CITY COUNCIL
CITY OF NEW YORK

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TRANSCRIPT OF THE MINUTES

of the

JOINT COMMITTEES ON CIVIL SERVICE & LABOR AND LOWER MANHATTAN REDEVELOPMENT

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May 21, 2009 Start: 11:00 am Recess: 12:37 pm

HELD AT: Council Chambers

City Hall

B E F O R E:

ALAN J. GERSON MIGUEL MARTINEZ Chairperson

## COUNCIL MEMBERS:

John C. Liu
David Yassky
Rosie Mendez
Mathieu Eugene
Michael C. Nelson
Larry B. Seabrook
Melissa Mark-Viverito

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

Cas Holloway Chief of Staff Deputy Mayor for Operations Edward Skyler

Erin Drinkwater Congressman Jerrold Nadler

Joe Soldevere Congresswoman Carolyn Maloney

Carmen Cognetta
Congressman Michael McMahon

Frank Tramontano Research Director Patrolmen's Benevolent Association

Harry Greenberg Counsel Correction Captains Association

Patrick Ferraiuolo Correction Captains Association

Chris McGrath Correction Captains Association

Alan Tannenbaum Photojournalist

2	CHAIRPERSON MARTINEZ: Ready?
3	We're going to call the joint meeting of the fire-
4	-not fire no more.
5	MALE VOICE: Flashback.
6	CHAIRPERSON MARTINEZ: We're going
7	to call the joint meeting of the Committee on
8	Civil Service and Labor and the Lower Manhattan
9	Redevelopment to order.
10	Good morning, my name is Miguel
11	Martinez, I am Chair of the Committee on Civil
12	Service and Labor. Allow me to introduce Council
13	Member Chair Alan Gerson for the Committee on the
14	Lower Manhattan Redevelopment.
15	Today, the committees will examine
16	the status of the access to medical care and
17	benefit for uniform municipal workers involved in
18	the recovery effort after 9/11 terrorist attack on
19	the World Trade Center.
20	This hearing will focus on current
21	research on health effects of 9/11 and benefits
22	provided to those individuals involved in the
23	response to the attacks.
24	Also the committee will hear
25	testimony on a proposed resolution urging the U.S.

Congress to pass the James Zadroga 9/11 Health

Compensation Act. The Zadroga act would provide

medical monitoring and treatment for first

respondent, area residents, workers, students, and

others affected by the 9/11 attack.

exposed to numerous physiological stressor, environmental toxic, and other physical hazard.

Many studies have demonstrated that the exposure to the World Trade Center event on or after 9/11 resulted in a variety of mental and physical problems immediately after the terrorist attack. Although many recovered within two years after 9/11, others continue to experience significant problem. Health problems include asthma, posttraumatic stress disorder, other 9/11 related illness may take years to develop.

The Act would provide all person exposed to toxic of Ground Zero a right to be medically monitored and confer upon anyone who is sick as a result of the exposure a right to treatment.

The City Council supports the Act, however, we object to Congress requiring New York

City to fund 10% of the entire treatment and
monitoring costs for those illegible. This amount
could equal as much as 500 million over 10 years.

As New York is already forced to cut vital program
due to the weak economy, we ask Congress to revamp
the requirement funding.

We look forward to the hearing, and, at this point, I'm going to call on Council Member Alan Gerson, Chairman of the Lower Manhattan Redevelopment.

much, Mr. Chair. First of all, let me state what a pleasure it is to conduct a joint hearing with you and with the Committee you Chair in your still recently relatively new capacity as Chair, and this should be the beginning of many ongoing endeavors. Though we have worked closely together and collaborated on countless other endeavors, I look forward to continuing the collaboration in these capacities.

Mr. Chair, my friends, our city, our state, our nation bears no higher moral imperative and no greater policy imperative than to assure that anyone and everyone who

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participated in any of the rescue activities at Ground Zero and the surrounding area receives all the medical care they deserve, and that must include all medical care that reasonably can be said to relate to their activities at Ground Zero.

When it comes to these heroes, the heroes of our uniformed services, our police, our fire, our EMS corps, the heroes of our laborers and workforces, the heroes of the residents of the surrounding community, who, as I witnessed, when the fires were burning and, indeed, when the buildings were falling, walked into danger, rather than away and remained thereafter to carry out life-saving and community saving activities. We dare not engage in bureaucratic--normal bureaucratic goings-on, normal bureaucracy, we dare not try to skimp or find loopholes to deny coverage to these people. It would be morally wrong and, as a matter of policy, it is wrong in terms of the message it sends, not only to those affected, but those who will be asked in the future, God forbid, to go into harm's way.

So this is an extraordinarily

important hearing. We will hear from the

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Administration and then we will hear from the representatives of the Congressional sponsors of the Zadroga bill in Washington and then we will hear from representatives of the heroes to whom I just referred.

But the purpose of this is to make sure that we on the Council are doing what we need to do to support efforts to review the pending legislation in Washington, to see where, if at all, it needs any alteration or adjustment. However, the fundamental purpose of the Zadroga bill is clear and we need to congratulate and thank Congress members Carolyn Maloney and Jerry Nadler for their leadership role in cosponsoring and pushing the Zadroga bill and we need to work with them to make sure that this bill is passed and fulfills its promise. And, of course, we need to make sure that the bill is passed in a version which is fiscally responsible to the city of New York, but not at the expense of providing the necessary benefits to the individuals who need-for whom this health coverage is a matter literally of life and death.

And then, of course, in this

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hearing we need to explore what more beyond the bill we need to do as a city in order to do right by the heroes of 9/11.

So I look forward to hearing from all. And let me just also, as I always do at the beginning of the hearing, because otherwise I might forget, I want to--although I would never forget in gratitude, I would want to thank Lyle Frank, who is the Counsel to the Lower Manhattan Redevelopment Committee, who is actually attending another hearing in progress and will be joining us in progress, and I want to thank Patrick Mulvihill, who is the Policy Analyst for the Committee on Lower Manhattan Redevelopment, for their work in preparing this hearing. And I also want to extend my gratitude to the team and the staff of the Civil Service and Labor Committee working under the leadership of Chair Martinez.

With that, I'll turn the mic back to Chair Martinez to call our first witness.

And actually, I'll thank Cas

Holloway in advance of your testimony of--you

know, we've partnered together on Lower Manhattan
and Ground Zero issues and our community, as well

as our city, of course, is better off for it for
that partnership and for your leadership and your
commitment to the revitalization process, which I
know you agree must include doing right by the
heroes of 9/11.

Mr. Chair?

CHAIRPERSON MARTINEZ: Sure, would you just identify yourself for the record and start your testimony?

MR. CAS HOLLOWAY: My name is Cas Holloway, I am Chief of Staff to Deputy Mayor for Operations Edward Skyler and a special adviser to Mayor Bloomberg.

Good morning. Thank you, Chairman Martinez, Chairman Gerson, as well as the other distinguished members of the Council, for convening this hearing on the health problems and treatment options for 9/11 responders and on Resolution 1924, which calls on Congress to pass the 9/11 Health and Compensation Act known as HR--which has been introduced as HR 847.

I also at this time want to thank
Congresswoman Maloney, Congressman Nadler,
Congressman King, and Congressman McMahon, as well

as Senators Schumer and Jill Brand for their strong support for this legislation and moving it forward, and we look forward to working together to ultimately hopefully presenting a bill that can be passed this year.

I also want to thank Council

Speaker Quinn and the entire Council for making it
a priority to support legislation to establish a

sustained long-term 9/11 health program.

