

Ground Zero. He became ill just weeks after working at Ground Zero, but because he retired in 2004, the NYPD determined that his four-year-old daughter Tylerann could only receive a disability pension, instead of the full death benefit to which she should be entitled.

That is why in April, I authored a letter with my colleagues Senators LAUTENBERG, CLINTON, and SCHUMER that called on New York officials to enact legislation that would provide full benefits to Tylerann and other beneficiaries like her.

In August, New York enacted three new laws, including one that would allow those recovery workers who have retired from public service to have their retirement status reclassified as accidental disability if they later become ill due to their efforts at Ground Zero. That action by the State of New York is vitally important, because we unfortunately know that Detective Zadroga's death will not be the last to be suffered by the brave Americans who rushed to Ground Zero in the hours and days after September 11.

As our Nation continues to heal from the wounds inflicted by the 9/11 terror attacks, there are many first responders whose wounds have yet to heal from the aftermath of that day. We as a nation must care for those who cared for America in its time of need. We cannot let bureaucratic red tape stand between those who helped America pick up the pieces and the compensation they deserve.

Today, by introducing this legislation we take the next step in working to ensure that the heroes who sacrificed their health—and in Detective Zadroga's case, his life—will be justly compensated. I believe we owe them nothing less.

This legislation reopens the fund created to care for the families of 9/11 victims and for those injured or who became ill as a direct result of the attacks. Unfortunately, many who should have received compensation from the VCF never did because their illnesses did not develop or have become significantly worse since the original filing deadline of December 22, 2003. In other instances, original guidelines prohibited the VCF to make awards if injuries were sustained more than 96 hours after the attacks.

Specifically, the "James Zadroga Act" would: Reopen September 11 Victims Compensation Fund for individuals who became ill or did not file before the original December 22, 2003 deadline;

Allow for adjustment of previous awards if the Special Master of the fund determines the medical conditions of the claimant warrants an adjustment; and

Amend eligibility rules so that responders to the 9/11 attacks who arrived later than the first 96 hours could be eligible if they experienced illness or injury from their work at the site.

Congress needs to pass this bill—we need to stand up for these American

heroes and their families. I urge my colleagues to join with us in this important effort by cosponsoring this piece of legislation.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 3891

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the "James Zadroga Act of 2006".

**SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

Congress finds the following:

(1) The September 11th Victim Compensation Fund of 2001 was established to provide compensation to individuals (or relatives of deceased individuals) who were physically injured or killed as a result of the terrorist-related aircraft crashes of September 11, 2001.

(2) The deadline for filing claims for compensation under the Victim Compensation Fund was December 22, 2003.

(3) Some individuals did not know they were eligible to file claims for compensation or did not know they had suffered physical harm as a result of the terrorist-related aircraft crashes until after the December 22, 2003, deadline.

**SEC. 3. DEADLINE EXTENSION FOR CERTAIN CLAIMS UNDER SEPTEMBER 11TH VICTIM COMPENSATION FUND OF 2001.**

Section 405(a)(3) of the Air Transportation Safety and System Stabilization Act (49 U.S.C. 40101 note) is amended to read as follows:

“(3) LIMITATION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided by subparagraph (B), no claim may be filed under paragraph (1) after December 22, 2003.

“(B) EXCEPTIONS.—A claim may be filed under paragraph (1) by an individual (or by a personal representative on behalf of a deceased individual)—

“(i) during the 5-year period after the date of enactment of this subparagraph, if the Special Master determines that the individual—

“(I) did not know that the individual had suffered physical harm as a result of the terrorist-related aircraft crashes of September 11, 2001, until after December 22, 2003, and before the date of the enactment of this subparagraph;

“(II) did not for any reason other than as described in subclause (I) know that the individual was eligible to file a claim under paragraph (1) until after December 22, 2003;

“(III) suffered psychological harm as a result of the terrorist-related aircraft crashes; or

“(IV) in the case of an individual who had previously filed a claim under this title, suffered a significantly greater physical harm than was known to the individual as of the date the claim was filed and did not know the full extent of the physical harm suffered as a result of the terrorist-related aircraft crashes until after the date on which the claim was filed and before the date of enactment of this subparagraph; and

“(i) during the 5-year period after the date that the individual—

“(I) first knew that the individual had suffered physical or psychological harm as a result of the terrorist-related aircraft crashes of September 11, 2001, if the Special Master determines that the individual did not know that the individual had suffered such phys-

ical or psychological harm until a date that is on or after the date of enactment of this subparagraph; or

“(II) in the case of an individual who had previously filed a claim under this title and had suffered a significantly greater physical harm than was known to the individual as of the date the claim was filed, or had suffered psychological harm as a result of the terrorist-related crashes, first knew the full extent of the physical and psychological harm suffered as a result of the terrorist-related aircraft crashes, if the Special Master determines that the individual did not know the full extent of the harm suffered until a date that is on or after the date of the enactment of this subparagraph.”.

