03jrwtch 1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK ----X 3 In re: WTC Disaster Site 21 MC 100 (AKH) Litigation Hearing ----X New York, N.Y. March 19, 2010 2:00 p.m. Before: HON. ALVIN K. HELLERSTEIN District Judge SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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(Case called)

THE COURT: Good afternoon everybody. I'm not sure you can see me, because Judge Baer, whose courtroom this is, is taller than I am. You may not be able to see me, but you can hear my voice. We have a full jury room and a full courtroom in 14D. I'm grateful to my colleague for lending me his courtroom.

Here is what I think we should do this afternoon. We chose at random ten people to speak, ten of those who registered yesterday or by yesterday at noon, and we tried to identify a variety of points of view. This, of course, is not a democratic count; it's only a count of those people who expressed a desire to speak.

We have nine people on the list. Each will have five minutes to speak. That will take 45 minutes. It is now quarter past 2:00. I will then allow anyone else not an attorney, at least not an attorney representing anyone here, to speak if there is something that hasn't already been said. We cannot afford repetition, there is just not time for that. This is not an ordinary public hearing.

After that, my law clerk will summarize some of the telephone conversations that have come into chambers. I have a few letters that I will summarize. That will end the public part of this program.

After that, those who have motions against the stay SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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can identify their motions, but there won't be time to speak for them. I will not decide those motions today, but I will continue for a time the informal stay that was imposed at our last session. Then I will speak for about a half hour or so and present some of my impressions about the settlement. Then we will see where we go from there.

I estimate that we should be finished by 4:30. I know there are members of the press that have to file reports, but I would ask them to stay until we are finished, because the disruptions of people entering and leaving will make it more difficult to conduct these proceedings.

Let's go directly to the public part of this, and the first speaker will be Keith Delmar. Where is Mr. Delmar? Please step up, identify yourself at the microphone. Take the stand. Go ahead.

MR. DELMAR: My name is Keith Delmar. I'm 35 years old. I live on Long Island with my wife, Shaka, and two kids, Ilana and Patrick. Since July 31, 2008, I have been out of work on three-quarters disability as a direct result from my injuries I suffered while working in and around the World Trade Center. The settlement process with the city is a fair and reasonable way for me to receive guaranteed compensation for my World Trade Center injuries.

I graduated from high school in 1993. In high school I ran track and field. I also was an all-county baseball SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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player. In addition to the family tradition of firefighting, I was in a Marine Corps family also. My grandfather was a Marine, my father was a Marine, several uncles were Marines.

After graduation from high school and training for the Marine Corps, I ran constantly, every day. I joined the Marine Corps on April 4, 1994. While in the Marines I trained five days a week in forced marches and five-mile runs daily. I spent four years in the service and left in 1998 with an honorable discharge.

When I got out of the Marine Corps I was 23 years old. I found a job with a crane company in North Carolina. I inspected cranes all throughout the Southeast. I worked that job until February 2000, and then I moved home to New York to fulfill my life's dream of being a fireman. I joined the fire department on February 4, 2001. The fire academy lasted eight weeks, a lot of running, push-ups, sit-ups, physical activity.

I was appointed to be in charge of my company, since I was in the Marine Corps. After I graduated the academy, I was assigned to 38 Engine in the North Bronx, part of the 15th battalion. I was later assigned to 63 Engine in the same battalion, and I worked there through 9/11.

I lost ten friends on 9/11. They were all firemen. I worked at the World Trade Center site doing search and rescue and debris removal every day, every day from September 12th until December 10th. Through that time and despite the SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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terrible smoke and dust, I never was provided a respirator to use at the World Trade Center site by the FDNY or any of the contractors who controlled the various quadrants.

In January 2002 I was assigned to work at the Fresh Kills landfill, and I worked there for about six weeks. I was never trained in any proper use and any maintenance of any respirators while there.

As you might surmise from my discussion earlier, I was an athletic type person. And being a U.S. Marine, my health was great throughout my entire life. This changed suddenly on September 17, 2002, when I suffered my first asthma attack. I never had an asthma attack before, ever. I was taken directly to Cornell Medical Center.

Shortly thereafter, about October, I began to suffer uncontrollable fits of coughing. I went to see Dr. DeJaniero and Dr. Weiden for the FDNY, and they gave me a pulmonary function test. At the time the doctors told me there was some kind of problem, but they weren't sure what it was. They sent me back to work for about six weeks. They prescribed me six different medications.