While the full extent of the health effects resulting from the World Trade Center and terrorist attacks is unknown, medical evidence suggests a variety of short-term and medium-term impacts. Additionally, the Centers of Excellence in the World Trade Center Health Registry continue to generate necessary research adding to our body of knowledge about 9/11 health effects.

Addressing the long-term effects of this attack on America will require a sustained federal commitment to monitoring and treatment.

In addition to being Deputy Mayor

Ed Skyler's Chief of Staff and adviser to the

Mayor, I was Executive Director of a panel

convened by Mayor Bloomberg at the fifth

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anniversary of the attacks to assess the health

3 impacts of 9/11. That report called for a

4 sustained long-term program to provide monitoring

5 and treatment to address the health impacts.

Before going into the particulars of HR 847, I would like to just review some of the essential facts about the scope of the 9/11 health problem and the considerable efforts the city has made to address it.

As Resolution 1924 notes, more than 90,000, and by some estimates more than 100,000, New York City firefighters, police officers, other first responders and recovery workers responded to Ground Zero and participated in the rescue, recovery, and cleanup of the site and hundreds of thousands of residents and area workers, schoolchildren and other community members were directly impacted by the attacks. Although Congress has appropriated funding on an ad hoc basis to monitor and treat these groups, the uncertainty of that funding requires that we seek new appropriations every year and we were only recently able to access some of these federal funds for the only Center of Excellence currently

open to residents, area workers, and other non-responders--that's the World Trade Center

Environmental Health Center that is run by the city's Health and Hospitals Corporation.

Two and a half years ago, I mentioned a minute ago that the Mayor convened an executive panel to look at this, the report that that panel published six months later established beyond question that many people who were in or near the area around the World Trade Center on September 11th and the days following are suffering from a variety of physical and mental conditions. The report made clear that the ultimate scope of these health effects is still unknown, that they must continue to be studied, and that those who are sick or who could become sick must be monitored and treated with the best possible care.

New York City has not waited for federal funds to meet the health needs of those who are sick in the aftermath of 9/11. New York City taxpayers have, for example, borne the expense of free screening and treatment for thousands of people at the World Trade Center

Environmental Health Center at HHC, and we've launched a number of public outreach campaigns about 9/11 health problems and how to address them. In addition, the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene in 2008 launched the 9/11 Mental Health Benefit and Substance Use program, which actually steps into the shoes of an American Red Cross program that preceded it. This provides benefits payment for people who qualify and seek mental health treatment for 9/11 related conditions.

I also want to recognize Jeffrey
Hahn [phonetic], who is sitting in the front row
here, one of the recommendations in the Mayor's
report was that a 9/11 health liaison be appointed
by the Mayor. Jeffrey is that liaison, he's been
working with the Department of Health now for
almost two years, I think.

I don't mean to suggest by this that the federal government has done nothing in this area. NIOSH grants and the annual appropriations that Congress has made over the last several years, due largely to the tireless work of the New York delegation in Congress, have

funded the World Trade Center program at Mt. Sinai and the longest-running health response to the World Trade Center attacks--that's the FDNY World Trade Center monitoring and treatment program.

Through that program about 15,000 firefighters are eligible and have received at least one World Trade Center monitoring exam—that's 97% of those eligible. More than 85% have returned for a second exam and 75% for a third, so that's an incredible participation rate and Dr. David Pasrant [phonetic] who is not here, but I'm sure is known by members of this committee, as well as Dr. Kelly are instrumental to ensuring that people for those responders that they get the care they need.

In addition, federal funding enabled the establishment of the World Trade

Center Health Registry, which the bill, HR 847, will continue to fund on a permanent basis. The Registry is a partnership between the city and the federal government and is the largest effort of its kind in history. It includes more than 71,000 people exposed from every state in the country and from every congressional district. Over 20% of

people in the Registry are from outside the New
York metropolitan region. This is a reflection of
the numbers of people from throughout the country
who were in New York who responded to the city's
request for help in recovering from the 9/11
attacks. It is truly—though it gives you a sense
that it is truly a national problem.

reports generated by the medical working group that Mayor Bloomberg created following the report that we put out in 2007 ensure that the newest research is brought to bear on addressing 9/11 health problems and that resources are committed to where the science tells us they're most needed. Registry data confirm continued high levels of reported post-9/11 asthma and posttraumatic stress disorder among enrollees five to six years after the attacks. Adverse health symptoms reported among rescue and recovery workers have also been reported by lower Manhattan residents.

Let me just talk for a few minutes about HR 847 and the Resolution that the Council has supporting it. As the committee members, if you've looked at the bill may know, the bill

provides long-term funding to monitor and treat those who are sick or who could become sick as a result of 9/11, including funding for three

Centers of Excellence, the Mt. Sinai program, the

FDNY program, and the Health and Hospitals

Corporation program. It also continues funding for the World Trade Center Health Registry, and, finally, the bill reopens the victims compensation fund so that people who were harmed by the terrorist attacks can get compensation fairly and quickly without having to prove that the city, its contractors, or anyone else but the terrorists

were at fault for the attacks.

The bill has a number of important safeguards in it to ensure that federal funding goes only to those who you can have a demonstrated connection, whose illnesses have a demonstrated connection to the 9/11 attacks. This is important to Congress and important to the city and we fully support those measures in the bill, which I'm certain others who will testify can go through in some detail.

I want to say just a couple of words about reopening the victims compensation

2 fully recover from 9/11.

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As I noted at the outset of my testimony, overall, this legislation is an important step forward, it actually achieves all three of the major goals that Mayor Bloomberg laid out in the report that was published in 2007-that's sustained federal funding, reopening the victims compensation fund, and supporting research. However, as Chairman Gerson, Chairman Martinez, you noted at the outset of the hearing, the bill and also the Resolution notes this, the bill requires the city to contribute 10% matching cost share of the entire health program, which the Congressional Budget Office estimated at over \$500 million over 10 years. City taxpayers would be required to fund the 10%, not only of the community program, but also of the Mt. Sinai program and any program that ultimately is funded under the bill, regardless of whether New York City residents are recipients of care.

This is simply too high a cost for city taxpayers to shoulder alone for what clearly must be a national response to an act of war against our country. I also don't need to tell

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the members of these Committees that the city is still in the throes of a fiscal crisis that is requiring us to take repeated and deep cuts, the budget caps that we're showing in Fiscal Year 2011 is now up to \$4.5 billion, in the out years it goes to above \$5 billion. The point of those numbers is that the city and the city government is focusing and must focus, as it should, on providing essential services and getting the economy turned around. Because addressing the health needs of 9/11 is so clearly a national responsibility, we think it is unfair that 10% is too high for New York City residents to have to bear, it's a disproportionate burden under the bill.

Also, because some of the programs that we would required to fund are not run by the city, we need to have some kind of audit provision or oversight provision to ensure that whatever cost share is agreed to in the final legislation, that the city has the ability to make sure that public dollars are well spent.

We're confident, however, that working with our partners in Congress we can

2	address both of these issues and ultimately fully
3	support legislation that we hope, as I said at the
4	outset, will be presented for President Obama's
5	signature before another anniversary of the
6	attacks passes.
7	I want to thank the members of the
8	Council again for your attention to this issue and
9	as, just to make explicit, the city supports
10	Resolution 1924 and I will be happy to take any
11	questions you might have.
12	CHAIRPERSON GERSON: Again, thank
13	you very much Mr. Holloway. Just to be clear on
14	the record, other than the change in the amount of
15	compensation, the bill would demand of the city
16	from 10% to 5%, are there any other changes or
17	adjustments the Administration would propose to
18	the Zadroga bill?
19	MR. HOLLOWAY: Well, one other
20	change that is substantive thepardon me.
21	MALE VOICE: Sure.
22	MR. HOLLOWAY: But on the
23	contribution part, let me just say a word on that.
24	CHAIRPERSON GERSON: Please.
25	MR. HOLLOWAY: Mayor Bloomberg is

not opposed to the city putting in some

contribution and has actually made that clear to

Speaker Pelosi and to the members of the New York

delegation, because he recognizes that, by having

a stake in the program financially you have the

proper incentives to ensure that care is provided

as efficiently as possible.