**SEC. 4. EXCEPTION TO SINGLE CLAIM REQUIREMENT IN CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES.**

Section 405(c)(3)(A) of the Air Transportation Safety and System Stabilization Act (49 U.S.C. 40101 note) is amended to read as follows:

“(A) SINGLE CLAIM.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided by clause (ii), not more than 1 claim may be submitted under this title by an individual or on behalf of a deceased individual.

“(ii) EXCEPTION.—A second claim may be filed under subsection (a)(1) by an individual (or by a personal representative on behalf of a deceased individual) if the individual is an individual described in either of clauses (i)(IV) or (ii)(II) of subsection (a)(3)(B).”.

**SEC. 5. ELIGIBILITY OF CLAIMANTS SUFFERING FROM PSYCHOLOGICAL HARM.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 405(c)(2)(A)(ii) of the Air Transportation Safety and System Stabilization Act (49 U.S.C. 40101 note) is amended by inserting “, psychological harm,” before “or death”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 405(a)(2)(B)(i) of such Act is amended by striking “physical harm” and inserting “physical or psychological harm”.

**SEC. 6. IMMEDIATE AFTERMATH DEFINED.**

Section 402 of the Air Transportation Safety and System Stabilization Act (49 U.S.C. 40101 note) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(1) IMMEDIATE AFTERMATH.—In section 405(c)(2)(A)(i), the term ‘immediate aftermath’ means any period of time after the terrorist-related aircraft crashes of September 11, 2001, as determined by the Special Master, that was sufficiently close in time to the crashes that there was a demonstrable risk to the claimant of physical or psychological harm resulting from the crashes, including the period of time during which rescue, recovery, and cleanup activities relating to the crashes were conducted.”.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 566—EX-PRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE CONCERNING THE IMPORTANCE OF PREVENTING CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT BEFORE THEY OCCUR AND ACHIEVING PERMANENCY AND STABILITY FOR CHILDREN WHO MUST EXPERIENCE FOSTER CARE

Mrs. CLINTON submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 566

Whereas in 2004, authorities received reports that an estimated 3,000,000 children

suffered child abuse or neglect, and the reports of abuse or neglect were substantiated for approximately 872,000 of the children;

Whereas in 2004, 1,490 children died tragically as a result of abuse;

Whereas research from the United States Children's Bureau of the Department of Health and Human Services shows that a greater amount of caseworker contact with children and parents results in better outcomes for families;

Whereas child protective service agencies throughout the country have set goals in order to improve service quality, including the agencies in New York, whose goal is to maintain caseloads at an average of 12 cases per caseworker, with a maximum of 5 new cases per caseworker each month;

Whereas research on child welfare service staff suggests the need for staff that have formal social work education, especially education obtained through specialized child welfare programs; and

Whereas research on child welfare service staff has shown a link between a supportive and flexible organizational environment and reduced staff turnover: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) Congress should increase funding to provide for additional child welfare service caseworkers and associated administrative costs;

(2) Congress should encourage States to set goals for decreasing caseloads of child welfare service caseworkers, in order to ensure quality service for the most vulnerable children; and

(3) Congress should encourage States to implement policies with increased educational and professional development expectations for caseworkers in child welfare service agencies.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 567—HONORING THE DETROIT SHOCK ON WINNING THE 2006 WOMEN'S NATIONAL BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP

Ms. STABENOW (for herself and Mr. LEVIN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 567

Whereas, on Saturday, September 9, 2006, the Detroit Shock won the 2006 Women's National Basketball Association (WNBA) Championship by defeating the defending champion Sacramento Monarchs by a score of 80 to 75;

Whereas the Detroit Shock triumphed in 5 highly competitive championship games, going into the final championship game with 1 win and 1 loss in Michigan and 1 win and 1 loss in California;

Whereas the Detroit Shock were able to celebrate the tenth year of the WNBA and the eighth year of the Detroit Shock with an inspiring victory in the fifth championship game that secured their second WNBA championship in 4 years;

Whereas the attendance at the final championship game at the Joe Louis Arena in Detroit, Michigan, of over 19,600 people and the enthusiasm shown by the people of Michigan clearly demonstrate Michigan's strong support for the Detroit Shock organization and the determined effort of all the team's players;

Whereas the Detroit Shock completed an incredible season, capped by spectacular performances in the final championship game by the Most Valuable Player of the 2006 WNBA Finals, Deanna Nolan, who, with a total of 24 points, led the game in points

scored, Cheryl Ford, who led the game in rebounds, recovering 10 rebounds in addition to scoring 10 points, and Katie Smith, who scored 17 points;

