

(2) any notification described in paragraph (1) contains—

(A) an explanation of each reason for the denial of the claim described in that paragraph; and

(B) a description of the information, if any, that the individual could have submitted that could have resulted in approval of the claim.

(b) DOCUMENT RETENTION.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Energy shall jointly promulgate regulations to ensure that the Department of Labor and the Department of Energy—

(1) retain each original document in the possession of the Department of Labor or the Department of Energy relating to a facility under the jurisdiction of the Department of Energy if—

(A) any employee of the facility might reasonably be expected to file a claim for compensation under the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 7384 et seq.); and

(B) the document might reasonably be expected to be used by any employee described in subparagraph (A) in making a claim for compensation under the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 7384 et seq.); and

(2) provide each employee described in paragraph (1)(A) with access to each document described in that paragraph.

SEC. 16. EXTENSION OF TIME FOR CLAIMANTS TO RESPOND TO REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION.

If the Secretary of Labor submits to an individual who has filed a claim for compensation under the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 7384 et seq.) a request for information that relates to the claim for compensation, the individual shall be required to respond to the request by not earlier than 120 days after the date on which the individual receives the request.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 92—HONORING THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LEGACY OF CÉSAR ESTRADA CHÁVEZ

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. STABENOW, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BEGICH, Mr. BURRIS, Mr. REID, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. UDALL, of New Mexico, and Mr. BENNET) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 92

Whereas César Estrada Chávez was born on March 31, 1927, near Yuma, Arizona, where he spent his early years on his family's farm;

Whereas at the age of 10, César Estrada Chávez joined the thousands of migrant farm workers laboring in fields and vineyards throughout the Southwest, when his family lost their farm due to a bank foreclosure;

Whereas César Estrada Chávez, after attending more than 30 elementary and middle schools and achieving an eighth-grade education, left to work full-time as a farm worker to help support his family;

Whereas at the age of 17, César Estrada Chávez entered the United States Navy and served the Nation with distinction for 2 years;

Whereas in 1948, César Estrada Chávez returned from military service to marry Helen Fabela, whom he met working in the vine-

yards of central California, and had 8 children;

Whereas as early as 1949, César Estrada Chávez committed himself to organizing farm workers to campaign for safe and fair working conditions, reasonable wages, decent housing, and the outlawing of child labor;

Whereas in 1952, César Estrada Chávez joined the Community Service Organization, a prominent Latino civil rights group, and worked to coordinate voter registration drives and conduct campaigns against discrimination in East Los Angeles, and later served as the national director of the organization;

Whereas in 1962, César Estrada Chávez left the Community Service Organization to found the National Farm Workers Association, which eventually became the United Farm Workers of America;

Whereas César Estrada Chávez was a strong believer in the principles of non-violence practiced by Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.;

Whereas César Estrada Chávez effectively utilized peaceful tactics, such as fasting in 1968 for 25 days, in 1972 for 25 days, and in 1988 for 38 days, to call attention to the terrible working and living conditions of farm workers in the United States;

Whereas under the leadership of César Estrada Chávez, the United Farm Workers of America organized thousands of migrant farm workers to fight for fair wages, health care coverage, pension benefits, livable housing, and respect;

Whereas through his commitment to non-violence, César Estrada Chávez brought dignity and respect to the farm workers who organized themselves, and became an inspiration and a resource to other people in the United States and people engaged in human rights struggles throughout the world;

Whereas the influence of César Estrada Chávez extends far beyond agriculture and provides inspiration for those working to better human rights, to empower workers, and to advance an American Dream that includes all its inhabitants of the United States;

Whereas César Estrada Chávez died on April 23, 1993, in San Luis, Arizona, only miles from his birthplace of 66 years earlier;

Whereas more than 50,000 people attended the funeral services of César Estrada Chávez in Delano, California, and he was laid to rest at the headquarters of the United Farm Workers of America, known as Nuestra Señora de La Paz, located in the Tehachapi Mountains at Keene, California;

Whereas since his death, schools, parks, streets, libraries, and other public facilities, and awards and scholarships have been named in honor of César Estrada Chávez;

Whereas since his death, 10 States and dozens of communities across the Nation honor the life and legacy of César Estrada Chávez on March 31 of each year, the day of his birth;

Whereas César Estrada Chávez was a recipient of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Peace Prize during his lifetime, and after his death was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom on August 8, 1994; and

Whereas the United States should not cease its efforts to ensure equality, justice, and dignity for all people in the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the accomplishments and example of a great American hero, César Estrada Chávez;

(2) pledges to promote the legacy of César Estrada Chávez; and

(3) encourages the people of the United States to commemorate the legacy of César

Estrada Chávez, and to always remember his great rallying cry, "Sí, se puede!".

SENATE RESOLUTION 93—A BILL SUPPORTING THE MISSION AND GOALS OF 2009 NATIONAL CRIME VICTIM'S RIGHTS WEEK, TO INCREASE PUBLIC AWARENESS OF THE RIGHTS, NEEDS, AND CONCERNS OF VICTIMS AND SURVIVORS OF CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES, AND TO COMMEMORATE THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ENACTMENT OF THE VICTIMS OF CRIME ACT OF 1984.

Mr. SCHUMER submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 93

Whereas approximately 25,000,000 individuals in the United States are victims of crime each year, including more than 6,000,000 victims of violent crime;

Whereas a just society acknowledges the impact of crime on individuals, families, and communities by ensuring that rights, resources, and services are available to help rebuild lives;

Whereas although the Nation has steadily expanded rights, protections, and services for victims of crime, too many victims are still not able to realize the hope and promise of these gains;

Whereas the Nation must do more to ensure that services are available for underserved segments of the population, including crime victims with disabilities, with mental illness, teenaged victims, elderly victims, and victims from urban areas, rural areas, and communities of color;

Whereas observing victims' rights and treating victims with dignity and respect serves the public interest by engaging victims in the justice system, inspiring respect for public authorities, and promoting confidence in public safety;

Whereas the people of the United States recognize that homes, neighborhoods, and communities are made safer and stronger by serving victims of crime and ensuring justice for all;

Whereas 2009 marks the 25th anniversary of the enactment of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (VOCA) (42 U.S.C. 10601 et seq.), the hallmark of the Federal Government's recognition of its commitment to supporting rights and services for victims of all types of crime that established the Crime Victims Fund, which is paid for through criminal fines and penalties, rather than by taxpayers' dollars;

Whereas since its inception, the Crime Victims Fund has collected more than \$9,000,000,000 from offender fines and penalties to be used exclusively to help victims of crime;

Whereas VOCA supports direct assistance and financial compensation to more than 4,000,000 victims of crime every year;

Whereas VOCA's imaginative transformation of offender fines into programs of victim rehabilitation has inspired similar programs throughout the worldwide crime victims' movement;

Whereas the theme of 2009 National Crime Victims' Rights Week, celebrated April 26, 2009 through May 2, 2009, is "25 Years of Rebuilding Lives: Celebrating the Victims of Crime Act", which highlights VOCA's significant achievements and contributions in advancing rights and services for all crime victims; and