In an earlier version of the bill that was circulating up until last fall that Mayor Bloomberg himself went down and testified in full support of, the city was committed to pay 5% of the overall costs of any HHC Center of Excellence. Now, there are currently three parts: Elmhurst, Gouverneur Hospital, and Bellevue Hospital are currently participants in the World Trade Center Environmental Health Center, which is the HHC Center of Excellence. Under the bill, it's possible that that actually could be expanded and other city funded institutions could join that group, so we had offered the 5%.

The ultimate bill that was introduced had the city paying 10% of the entire health care costs, that would include the national program, the Mt. Sinai program, which is a

wonderful program, but it's run by Mt. Sinai and any other program, without giving us what is the second substantive issue with the bill--

CHAIRPERSON GERSON: [Interposing]

The Mt. Sinai program though benefits city uniform personnel.

Certainly,

MR. HOLLOWAY:

certainly. It's a great program, I mean, and it's a vital program. The Mt. Sinai program, I think 30% of their currently 12,000 enrollees are estimated to be related to the city in some way, although we don't have full transparency and all of their data, but Mt. Sinai actually participates on the Mayor's medical working group and we have worked closely with them in a number of things.

The point is though that for the kinds of dollars we're talking about certainly, you know, if it ended up staying at 10% and the Congressional Budget Office estimates are correct, you're talking about half a billion dollars over five years, over 10 years. The city would need to have an ability for whatever it's going to fund to at least go in and audit and ensure that the funds are being properly spent. Right now, there is no

provision for that in the bill. With HHC, we're totally comfortable because the city runs HHC, so you don't have that problem.

So the two substantive issues are the size of the share, we're not opposed to any share, but just a reasonable share that is primarily geared towards incentives to provide efficient healthcare. And then the appropriate oversight, call it auditing rights to ensure that whatever programs the city is obligated to contribute to, and it would be mandatory under the bill, that we have the ability to ensure that those funds are properly spent and or, you know, check them, so to speak.

CHAIRPERSON GERSON: So the 5% city payment to which you referred in your testimony, that refers to the HHC Centers of Excellence.

Does the administration have a position as to what would be a reasonable percentage of the overall bill, less than 10 that the city could agree or could support in any final bill, given the fact that apparently the bill drafters, for whatever reason, have positioned the city's share as relating to the overall costs. So do you have a

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viewpoint that if that formula is kept, would there be an acceptable percentage from the city standpoint, from the administration standpoint?

MR. HOLLOWAY: Well I can say that there is an acceptable percentage. In terms of what that number is, there's a couple things that we don't know that we need to know. First of all, the half billion dollar estimate that is the best information that we have right now is old and it applied to a version of the bill that's no longer the bill. As part of the legislative process, when the bill picks up momentum in the House and actually moves, we'll have a new congressional budget estimate, we'll actually have information to see how are the dollars actually--had do they come out and then we will have a discussion, you know, we certainly are open to--we've gone down to DC to do this a number of times to kind of, I guess, call it hashing out what is a reasonable percentage, something between 10% and the 5% of the agency program that the Mayor had already offered. But in terms of what it is, there are just really too many unknowns.

CHAIRPERSON GERSON: Has there been

any discussion of combining a percentage with a cap so that the city, given the uncertainties to which you testified and the fact that the program is, for the most part, not going to be under city control, that the city, if we're agreeing to pay a proportion of the overall, that there be a cap in dollars on that? Does that make any sense? Has that been discussed?

MR. HOLLOWAY: It definitely makes sense, there's actually a cap in the bill right now at \$500 million, so that's how we know the \$500 million figure is at least an upper limit.

CHAIRPERSON GERSON: So you would support retaining some cap.

MR. HOLLOWAY: Yes, certainly, because it's a hedge against the uncertainty of what happens here. For example, if we agree to a percentage between 10% and the 5%, you know, that percentage is going to have some projected or estimated dollar figure associated with it, that would be a reasonable cap.

CHAIRPERSON GERSON: Okay. All right, I just want to cover the medical response and the research response to the 9/11 catastrophe

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and, because as you pointed out, that is very important. Are there, going forward in order to assure that victims receive the best possible care, are there any aspects of research that the Administration feels needs to be covered in the bill that are not as currently proposed or are you satisfied with the range?

MR. HOLLOWAY: As a general matter, we are satisfied with the range, there is always the ability to ensure that it is comprehensive and covers both all of the pathways you want to go down in terms of responders and non-responders. But I should note that the bill establishes a scientific committee, scientific and technical committee, it establishes both a responder committee and a non-responder committee who are going to meet and they don't conduct research, so to speak, but it's kind of modeled on the Centers of Excellence and the way they're structured now. There is additional -- there is the additional research that is funded and then the World Trade Center Health Registry is funded on a permanent basis.

Now, in addition to the clinical

programs, the Centers of Excellence that it certainly provide wonderful research, I believe the fire department has published 25 peer-reviewed articles at this point. The World Trade Center Health Registry, though, is the largest effort of its kind, the federal government we really--the ATSDR worked with the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene and now we have something that will truly enable us, we think, to, not only keep up with this population, but also to understand what are the effects that potentially could emerge that we don't know about now.

So maintaining the funding for those things in whatever the final bill is, is an absolute necessity.

with that 100% and I'm glad because I wanted to get that statement from you on the record.

There's one aspect though scientific research that you did not cover in your testimony and I'm not sure would be covered by the bill, but one way or another I hope we can agree needs to go forward and that is hard scientific research beyond the epidemiological research stemming from the Health

Registry and I am referring to, if you will, a 2 3 slide and microscope, hard-core science to 4 experimentation and studies in order to ascertain the metabolic effects, the effects of the 9/11 5 toxins on human cells, the cellular response to 6 7 I guess what I'm trying to say is basic exposure. 8 scientific laboratory research, taking the toxins or their elements and experimenting with them and 9 10 seeing what type of reactions they trigger in 11 human organisms or cellular organisms. 12 that I know, there's one laboratory set up dedicated specifically to that and that's out of 13 the NYU Bellevue complex, a joint HHC NYU program 14 15 between the respective departments of pulmonology, under the leadership of Dr. Rahm, but with Dr. 16 17 Ryman, you know, bridging, you know, participating 18 and bringing the epidemiological elements. I know 19 the Center for Disease Control probably has done 20 some of this as part of their overall, but the NYU 21 Bellevue complex has in the past received City 22 Council capital funds and I believe NIH, or 23 they're in the process of applying for NIH operating funds, but that type of laboratory 24 25 research specifically into the effects of the 9/11

_	CIVIL BURVIOL TAND LOWER PREVENTITIEN REDUVEDOLINENT -
2	toxins seems to me should be part of the overall
3	picture so we can combine that with the
4	epidemiology and do everything we possibly can to
5	assure going forward that we develop the best
6	possible therapies, maybe even cures, knowing that
7	this type of exposure often triggers effects
8	decades after the exposure.
9	So can we agree in principle on the
10	need to support laboratory research related to
11	9/11?
12	MR. HOLLOWAY: We can agree in
13	principle that any research that would advance our
14	understanding of what the health impacts of 9/11
15	are would be beneficial and to the extent that,
16	you know, that kind of researchand I'm not a
17	researcher, so I don't want to characterize what's
18	possible based on
19	CHAIRPERSON GERSON: [Interposing]
20	You always struck me as a researcher type of a
21	guy.
22	MR. HOLLOWAY: I like research.
23	CHAIRPERSON GERSON: There you go.
24	MR. HOLLOWAY: But I'm not an