Although I did go back to work, my coughing still persisted. The fire department gave me a methacholine challenge on April 3, 2008, and I couldn't complete it, so I failed. There were five stages to it. I failed. As a result, the FDNY medical board, consisting of Drs. Weiden, DeJaniero, SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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and Winkowsky, determined that I was permanently disabled and unfit for firefighting duty. At the time I was 33. When I was told of the board's determination, I cried. I feel like my dream of being a fireman was taken from me.

On May 15, 2008, Dr. Anthony Blau of the state pension board wanted me to take another pulmonary function test. He directed me to discontinue all my medicine for four weeks before the test. I only lasted about seven days. By that time my coughing had become so severe that my wife was scared for my health. She called headquarters and told them she was afraid for me. The next day Dr. Blau called my wife and me and told me to go back on the medicine.

Two weeks later, on June 12th, the state pension board determined that I was fully disabled and I could no longer work due to my injuries suffered at the World Trade Center site. I was deemed eligible for three-quarters under the World Trade Center bill. As of the result, my last day on the fire department was July 31, 2008.

In 2008 I made approximately \$96,000 plus overtime. Now I'm making three-quarters of what I learned in my last year, approximately 72,000. It will never increase with me, and it will die with me when I die. For the three-quarter income, in addition to supporting my family, I need to pay for medical co-payments, doctors visits, and my prescriptions. I currently take Advair, Xopenex, Singulair, Nasonex, and Afrin. SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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As you might imagine, raising a family on threequarters is very difficult. Because of my injuries at Ground Zero and Fresh Kills, I had lost a career that I dreamed of my entire life. I loved it. It is difficult for me to hear fire engines passing because I'll never be able to ride one.

The fire department and the careless people who were supposed to oversee health and safety at the Trade Center and Fresh Kills took my career away from me. Since I have been on disability, I can no longer do any physical activities that I used to do. I can no longer run. I'm 20 pounds overweight. I used to have this tough guy image, but now I'm a stay-at-home dad, which I love, but -- you know.

In addition to my physical problems, the dramatic change in my life, and the inability to work have been very difficult for me to accept. My wife and kids are constantly nervous and think something is going to happen to me worse.

I believe the settlement process agreed upon that is currently being offered by the city and the contractors will provide me with fair and reasonable compensation for my injuries. The settlement process will take into consideration that I was relatively young, only 25 years old, when the World Trade Center happened.

Although my World Trade Center claim is against the nonsettling defendants, such as the Port Authority, this settlement process which the city provides is a way for them SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

8 03jrwtch and me to settle the claims that I think is fair. The settlement process will offer closure to myself and my family. 3 Thank you. 4 THE COURT: Thank you very much, sir. 5 The next speaker is Joseph Greco. All of this is 6 being taken down and the transcript will be available publicly. MR. GRECO: Check Judge Hellerstein, I want to start 7 8 off by thanking you for this opportunity to speak to you in 9 regards to this settlement. It really means a lot to me. My 10 name is Joseph Greco. I am a retired detective from the NYPD. 11 I have been on disability since July '07. This settlement with 12 the city provides a fair way for me to receive reasonable 13 compensation for my World Trade Center injuries. 14 The NYPD determined that I was disabled due to my 15 severe lung condition as a result of my work at the World Trade 16 Center site and the Fresh Kills landfill. My lung condition 17 has been progressing ever since.

I was one of the original 30 people picked to have their trials heard first. I feel that the settlement process is going to take a big weight off of my shoulders. Not a day goes by that I don't think about what's going to happen to my wife and two kids when I'm gone. What a lot of people don't realize is that my disability pension dies when I die, leaving my family with nothing and possibly being homeless. At least this settlement, although no amount of money is going to bring SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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back my health, I can at least have peace of mind and some closure that my family is going to continue in the same home we have lived in for the past 17 years.

Judge Hellerstein, my family and myself have suffered so much pain these last few years, including my 12-year-old son and my 15-year-old daughter, who is constantly asking me what's going to happen to us when you're gone. This is something that a 12- and 15-year-old should not be asking their father. At least with your help by approving this settlement, I can now say you guys are going to be in the same home that you have lived in since the day you were born.

