

MINUTES OF
NEW YORK CITY HOUSING AUTHORITY
PRE-SOLICITATION CONFERENCE

HELD ON APRIL 12, 2018

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2 MS. PAYAMPS-ROURE: Good morning. Thank
3 you for attending the New York City Housing
4 Authority's lead-based paint
5 pre-solicitation conference. My name is
6 Kilsys Payamps-Roure. I am chief of staff
7 to the general manager at NYCHA and I
8 welcome you to this conference.

9 As you know, NYCHA's mission is to
10 increase opportunities for
11 low-and-moderate-income New Yorkers by
12 providing safe, affordable housing and
13 facilitating access to social and community
14 services.

15 Within that broader mission, the focus
16 of today's conference zeroes in on lead
17 abatement. We are thrilled to have you here
18 for a productive, insightful, collaborative
19 conversation.

20 Recognizing the strong expertise and
21 unique insights among stakeholders in
22 multiple domains, NYCHA has prioritized
23 active communication as critical to an
24 effective lead-based paint abatement
25 program.

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2 In particular, we are looking to use
3 this time to solicit feedback from a variety
4 of perspectives that will help improve our
5 programmatic outcomes and service delivery.

6 With that very goal, we have invited you
7 here to discuss lead-based paint best
8 practices and market capabilities and
9 capacity.

10 In this conference, we will review our
11 current high-level operational plan, how to
12 do business with NYCHA and we'll have an
13 auditorium style question and answer period.

14 During this question and answer period,
15 we will ask you general questions about
16 lead-based paint abatement market that will
17 inform our future RFP.

18 So a couple of housekeeping notes before
19 we move forward. Conference minutes and
20 materials will be posted online for
21 recording and also for transparency.

22 Thank you again for your time and
23 partnership to join this important
24 conversation. I'd like to Shireen Riazi
25 Kermani to the podium now. She will provide

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2 an overview on NYCHA and also discuss the
3 high-level operational plan. Thanks again
4 and welcome.

5 MS. RIAZI-KERMANI: Hello everyone.
6 We'll start with who am I. I am the senior
7 advisor to the general manager. And a few
8 facts about NYCHA. One of the things we
9 always focus on is we are very, very big.
10 It's a 176,000 public housing apartments in
11 over 24,000 buildings, 334 developments
12 throughout all the boroughs.

13 We house almost six hundred thousand
14 folks between our public housing and our
15 Section 8 and about, we have here, 299 of
16 our 334 developments were built prior to
17 1978 and are over 40 years old.

18 If NYCHA was a city, it would rank 32nd
19 in population size in the United States. So
20 essentially, we are a city within a city and
21 that is how we see ourselves and try to
22 manage ourselves too.

23 It is an important context to this
24 conference that we are a city within a city
25 and that city within a city is talking about

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2 lead-based paint abatement.

3 So our purpose is full abatement of
4 units, common areas and community centers.
5 That is our initial scope. The timeline
6 that we have estimated, that we have been
7 working with, is a five-to-seven year
8 timeline to complete those activities. This
9 is information that we gain from this
10 conference will continue to inform that
11 scope and that timeline.

12 Now, a few things about lead-based paint
13 and NYCHA. Lead-based paint was not widely
14 applied in NYCHA housing so the scope of the
15 units, you know, I mentioned 176,000 units,
16 but the scope of the units where we could
17 potentially have lead-based paint is much
18 smaller than that.

19 So when we were talking about the total
20 portfolio, we were talking about 176,000
21 units. We have about 50,000 units where --
22 is the presumed scope that we would test
23 because we have not ruled out lead-based
24 paint in those units and the expectation is
25 that about 25,000 of those, about half,

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2 would be where we would pursue abatement.

3 And what informs that assumption is that
4 on an annual basis NYCHA tests and abates
5 units upon turnover. That's a requirement
6 under Local Law 1 that we do follow.

7 So based on that historical knowledge,
8 that testing information that we have
9 indicates that about half of the units that
10 we do test would be ones where we would have
11 to abate. The rest come back with negative
12 for lead-based paint. So that's what we're
13 using to inform.

14 Other units were either as we said built
15 post-1978 or we've been able to rule out
16 lead-based paint through previous testing.
17 So 50,000 is the world that we are starting
18 with and we expect about half of those units
19 is where we would abate.

20 When we talk about the common areas,
21 that is about 83,000 common areas. And
22 you'll see a difference here in the number
23 of developments too, between the units and
24 the common area. The 50,000 units are
25 spread across about 92 developments. The

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2 common areas, the 83,000, and additionally,
3 500 community centers, are spread across
4 about 300 developments.

5 So there's a higher expectation of
6 lead-based paint potentially in common areas
7 and community centers across a more
8 scattered portfolio than the units, which we
9 expect to be centralized in a smaller number
10 of developments and then also to greatly
11 reduce in scope once we test them.

12 And as I mentioned before though that
13 this conference will continue to help inform
14 what the final scope and the cost will be
15 because we are trying to finalize that cost
16 estimate and that scope and of course as I
17 mentioned before, this is across all five
18 boroughs.

19 Do we have any questions right now about
20 what I just presented?

21 MR. STERN: Hi, I'm Yossi Stern. My
22 company is New York State Lead. I have a
23 couple questions. So you mentioned that
24 NYCHA has been doing full abatement in the
25 past when you turn over apartments. The

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2 term, "full abatement," were you doing
3 interim control or were you doing a full MCI
4 abatement?

5 MS. RIAZI-KERMANI: We're going to try
6 and keep this pretty high level so that type
7 of question, we can use full abatement on
8 some components and we will do enclosure and
9 encapsulation on other components, if that
10 helps answer your question, but we don't
11 want to get too deep into the weeds on that.
12 And we would present what our expectation is
13 in a final scope.

14 MR. STERN: Okay. Second and last
15 question. You said that you do a lot of the
16 testing upon turnover of apartments. The
17 testing that you do in the apartments, are
18 they representative samples? Like in one
19 room, you'll take a sample of one wall --

20 MS. RIAZI-KERMANI: No, it is component
21 by component.

22 MR. STERN: -- so in every room you can
23 do about 15-to-20 or 24 samples.

24 MS. RIAZI-KERMANI: We sample component
25 by component in each room.

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2 MR. STERN: All right. Thank you.

3 MS. RIAZI-KERMANI: Okay. I'm now going
4 to turn this over to Ester, who will come up
5 and talk about the next few slides here.

6 MS. TOMICIC-HINES: Hi, good morning.
7 Thank you for coming. My name is Ester
8 Tomicic-Hines. I am the senior deputy
9 director of the supply management
10 procurement department and I'm here to tell
11 you how to do business with NYCHA.