MR. HOLLOWAY: But I'm not an expert health researcher, so I don't want to speak

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Τ	CIVIL SERVICE AND LOWER MANHAITAN REDEVELOPMENT 3
2	to the specifics, but you know what I can do, Dr.
3	Rahm actually, who participated in the panel that
4	put the report out and, of course, Dr. Ryman who
5	continues day to day to be on the front lines of
6	this
7	CHAIRPERSON GERSON: [Interposing]
8	And they're both terrific by the way
9	MR. HOLLOWAY: Yeah.
10	CHAIRPERSON GERSON:that
11	deserves to be stated on the record, their
12	dedication, combined with their scientific acumen
13	I mean really has benefited us in countless ways,
14	but please proceed.
15	MR. HOLLOWAY: Absolutely. What we
16	can get back to you on as I would love to get Dr.
17	Ryman's view on whether this and in what way, you
18	know, we can certainly make a suggestion about how
19	to supplement the research that is already
20	specifically identified in the bill.
21	I do want to mention one other
22	thing about research and that is the medical
23	working group that the Mayor formed, it's
24	important to note because it is actually the only

forum that pulls together all of the various

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bill or through city support or through other federal support that we--you know, too often in general in this society, we overlook the importance of hard-core scientific research, and that's been a problem in many sectors of our society. But certainly here we don't want to overlook the importance of that type of laboratory research and we certainly want to make sure that we have funding streams, capital and operational, to make sure that the research out of this lab goes forward and that it is complemented as needed.

I know our Chair has a conflicting committee obligation, so I want to at this time pass the microphone to Chair Martinez and then I shall return.

CHAIRPERSON MARTINEZ: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

As you mentioned, I may have to excuse myself to go across the street to vote, but I just wanted to get an update on some of the litigation that the city is involved with first responders and others who have become ill. What is the aggregated amount of claims filed so far?

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2 MR. HOLLOWAY: That is an 3 interesting question, we don't have from the 4 plaintiff side in the lawsuits and I believe the number now is up to 10,000 lawsuits, something 5 approaching that number. ut there has not been 6 7 put forward an aggregated amount of damages that 8 they're claiming, so that actually, we assume, that it's, you know in the multi-billions. 9 10 CHAIRPERSON MARTINEZ: And with 11 that in mind, will the congressional act reopen 12 the 9/11 victim compensation fund? MR. HOLLOWAY: Yes, it would and it 13 14 would essentially reopen the victims compensation 15 fund and it would be the same mechanism that 16 existed with the adjustments in scope. I mean the 17 way that the fund was legislated, initially it set 18 strict limitations on time and then who was 19 eligible, you expand those, you leave everything 20 else the same and then the fund operates in the 21 same way that it did. 22 CHAIRPERSON MARTINEZ: And I know 23 there's been some dispute in terms of some of our first responders, particularly those in uniform, 24

responders being recognized or having assets to

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the medical being covered by the city for medical health needs, particularly between, you know, recognizing that the fire department, because of the nature of the job are covered for lung illness and so forth. However, some other responders that are not covered, will this Act enable the city to provide the same type of medical recognition for lung disease?

MR. HOLLOWAY: Do you know what the--the way that question is phrased, it's a little difficult to answer. Let me tell you what the bill actually--what the bill does is it funds the Centers of Excellence, sets up mechanisms for adding additional Centers of Excellence. Then to get into those programs, you have to qualify, to qualify for the programs, for any of the programs, you have to establish certain criteria that puts you in an eligibility pool, so it's either location or where did you work, and then a doctor with experience treating World Trade Center related illness has to do an individual examination -- this is some of the controls that I talked about, made quick reference to in my testimony--to ensure that there is a link between

the ailment and 9/11. Once that's established, any condition that is, you know, connected with that would be covered basically under the bill and there's a long list of conditions in the bill, conditions can be added to that list also, there's a mechanism for doing that. But that list of conditions is based on the latest medical evidence.

In terms of what the city is covering or not covering, I guess I would need a little more specifics in terms of what information you're looking for.

CHAIRPERSON MARTINEZ: No, in terms of that, and if you don't have the answer, it's fine, but from some of the issues that have come to my attention in terms of some of our first responder uniform, first responders, such as fire department, they're covered under the, by the nature of the job any lung disease after 9/11 have been discovered by any of those responders are immediately covered under or recognized in the city as covering their medical needs. However, you kind of went into some of the answer in term of the, they say police, sanitation officers, and

so forth that are not by nature covered under lung disease are going through the process that you just mentioned, which they have to be evaluated, find out where they're at and so forth and not getting the recognition immediately for coverage, is that right?

MR. HOLLOWAY: Well to the extent that any of those individuals is actually, for example, either already participating in or is looking to participate in the Mt. Sinai program, if it's a firefighter or all evidence shows, I think that we have like a 99% participation rate by firefighters, then there's always the World Trade Center health program, which accepts anybody—responders and non-responders.

In terms of health determinations, you know, if you're talking about [off mic] determinations or by individual agencies about what conditions are covered, I would definitely want to get back to you because, you know, I think that is not a different question, it's certainly a related question, but I want to absolutely be clear about what information, you know, you're looking for, what we're talking about in terms of

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what a city employee who just goes through their
agency, whether something's 9/11 related or not.

And then what's available through these programs
for 9/11 related conditions, if you qualify.

CHAIRPERSON MARTINEZ: Thank you.

I have to excuse myself, I'll be back, but I have
to go vote across the street, they're calling.

Thank you very CHAIRPERSON GERSON: much, Mr. Chair. Just following up on Chair Martinez's points, there's always going to be a gray area, there's always going to be a degree of uncertainty, as you pointed out in your testimony, this is new scientific ground. I'm going to ask you a question I'm going to ask most of, if not all, of the other witnesses and that is are we setting up a mechanism so that for responders, for sick responders who, without question, were present at Ground Zero during or after 9/11 and without question were exposed that, where we cannot rule out a 9/11 related illness, we are giving and it's reasonably possible that something that could be related to 9/11, not, you know, something that's totally no way, no how, but where we're in that gray area, are we giving these

people the benefit of the doubt in terms of coverage?

MR. HOLLOWAY: Well I guess the best way to answer that question is to talk about how individual cases, how individuals are deemed to be eligible, okay? Under the bill and I'm paraphrasing here, a doctor with expertise and experience treating 9/11 related conditions and that would be--you know, that's why the Centers of Excellence in part were created, to develop that expertise--has to make a determination that a particular condition on a case-by-case basis, that an individual condition, there's a reasonable chance that it is substantially connected and I might be transposing those things, but that's the standard in the bill.

## [Crosstalk]

CHAIRPERSON GERSON: That's the reasonable chance of substantial relation.

MR. HOLLOWAY: Of substantial relation, something akin to that, I mean, don't quote me, but it's in the bill, and the way that that's established is through questionnaires, through—first of all, there's an examination by a

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doctor, so it's not just a paper file, but then there are also standardized questionnaires that are supposed to be--that will be developed that are actually population specific so it's not onesize-fits-all. So I guess I would say in terms of the benefit of the doubt, I think there is enough recognition of the difference of potential eligible populations in the bill and it identifies a number of populations and then it mandates the creation of instruments that are standardized, but also specialized, for specific groups and then requires that individual medical determination to be made so that, you know, at bottom, it becomes a medical judgment of a doctor. But, you know, all of the mechanisms are in place to get every piece of evidence you can to make a determination about whether it's connected to 9/11.

