require Fire and Building 7 Code compliance among such non-jurisdictional 8 entities and has been pursuing agreements with such entities to heighten compliance.

> Additionally, State Senator Dan Squadron and Assembly Member Dick Gottfried recently introduced legislation requiring compliance with the New York City Construction Codes and the Fire Code at state-owned buildings. These efforts by DOB, FDNY and DEP to address compliance by such non-jurisdictional entities complement the Council's commitment to improving construction and abatement safety through local legislation. We look forward to working with you to address this issue.

I would, again, like to thank Chairman Dilan and the members of the Committee for this opportunity to testify before you today. And, I will be happy to take any questions you may have, as would Chief Tobin. Thank you.

will say is that the bill does not specifically call them out as being exempt from painting.

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extraordinary efforts to open things up or to
inspect it. It's just painting. So, you get some
paint and you paint it. And, it costs as much as
it does to have someone paint.

CHAIRPERSON DILAN: Okay. And then, how would DOB ensure compliance with regard to the painting requirements in existing buildings?

JAMES COLGATE: In existing buildings, sprinkler and standpipe systems are inspected at periodic intervals by the Fire Department and, less frequently, by the Buildings Department. But, we do. And, at those times, we would ensure compliance upon inspection.

CHAIRPERSON DILAN: Okay. So, it's more a function of the Fire Department.

RICHARD TOBIN: The Fire Department inspects the buildings on a cyclical cycle; anywhere from one to five years. Part of the standard inspection of any building with a sprinkler or standpipe system is to check the sprinkler and Siamese connections, the piping, the valves. So, that's when we would follow up on it. And then, every five years, there's a requirement

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that a	sprinkler	or	standpipe	system	be	pressure
tested	The Fire	≥ De	epartment (oversees	: +1	nat also

CHAIRPERSON DILAN: Okay. And,

just for the record, I need you to identify

yourself in your own voice.

RICHARD TOBIN: My name is Richard Tobin. I'm Assistant Chief with the New York City Fire Department.

CHAIRPERSON DILAN: And then, okay.

I'll move now to Intro 993. I guess currently

what documents, if any, are required to be
submitted to the Department of Buildings for

demolition projects?

JAMES COLGATE: When you're demolishing a building in New York City today, we require certain documents, we call them site safety plan. But, it doesn't go into the sequencing and the methods of construction; how the building's being done. So, you can demolish a high-rise building or a low-rise building, any kind of a building, without anything from an architect or an engineer describing how it's going to be done and in what manner and what precautions are being taken. And, with one exception. The

one exception we require that is when you're using a bobcat or a front loader, one of those machines, inside the building. So, if that equipment is on the roof of the building or inside the building, we need plans that show that the weight of the equipment can be sustained by the structure of the building before it's being demolished. But, nothing about how the building is coming down.

And, what this bill does is to require that across the board for demolition of buildings.

CHAIRPERSON DILAN: Okay. And then, how would DOB check to ensure that a demolition project is being carried out according to the plan submitted?

will trigger a requirement for the submission of these documents. The submittal documents are then received by us. And then, we have a flag in our computer for our inspectors to go out and inspect for compliance with the approved plans that they've submitted to us. So, it's kind of built into our BIS [phonetic] system that will establish the routing for the inspectors and the notification requirements we have will dovetail

- 2 with that. So, we'll know when it's going on.
- 3 And, we can go and see them.

4 CHAIRPERSON DILAN: Okay. And, my

final question is just one question on Intro 1000.

6 Then, we'll move to Council Member Comrie. Is the

7 Department of Buildings or the Fire Department

8 currently notified when standpipes or sprinklers

9 are cut?

JAMES COLGATE: I'll speak to

11 Buildings Department. Currently, without this

12 legislation in place, when you're demolishing a

building, there's no formal process to receive

14 that information. We don't really know because

15 there's no permit required. So, you don't even

16 apply to do it. You apply for the demolition.

17 But, we don't know at what point it's being cut

and capped. Obviously, if they have a building

19 permit submitted to us to demolish a building, we

20 know at some point it's going to be capped

21 because, at some point, you'll have no building

22 left. But, we don't know how it's being done or

when. And, this bill will remedy that deficiency.