Judge, there has been a lot of talk about the lawyer fees. I for one can say that Mr. Napoli, Mr. Bern, and Mr. Lopalo and many other members of their staff have been there for my family and myself since day one. They are constantly calling me for see how I'm feeling and if I need anything. The compassion, friendship, and hard work that they have shown is priceless. I ask you to please consider this. They deserve their fee for all their hard work, time, and risk they have spent on the case.

This settlement will provide a fair way for me to receive reasonable compensation for my World Trade Center injuries. The settlement also offers a special disability award for others like me who are out of work on a World Trade Center disability. All guys like me who are out on World Trade SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

03jrwtch Center disability can be eligible for this additional award. 2 I thank you for your time and understanding and I hope 3 you realize how much this settlement means to me and my family. 4 Thank you. 5 THE COURT: Mr. Greco, may I ask you a question? Do 6 you have an estimate of how much you think you will receive 7 from the settlement? 8 MR. GRECO: No, I don't. 9 THE COURT: Mr. Delmar, do you know, any estimate? Do 10 you have any idea how much you will get? 11 MR. DELMAR: I couldn't tell you, Judge. 12 THE COURT: Thank you, sir. 13 Mr. Walcott, John Walcott. 14 MR. WALCOTT: Thank you, Judge. As Mr. Greco said, 15 I'd like to thank the court and yourself for this pretty rare 16 opportunity to speak to yourself. My name is John Walcott. I 17 was 38 years old. I was diagnosed with leukemia. I was at the 18 World Trade Center shortly after the second tower came down. I 19 wasn't scheduled to work until later that night, but due to the 20 magnitude of what was going on and being there in 1993, I felt 21 it was my obligation to go there. 22 THE COURT: Excuse me. I missed what work you were 2.3 doing. 24 MR. WALCOTT: I was a detective in New York City. 25 Like the fireman and Mr. Greco stated, I also was an athlete. SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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I was a hockey coach until I met Mr. Worby. Never went sick but one time in my whole police career, and that was only because I cut my hand with a chainsaw. I was involved in over 2,000 arrests, from bribery arrests to you name it, homicides and everything else. So I was very active, very honest. Then that great day of 9/11 came. And also in '93 I happened to be there.

The day before I was diagnosed with leukemia, made four Al felony arrests, life-in-prison drug arrests. The next day I went to the doctor, and the doctor told me you have less than a week to live. That's when my world changed. I had a 9-month-old at the time, who couldn't visit me in the hospital, because she didn't have her shots. When they thought I was going to die, they had to seal her in plastic.

As I stand here today, I look pretty healthy, but that's totally misleading. I have breathing issues, rashes. I sleep in a cast up to my knee every night because of neuropathy that doctors don't know is from the chemotherapy or it is from the toxins of 9/11.

As I stated earlier, I had a stem cell transplant, which if anything positive came out, I met an individual from Germany who didn't hesitate to give me his blood. While I was in the hospital, my partner, who sits in the back, stayed with me for 24 hours a day for 6 months.

I would bleed and look like a homicide victim and SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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there was nothing I could do, because I had no platelets and it wouldn't clot. The chemotherapy was so strong that they had to cover it with a sheet or it would explode in the hospital. My eyes would burn and bleed from it right from the pupil, from the chemo.

Now I live in pain. Since then I have had tonsil surgery. The doctor who took my tonsils out claimed, in all the years being a doctor, the largest he has ever seen. At my age, which I will now 45, they should be getting smaller. They are getting bigger. I have had a tumor removed on my back.

The effect on my family is just insane. My daughter was 9 months old. For the first five years of her life we couldn't allow her to go to birthday parties, because if she got sick, I could die. That isn't a very good life for a young child to lead.

Because of my chemo and the toxins, I can't have any more children, which put a strain on my marriage and my family, obviously.

My medical bills, I left the hospital with a 30-day prescription. It was \$98,000 for 30 days for the antirejection drugs. I am also on a disability pension. Mine is probably less than these gentlemen because I took the option so my wife would continue getting a quarter of my settlement of the disability so she could live.