Whereas each member of the Detroit Shock organization made meaningful contributions to the team's success, including players Jacqueline Batteast, Kara Braxton, Swin Cash, Cheryl Ford, Kedra Holland-Corn, Deanna Nolan, Plenette Pierson, Elaine Powell, Ruth Riley, Katie Smith, and Angelina Williams, Head Coach Bill Laimbeer, Assistant Coaches Cheryl Reeve and Rick Mahorn, Athletic Trainer Mike Perkins, and the owner of the Detroit Shock, Bill Davidson;

Whereas Detroit Shock Head Coach Bill Laimbeer has won 4 professional basketball titles, including 2 as the coach of the Detroit Shock and 2 as a player for the Detroit Pistons;

Whereas Detroit Shock owner Bill Davidson's 2 Detroit basketball teams have won 5 championship titles; and

Whereas the Detroit Shock demonstrated superior strength, skill, and perseverance during the 2006 season and have made the City of Detroit and the entire State of Michigan proud: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates the Detroit Shock on winning the 2006 Women's National Basketball Association Championship and recognizes all the players, coaches, staff, fans, and others who were instrumental in this great achievement; and

(2) directs the Secretary of the Senate to transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to the Detroit Shock for appropriate display.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 568—CONGRATULATING THE COLUMBUS NORTHERN LITTLE LEAGUE TEAM OF COLUMBUS, GEORGIA, FOR WINNING THE CHAMPIONSHIP GAME OF THE LITTLE LEAGUE WORLD SERIES

Mr. CHAMBLISS (for himself and Mr. ISAKSON) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 568

Whereas, on August 28, 2006, the Columbus Northern Little League team defeated the Kawaguchi Little League team of Kawaguchi City, Japan, by 2 runs to 1 run to win the 60th annual Little League Baseball World Series;

Whereas the Columbus Northern Little League team is only the 2nd team from the State of Georgia to win the Little League Baseball World Series in the 60-year history of that tournament;

Whereas the Columbus Northern Little League team had an impressive record of 20 wins and only 1 loss;

Whereas, although no other pitcher in the history of the Little League Baseball World Series had ever won more than 3 games during the tournament, Kyle Carter made history by striking out 11 batters in the championship game to earn his 4th win of the Little League Baseball World Series;

Whereas the success of the Columbus Northern Little League team depended on the tremendous dedication and sportsmanship of the team, including—

(1) Matthew Hollis, who played 2nd base and centerfield;

(2) Ryan Lang, who played right field;

(3) Mason Meyers, who played right field and 3rd base;

(4) Matthew Kuhlenberg, who played left field;

(5) Patrick Stallings, who played 3rd base;

(6) Josh Lester, who played 2nd base and shortstop;

(7) Brady Hamilton, who played 1st base, outfield, and pitched for the team;

(8) Cody Walker, who caught for the team;

(9) Kyle Carter, who pitched for the team;

(10) J.T. Phillips, who played shortstop and pitched for the team; and

(11) Kyle Rovig, who played left field and pitched for the team;

Whereas the Columbus Northern Little League team was managed by Randy Morris and coached by Richard Carter, each of whom demonstrated leadership, professionalism, and respect for the players who they led and the game of baseball;

Whereas the fans of the Columbus Northern Little League team showed enthusiasm, support, and courtesy for the game of baseball and all of the players and coaches;

Whereas the performance of the Columbus Northern Little League team demonstrated to parents and communities throughout the United States that athletic participation builds character and leadership in children; and

Whereas the Columbus Northern Little League team brought pride and honor to the State of Georgia and the United States: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates and honors the Columbus Northern Little League team and the loyal fans who supported the team on winning the 60th annual Little League Baseball World Series;

(2) recognizes and commends the hard work, dedication, determination, and commitment to excellence of the members, parents, coaches, and managers of the Columbus Northern Little League team;

(3) recognizes and commends the people of Columbus, Georgia, for the outstanding loyalty and support that they displayed for the Columbus Northern Little League team throughout the season;

(4) commends Little League Baseball for continuing the tradition of encouraging the development of sportsmanship and confidence in youth by sponsoring world-class baseball; and

(5) respectfully requests that—

(A) the American people recognize the achievements of the Columbus Northern Little League team; and

(B) the Secretary of the Senate transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to—

(i) the City of Columbus; and

(ii) each player, manager, and coach of the Columbus Northern Little League Baseball team.

#### AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED & PROPOSED

SA 4929. Mrs. MURRAY (for herself, Mr. INOUE, Mrs. CLINTON, and Ms. COLLINS) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 4954, to improve maritime and cargo security through enhanced layered defenses, and for other purposes.

SA 4930. Mr. SCHUMER (for himself, Mrs. BOXER, and Mrs. CLINTON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4954, *supra*.

SA 4931. Mrs. HUTCHISON (for herself, Mr. KYL, and Mr. DEWINE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 4954, *supra*.

SA 4932. Mr. DOMENICI (for himself, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. BINGAMAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4954, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 4933. Mr. DOMENICI (for himself and Mr. WARNER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R.