24 RICHARD TOBIN: With our Fire

Department, when we do these inspections of

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buildings that are under demolition, as part of 2 3 our SOP, we look to see that the pipe is extending 4 to at least the floor below the top floor they're working on and that it is capped at that point. 5 But, again, there's no requirement, other than the 6 7 Buildings Department does have a policy that they 8 It's called a TPP, Technical Policy and Procedure notice of 3 of 2007. And, any time 9 10 somebody, in a building that's being demolished, or in any way altered, if they take a sprinkler 11 12 system, they have to notify the Buildings 13 Department. Buildings Department reviews the 14 They raise an objection. It's sent to 15 the Fire Department. We review all of the 16 material. We review the plans and there are 17 certain requirements we put in place, whether it's 18 fire guards, extra extinguishers, round the clock 19 an alarm system or something. Then, we give it 20 back to them. And, based on that, they allow them 21 to do it or they disallow it. 22 CHAIRPERSON DILAN: Okay. So, this

Intro would actually help you--

RICHARD TOBIN: [Interposing] What is does is codify a procedure.

RICHARD TOBIN: Makes it law.

CHAIRPERSON DILAN: No, I mean with
the Buildings Department. Yeah. Okay. We've
also been joined by Council Member Maria Baez of

7 the Bronx. Council Member Comrie.

I wanted to ask you just a couple of questions if I may. When you talked about, in your statement, the first bill, Intro 993, you talked about the bill also required that the applicant of record for a full demolition permit be a registered design professional, except in limited circumstances. Could you elaborate what that means, what you consider a registered design professional would be? And, what circumstances would require more?

JAMES COLGATE: Sure. I'd be happy to answer that. In the Construction Codes, a registered design professional is an architect or engineer who has a license from the State and is registered with the State to practice architecture or engineering in the State of New York. That's what a registered design professional is.

The exceptions to that are one, two and three-family dwellings that are three stories or less in height or certain buildings that are three stories or less in height and less than 5,000 square feet per floor. The idea is that a lot of these smaller buildings, when they're demolished, the expertise is not necessary. You have demolition contractors who know what they're doing and how to take the buildings down.

those types of buildings don't present the same

kinds of significant hazards that this bill is

13 trying to address.

COUNCIL MEMBER COMRIE: And, would these professionals be required to sign a statement of the plan and procedures that would be required to do the demolition? Are they expected to be onsite to do signoffs or qualifying reports during the demolition process? Or, are they just signing the initial plan for demolition?

JAMES COLGATE: My understanding is that the bill will require the registered design professional to be the applicant to the Department. And, the requirement is that submittal documents will be required that

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establish the means and methods and the order in which the demolition is to occur. As to the whether or not the registered design professional is required to actually be onsite and inspect along the way, I'll have to get back to you on that. I'm not so sure I know the answer. I do know that the Best Squad [phonetic], which is a part of the Department of Buildings, when we get these demolition applications, will now have much better enforcement tools 'cause we'll have a series of plans prepared by an architect or engineer saying this is the order and way you do This is how you have to protect things. is how you're doing it. And, we'll be able to be there and see whether or not what they're doing complies with what the architect or engineer told them to.

COUNCIL MEMBER COMRIE: Is that codified in any law now, the activities of the Best Squad as they're demolishing the building?

Or, is that something that maybe needs to put in this law as we're looking to make amendments to it?

JAMES COLGATE: I think that the

Department's procedures for sending inspectors are pretty established. We send inspectors all the time we get dangerous operations. CDA operations, we know, at the Department of Buildings that is one thing we've invested a lot of energy and time on. And, we've sent lots of inspectors to lots of jobs because of this particular issue. Now, that we're getting really good documents, our inspectors will be able to more easily enforce our regulations and enforce compliance with the approved plans.

COUNCIL MEMBER COMRIE: Okay.

Well, I think that's something maybe we can take a look at for inclusion just to protect all parties and to make sure that the ongoing work will be done according to the original plan and not to be done according to any other plan.

Just on Intro 994, where you're talking about the issue of painting the standpipes and sprinklers particular colors in order to ease identification. You did say that you're working to revise the bill to address a conflict with the National Fire Suppression Painting Standards and certain provisions of the Fire Code. Could you

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2 expand on that, please?

JAMES COLGATE: Sure, I'd be happy If you walk around the City now and look at sidewalk level at those Fire Department connections in the buildings, they're either painted red, yellow or green. And, you'll see them on every building. And, you can look and say ah red, that means it's the standpipe only. Yellow, it's standpipe and sprinkler. Green, it's sprinklers. And, Fire Department, for 50-some odd years have known that those colors relate to those particular types of Fire Department connections. The bill, as drafted, takes the colors red and green and brings them into the building so that the cross connections and the risers that are exposed in the building and existing buildings and all piping in buildings under construction will be painted red or green.