12 For those of you who have never done
13 business with NYCHA, we are not a City or a
14 mayoral agency so if you're registered to do
15 business with the City, it's a little bit
16 different with NYCHA.

17 And the way that you would register to
18 do business with NYCHA is by going on to the
19 NYCHA business website, looking for
20 iSupplier and registering your company and
21 commodity in iSupplier.

22 So that's essentially how you register
23 your company to do business with NYCHA. And
24 I would encourage everyone here to do that
25 whether you intend to submit a proposal on

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2 this RFP, just so that we know who you are,
3 what your company is, what your commodities
4 are and if there are future RFPs that could
5 perhaps be of interest to you, you would get
6 an e-mail notification of that. So I would
7 encourage all of you to do that.

8 The Housing Authority is committed to
9 maximizing the participation of MWBEs at all
10 levels of procurement, including this RFP.

11 To qualify as an MWBE is has to be a
12 business that's owned and operated by a U.S.
13 citizen or a permanent resident alien of a
14 racial minority group or women.

15 MWBEs should be certified with the City.

16 The Housing Authority is an active
17 participant and partner in the mayor's
18 OneNYC 16 billion dollar goal or MWB awards
19 and we would encourage all of the MWBEs who
20 are in this room to certify with the City if
21 you have not already done so.

22 And just a reminder to the MWBEs who are
23 certified with the City to register on
24 iSupplier so that you can do business with
25 NYCHA. I have business cards here if

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2 anybody has any questions about how to
3 register or the Housing Authority's MWBE
4 program. I want to thank you for being here
5 this morning. And does anybody have any
6 questions for me?

7 MR. MARCHESE: Anthony Marchese, Unipro
8 Environmental. Is there a minimum MWBE that
9 NYCHA -- like requirements that they would
10 meet as far as awards that go out or is it
11 just doing their best --

12 MS. TOMICIC-HINES: We encourage
13 participation and if this contract award --
14 we don't have a particular percentage goal.
15 But we are part of the City and State of New
16 York, we're a diverse city, we're a diverse
17 state, we encourage everybody to participate
18 if they're an MWBE.

19 And if you receive this award and you do
20 subcontracting, we would strongly urge you
21 to subcontract to MWBEs as well because that
22 is something that we will keep note of.

23 Okay? Thank you. I'm going to turn it back
24 to my colleague, Shireen, and she's going to
25 close out.

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2 MS. RIAZI-KERMANI: I'm actually going
3 to go back to the slide that had these
4 numbers on it so that you guys can kind of
5 absorb that while we're going through some
6 of the questions here as well.

7 So here is where the real collaborative
8 conversation starts. We've just been kind
9 of presenting some things to you on a slide
10 and we're going to go through it at this
11 time and ask a series of questions.

12 We will have microphone runner, Kaz.
13 And so please do wait, raise your hand --
14 I'm going to ask the question, if you have a
15 response, please raise your hand and we'll
16 try to get to everybody. Please introduce
17 yourself and speak into the microphone. We
18 do have a stenographer who is recording this
19 and we want to make sure that we capture
20 your information and your responses.

21 And we're going to start with our
22 questions, but we'll have time at the end to
23 then field some of your questions. So if
24 you could help us out with our questions,
25 we'll help you out then with your questions

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2 here at the end as well.

3 So we're just going to jump right into
4 this. The first question we have, do you
5 think the lead-based paint market can handle
6 this amount of work? If not, what do you
7 think the lead abatement market can absorb?

8 So as we present the scope here of about
9 25,000 units in five-to-seven years; 83,000
10 common areas, and by common areas, we're
11 talking lobbies and hallways, those types of
12 traditional common areas; about 500
13 community centers potentially across all
14 five boroughs; five-to-seven year timeline,
15 is that feasible?

16 MR. STERN: Yossi Stern again from New
17 York State Lead. I can try and comment on
18 that. To answer that, I would need to know
19 if an apartment has lead-based paint in
20 certain areas is NYCHA going to assume that
21 the representative or all the areas that
22 even weren't tested or are similar in
23 structure and paint history would be abated
24 or you're going to only abate the specific
25 areas that came up positive?

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2 MS. RIAZI-KERMANI: NYCHA's intent is to
3 test everywhere prior to establishing what
4 will be abated. So every component would be
5 individually tested to determine if it is
6 positive for lead-based paint and then that
7 would determine the abatement.

8 So it is not based on a representative
9 sample. We are not abating based on a
10 representative sample. We are designing a
11 scope based on a representative sample, but
12 not abating on so.

13 MR. STERN: So each apartment, some
14 apartments may have more structures to be
15 abated, some apartments obviously are going
16 to have less.

17 The one question I have with that, this
18 is according to EPA HUD, if you test all
19 four walls in a room, one wall comes up
20 positive, the other three walls come up
21 negative, you can also safely assume that
22 the other three walls, even if it came up
23 negative, are positive because of the
24 construction history and the painting
25 history, the paint that went in was

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2 lead-based paint, it's paint that's on
3 walls, safe to assume you painted the other
4 three walls, the XRF machine just didn't
5 pick up the quantity of lead, metals in that
6 specific area that was tested.

7 So HPD, for instance I do a lot of work
8 with HPD, used to abate the entire room even
9 though one wall came up positive. At some
10 point, they changed is according to what HUD
11 wants now to only specifically abate the
12 specific areas that came up positive and
13 disregard the other walls even though
14 they're similar in structure.

15 So you could still have lead-based paint
16 on structures that came up negative simply
17 because of the specific area -- of the area
18 being tested by the XRF machine.

19 MS. RIAZI-KERMANI: Thank you for that
20 piece of information. We'll take that into
21 consideration.

22 MR. STERN: So that's going to determine
23 the amount of time an apartment would need
24 for abatement, if it's a lot of work or less
25 work and so on and so forth.

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2 MR. MARCANO: Good morning, Charles
3 Marcano, Prestige Development Services. I
4 think that number, five-to-seven years, is a
5 on the low side. It's all pretty much going
6 to determine -- also getting in and out,
7 these are going to be -- even though the
8 apartments will be empty, you're still going
9 to have them on floors where you have
10 apartments that are --

11 MS. RIAZI-KERMANI: These apartments,
12 we're not saying that the apartments will be
13 empty.

14 MR. MARCANO: They're not?

15 MS. RIAZI-KERMANI: No.

16 MR. MARCANO: They won't? So they'll be
17 occupied?

18 MS. RIAZI-KERMANI: Correct.

19 MR. MARCANO: See, that's where you're
20 going to have to extend that timeframe.
21 Those things have to be taken into account.
22 Logistics of moving around a family is --
23 unless you plan on having them somewhere
24 else, that would be an issue.