CHAIRPERSON GERSON: I was informed that we're going to hear testimony later this morning that certain types of cancers are ineligible from coverage in this bill. Do you have any knowledge about that or do you have any concerns?

MR. HOLLOWAY: Well right now the

bill has a list of eligible conditions, okay, and that is based on the experience that we have to date and the medical evidence to date. There are mechanisms in the bill both for making determination that something that's not on that list is 9/11 related and I don't want to quote it because it's--but it's there.

Then there's also a mechanism for adding additional conditions to the list and that has to be based on medical evidence. Now that, we think, is the right way to do it. What should be covered is what is demonstrated to be connected to the World Trade Center attacks, and that's what the bill seeks to do. It's not perfect, but I think it's pretty good.

CHAIRPERSON GERSON: Okay. We have been joined by Council Members Dr. Mathieu Eugene and Rosie Mendez of the Committee on Lower

Manhattan Redevelopment and Council Member Michael

Nelson, I presume with the Committee on Civil

Service and Labor.

Council Member Nelson.

COUNCIL MEMBER NELSON: I just have a question. Years ago I visited this detox unit,

horse in this race, other than the safety and the

well how much money do we have in the fund, how

fund has a legal status that is independent of the

1	CIVIL SERVICE AND LOWER MANHATTAN REDEVELOPMENT 46
2	Drinkwater representing Congress member Nadler;
3	Joe Soldavine?
4	MR. JOE SOLDEVERE: Soldevere.
5	CHAIRPERSON GERSON: Oh that's an
6	R, I'm sorry, Soldevere, representing Congress
7	member Carolyn Maloney; and representing Congress
8	member Michael McMahon, who we miss every day on
9	the Council, but we have Carmen Condioh there
10	you are, Carmen, someone who is no stranger to us,
11	so welcome back to the City Council, Carmen.
12	MR. CARMEN COGNETTA: Well, it's
13	very nice to be here
14	[Off mic]
15	CHAIRPERSON GERSON: Yeah, there
16	you go, now we can
17	[Off mic]
18	CHAIRPERSON GERSON: Yeah, well now
19	you know what you put everyone else through all
20	these years.
21	Erin, I know you have a an
22	appointment upcoming, so we'll begin with you.
23	MS. ERIN DRINKWATER: Great, thank
24	you.
25	In the interest of time, I'm going

11th.

to summarize Congressman Nadler's testimony today.

Chairman Gerson and Chairman

Martinez, thank you for convening this hearing and inviting my colleagues and me to testify before you today. I also want to thank everyone who has worked on this bill to help us achieve our long-standing goal of providing a stable long-term program to help the responders, the area residents, workers, students, and others who were

injured by the attack on our country on September

Representative Maloney and I, along with Representatives King and McMahon, have introduced HR 847, the 9/11 Health and Compensation Act of 2009 to ensure that the living victims of the September 11th terrorist attacks have a right to health care for their World Trade Center related illnesses and a route to compensation for their economic losses.

Now as many of my colleagues know and many of us sitting in this room know, we have come together many times since the towers fell almost eight years ago holding press conferences, testifying at hearings, and releasing countless

pages of information detailing the environmental impacts and health effects created by the attack on our country. Yet each time we presented our case for comprehensive solution, we were told better luck next year.

Well a new year has come and here we are again on behalf of those who continue to suffer. Undaunted and, due to considerable efforts by all of the stakeholders, we have modified the bill to achieve what have been our dual goals from the very beginning. One, to establish a stable, long-term approach that builds on the successful and existing programs to provide much-needed care for those who are affected by the attacks, regardless of whether they were first responders, area workers, residents, students, or others; and, two, doing so in a fiscally responsible manner.

Earlier this year, we held two hearings in the United States House of Representatives on the bill. First, I chaired a joint hearing of two judiciary subcommittees: the subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, and the subcommittee on

Immigration, Citizenship, Refugee, Border Security, and International Law. At that hearing, lawmakers considered issues related to the economic losses resulting from the health problems for 9/11 victims, as well as the need to ensure that the city and its contractors can respond to emergencies like this without risking financial hardship. And all sides agreed that a reopening of the victims compensation fund was the best way to solve these issues. 

The second hearing was held in the Energy and Commerce Committee, where I testified about the overwhelming need for federal action to stem the health crisis affecting thousands of first responders, workers, students and community members who were exposed to the World Trade Center contaminants after 9/11.

Now as the legislative session moves forward, we expect committee markups of the legislation in the near future as we push for House passage in the coming weeks. Additionally, it is expected that there will be companion legislation introduced in the United States Senate, bringing us one step closer to the 9/11

Health and Compensation Act of 2009 being signed into law by President Obama.

Passage of the 9/11 Health and
Compensation Act would mark an end to the current
problematic approach and ensure that a consistent
source of funding is available to monitor and/or
treat the thousands of first responders and
community members already affected by 9/11 related
illnesses, as well as those whose illnesses may
become apparent in the future. It would ensure
that no matter where an affected individual lives
in the future, he or she could get care.

Building on the expertise of the

Centers of Excellence, the bill would fill gaps in
how we are currently providing treatment and
monitoring. The bill would also provide for
substantial data collection regarding the nature
and extent of World Trade Center related
illnesses—this is a particularly critical
provision as there is still much we have to learn
about these illnesses and how they affect
different exposure populations.

And finally, as you know, this legislation would provide an opportunity for the

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compensation for economic damages and losses by reopening the 9/11 victims compensation fund.

Today, every member of these committees has an opportunity to help us make a necessary final push. I urge you again to join with those of us in this room who have been fighting for this funding for eight long years, with those of us here in New York, and throughout the country who continue to grapple with the consequences of the 9/11 attacks. With your help via the passage of City Council resolution 1924-A, we will strengthen the growing support of the 9/11 Health and Compensation Act of 2009 and bring us one step closer to giving the heroes and victims of 9/11 the peace of mind they deserve by providing for their health needs and other losses. Please join me in supporting the 9/11 Health and Compensation Act and please help us move this important legislation forward so it can finally be brought to the House for a whole vote.

Thank you, again, Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, for holding this hearing, and I look forward to the testimony of my colleagues and other witnesses.

1	CIVIL SERVICE AND LOWER MANHATTAN REDEVELOPMENT 5
2	CHAIRPERSON GERSON: As Ms.
3	Drinkwater may have to leave before this panel
4	concludes, let me just ask her, if you gentlemen
5	will indulge me just one question, and, by the
6	way, first and foremost, of course, as always,
7	express our appreciation to Congress member Nadler
8	for his terrific work.
9	Do you have any thoughts in
10	response to the testimony of Mr. Holloway about
11	any aspects of the bill in particular, the city
12	contribution part of it?
13	MS. DRINKWATER: Sure, as you can
14	see in part of the testimony that I did not read,
15	you know, the congressman recognizes that this was
16	an attack on our nation and that the burden should
17	be borne by the federal government. However,
18	given the opportunity that the city can contribute
19	to the extent that is fiscally responsible for
20	them and to ensure that, you know, they have the
21	oversight over the programs, we support that and
22	are in full support of the resolution that has

Thank CHAIRPERSON GERSON: Okay. you again very much. Gentlemen.

been introduced today.

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the support of the entire New York congressional delegation. I also want to thank Mayor Bloomberg and Speaker Quinn for their ongoing dedication to providing health care for World Trade Center responders and community members. I regret the votes in Washington prevent me from testifying in person this morning.