What we've found, after that bill was drafted, is that the American Society of Mechanical Engineers has a standard that mandates if you use that standard, that all fire suppression piping in buildings be painted red and not green. And, it reserves green for certain

hazardous gases. So, what that means is that if we were to require green painted pipes inside buildings, it now causes a conflict with other standards that are out there that tell people if you're designing certain hazardous gases, like oxygen or certain other types of medical gases, you're supposed to paint that green.

COUNCIL MEMBER COMRIE: Right.

JAMES COLGATE: There will be confusion. And, we think it better to require all fire suppression piping inside the building to all be red, so any contractor or anybody knows it's red piping, that's not to cut. It's fire suppression, whether it's sprinkler or standpipe, it's all red.

And then, the handles that turn off the valves could be red, green or yellow based on whether or not it's standpipe only, sprinkler only or a combination. And, the handles of the valves could be painted those three colors that the firefighters know. And, the piping can all be painted red. That's the reason for the change. I hope I've explained that enough.

COUNCIL MEMBER COMRIE: You've

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explained it thoroughly and it sounds like a 2 3 complicated piece of -- a complicated item to 4 monitor and update and to inspect. Will there be some additional information put in there to ensure 5 that the inspectors are professionals so that they 6 7 can know that red is green and green is yellow and 8 yellow is blue and blue is red, 'cause you're talking about doing red with different colors on 9 the red? You know, are we going to make sure that 11 the person that's doing the inspection is someone 12 with a level of expertise and not a handyman or not the maintenance, building's maintenance 13 person, but someone who has the understanding of 14 15 the Fire Codes and the Building Codes to do the 16 inspection of the pipes on a regular basis? 17 JAMES COLGATE: What I will say is 18 that I may have over explained it in a way that 19 makes it sound complicated. But, it really isn't 20 so complicated. If the pipes go to sprinklers or 21 standpipes--22

COUNCIL MEMBER COMRIE:

[Interposing] I don't know, it kind of sounded complicated to me. I've had two cups of coffee but...

2 JAMES COLGATE: I've only had one. Maybe that's my problem. If it's piping that goes 3 4 to fire suppression piping, whether it's sprinkler, standpipes, any kind, it's all going to 5 be painted red. So, the pipes all get red or they 6 7 don't get painted. If they're painted red, they 8 have water in them that's going to feed the sprinklers or standpipes. The only thing is then 9 10 that the valve handles will be red, yellow or green. And, the Fire Department, in their first 11 inspection cycle that'll come around, they'll be 12 checking for that and making sure that is correct. 13 14 COUNCIL MEMBER COMRIE: And, what's 15 the normal inspection rate on those pipes anyway? 16 Is it quarterly, semi-annually, yearly or what's 17 the... 18 RICHARD TOBIN: For the Fire 19 Department, it's part of their cyclical 20 inspection. It could be anywhere from one to five 21 years, based on what risk assignment the building 22 has. And then, every five years, the system is 23 pressure tested. So, throughout the City. 24 COUNCIL MEMBER COMRIE: That's all

the pipes? The fire pipes, the--

1	COMMITTEE ON HOUSING & BUILDINGS 32
2	RICHARD TOBIN: [Interposing]
3	That's all of the fire pipes.
4	COUNCIL MEMBER COMRIE: All the
5	fire pipes.
6	RICHARD TOBIN: It's all of the
7	suppression pipes, which are red.
8	COUNCIL MEMBER COMRIE: Right.
9	RICHARD TOBIN: The reason we asked
LO	for the valve, the wheels, to be painted is
11	because that mimics a situation that's already in
L2	the Fire Department.
L3	COUNCIL MEMBER COMRIE: right.
L4	RICHARD TOBIN: And, throughout the
L5	years, we've studied, on our marine, on our fire
L6	boats, all of the fire mains are red; all of the
L7	but the piping is a different color. And, they
L8	have valve wheels that indicate; yellow indicates
L9	lube oil; this red indicates fuel oil below decks.
20	So, we mimic that same thing that it would just
21	reflect those three colors. If we wanted to
22	isolate a particular valve, for instance, when the
23	standpipe comes into the building, it comes in, it
24	runs across the cellar. Then, you have vertical

risers that go up.