25 So I don't think -- to answer your

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2 question, I don't think five-to-seven years,
3 based on your schedule that you're
4 forecasting, is doable. That's just what I
5 think.

6 MS. RIAZI-KERMANI: Okay.

7 MR. BRYANT: Just a quick question.
8 Daren Bryant, TRC Environment Corporation.
9 When you say lead abatement, are you talking
10 about full paint removal of the substrate?
11 Like the paint is gone, that lead-based
12 paint?

13 MS. RIAZI-KERMANI: We're going to use
14 information from this conference to better
15 inform what that scope will be, if it is
16 going to be a full removal or if it will
17 include encapsulation or enclosure.

18 Okay, we'll move on to the next question
19 here. So we've, you know, talked about the
20 scope here and we talked about the
21 feasibility. So the next question kind of
22 can help with this too.

23 So how can we divide up the portfolio
24 for lead-based paint abatement to make it
25 more efficient? Is this perhaps by

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2 geography, by the age of the building, by
3 the type of the building?

4 So looking to your experience, how could
5 something like this portfolio be divided up
6 to make it for efficient? 25,000 units
7 across 92 developments; 83 common areas
8 about over three hundred developments.
9 Those 92, of course, are within that three
10 hundred as well, it's not added on top of
11 it.

12 MR. STERN: I'd say by geography. Less
13 travel and a company could set up all the
14 materials, team meetings, set up your
15 workers all in one area. So if I'm
16 contractor, I would hate to run from the
17 Bronx to Brooklyn to Manhattan and so forth
18 to accommodate a scope of work. I'd rather
19 to stick to one cluster of buildings in one
20 neighborhood. Less travel, less set up
21 time, etcetera.

22 MR. MARCANO: Charles Marcano, Prestige
23 Environmental Services. Just commenting
24 five hundred units per month you're abating
25 on. And not such a bad idea to break them

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2 up by borough, but depends how many
3 developments you have per borough. Are they
4 evenly separated?

5 MS. RIAZI-KERMANI: No, Brooklyn is our
6 largest borough. It goes in order of
7 Brooklyn, Manhattan, Bronx, Queens and then
8 Staten Island.

9 MR. MARCANO: So you'd be able to
10 overlap some. I don't know. Okay, thank
11 you.

12 MS. RIAZI-KERMANI: Okay. We'll go on to
13 the next question. Would contracting
14 NYCHA's lead program by geographic area, as
15 we were talking about by borough, make this
16 contract easier to manage?

17 I think we basically answered that, but
18 if anybody else has any perspective on that
19 if we would break this up by borough, would
20 that make it easier to manage? I think we
21 got someone in the back to give an opinion
22 here.

23 MR. GARCIA: Danny Garcia for Gramercy
24 Group. What would make that easier is if --
25 are these all going to be predetermined with

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2 the scope of work or are we going to be just
3 told on a daily basis, weekly basis what
4 we're going do? That also determines how
5 fast we move to the next place or just for
6 people to get to the next job.

7 Is it going to be like three months
8 worth of work where we know different
9 locations already or is it when things come
10 up as far as positive lead hits?

11 MS. RIAZI-KERMANI: So I think what I'm
12 hearing from you is that what makes things
13 easier for you would be knowing a full scope
14 and being able to plan for that?

15 MR. GARCIA: As far as locations and
16 units, if they are in different boroughs.
17 But definitely specific boroughs is the best
18 way to go as far as geographic.

19 MS. RIAZI-KERMANI: So if we were to do
20 a scope, even if it wasn't by borough, as
21 long as we could create a schedule, it would
22 still be feasible if it was across multiple
23 boroughs?

24 MR. GARCIA: It would help, yes.

25 MS. RIAZI-KERMANI: Okay, thank you. So

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2 then looking at it from a different
3 perspective, we've been talking about
4 boroughs and seemed to focus a little bit on
5 that, but would contracting NYCHA's lead
6 program work by building or development make
7 this contract easier to manage?

8 Any opinions on that? Okay, we can go
9 on to the next question -- please introduce
10 yourself.

11 MR. STERN: Yossi Stern, New York State
12 Lead. I hate to steal the mike --

13 MR. SAWICKI: What about the tenants --

14 MS. RIAZI-KERMANI: I'm sorry. We have
15 a gentleman with the microphone and then
16 we'll pass it to you. Please hold on one
17 second, please.

18 MR. SAWICKI: I'm talking about the
19 tenants. How do we know what is the level
20 of blood, lead in blood? Who knows that? I
21 would like to know how NYCHA is going to
22 protect the tenants. If I'm going to the
23 unit and we got some children, they have
24 already maybe high blood pressure, you know,
25 levels of lead.

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2 MS. RIAZI-KERMANI: I'm sorry, can you
3 introduce yourself and tell me which company
4 you're with.

5 MR. SAWICKI: ETS contracting. That's,
6 you know, very important thing.

7 MS. RIAZI-KERMANI: What was your name,
8 please? I'm sorry, we're just trying to
9 make sure we have everything for the record.

10 MR. SAWICKI: It's very important
11 because we really don't know what we dealing
12 with the blood levels -- Lech Sawicki.

13 MS. RIAZI-KERMANI: Safety and
14 consideration for residents are a concern of
15 yours. Thank you.

16 MR. SAWICKI: So we will know exactly
17 what's going on.

18 MS. RIAZI-KERMANI: Thank you.

19 MR. STERN: Yossi Stern, New York State
20 Lead. You asked a few questions about the
21 logistics of chopping up this entire
22 project. From my experience, as I answered
23 before, borough or cluster of buildings or
24 -- I'm a contractor, I don't want to have to
25 run from one borough to the next borough

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2 based on a schedule that is predetermined.

3 I'd prefer as a contractor to go to one
4 borough or one area, one cluster of
5 buildings and set up a team of workers,
6 etcetera. I could have one central area
7 with all the materials. It makes things a
8 lot more efficient in getting the work done.

9 To answer his concern about the levels
10 of lead, what I understand is prior to any
11 contractor going into an apartment, DOH or
12 NYCHA is going to test the children and have
13 the lead levels. I don't know if that's for
14 certain, but I know HPD does that.

15 So I don't know who's going to test,
16 aside from the apartments, but the children
17 in these apartments that have tested
18 positive for lead.

19 But if the apartment is occupied and we
20 have to do the work in the apartment, you do
21 one room at a time, get your clearance and
22 then move to the next room. If the kitchen
23 and bathroom is compromised from the tenants
24 occupying it, then the tenants cannot be in
25 the apartment during the abatement.