On September 11th, 2001, thousands lost their lives. More than seven years later, we know that thousands more have lost their health. Within hours of the collapse of the World Trade Center towers, firefighters, police officers, and EMTs labored alongside construction workers, volunteers, and others without regard for their own health or safety—all were told the air was safe to breathe.

Unfortunately, we now know better. The cloud that they worked in was a poisonous cocktail of thousands of tons of coarse and fine particulate matter, pulverized cement and glass, asbestos, lead, and other toxic pollutants. To the mix were added 24,000 gallons of burning jet fuel and plastics, which created a dense plume of smoke containing a combination of toxins probably

never seen before and that hopefully we'll never see again. All of this went into the mouths, throats, and lungs of tens of thousands of first responders. In addition, thousands of residents, area workers, and schoolchildren breathed in the very same toxic air.

Although most of these people live in the New York, New Jersey area, at least 10,000 people came from across the country to help in the aftermath of the attacks. They hail from every state in the union and incredibly nearly every congressional district in the country--431 out of 435.

Now over seven years later, we are seeing the potentially deadly effects of those toxins. There are numerous peer-reviewed scientific studies showing that the exposures at Ground Zero are causing people to become very ill. Their illnesses include respiratory and gastrointestinal conditions such as asthma, interstitial lung disease, chronic cough and GERD, and mental health conditions such as PTSD.

HR 847 helps the sick by providing medical monitoring and treatment to World Trade

Center responders and community members who were exposed to the toxins of Ground Zero. To do this, it builds on the existing monitoring and treatment program by delivering expert medical care for these unique exposures at Centers of Excellence. The bill also provides compensation for those who suffered economic losses by reopening the September 11th victim compensation fund.

We are making important strides in Congress towards passing this landmark bill. In the last two months, we have had hearings on the compensation and health care provisions of HR 847 in the House committees of jurisdiction. With the support of President Obama and Speaker Pelosi, we are hopeful that we will finally pass the 9/11 Health and Compensation Act by the eighth anniversary of the attacks.

The solutions provided in HR 847 are neither easy nor inexpensive, but they are part of our country's moral obligation to care for those who are harmed by an act of war. We must take care of the people who took care of us in the days and weeks after 9/11, and indeed all of the victims of the terrorist attacks. It is the least

what's in the bill, we know why we're here.

Congressman McMahon made it one of his first acts when he got down to Washington to make sure that he was involved in this legislation and became a cosponsor with his colleagues and made sure that this was of his primary concern when he got down there and will continue to be.

Just to speak briefly to the two issues that were brought up. As was said by Mr. Holloway in terms of new or existing conditions like cancer or other areas that are not specifically named in the bill, there are provisions so that those can be added in the future and that they can also get the same treatment as the already-designated illnesses get.

And with regard to the contribution by the city, Congressman McMahon also understands, having sat through seven years of budget hearings, exactly what the situation is with the city today and realizes that there needs to be an acceptable contribution by the city that would not put them in any kind of fiscal irresponsible—in a fiscally responsible situation, so they are working on that.

And, as my colleagues said, this

bill will begin markups--markups is a fancy word in Congress for amendments and changes--so as the bills go through and the negotiations start, those are the issues that the Congress delegation will be working on.

As, also my colleagues said, you realize that they've been trying to get this passed for eight years, the Mayor went down himself and testified last July on this bill.

There were two bills introduced last year to try to get it passed, one in July and then changes were made in September to try to ensure its passage, but even with that, it failed. So this year with the new president and with the support of the Speaker, there is great hope that this bill would pass.

Having worked with the Council, sometimes we always wonder what effect resolutions have. Some people say why is it with Council waste their time on resolutions. Well, let me tell you, being in Congress now, you realize that resolutions from governmental bodies, especially those directly affected by what the legislation deals with, are an important tool in making sure

1 CIVIL SERVICE AND LOWER MANHATTAN REDEVELOPMENT 2 that when our congressional representatives talk 3 to congressional representatives from around the 4 country that they have that ammunition, they can say the New York City Council has voted in session 5 to say that this bill needs to be passed. 6 7 So, in conclusion, I would just 8 like again to express Congressman McMahon's support and gratitude for the Council for the 9 10 introduction of this bill and calls upon the

Council to pass it and lend their voice to this important piece of legislation. Hopefully, it'll get passed by the anniversary, but at the latest by the end of the year, so we're looking forward to that. We appreciate your support and your

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help.

CHAIRPERSON GERSON: Well thank you both very much. And thank you for the point about the significance of our resolutions. And we do miss you.

Let me just ask, are the two Congress members in support of the Council resolution as drafted or do you have any suggested changes to our resolution?

MR. SOLDEVERE: Yeah, the

Congresswoman is in support of the resolution and she's grateful, as she's been for years for the support, not only of this committee and the Council and we feel like it's been an invaluable part of the push to get this bill done and it's one of the reasons why we're as far along in the process as we are. And I have no doubt that the various stakeholders in this bill will be having a series of discussions as we move forward the final passage of the bill to make sure that it's something that everyone can support wholeheartedly and is proud of.

MR. COGNETTA: Yes, the Congressman is in support of the resolution as it stands and, as my colleague said, there'll be many discussions and I'm sure the bill will not be in exactly the form it is today when it finally gets passed, and hopefully those changes will be important and significant and will make the bill passable by the Congress—remember we're not dealing with 51 members, now we're dealing with 435 from all over the country.

CHAIRPERSON GERSON: Which is

25 harder?

MR. COGNETTA: Well sometimes the 2 3 51 were pretty hard, but I mean, it is interesting 4 when you deal with people from around the country and the sponsors Congresswoman Maloney and Nadler 5 have been over the years very diligent in 6 7 explaining to the various congressmen from around 8 the country that there are people in your congressional district, there is someone in every 9 10 congressional district that was affected or has some kind of illness related to coming and helping 11 12 on September 11th and its aftermath. So we're making sure that they understand the gravity of 13 the situation. I think many, we travel the 14 15 country, 9/11 holds a different place in New York 16 City than it does around the country today. 17 Unfortunately, I think people are perhaps forgetting a little too soon what happened on that 18 19 day and, more importantly, what happened after 20 that day. They remember what happened that day, 21 but they don't realize what went on for the three, 22 four, five months afterwards and the thousands of 23 people that helped out on the pile--the firefighters and police officers who were down 24 25 there looking for their comrades. It is sometimes

1 CIVIL SERVICE AND LOWER MANHATTAN REDEVELOPMENT 2 first. 3 MALE VOICE: Okay. 4 CHAIRPERSON GERSON: Please state 5 your name and affiliation for the record. 6 MR. FRANK TRAMONTANO: My name is Frank Tramontano, I'm the Research Director at the 7 8 Patrolmen's Benevolent Association. I also have with me Chris McGrath and David Morris, who 9 10 provide legal counsel to the PBA and they've 11 assisted me in preparing today's testimony. 12 We'd like to thank the Speaker and 13 her staff, as well as the Civil Service Committee and its Chairperson Miguel Martinez, as well as 14 15 the Lower Manhattan Redevelopment Committee and 16 its Chairperson Alan Gerson, for having this 17 hearing on this important piece of legislation. 18 We're here today to voice 19 opposition to this resolution as currently drafted 20 and our main concern is the cancer. The proposed 21 resolution would call upon Congress to amend 847, 22 as you know, the Zagroda bill, to eliminate the 23 city's annual required contribution. The Zagroda 24 bill, in addition to reopening the compensation

fund, would grant permanent funding for treatment

centers to provide medical care for victims of the World Trade Center attack. In order to qualify for this medical care—and this is very important—under the bill, the first responders and citizens must be found by a physician to suffer from an enumerated WTC—related health condition. So the conditions of which they're going to treat for are in the bill—just want to make that clear.