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COUNCIL MEMBER COMRIE: Right.

isolation valves. If, for some reason, there was a problem in the pipe and the Fire Department wanted to isolate, when they went down and followed the red lines there, all red lines are fire mains, when they saw that it had a yellow wheel on it, they would know. If they were looking to isolate the combination thing, they turn the yellow wheel. If they were looking to isolate the sprinkler system, they'd turn the green wheel. If they were looking to do the other one, they would turn the red wheel. So, it makes it readily available to the firefighters.

It's not as important, nearly as important for the building personnel. All he has to make sure is that the red pipe is intact and the valves are open. But, for the firefighters, it's a way to quickly identify specifically which pipe-type system's in there.

COUNCIL MEMBER COMRIE: Well, the reason I bring it up is 'cause in your next bill, you're saying that you want to make sure that you have the, was it, plumber or fire suppression

don't have to worry about lives on the backend. Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

been reading on so far and if we're doing an

error, I'd rather err on the side of caution and

be more cautious than possible in front so that we

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CHAIRPERSON DILAN: Council Member Brewer.

coordinate.

very much. On the west side, Commissioner Colgate is very respected. He has solved many problems.

My question is in your testimony on page 2, you talked about the recommendations made to the Mayor and how there's a lot of collaboration. How does that take place in the field? In other words, if you've got inspectors from Fire Department, inspectors from DOB, inspectors from DEP, how do they coordinate in the field? I'm trying to get the technology, if there is technology to

JAMES COLGATE: Well, I think
there's two parts to that, two answers. One of
them, in terms of coordination, the checklists
have been coordinated so that when a DEP inspector
or where a Fire Department inspector or when a DOB
inspector goes out and they see things like a
dumpster is right in front of the standpipes,
that's something the Fire Department always used
to know, but DEP never used to look for. Now, if
DEP goes out and sees that their asbestos
containment dumpster, whatever they have, is right
in front of the standpipes, they have that on

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their checklist. They've been trained to look for the kinds of things which create fire hazards. Ιt used to be, you know, DOB wouldn't understand the fire; DEP wouldn't understand the fire. Fire Department wouldn't understand some of the other, you know, abatement issues. So, we've coordinated all of that. In terms of data sharing, that's a much larger and a longer term project. There's another bill in another Committee right now about data sharing, which will actually help bring together a lot of the inspection results and information that's goes back and forth between the different agencies. And, we see that as a appropriate vehicle to help us coordinate it; when inspections happen, what the results of those inspections are, so that everyone can be on the same page.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Okay. So now, if you're, DEP and DOB are in the field, do they have handhelds with a checklist on it? Is that how it's done? Or, do you have to go back and download it when you get back to the office? That's what I'm trying... Say, for instance, you see this-- DOB sees the dumpster in front of the

2 standpipe.

3 RICHARD TOBIN: I can tell - -

JAMES COLGATE: You want to...

5 RICHARD TOBIN: We've have an

instance where the DEP saw garbage bags in front of an entrance to a fire escape. So, the system now, there are not handhelds. What they do is they notify the Fire Department. It comes in to us. They notify us via e-mail and they also make a telephone call to the borough dispatcher. So, there's two means of notification. Immediately upon notification, the Fire Department sends out the local administrative company. They inspect the site to see what DEP spotted. And, they issue a summons or a violation to have it rectified.

DEP, under the rules that have been worked out, DEP is going to have the ability to write their own violations on that. But, at the time, they didn't have the ability to enforce the Fire Code. That's part of the legislative package also, giving them cross enforcement. But, we've worked very closely with DEP. We have their inspectors at the Fire Academy. We gave all of the DEP--

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER:

[Interposing] When did that start?

RICHARD TOBIN: That started back in April that we completed training. We gave all of the DEP inspectors training on the fundamentals of the Fire Code, particularly on fire safety at these sites, about sprinkler systems, about maintain egress, about the dangers of accumulations of rubbish. And, as a result of that, their people went out, did spot that, notified us and within 24 hours, it was rectified. Where, in the past, we wouldn't have had the cooperation.