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2 They must have access to utilities. If
3 they have access to the utilities and we're
4 not doing abatement in the kitchen and
5 bathroom, then you can do the abatement in
6 the apartment while they're there doing one
7 room at a time. It's a very slow process
8 because you got to get your clearance and
9 then fold everything up and go into the next
10 room.

11 That process will protect the children
12 and the other occupants from being exposed
13 to the abatement while the abatement is
14 being done.

15 MR. MARCANO: Charles Marcano, Prestige.
16 It's going to slow you down considerably. I
17 really think it's a bad idea to have the
18 apartments occupied while the abatement is
19 going on. It's just not a good idea at all.
20 As he said, it is going to make things more
21 complicated.

22 Containment, you know, let's say you
23 have a kitchen, they're not going to be able
24 to stay there, they're not going to have the
25 kitchen or a bathroom.

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2 You should really consider, whatever
3 amount of apartments you're going to be
4 doing, temporarily housing them elsewhere.
5 That will make things go a lot faster.

6 MS. RIAZI-KERMANI: So I'm sorry, would
7 you have the same opinion if the only thing
8 that tested positive in the entire apartment
9 were the baseboards?

10 MR. MARCANO: No. It depends really
11 where it is, that does depend on that. If
12 it's a common area, like a kitchen or a
13 bathroom, they're not going to be able to do
14 it. It depends on the quantities. You'd
15 have to kind of pick and choose your battles
16 there. But it would make things go a lot
17 easier if the apartment was vacated just for
18 the time of the containment.

19 Because depending on how long it's going
20 to take and the quantities is going to
21 determine how long you're going to be there.
22 So you're looking at delaying the time it
23 takes having to work around a family,
24 especially with the kids there.

25 MR. LAZREG: My name is Abe. I'm from

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2 Degmor Environmental. Regarding the
3 quantity you have for 25,000 units, is that
4 number -- you gotta think about the manpower
5 of each company and how you got to break
6 this contracts, how many contractors got to
7 be involved in that service contract?

8 The manpower is very, very difficult
9 because we doing schools. All this
10 contractor they are doing schools, they
11 doing a lot of projects. Do you have enough
12 manpower to do the job for the 25,000 units?
13 You have to take this into consideration.

14 MS. RIAZI-KERMANI: That's what we're
15 here trying to find out.

16 MR. LAZREG: In my opinion, I don't
17 think so. But you can look at it because
18 you have -- maybe there is only five
19 thousand people certified in lead-based
20 paint and for that quantity of 25,000 units,
21 it's very hard to do the job.

22 Also, I'm agreeing with my colleagues
23 here regarding the apartments, it has to be
24 empty. Like that, we don't have any
25 conflicts with your tenants. Okay, thank

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1

2 you.

3 MS. RIAZI-KERMANI: Thank you.

4 MR. BRYANT: Daren Bryant, TRC

5 Environment Corporation, again. I would

6 tend to agree coming from the consultant

7 side, the conservative approach is to have

8 that unit unoccupied. We'd have contingency

9 plans too, if there's -- there will be

10 dates, you know, that are kind of set in

11 stone, but, you know, temporarily relocation

12 is key, I think, to most of this work to get

13 it done efficiently and that's all I could

14 say.

15 MS. RIAZI-KERMANI: Kaz, I think someone

16 from our team had a question here or a

17 comment. Please introduce yourself, Joe.

18 MR. LARSY: I'm Joe Larsy with the

19 Environmental Health and Safety Department

20 with the Authority. When you're saying

21 unoccupied, residents are not in there or

22 the apartment is cleared out? Apartment is

23 cleared out? Empty? Is that -- it sounds

24 like it's a resident concern or it's

25 actually a space concern?

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2 MR. MARCANO: No, resident concern.

3 MR. LARSY: So if the residents are not
4 there for the day -- the Authority does do
5 construction work where residents are
6 cleared out of the apartment for the day.
7 All their belongings are still there when we
8 do a bathroom modernization, kitchen.

9 MR. STERN: Yossi Stern, New York State
10 Lead. I think if -- you have to, if you're
11 going to start relocating the tenants, you
12 definitely do not have to empty out the
13 apartments as you were suggesting. You're
14 going to turn a problem into a monumental
15 issue.

16 I've been doing this since 1999,
17 occupied apartments, empty apartments. I
18 personally don't have a problem with doing
19 the abatement while the tenants are in the
20 apartment.

21 I understand the concern of children
22 being in an apartment first that has lead
23 content and then lead hazards and now having
24 a lead abatement, but I've been able to
25 maneuver and get the abatement done because

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2 the objective is to get in get the work done
3 and get out.

4 And sometimes apartments don't have
5 vacant apartments -- buildings don't have
6 vacant apartments. You know, you're not
7 going to start putting RVs in front of every
8 building and you have to get the job done.

9 So ideally, if there are empty
10 apartments, you can relocate the tenants.
11 If you can't, then we do room by room and we
12 just get the job done. As far as the
13 content, everything is pushed into the
14 middle of the room, bubble wrapped, two
15 layers of poly. So that's that issue, it's
16 not a big deal.

17 If it's just baseboard, like you had
18 questioned, the issue particularly with
19 baseboards is once you rip-off the
20 baseboards and you're putting on new
21 baseboards, you also disturb the plaster
22 wall and then you have to compound and prime
23 the area of the wall that got disturbed.

24 So then you may ask are we going to
25 repaint the entire wall? So now it's not

1 PROCEEDINGS

2 just a baseboard issue, even though the
3 scope came up with just baseboards to be
4 replaced.

5 MS. RIAZI-KERMANI: Okay, thank you. So
6 we'll go on to the next question here
7 because we've been trying to talk about
8 really is how do we structure the contracts
9 for this type of large project. We've been
10 talking about do we look at it by
11 geographical area? Do we try to look at it
12 by development? Just trying to get your
13 feedback on it. Do we divide contracts by
14 buildings?

15 And the next way we're going to ask the
16 question then is should we separate units
17 from common areas? Is that a way to
18 approach contracts that from your
19 perspective would make it more feasible for
20 a contractor to be able to respond? Units
21 separated from common areas.

22 MR. MARCHESE: Anthony Marchese, Unipro
23 Environmental. I think it makes the most
24 sense to separate by building. Because
25 you're going to have -- it's going to keep

1 PROCEEDINGS

2 contractors from having -- mobilize,
3 demobilize. It's going to be the fastest
4 way to get this work done.