THE COURT: Who paid the 98,000? SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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MR. WALCOTT: My insurance company picked it up, and the city hasn't reimbursed them from anything for the line of duty. It's all come out of my pocket. My insurance company paid them and I paid the co-pays. Some medicines are \$300, some are 320, some are 20. Everybody says you are very lucky. Yes, but when you go to a doctor every day for 3 years at \$20 a clip, it adds up. Not to mention that you have to throw your clothes out because the chemotherapy is in there. Now we have the worry of, while my wife is pregnant, washing my clothes with their clothes.

I left for a transplant in November of '03. When I left for the transplant, it dawned on me I may never come home. The day I was supposed to come home, my liver enzymes went through the roof. I had a 1-year-old sitting on the stairs for almost 24 hours and I never came home.

On that Christmas my father-in-law was supposed to have come over. It would have been his first Christmas with my daughter. He was sick, couldn't come over. Three months later he passed away. So he never got to spend his first Christmas with his only granddaughter.

I didn't hesitate. I went down there, ran down there on days off, like everybody else. People like myself and people behind me -- this courtroom is filled -- because we went down there to get you and your loved ones out of there, it is kind of disheartening to me that it would take six years for SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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even the minute chance of a settlement when there were so many people involved in 9/11 who made millions and millions of dollars, from the former mayor to everybody. Every election, every Republican and Democratic convention, everybody mentions 9/11, 9/11. Not too many people mention men and women who went down there.

I don't know if I agree or disagree with the settlement, but I have major questions about it. I don't know, like these gentlemen said, what the outcome is going to be, so I couldn't make a decision either/or until I knew that. But I do know that the victim compensation fund had almost \$7 billion for roughly 3,000 people. This is \$600 million, less a few hundred million here and there, for almost 11,000 people.

I guess my questions to you here, I know you mentioned it last Friday, I was in your courtroom, about this Zadroga bill, how does that play into this if we do accept the settlement or we don't accept the settlement.

THE COURT: Let me hear that again, sir.

MR. WALCOTT: I said I was in the courtroom last Friday and I heard you mention about the Zadroga bill briefly. You said it was still on the table. Then I read something yesterday that it passed another hurdle. My question is, how would that pan out if you accept this and then that is turned over?

THE COURT: In other words, what is the effect of this SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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settlement, if you were to accept it, on other possibilities of compensation that may come along?

MR. WALCOTT: That's correct. I have questions about the voting process, if that's going to be anonymous. All the questions about it. Is it going to be just an open ballot, I accept or don't accept?

THE COURT: It will be a transparent process, accountable to the public, filtered through the courts as supervised by the courts so it's fair and in accord with due process. That's your question?

MR. WALCOTT: Yes.

THE COURT: I have a similar question.

MR. WALCOTT: The bottom line is whether I receive nothing or everything, it cannot change the damage that it's put on an infant, my ability not to have any more children, the stress on everyone. It's sad that it's taken to this point.

The hardest part about this whole thing is it's going to happen again. We all pray it doesn't. It happened in '93, it happened here. Terrorism has no time. Obviously, you hold the key to the castle, so to speak, in the sense of do I go in section A to help people, because, God forbid, my family would be taken care of better in section A, or do I leave section A alone and go in section D, where, God forbid, I get sick and my family would be taken care of better.

I thank you. I appreciate the opportunity. SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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THE COURT: Thank you very much, sir. Paolo Vega is the next speaker. Come up, sir. I have your name wrong. Tell it to me.

MR. VEGA: My name is Paco Vega Francisco de la Rio, but everything calls me Paco Vega.

THE COURT: Paco Vega, welcome.

MR. VEGA: I am Francisco Paco Vega. I'm from the Asbestos Workers Union. I represent hundreds of workers who was at Ground Zero. We were there. We were the fourth group there: Fire department, police department, medical, everybody else. On the 4th at 2 o'clock in the morning we brought down 500 workers who were asbestos workers between Local 78, where they had at that time 3,000 workers; Local 1280, who had a thousand workers, Local 79, where they had approximately 14,000 workers but they came down approximately 2500 workers' in Local 79

We were there to help save and protect millions of people from the dangers of asbestos and silica and other hazardous materials, were there to give service and to protect thousands of people and millions of people.

Today I thank you to the legal department for giving me the opportunity to be here. They represent thousands of workers, whether we sent them or they went to different firms to get representation. Not only to try to seek help at that moment, because we were not thinking for help, we were thinking SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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for people, to help people and to save and protect other people.