The physician must determine that the exposure to the airborne toxins resulting from 9/11 attacks was substantially likely to be a significant factor in aggravating, contributing to, or causing the condition.

The WTC-related health conditions currently enumerated in the bill are aero-digestive disorders, mental health disorders, and musculoskeletal disorders--not cancer.

So the bill does not list cancer as a health condition, so the omission of cancer, we believe, leaves a gaping hole in the current legislation and is contrary to what we believe the evidence is to date.

Approving this resolution which requests changes to the Zagroda bill, right now

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your Reso is asking for changes, but omitting cancer as a qualifying condition, another change-by omitting to have cancer changed and added to that bill as eligible for treatment we think ignores what we all know is true--that people are getting cancer as a result of their exposure to the airborne toxins during and after the 9/11 Cancer must be added to the health attacks. condition covered in the Zagroda bill because those who participate in the rescue, recovery, and debris cleanup, as well as those who live and work in lower Manhattan, were exposed to carcinogens in some of the highest concentrations and for the longest periods of time ever recorded. Cancer must be added as a health condition covered in Zadroga because of all the unusual types of cancers we've been seeing in the young men and women who were in perfect health prior to the 9/11 attacks and whose physicians in statements to medical boards have linked their cancer to exposure to 9/11.

We've been working with Dr. James Melius [phonetic], he's the chairman of the Mt. Sinai WTC Steering Committee, to have cancer

to include cancer on a list of qualifying WTC-

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related health condition would deny deserved medical care to individuals, thus slowing their recovery and becoming a financial burden to them.

The individuals already suffering from 9/11-related cancer know that their illness is related to the exposure from 9/11 and can not and should not accept the federal government denying medical treatment to them. I'd like to point out to this Committee that the state legislature and the governor approved legislation in 2005 recognizing cancer as a health condition qualifying for WTC accident disability for all those who meet the criteria of that law, which is very similar to the criteria in the Zadroga. As a result, the city's budget that you pass every gear includes funding for WTC accident cancer accident disabilities, so in doing so, the city already acknowledges that cancer is a medical condition resulting from the attack on 9/11.

And even if we're successful in having this legislation be amended to include cancer as a qualifying condition, unlike the state law, which presumes that cancer is the result of 9/11 attacks, there's a chance that not every

cancer victim will be covered and that's because of the safeguards that Cas Holloway talked about. The Zadroga bill requires that an eligible individual must be found by a physician to have a WTC-related health condition in which exposure to airborne toxins, other hazards, or adverse conditions resulting from the 9/11 attacks was substantially likely to be a significant factor in aggravating, contributing to, or causing the condition. These limitations, we believe, will work as a filter, making certain only those with cancers found by a competent physician to be substantially related to their exposure at an identified WTC site will be provided treatment.

The federal government failed us with the EPA press release on September 18, 2001, reassuring the people of New York that the air was safe to breathe. We are relying on the City Council to ensure the federal government doesn't do it again. We need you to amend your Reso and call for cancer to be added as a qualifying WTC-related health condition covered in the Zadroga bill, thus granting quality, cost free medical treatment to those individuals who have gotten

seriously ill as a result of the terrorist attacks against our nation and our city on September 11, 2001. Thank you.

MR. PATRICK FERRAIUOLO: Thank you.

My name is Pat Ferraiuolo, I'm the President of

Correction Captain's Association.

Before I begin, I'd like to thank the Chairman and the Committee for hearing me today.

want to state before I read my written testimony that I do concur with the adding of the cancer and, even beyond adding cancer, because I believe that we're still in some preliminary status with not knowing exactly what type of symptoms people are going to suffer. We don't know, we just don't know and it's unfortunate, it's tragic, so I do definitely want to state for the record that the bill should be amended to add cancer and not to exclude any unforeseen medical conditions that might occur in the future. We just don't know, it's just so preliminary. But thank you.

As I said, my name is Patrick
Ferraiuolo, I'm the President of the Correction

Captains Association, representing more than 900 active and 1,500 retired New York City correction captains. Correction captains perform the duties of first-line supervisors in the city of New York Department of Corrections.

Correction captains were part of the large number of employees and other brave people that responded to the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001.

witnessed an extraordinary response by the men and women who were the first responders to the terrorist attacks and that took place on September 11, 2001. This was an attack on the United States of America, not just New York. The horrors that we witnessed on that tragic day are unacceptable. The deaths of innocent members of the public and the public employees are, to say the least, tragic. We responded to a national tragedy in much the same way that the heroic first responders did at the Pentagon and in Pennsylvania on September 11, 2001.

And I'm sure we can all agree that all of those brave men and women who responded to

this unprecedented horrific attack to save as many lives as possible and thereafter obtain evidence and clean up toxic debris should not be forsaken, and those who survive should not have to worry about any illnesses or injuries that they received as a result of their heroic acts. We must not forget those that perished.

I stand before you today to support Resolution number 1924-A calling upon United States Congress to pass HR 847 the James Zadroga 9/11 Health and Compensation Act to reduce the share of the costs borne by the city of New York to address those who, when sick and injured, responding to 9/11 attacks and the aftermath. It is my belief that the citizens of this great country would, without reservation, even in this economy, support the passage of this bill, which, by the way, requires the city to fund only 10% of the entire treatment and monitoring costs for the eligible heroes.

One example of these heroes I'm referring to is Phil Rizzo [phonetic], a correction captain, a 22 year veteran of the New York City Department of Correction gave me

permission today to testify about his case. was one of the first responders to Ground Zero at the World Trade Center and he continued performing duty at the World Trade Center site for the weeks and months that followed September 11, 2001. performed search and rescue duty without regard to his own health and safety, as did many others without the proper health and safety equipment. Captain Rizzo develop pulmonary problems and had a surgical procedure called vocal cords stripping. His treatment and medication were paid through the Mt. Sinai World Trade Center treatment program. He is now awaiting a decision from the New York City employment retirement system, NICERS, on his disability application.

I am informed that the New York
City law department is having a problem approving
payment for Captain Rizzo's treatment. I am
informed that if not for the WTC program, these
hospital bills would have not been paid by the
city. Captain Rizzo is also having a difficult
time with his disability pension application. He
would have been here today, but instead he's being
examined for the fourth time by city doctors

because the doctors from WTC program disagree with the city doctors. The WTC program doctors found Captain Rizzo to be disabled.

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This WTC program provides a vital service and must be continued and funded. The passage of the resolution of number 1924-A, calling upon Congress to amend and pass HR 847 would keep a fully funded program with the cost being divided between the city and the federal government. If this bill is enacted into law, it would be a good result for many members, a good result for the city, and would reduce the costs of the city of this important program, while continuing to provide services and benefits to these heroes. However, make no mistake, regardless of this possible partial shift of funding to the federal government, this World Trade Center 9/11 program must continue. to ensure our heroes receive the best medical care to address their illnesses and injuries. again, I thank you.

MR. HARRY GREENBERG: My name is
Harry Greenberg and I'm counsel to the Correction
Captains Association.

There's really not much left to be said, so I'll just make two points. One is I think my colleague to the left, one of his points were who's to be covered and what's the criteria. To limit the criteria of who is to be covered by this monitoring and medical and health benefits, I think is not only ridiculous, but doesn't serve the heroes when they ran into that fire in that horrific area, they didn't say, you know, am I going to be covered for my illness. They did what they had to do and I think it's the obligation of the city and the United States government not to put a dollar amount on.