5 And it also makes sense to separate the
6 common spaces from the units because you're
7 going to have contractors that are more --
8 their forte is going to be in those units
9 and you're going to have contractors that
10 their forte is to be -- go after the common
11 spaces.

12 So to break it up that way, definitely
13 break it up by building would be the
14 smartest way to break up the contract
15 because that's the fastest most efficient
16 way. Even if you separate the buildings in
17 two parts between a couple contractors if
18 you need to get it done more quickly, but
19 that's going to be the most efficient way to
20 get the work done for sure.

21 MS. RIAZI-KERMANI: So you believe
22 within a single building, if we were to
23 contract, that there might be a separation
24 of expertise, one contract to focus on the
25 units and one contract to focus on the

1 PROCEEDINGS

2 common areas, but still all focused on one
3 building.

4 MR. MARCHESE: Sure, yeah, absolutely.
5 You're going to have contractors that are
6 going to want to go after the commons that
7 are going to be better at that and you're
8 going to have contractors that are better at
9 doing apartments.

10 And it's just thinking ahead the most,
11 you know, what's going to be the most
12 efficient way to get the work done and, you
13 know, how it works.

14 MS. RIAZI-KERMANI: We want to get you
15 the microphone, sir.

16 MR. DUNN: Joe Dunn, Linear
17 Environmental. There's no contractor that
18 would want to work with any other contractor
19 in the building. It doesn't work. And as
20 far as expertise goes, if you can't do a
21 corridor or you can't do an apartment, you
22 shouldn't be doing the work.

23 If you can't do both, then they're not
24 the contractor for you. Putting two
25 contractors in the same building is

1 PROCEEDINGS

2 completely out of the question.

3 MR. STERN: Yossi Stern, New York State
4 Lead. I understand what you're saying. I
5 just feel -- I just -- knowingly, if you
6 have two different contractors and they're
7 both generating dust, tracking rubbish in
8 and out, even though it's double-bagged,
9 etcetera, etcetera, there's going to be a
10 spitting match who's cleaning out the
11 hallway, etcetera, etcetera.

12 I say if you have a contractor in the
13 building, one contractor in the building --
14 and we always do the common areas last.
15 After we tail out of all the apartments, the
16 last thing we do is the common areas and
17 usually, it's not that much work, you're not
18 really sheetrocking, it's interim control.

19 MS. RIAZI-KERMANI: Okay. We'll go on
20 to the next question here. This one talks
21 about quality assurance. So what have you
22 found to be sufficient quality assurance
23 test of lead abatement work?

24 MR. STERN: I know the other contractors
25 are going to hate hearing this, but daily

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1
2 visits by the inspectors, whether it's NYCHA
3 or whether it's other governing agencies
4 could be involved; team meetings in the
5 morning between the contractor and his
6 workers; meetings with the contractor or the
7 project manager and the tenants or the
8 super, etcetera. That's the best way to
9 have quality control over the project.

10 MS. RIAZI-KERMANI: How do you -- how
11 does a company themselves manage, then, the
12 quality assurance.

13 MR. STERN: As a company owner, every
14 morning you meet with the workers, you go
15 over the scope of work for that day, what to
16 expect, what challenges we have, complaints
17 that have to be addressed and make sure that
18 the project for that day is going to go
19 smoothly.

20 Make sure the tenants are not in the
21 apartment, children are not running in and
22 out, etcetera, the supers are aware of
23 what's going on in the building. And that's
24 the most effective way to ensure some
25 control over the project for that day.

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2 MS. RIAZI-KERMANI: Does anyone else
3 have anything to add?

4 MR. BRYANT: Daren Bryant, TRC
5 Environmental Corporation. I think, you
6 know, coming from the consultant side too,
7 when we talk about quality assurance and
8 quality control, you know, as far as the
9 environmental sampling is concerned, I
10 think, you know, Housing Authority's
11 building and development, the concern for
12 lead dust traveling outside of the work
13 areas, if there's multiple work areas within
14 a building and having that, you know, on the
15 sampling side for quality control, baseline
16 sampling, you know, for quality assurance,
17 occasional sampling throughout the week, you
18 know, dust samplings in corridors between
19 different units, that kind of thing, that
20 kind of helps quality control for
21 establishing work areas for people that work
22 and dust and debris within those work areas.

23 MS. RIAZI-KERMANI: Okay. I think
24 that's a good segue into one of our next
25 questions. So what are the considerations

1 PROCEEDINGS

2 for abating high-traffic common areas?

3 MR. STERN: Number one, to make sure
4 that there is a second means of egress in
5 cases of fire issues. You can't block off a
6 stairwell or a corridor in a hallway if
7 that's the only area to get in and out of
8 the building. You have to be able to ensure
9 that there's another way out of the building
10 if you're going to cordon it off.

11 While the work is being done, if there's
12 poly on the floor, there's tons of duct tape
13 and anti-skid or slip materials, ensuring
14 the materials are not in the way of a
15 walkway or of the apartment doors.

16 Two to three times throughout the day,
17 clean up, EPA sandwich clean up, wash --
18 vacuum, wash, vacuum and ensuring that if
19 tenants have to get through the hallway and
20 the staircase, that they have a passage
21 within the work area.

22 So the work area would be split in half.
23 You would divide it half the hallway and
24 then the other half of the hallway. And
25 same thing with the staircase.

1 PROCEEDINGS

2 MS. RIAZI-KERMANI: Does anyone else
3 have anything to add about the common areas
4 or high-traffic area? Okay. And I know
5 we've kind of talked about this, but I'm
6 going to ask the question one more time to
7 see if there's anything that we can add to
8 this.

9 What are the biggest challenges to
10 lead-based paint abatement? We talked about
11 occupied apartments, we talked about
12 high-traffic areas, we talked a little bit
13 about quality assurance.

14 MR. STERN: Yossi Stern, New York State
15 Lead. Children and hoarding, people that
16 live in apartments that hoard. So we have
17 apartments that are filled to the brim with
18 personal belongings. It's a challenge to
19 move it around; it's the not impossible.
20 And children having access to the apartment
21 while the abatement is going on.

22 MS. RIAZI-KERMANI: Anything else to add
23 on those? Trying to get some folks here --
24 more folks to talk. Next question here, is
25 there any seasonality to abatement work?

1 PROCEEDINGS

2 Anything that we should take into
3 consideration then when we're putting
4 together this RFP, spring, summer, fall,
5 winter, either to the industry or doing the
6 work itself.

7 MR. LAZREG: My name is Abe from Degmor.
8 Regarding the time, we can work any time,
9 just the only thing it's got to be 55 and up
10 if we using any chemicals for removal.