We have now today the opportunity to explain, at least from my side, what they are looking for, who they are going to be protecting, who those guys who never thought today they would be sick and today they are sick, to those immigrant workers who worked at Ground Zero together with everybody else, and the National Guard and the U.S. Army and Army Corps of Engineers, who are not here, they worked together.

We followed rules, and the rules was from the top down. We are the last whenever they asked what was the danger to be there, and there they are. Today all we are asking is whatever decision they are going to be making, we see the different views. You have to remember asbestosis, mesothelioma, any of those sicknesses, inhaling the smoke, they go and they become sooner or later cancer, but it will take maybe ten years.

Right now we are seeing they are going to cite these legal things, all the dogs that they brought to Ground Zero on that day and nobody thinks about the dogs. I think about the dogs because they were the ones who were finding everybody. All those guys from the police department and the fire department who are sick today, they were there, and they were not waiting for 15 or 20 years.

All the guys who are not sick today, in the future SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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they are going to be sick. All those guys who are sick today, they are trying to get help and support for everybody and trying to get support from this Court. And your Honor, you will be the one making the decision. The final decision, together with the colleagues of yours and with the attorneys here, is a decision that has to be made and will be made for the best of everybody and for those immigrant workers who today are not here.

In 2003 they made Homeland Security, and we have thousands of people working in Ground Zero, in the hole, outside the hole, and everybody. They are not here because maybe they do not have a legal immigrant situation, they have legal residence, passports, and some of them went back to their own country because they cannot be here. I would like you to count those others in the final decision.

THE COURT: The only people who are here are the parties to the lawsuit. The settlement has to be weighed in relationship to the people who are parties. There remain possibilities to file claims and to bring suits, and this is one of the concerns that the defendants have: If they are sued later on, is there enough money for them?

One of the balances that has to be made is the relationship between those who show a present need and the concern for what may happen later. It's always a very difficult balance. The United States Supreme Court requires SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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that there cannot be a resolution regarding people who might yet sue but who are not here yet. That presents a problem for us. That is one of the conditions that we have to deal with.

MR. VEGA: That position that you are saying, it could be the correct one, because in case of anything, they have to have a guarantee for those who come later on. But we could take now the ones that are here and try to help them because they need the help, and begin to clarify. This taking six, seven years already to help whatever they need right now. And whatever will come later on, then we have to reopen and try to help them to get the proper information.

I can see in this courtroom and you see at Ground Zero, the people who worked there, 85 percent of the people who all did their best, all the clean-up of the building and the hole and everything, was minorities guys. It was Spanish, it was Polish and Russian. They were union people too. Those who did the cleaning, who was union or not union, but it was workers helping to get the safety of everybody.

I appreciate what you are making clear. It should be a fund. What I don't understand is how there can be nothing for those. I will go back but I will try to explain to the workers who gave their time to help us, but from the United States and North America nothing happened at the same time the United States and North America helps other countries when things like this happen. We have to be considerate for those SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

20 03jrwtch American works who work here who needed and who gave the support to protect our nation. We need to help to cover that 3 part. 4 We give thanks again to all the attorneys and every 5 defender who was against or not. Each one understands it was 6 not our fault. 7 THE COURT: Thank you, sir. 8 MR. VEGA: Thank you. 9 THE COURT: John Delgado. 10 MR. DELGADO: Good afternoon, your Honor. 11 THE COURT: Good afternoon. 12 MR. DELGADO: My name is John Delgado. I am the 13 business manager of Laborers Local 79 in New York City. I'm 14 here proud to say that on 9/11 all members from Local 79-Local 15 78, without fear of whatever consequences came after that, 16 rushed to Ground Zero, to do whatever we could do to rescue 17 anyone that was in need, to salvage whatever could be salvaged. 18 During that process we were able to clean up Ground 19 Zero in a way where it was under budget --20 THE COURT: What trade is that? 21 MR. DELGADO: This is laborers, Laborers Local 79. We 22 do demolition work. Right now we are looking at 130 Liberty, 23 the last job at Ground Zero to come down, the last building. 24 We are taking that building down right now. We do general 25 clean-up, mason tending. We do general labor work. We have SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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9,300 laborers. A large number of our members went to Ground Zero to do clean-up there.

We have lost quite a few of them. We lost some of them during the tragedy of the building coming down. We are losing some of them. Some of the members have passed away with illnesses because of Ground Zero. Today we have a lot of them that are sick, that are in need. Their families are suffering. They are going through a lot of stress.