The same thing with the Buildings

Department. When we worked with the Buildings

Department and developed our checklist, our

inspection guide for buildings under construction

and demolition and abatement, we sat down with

Bethany Klein [phonetic], who worked in Buildings

at the time, now she's in the private sector. She

was a forensic engineer from Buildings. And, I

sat with her and went page for page, line for line

and compared our building checklist against her

checklist. And, when she saw something that she

thought we should have, I included it. When she saw something we had that she thought was important, she included it in Building's. So, we had a lot of cooperation that wasn't there in the past.

And, we also have, right now, the Fire Department, with the Mayor's push behind it, is involved in a \$25 million upgrade to the computer system. That's with IBM. It was strongly endorsed by Mayor Bloomberg as a result of the working group. And, that is going to move handhelds forward. It's going to result in a greater exchange of information on violations and data between agencies. And, I believe that DOITT is seeing the Fire Department as the spear point on this.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Right.

And, are there any other agencies that should, if you had your druthers, be part of this collaboration? In other words, HPD? I don't know.

RICHARD TOBIN: We have. We've reached out. Right now, the Fire Department is actively reaching out to HPD because they have

from the Buildings Department exclusively on developing a priority A8 form and expediting how

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24 COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: --separate? 25 RICHARD TOBIN: This is a separate

I think we're aware of those concerns. And, we'd be happy to talk with them more. I think we're meeting this week with several other organizations who've expressed some concerns to see what issues they may have. And, we're working with that.

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COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: Okay. Ι

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a site safety plan--

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER:

[Interposing] They do.

JAMES COLGATE: -- that establishes certain things.

COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER: They do.

JAMES COLGATE: It probably does not address the kind of things in their plans that we would require under this legislation. legislation will require an architect or engineer to establish how those buildings are going to come The means, methods and the sequencing of the operations of the demolition, the protection of all the things that are necessary to accomplish a safe demolition, all those things will have to be specified in a plan submitted by a registered design professional. And, that doesn't exist right now. And, it's kind of odd in a City as large as ours that you don't need an architect or engineer to demolish a building. The contractor can create the site safety plan under today's regime. And, this is going to be a different--COUNCIL MEMBER BREWER:

JAMES COLGATE: --way of looking at

statement was going to be read by Stewart O'Brien.

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Okay. CHAIRPERSON DILAN:

TERRENCE O'BRIEN: Now, it's going

to be amended to read by Terrence O'Brien. My
name is Terrence O'Brien. I'm the Deputy Director
of the Plumbing Foundation in the City of New
York, which is a clearing house and educational
forum for the plumbing industry.

To help assure the tragedy that occurred in the Deutsche Bank building does not happen again, Intro 994 requires, among other things, the owners of existing buildings have the exposed portions of standpipe and sprinkler systems painted. This will help prevent someone from accidentally cutting these critical important safety systems.

Unfortunately, Intro 994 allows anyone to identify which pipes are components of these critical life saving systems. A janitor, a handyman, etcetera, is authorized to identify the pipes. That is both ridiculous and dangerous for the public. Licensed professionals skilled in these life safety systems, either PEs, RAs or licensed master plumbers or fire suppression contractors, should be the only ones authorized to identify these safety pipes. The Council needs to amend 994 to include this provision.

The bill is also deficient in that it contains no mechanism to help assure compliance. It simply states that the pipes in existing buildings be painted by a certain date but no requirement by the owner affirmatively state that the identification and painting was performed. Under the existing version of 994, how would the City of New York know whether owners have complied? Is the City planning to inspect all buildings, another critical area?

Without these two changes, we are quite literally to be back here after another tragedy caused by a handyman or janitor cutting sprinkler or standpipe systems. I thank you, Chairman.

CHAIRPERSON DILAN: Okay. Thank you. And, it sounds like general support, with some work around, some specific details. Does anyone have any questions? Okay. If not, thank you, Mr. O'Brien for your time and testimony.

At this point, just a little bit of recordkeeping. I do have statements from the Mechanical Contractor's Association on Intro 994, as well as Intro 1000. Those two statements will

Τ	COMMITTEE ON HOUSING & BUILDINGS 49
2	be entered into the record as if they were read in
3	full.
4	And, at this point, Intros 993,
5	994, 999 and 1000 will be laid aside. And, that
6	will conclude this Committee on Housing and
7	Buildings.
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I, DeeDee E. Tataseo certify that the foregoing transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings. I further certify that I am not related to any of the parties to this action by blood or marriage, and that I am in no way interested in the outcome of this matter.

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Deeder E. Tatano

Date ______ July 22, 2009