11 MS. RIAZI-KERMANI: Any chemicals for
12 removal it needs to be 55 degrees or warmer?

13 MR. LAZREG: Yes.

14 MR. STERN: Yossi Stern, New York State
15 Lead. Summertime is the hardest because the
16 kids are home. It's not impossible, but
17 it's just harder. They don't have school.

18 MR. BRYANT: Daren Bryant, TRC. I think
19 it's also summertime, especially a lot of
20 the contractors in the room, they're doing
21 work in schools, summertime is a busy
22 season.

23 So labor-wise, having EPA certified
24 workers and supervisors available, I know a
25 lot of the contractors have the same crews

1 PROCEEDINGS

2 that are doing asbestos abatement. So
3 summertime, you know, usually busy season
4 for most of all of us.

5 MS. RIAZI-KERMANI: So there is overlap
6 with the staffing that does the lead
7 abatement work with other activities. And
8 so you think, with having summer being a
9 busy time, are you then saying that there
10 might be more flexibility for the rest of
11 the year?

12 MR. BRYANT: Daren Bryant, TRC. Yes, I
13 believe that's the case. You know, and also
14 the option or additional training and
15 licensing. If that's something NYCHA would
16 be interested in doing, you know, providing
17 training for additional labor, that I'm sure
18 would help out, you know, a lot of
19 contractors that are looking to get guys
20 certified to help out with, you know, this
21 large, you know, complex project.

22 MS. RIAZI-KERMANI: Okay, thank you. So
23 that actually goes right into our next
24 question. So from past examples, how were
25 you able to staff up? What about staffing

1 PROCEEDINGS

2 up for something like this? Is there a
3 market for that? So then what are the best
4 practices then for training and certifying a
5 large group of new employees?

6 MR. STERN: Incentives. Sending them to
7 Big Apple or similar schools. Incentivize
8 the labor force to go get certified and
9 licensed.

10 MR. MARCANO: Charles, Prestige. You
11 may want to consider offering it to the
12 tenants themselves. Good way to have it pay
13 for itself.

14 MS. RIAZI-KERMANI: So, you know, you,
15 yourselves, don't go through any specific
16 staffing of your own?

17 MR. MARCANO: Charles, Prestige. We
18 have crews. A lot of the crews, since they
19 tend to float between companies, some of
20 them are -- some of them float between
21 companies depending on how big the companies
22 are. Others are -- we have crews that stay
23 with us year-round, but we also bring on
24 extra personnel, they may come from other
25 companies.

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2 It happens the same way in the asbestos
3 field. We would end up getting guys from
4 different locations. But staffing up, there
5 is a limited pool of resources as far as
6 labor.

7 MS. RIAZI-KERMANI: Okay. So how has
8 lead-based paint abatement evolved, just
9 with your experience, and then potentially
10 then, how do you see it evolving in the
11 future? I know we have the potential EPA
12 changes, regulations coming our way as well.

13 MR. STERN: Yossi Stern, New York State
14 Lead. The amount of lead poisoning has
15 dropped. As we all know, New York City
16 building owners and property managers are
17 getting their own porters and supers
18 licensed to do RRP and EPA abatement. And
19 when they turnover apartments, they gut the
20 apartments eliminating all the lead.

21 So between the lower amounts of
22 violations being given and apartment
23 building owners not hiring contractors as
24 they used to, the overall demand for lead
25 abatement has gone down. Now that we have

1 PROCEEDINGS

2 NYCHA, we're back in business.

3 MS. RIAZI-KERMANI: Okay. So how can we
4 structure the contract work to maximize your
5 interest in bidding on this contract? Just
6 throwing that one out there.

7 MR. DUNN: Joe Dunn, Linear
8 Environmental. All you have to do is put a
9 bid out. If you put a bid out, everybody
10 will bid. You don't have to maximize
11 anything or incentivize it or anything like
12 that. You just have to put the bid out.
13 People are hungry for work and they'll bid.

14 MR. STANKIEWICZ: Jaroslaw Stankiewicz,
15 International Asbestos Removal. If you
16 could structure the bid so that we
17 contractors could bid per building or per
18 development, if possible, so we can all stay
19 in the same location. You know, 10, 20
20 apartments in the building or 100 apartments
21 in the whole development.

22 You know, a lot of my colleagues said,
23 we don't want to go to Staten Island to
24 Bronx the next day and then the following
25 day in Manhattan and then two days later in

1 PROCEEDINGS

2 Brooklyn.

3 So if we could bid on a specific
4 building, which you already identified the
5 issue and you have the scope for the entire
6 building, you could put that out there, that
7 would be good. Or if you have entire
8 complex survey that identifies, we could bid
9 on the entire complex. I think would be
10 good.

11 MS. RIAZI-KERMANI: Okay, thank you. We
12 have one more person here with a question.

13 MR. MARCANO: Charles, Prestige
14 Development. Just going back to your
15 question about making the contracts more
16 attractive, whatever. You may want to
17 guarantee performance payments for the
18 companies that are a little smaller, helps
19 them finance the projects a little better so
20 that definitely will.

21 MS. RIAZI-KERMANI: Okay, thank you. So
22 then, are there any challenges or barriers
23 that would hinder you from engaging in
24 business with NYCHA and if so, what are
25 those issues?

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2 MR. STERN: Yossi Stern, New York State
3 Lead. If we finish an apartment or we
4 finish a building and we put in a
5 requisition, what's the terminal time to
6 getting a check? Well, some City agencies
7 are quicker than others. HPD, I've gotten
8 checks within two weeks or three weeks. DDC
9 is took longer. So what is it with NYCHA?

10 MS. RIAZI-KERMANI: So turnaround time
11 is important on payments?

12 MR. STERN: Very.

13 MR. MARCANO: Very.

14 MS. RIAZI-KERMANI: That would be
15 something that would be a barrier, okay.

16 MR. STERN: It's holding up capital.

17 MR. BRYANT: Daren Bryant, TRC. Quick
18 question, I see previously NYCHA has CM
19 firms kind of handling projects, you know,
20 for developments. Is there a possibility
21 that CM firms would be handling
22 development-wide, like kind of overseeing,
23 you know, contractors in the building or is
24 it strictly going to be NYCHA, managed by
25 NYCHA?

1 PROCEEDINGS

2 MS. RIAZI-KERMANI: There's a potential
3 for that CM. Okay.

4 MR. STERN: If you write up scopes of
5 work and you bid it out and you get 30
6 responses, I assume that you've done your
7 homework and you would have a basic idea of
8 what the value is of what your scope is
9 worth.