I thank you for being there, making this settlement. Even though it took long, you have come to a conclusion hopefully in the settlement. I would like to thank you on their behalf.

You know what, I see it on their faces. We had a union meeting last week, and when they read in the papers that there was a settlement, the first thing they asked me, are you going to be there on our behalf? will you be speaking on our behalf? can you let him know that we are suffering out here?

There are families suffering out here. There is a lot of stress out there of people. Their intentions were and still are, if we had to do it all over again, your Honor, with all due respect, we would do it all over again, regardless of whatever consequences would face us. We are here to serve and we are proud laborers. We are honored to serve, especially in New York City. We built New York City; we built it with pride.

But our members have suffered significantly, together SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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with Local 1280, together with Local 78, who have done tremendous work, lathing, asbestos, cleaning. All the buildings around New York City had to be abatement cleaned.

So our members are suffering today. We ask you to please, as quickly as possible. The fire department, the police department, everybody who worked there, this was a team. You couldn't put this team together. If you looked for putting it together, you couldn't. It was a mechanism that was out of this world. I feel proud for our members and everyone there who was able to participate in this way.

I want to thank you, your Honor, for being able to take care of this matter in this proper fashion. Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you, sir.

The next speaker is Michael Damato.

MR. DAMATO: Good afternoon, your Honor. Michael Damato, Laborers Union Local 79. I want to begin by saying that like the other gentlemen that spoke, I never had health problems. Until 2002 I never even had a doctor. It used to be a running joke with my wife that I never did have to see a doctor. Unfortunately, since then I basically see a doctor once a week.

Also, I just want to say that what Mr. Delgado was just saying, if we did have it to do again, I wouldn't go back. To trade off my health for a dollar, I would never do it again. I'm married, I have four children, four little girls. I go to SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

03jrwtch the dentist now and my wife gives me the third degree of what happened, what's going on. It was a dentist appointment. 3 Every time I go, I have to worry about my future, my health. 4 They have to worry about it. As a laborer, I responded down there. I was a labor 6 foreman for a company. I was making around 140,000 annually. 7 Since then I've been deemed partially disabled. I had to 8 revamp my entire life. I went from never having a bill to 9 almost losing my house now. I've taken other jobs. I have to 10 work. I have a family. I have bills. My annual income now is 11 like 40,000. We have had to maneuver. 12 THE COURT: What was it before? 13 MR. DAMATO: I was a laborer in Local 79, a labor 14 foreman. 15 THE COURT: You were making? 16 MR. DAMATO: Approximately 140,000 a year. That's 17 when I went out. 18 THE COURT: Now you're making? 19 MR. DAMATO: Around 40,000 a year annually. I know 20 there's a lot of news and everything about the law firm of Napoli Bern, with their fees. If they weren't there for me  $\operatorname{\mathsf{--}}$  they have an associate there, Bill Dubanevich, who calls me, 21 22 2.3 fills me in on every bit of information that's going on. They 24 have been there from the start. Without them I don't know what 25 I would actually be doing right now. SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

24 03jrwtch I think this is fair. Without having an actual number, I think it is a fair and accurate determination if it 3 would go through that the sicker people would get more and so on and so forth. Basically, I would like to see you, if it was possible, get these other people on board to try to make one 6 settlement. Like me and a lot of these other people that are 7 here, fire department, police department, laborers --8 THE COURT: A judge can't force anyone to settle. 9 That's a matter of private conviction. All I can do is 10 schedule trials and rule according to the merits. 11 MR. DAMATO: OK. 12 THE COURT: Whether someone else settles or not, 13 that's up to that party. 14 MR. DAMATO: Right. Basically, I appreciate the time 15 and I thank you. 16 THE COURT: Thank you, sir. 17 The next speaker is Candice Baker. Good afternoon, 18 19 MS. BAKER: Good afternoon. My name is Candice Baker. 20 I'm a retired detective from the New York City Police 21 Department. I would like the opportunity to say thank you very 22 much for letting me speak before you today and hearing my views 23 and experiences. 24 Before I begin, I would like to say as a New York City

detective, at that time I was assigned to the internal affairs SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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bureau. I had various roles during the time of 9/11. From the first boom when the first plane hit, I was sitting at my desk and I was typing. I chalked it up to no more than somebody moving something, something falling. It was just a noise in New York City. I did not know it importance. I did not know what it was leading to. I did not know what it meant.