And as far as Mr. Holloway talked about ability to pay. There is no ability to pay here. These people did what they had to do, some died and some are very sick, and to put criteria in a piece of legislation to say on some technicality, you're out I think is ridiculous and I hope you agree. Thank you.

MR. FERRAIUOLO: Yes, I just want to add on one other thing. Just on a personal note, it's very difficult to face a member that comes to my meetings, month after month and I see

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that their health is deteriorating and I hear about the hard times that they have when it comes to coverage and the runaround that they get even with this enacted, okay. It's not as simple as everybody is being taking care of. There is people that have a financial concern and I just want to reiterate that this should have no financial concerns. These are heroes, you can call them responders, but whether there was a man that was bringing food, whether he was the guy just from the Salvation Army bringing extra blankets or food or if it was the chief of the fire department, whoever went into that site is a hero and they should be recognized and they should not be forgotten and there should be no financial burden on this whatsoever. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON GERSON: I cannot agree with you more, that was precisely the point of my questioning as to the standard and to make sure that we give the benefit of any doubt in terms of, you know, technical causation to the heroes. If they were there and if they're sick and if it could be, they should receive compensation, I believe that's the intention of the Congressional

2 thank you very much.

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It's our thought that with regard to musculoskeletal conditions and aero-digestive conditions, they do not form a subset with regard to cancer. If they are separate from cancer and are separate type of illnesses, musculoskeletal being perhaps orthopedic injuries, aero-digestive perhaps being respiratory injuries and that cancer is not in the list at all with regard to any type of cancer. And what we're finding additionally is that we're having trouble with cancers in general, but also especially cancers that deal with the cleansing organs of the bodies of young persons who were healthy before 9/11 and thereafter have cancers with regard to all different parts of their body, but certainly the cleansing parts of the body that concern lungs, pancreas, bile duct, liver, not something that you generally see in young, healthy individuals.

CHAIRPERSON GERSON: Okay. Well I appreciate that very, very important clarification and I can assure you that we will follow up on that as we proceed.

Thank you very much. Please extend

Sergeant is there a way to bring a microphone...

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CHAIRPERSON GERSON: All right, how about if we move one of these, yeah.

MR. ALAN TANNENBAUM: Okay. Well let me just preface this--

CHAIRPERSON GERSON: [Interposing]
Well you need to just state your name for the record.

MR. TANNENBAUM: Yeah, Alan Tannenbaum, I have been a photojournalist since the early 70s, still working professionally. I've covered stories in the city and all over the world and, as it turned out, ironically, I got one of my biggest stories of my life and one of the most dangerous stories on September 11th when Arab Islamist terrorists attacked the World Trade Center, our city, our state, and our nation. I went down there to cover, I photographed the events and saw the terror and the devastation of that day and knew that we had lost thousands of people, but I don't think anybody ever imagined on that day that years later more and more people would be getting sick and dying as a result of these terrorist attacks.

So about 3 1/2 years ago I became aware that people were getting sick--first responders, recovery workers--and I started a project that I called 9/11 Still Killing, which is what's happening. So I've photographed and interviewed about three dozen of these people and I have just have about 12 pictures to show here to give you a cross-section, put a human face on, tell their stories because I also interview them and have done a little video work as well. me just show these pictures and I can take your

## [Long pause]

questions after.

This is Joseph Zadroga, the father of James Zadroga and that's James Zadroga's daughter, Tyler Ann, and her grandmother, Mrs.

Joseph Zadroga, that was at a rally down at Ground Zero. Unfortunately, James Zadroga's wife had also passed away so the responsibility for taking care of Tyler Ann has now fallen upon the grandparents. So they're in their 60s and they're taking care of a young girl. And, as we all know, James Zadroga was the first death post-9/11 to be attributed to 9/11 ailments.

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The first person I photographed

3 when I started this story had just passed away.

4 This is Deborah Reeve, she was a paramedic in her

5 early 40s who had died of mesothelioma, which is

6 an asbestos caused cancer. She worked at the

7 morgue at Ground Zero and mesothelioma is a

8 disease that usually takes about 25 or 30 years to

9 develop, so it's very strange that she would come

10 down with this disease and die from it just a few

11 | years after working at Ground Zero. Her husband

Dave is also a paramedic and he's raising their

13 two kids.

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This is a former firefighter Ralph Geidel, he lost a brother on 9/11, he was retired, but he came from California to work on the pile and do search and recovery. He subsequently was diagnosed with tongue cancer and, as you can see from the photograph, he had to undergo a radical neck dissection.

This is a former police officer,

Chris Baumann, he suffered all the usual range of
illnesses and one of his problems is PTSD. He's
had to retire, it's affected his family and his
work, and this is typical of a lot of people who,

2 in the prime of their life, can no longer do the 3 viable functions that they performed for the city.

Besides the firefighters and police officers and corrections officers and paramedics and EMTs, there are a lot of people who were affected and this is one of the many, many people who came down to the Ground Zero area to work as cleaners in the office buildings there and they've also gotten sick, they can no longer work and a lot of them, like this person, is an undocumented worker.

Area residents who, in the previous versions of the Zadroga bill, were not covered, will be covered in the new bill. This is a family, Mariama James, her father, and her kids who live in South Bridge Towers it's on East side downtown and they were affected by all the toxins that were released. So there are many, many area residents who also have been affected by the toxic exposures of 9/11.

This is the Vito Valenti, he has pulmonary fibrosis. He was working at DC 37, which is right down on Murray Street, he went to help on the pile for two days and just two day's

individuals and their families.

And this is John McNamara, former firefighter. He has a two-year-old son, about 2

illnesses are just devastating on a lot of

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1/2 maybe now, he's had all kinds of cancers. He had a colostomy, now he has an inoperable tumor in his esophagus, and he's in his early 40s. He was a healthy guy and this is a result of his exposures of 9/11 and sad to say, he probably will not be with us too much longer.

This is John Feal, John Feal is an iron worker. Many of the recovery workers, not just the uniform responders, but—also have a lot of problems. He lost half a foot working on the pile in the recovery effort and he also has enormous problems such as respiratory problems and he has turned around and started an organization called the FealGood Foundation, which in my experience, is one of the few organizations that really does something in terms of getting funds and getting them to responders and other people who needs them.

So that's it for now, I showed my website before, and still killing--9/11 Still Killing and there are more pictures there, and more stories.

And I think it's really important that we support this resolution. I had no idea

we can to do right by the people who we saw in the film and everyone else they represent. Thank you This hearing is adjourned. all.

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[END TAPE 1, SIDE A]

## [START TAPE 2, SIDE A]

COUNCIL MEMBER YASSKY: Thank you,

Mr. Chairman. First of all, I want to apologize

for being late to the hearing because I was across

the street at a Land Use hearing on an item in my

district. I'm going to return to that now, but I

did want to come and just thank you for your

persistent leadership on the issue of health care

for first responders. I believe that future

decades will regard this as a shameful failure of

the government to take care of people who

heroically came to the aid of their neighbors and

their city, and we still have done way too little

to stand by the brave men and women who responded

that way.

So I just want to say I thank you,
Mr. Chairman, for your continued leadership on
this and I stand ready to support you in your
continued efforts and I thank you for that.

CHAIRPERSON GERSON: Well thank

you, Council Member Yassky. You've been a member

of this Committee from its inception and your

support and your work and your outspoken advocacy

for the heroes of 9/11 has helped them and helped

I, Tammy Wittman, 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.

Tammy	Jettman
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Signatu	ıre				
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Date	June	15.	2009		