10 So preparing that value spreadsheet of
11 what the different components are worth, the
12 more reasonable and aware you are of the
13 actual setting up, breaking down, cleaning
14 up and so on and so forth with each
15 component and putting a value to it more
16 fairly than strictly a value to the
17 component itself without understanding all
18 the background that has to go into doing
19 that component will make a difference. And,
20 you know, the example with the baseboard and
21 the plastered wall and then painting the
22 whole wall.

23 MS. RIAZI-KERMANI: Okay, thank you. So
24 we talked about all these different options
25 and so the optimal approach, I don't want to

1 PROCEEDINGS

2 speak for you, I've heard it a few times
3 here, but if you want to just be able to
4 speak, what would the optimal approach to
5 doing this type of abatement if you were to
6 put together the contract yourself?

7 We talked about geographic borough; we
8 talked about it getting narrowed down do
9 even by the building; we talked about
10 different opinions, you know, do you have
11 one company do the common areas versus one
12 focus on the units within the same building,
13 there is difference of opinions there, but
14 what would be the optimal approach?

15 MR. MARCANO: Charles, Prestige --

16 MS. RIAZI-KERMANI: In an entire
17 development. Think about an entire
18 development.

19 MR. MARCANO: In an entire development.
20 In a perfect world, phasing out floor by
21 floor; empty apartment preferable, not that
22 it's not doable, it's just as I said before,
23 it just delays it; phasing it out coming out
24 of the building; easy access.

25 Same thing as he said, making sure that

1 PROCEEDINGS

2 there's multiple egress points so that we
3 don't have to block off any one egress point
4 out of the building. So to at least have
5 multiple egress points, that would be the
6 ideal solution. And keeping it per
7 development.

8 MR. DUNN: Joe Dunn, Linear
9 Environmental. Is the question how you
10 should bid it out? Is that what I
11 understand the question was?

12 MS. RIAZI-KERMANI: Sure, yeah. Like as
13 far as what is the optimal approach to an
14 entire development? If we were to put
15 together a contract for an entire
16 development, what would be the optimal
17 approach?

18 MR. DUNN: Well, for one that you have
19 people that can understand this work and can
20 come up with budgets. What I would do if I
21 were you is I would come up with a dollar
22 amount that I estimate the job to be and
23 based on one million, five million, however
24 big you want the contract to be, I would
25 cluster buildings to meet that budget and

1 PROCEEDINGS

2 then bid them out that way.

3 MS. RIAZI-KERMANI: I have one final
4 question before we open it up to your
5 questions then too. As far as building
6 conditions, how does the condition of a
7 building affect your abatement work? As we
8 mentioned, NYCHA's building are primarily
9 40-plus years old.

10 MR. MARCANO: None of your buildings
11 have elevators that are just dedicated to
12 materials, correct? They're all just
13 passenger?

14 MS. RIAZI-KERMANI: Correct.

15 MR. MARCANO: Do any of them have fewer
16 than two elevators?

17 MS. RIAZI-KERMANI: I believe so, yes.

18 MR. MARCANO: You do. Some of them only
19 have one line?

20 MS. RIAZI-KERMANI: Correct.

21 MR. MARCANO: Depending on the height of
22 the building, that's going to have an
23 impact. So I'm sure everybody is aware of
24 getting materials in, up and down a
25 building, you're going to isolate that

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2 elevator for a while.

3 So it depends on the timeframe you give
4 us. Weekend work, mornings, it depends how
5 busy the building is, activity. So that's
6 going to have an effect as well.

7 MS. RIAZI-KERMANI: But as far as like
8 the age of the building then, does that have
9 any impact?

10 MR. MARCANO: It depends on the
11 condition. We may find that there's other
12 issues other than lead. We may find
13 instances where you have to -- like
14 asbestos. You may run into it. So you have
15 to be open to change orders, stopping, we
16 disturb pipes that are painted. Depends on
17 the scope.

18 But if you run into issues where you're
19 going to -- that's going to impact the
20 abatement work, so probably older buildings
21 going to have more issues. Floor tile that
22 may be loose in an area that was -- you
23 weren't even thinking about and now, it's
24 being disturbed while you're building
25 containment. You have to stop. So those

1 PROCEEDINGS

2 things are an issue. It can be.

3 MS. RIAZI-KERMANI: Okay.

4 MR. STERN: Yossi Stern, New York State
5 Lead. I would say my only concern for older
6 buildings would be if there are any current
7 leaks, steam leaks, moisture coming in
8 through poor pointing. All of that has to
9 be repaired. Running toilets causes
10 sweating of lines, sweating of pipes which
11 causes damage.

12 So anything do with the running water or
13 seepage or water proofing would have to be
14 taken care of before abatement can be
15 conducted.

16 As far as your concern -- the gentleman
17 over here was concerned about floor tiles,
18 you know, when you're ripping out
19 baseboards, you don't want to disturb
20 anything buried, 9x9s, if they're there. We
21 use a (unintelligible) saw and we just slice
22 the baseboard flush with the floor and put
23 the new baseboard right on top of it so we
24 don't have to rip out and disturb the floor.

25 But I'm not scared of old buildings.

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2 And as far as the elevator, I mean,
3 obviously, if we're laminating walls, if
4 you're going to go that route or if you're
5 going to encapsulate, it wouldn't be able to
6 fit into the elevator anyway, it would only
7 go through the staircase.

8 So it's time and labor to get the
9 materials, which is not a big deal. We
10 wouldn't tie up an elevator during the day
11 or evening or morning for our materials and
12 then have all the tenants in the building
13 use the staircase, we wouldn't do that. We
14 would figure out to get the materials up at
15 night or really early in the morning or
16 during the day and avoid the traffic times
17 of people using -- people in the building
18 using the elevator.

19 But my only concern with older buildings
20 is water proofing from the bricks, damage in
21 the wall and any running toilets or steam
22 leaks.

23 MR. LAZREG: My name is Abe from Degmor.
24 Regarding some of your compound and
25 sheetrock, it can happen be asbestos. You

1 PROCEEDINGS

2 got to test those compounds, you got to test
3 your ceilings. If the ceilings are plaster
4 and old stuff, it's got to be ECM.

5 Then the projects is no more lead-based
6 paint, it would be asbestos project. And if
7 it's asbestos project, you have to empty the
8 whole apartment. You got to take this in
9 consideration and make sure you have testing
10 in your apartments. Thank you.

11 MS. RIAZI-KERMANI: Thank you.

12 MR. MARCANO: Also, with older
13 buildings, I mean, again, this is New York
14 City -- Charles, Prestige -- it's all mostly
15 older buildings, especially in the locations
16 we're talking about.