Once it was viewed and the statement was made regarding a plane hitting the towers, we then went into the gym room which we had, which had a panoramic view of the World Trade Center. I was able to see the second plane come around and the second plane hit. In all honesty, I don't know if it was naiveness, I don't know if it was ignorance, I don't know if it was my age, but I did not know what exactly was going on. The only thing that came to mind is tears flooded my eyes and I looked over at a full bird inspector, and he had tears coming out of his eyes that somebody is doing this to us.

At that point we all ran. We all got suited up. We basically wore business attire. On that day I saw that it was discombobulation, it was panic, it was urgency. It was a look on everyone's face that we didn't know really what to do next. People suited up. There were people that their pants didn't fit anymore, there were people that their gun belt didn't fasten anymore, there were people that didn't have their ties. Through all of that, a lot of people looked a mess, but we were running strong, we were running proud.

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Initially, we were dispatched to go to different hospitals and see how many people were coming in as injured. When we did not have a lot of numbers coming in as injured, we realized that we only had fatalities. From that point on, my role then moved to the missing persons hotline. I took hundreds of phonecalls. I still remember them vividly in my mind: Sounds of desperation, sounds of fear, sounds of just the unknown.

When we heard terms like Cantor Fitzgerald or Windows on the World, your heart just sort of skipped a beat. As we sat in the small little room taking all these phonecalls, after each phonecall we wiped the tears away from our eyes, went over to the desk, had a drink of water, and then went back and sat down until next phonecall came in.

After that I was dispatched to the Staten Island landfill. I was there for over 400 hours on overtime, I couldn't tell you how many hours on straight time and how many days. I remember having Thanksgiving dinner there provided by the Red Cross.

I remember coming in and having to park our cars in one section and then taking a bus over to the site itself.

When we got there, the respirators, they had them in a box.

They weren't fitted, they weren't adjusted. I don't know if they were small, medium, large. I don't know what they were.

As far as filters, no one ever told us that they were supposed SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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to be changed. They gave us a filter, we put them on. From that point on after the paper mask we utilized those. Did we change filters? I know a group of us, didn't because we were never told that we needed to.

Initially, I started coughing and coughing and coughing and coughing. I thought it could be cured with Robitussin and Theraflu. When my throat started hurting and I had an ear infection, that's what I decided to go to the doctor. They asked me, how long have you had respiratory problems? I said, I don't have respiratory problems. They said, how long have you had a condition? I said, I don't have a heart condition. They were like yes, you do. I said no, I don't. I was adamant and because I was a single parent and I had bills to pay, and I didn't have time to be sick, literally.

The hardest thing I had to do was tell my son that I had cancer. To this date I have undergone a total of five surgeries.

THE COURT: What kind of cancer do you have?

MS. BAKER: I had breast cancer, and now they are checking me for throat cancer. I had chemotherapy for a year and three months. I had had an allergic reaction to one of the treatments and I went in shock. I had my doctor sitting on the floor between my legs, hysterical, crying, telling me she was so sorry.

I developed blood clots, causing necessary daily SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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injections, countless medications, examinations, and tests; early menopause, causing hot flashes and night sweats. I was told that I would not be able to have any more children; they would not suggest it due to all of the medications in my system.

Hair loss, lost toenails, no one ever told me that was going to happen. Mouth sores, daily nausea, pain in my limbs and my joints. I get lymphatic therapy in both arms due to the fact that they removed so many lymph nodes during my surgery. I have gone to occupational therapy to regain my range of motion and sensitivity, lymphatic therapy to offer minimal relief for pain in my arms.

As we protect the city, the presumption is that there is something in place to protect us in instances like mine and others who have also randomly fallen ill. I participated in the World Trade Center clean-up and recovery, both voluntarily and assigned, and would not hesitate to do it again. But I did not ask for these illnesses and I did not ask this disease. I have no family history. There is no gene present.

When I spent over 400 hours overtime alone and countless hours on straight time sifting through rubble and looking for bodies, I actually did find a body. I was nauseated and I was mortified. Then I actually had this horrible feeling come over me because I realized that on all the days I had been there before I had seen the same thing but SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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I did not know what it was.