17 As far as the height, some of these
18 buildings are ten stories. So going up
19 stairs, even though it can be done, it's
20 something to take into consideration.

21 He is right about the asbestos of the
22 plaster, you may run into it. Another issue
23 you may run into as well as asbestos would
24 be mold, depending. So you may run into
25 some stachy somewhere.

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2 So those are all issues that can happen.
3 Especially if you have high humidity levels
4 in some apartment, you may run into it.
5 Some of the issue will affect that.

6 MS. RIAZI-KERMANI: Okay, thank you. So
7 I'm going to open it up then to some of your
8 questions. So any questions? No questions?

9 MR. MARCANO: Charles, Prestige. I'm
10 going to go back to that. Has there been
11 surveys done, conducted already on the
12 plaster? And have there been surveys
13 conducted for additional hazards such as
14 asbestos in plaster and mold?

15 MS. RIAZI-KERMANI: Here's what I can
16 tell you, is that we have done sample
17 surveys of our developments. So we know
18 that -- where we could not rule out
19 lead-based paint. But we would be doing
20 individual testing of the lead in each unit,
21 common area, prior to scheduling the
22 abatement and we'll take into consideration
23 what you mentioned about asbestos and mold.

24 MR. BAJAJ: Yeah, this is Deepak Bajaj
25 from B&Y. How much -- how is this program

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2 funded? Does NYCHA have the funds for the
3 whole job?

4 MS. RIAZI-KERMANI: We're still
5 determining that.

6 MR. MARCANO: Charles, Prestige again.
7 Will you be giving us the opportunity for
8 site visits as they come up prior to? We'd
9 definitely like site visits allowing us to
10 get time to look at the apartments, look at
11 the units, find out where we're going to put
12 our staging areas, dumpsters, thing of that
13 nature.

14 So that's very important. A site visit
15 is always helpful.

16 MS. RIAZI-KERMANI: Okay. A site would
17 help prior to --

18 MR. MARCANO: Prior to the bidding --

19 MS. RIAZI-KERMANI: -- the bidding
20 process?

21 MR. MARCANO: Right. And then our
22 (unintelligible) dates -- timely.

23 MS. RIAZI-KERMANI: Okay, thank you.

24 MR. STERN: Yossi, New York State Lead.
25 Not so much of a question, but more of a

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2 suggestion. If I were you, I would not put
3 into the scope to sheetrock any of the walls
4 and ceilings that may come up positive,
5 unless liquid encapsulant cannot be
6 performed.

7 MS. RIAZI-KERMANI: Do you mean
8 sheetrock over it?

9 MR. STERN: Yeah, you can only liquid
10 encapsulate if the wall is somewhat sound.
11 If the wall is not sound, it won't accept,
12 even if you plaster and compound, it's just
13 going to crumble. So in that case, you have
14 to do sheetrock.

15 But otherwise, don't request sheetrock
16 on any of the walls and ceilings from the
17 get-go. It's not cost-productive and
18 there's still plenty of other components in
19 the home -- in the apartment that still have
20 lead contents. So removing some of it, but
21 not all of it, it's counterproductive.

22 The second thing I would suggest is --
23 I'm sure there's going to be walkthroughs at
24 each building -- is awareness with the
25 tenants. You know, lead conversations have

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2 been somewhat brushed under the carpet for a
3 long time.

4 When you bring all the tenants, whether
5 every apartment is effected or going to have
6 a project, bring all the tenants to a
7 meeting in the hallway of the building, let
8 them know what's going on, removing all the
9 lead hazards, keeping all the lead content,
10 and what NYCHA is going to do to remove the
11 lead hazards and what the tenant have to do
12 as their own responsibility to maintain
13 cleanliness, clean the floors daily, wipe
14 down the windowsills, that's what tenants
15 have to do.

16 And then once the abatement project is
17 done, informing the tenants that there's
18 going to be an ongoing maintenance plan.
19 The super or the manager will go in
20 quarterly and do a visual inspection of all
21 the apartments, making sure there's no
22 chipping paint or so on and so forth or the
23 abatement that was conducted is not being
24 disturbed.

25 And the more education, the more you

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2 could talk to these tenants and explain to
3 them what they're going to be doing, what
4 their responsibilities will be, it will
5 ultimately reduce the lead hazard going
6 forward. And if they have paint peeling,
7 they're going to right away call and say,
8 hey, can you come take care of it before it
9 becomes a big issue.

10 MS. RIAZI-KERMANI: Okay. Thank you for
11 the suggestion. Any other questions before
12 we wrap this up? Well, I hope this has been
13 a good experience for you. Thank you very
14 much for answering our questions. We do
15 have a question?

16 MR. MARCHESE: One more question.

17 MS. RIAZI-KERMANI: Sure. Thank you.

18 MR. MARCHESE: Anthony Marchese, Unipro
19 Environmental. Do you have timeline of when
20 the RFP is going to be out?

21 MS. RIAZI-KERMANI: No, I'm sorry, we
22 don't at this time. This is really our
23 first stab at trying to make sure if we were
24 to put something together, what it would
25 look like.

1 PROCEEDINGS

2 MS. RIAZI-KERMANI: Okay, thank you.
3 Thank you very much. Oh, one more question.
4 What was your name again, please?

5 MR. BAJAJ: Deepak from B&Y.

6 MS. RIAZI-KERMANI: Thank you.

7 MR. BAJAJ: My question is this job is a
8 PLA or prevailing wage?

9 MS. RIAZI-KERMANI: We're still
10 determining the scope.

11 MR. BAJAJ: Because PLA, then we have to
12 go to the union to get all the people to
13 come on the job and as some of the
14 contractors said, we'd have a problem in the
15 summer period. So just consider it.

16 MS. RIAZI-KERMANI: Okay, thank you.
17 Just from our stenographer, if you did
18 speak, if you could make sure you come up
19 here at the end, we want to make sure that
20 we recorded your name properly. She's just
21 doing everything verbally, so we just want
22 to make sure we recorded that properly. So
23 thank you very much.

24 (Whereupon, the conference was concluded
25 at 11:12 a.m.)

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C E R T I F I C A T I O N

I, CHAYA EZAGUI, a Notary Public of the State of New York do hereby certify:

That the testimony in the within proceeding was held before me at the aforesaid time and place.

That the testimony was taken stenographically by me, then transcribed under my supervisor, and that the within transcript is a true record of the testimony.

I further certify that I am not related to any of the parties by blood or marriage, that I am not interested directly or indirectly in the matter, nor am I in the employ of any of the counsel.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 19th day of April, 2018.

Chaya Ezagui

CHAYA EZAGUI