It's not about blame but it is about accountability. Initially I could not cry; I felt that I did not have the right to. I felt that so many lives were lost and I had a chance of recovery, so how could I complain? As days passed I looked at myself in the mirror and I did not recognize the person before me. I secretly cried in my bed and in the shower. Now daily I put aside the countless medications and the endless doctors visits and I try to regain myself-esteem and my confidence.

I would have loved to have worked 20 years, but my injuries sustained were not by choice. As I reflect on my career and my training, it has given me a sense of inner strength and endurance to deal. My life changes day by day. It is not a coincidence of all the random illnesses and conditions such as pulmonary breathing problems, shortness of breath, and cancer.

Lastly, I ask you to have compassion for the illnesses derived from the terrorist attack on September 11, 2001, and the understanding that the aftermath will still be unfolding for years to come.

As you look at the settlement put before us, please take into consideration the cost of medications, the cost of doctors bills, the cost of co-pays.

THE COURT: What do you think my ruling should be? MS. BAKER: Your role?

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30 03jrwtch THE COURT: Yes, ma'am. MS. BAKER: You know what, I honestly can't say. 2 3 all honesty, if you had the world in your hand, you would definitely undo what was done. But since you did not do that, I understand that. But looking from this day forward, I would 6 like taken into consideration what we have endured, what our 7 families have endured. When I had surgery, my mom went into 8 cardiac arrest because when I came out I was screaming in pain. 9 So what your role can be, sir, I honestly don't know. 10 Just be as empathetic and compassionate as possible. That's 11 all that I can possibly ask. 12 Can I show you these? 13 THE COURT: What's that? MS. BAKER: Photographs. 14 THE COURT: I'm glad to look, but there is no way I 15 16 can put this into the record. Would you like to describe the 17 photographs? Why don't you hand it up. 18 MS. BAKER: Thank you. 19 THE COURT: There is a picture of a group in front of 20 the destruction with a flag in the back. There is a picture of 21 Ms. Baker --22 MS. BAKER: Medical conditions. 2.3 THE COURT: A picture of how her breasts look: 24 Injured, scarred. There is a picture of what you portrayed 25 very vividly. SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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MS. BAKER: Yes.

THE COURT: Ms. Baker, thank you for insisting to speaking.

MS. BAKER: Thank you very much, sir. Have a great day everyone.

THE COURT: Patrick O'Flaherty.

MR. O'FLAHERTY: Judge, thank you for this opportunity for my fellow volunteers. My name is Patrick O'Flaherty. Like thousands of other volunteers, I raced into lower Manhattan to assist with the rescue and recovery. I spent just over four weeks at Ground Zero. I was concerned about the toxic dust at the site but hoped that our government agencies, whether they were city, state, or federal, would ensure that we would be taken care of if we had health problems. After all, we as a nation were at war, and, as a U.S. Army veteran, I felt that we could depend on our nation to look out for us.

Right after I got home from working at Ground Zero, I developed weird rashes that would not go away. I had been to regular doctors and dermatologists. I then developed a sweating problem that seemed to be localized in only certain areas. At the time I was serving in the Army National Guard and managed to pass all my physical fitness tests, physical fitness requirements, even though it was extremely uncomfortable when taking the tests. The sweating and rashes became worse. Just walking around, became very aggravating.

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I apologize for stating this, but the city said it was strange that many of the people seemed to get sick around the same time, the 2004 time frame. I'd like to state for the record that I distinctly remember how my health took a turn to the worse. I was at a public safety meeting in Union County, New Jersey, in November of 2004 when I received a phonecall from my wife.

As I talked to her briefly, she commented that I had a very annoying cough and a throat-clearing habit, which I really wasn't aware of. She also commented that it was very irritating to people around the table I was at, and I was wondering while they were looking at my so strange. I presumed to have a sinus infection of some kind and made a mental note to make a doctor's appointment.

This was a catalyst to my current situation. I have since been found mentally unfit by the army because I do not have the capacity to pass a physical fitness test. My career with the National Guard was destroyed. I could have attained a very high rank in the military but couldn't because of these issues. I have since lost most of my pension, not to mention my drill pay, deployment pay, or any other opportunities I might have had.

Also, there is an old airborne saying, not all wounds are visible. There is a psychological factor. That psychological factor has deeply affected me. I went from a guy SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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who could do anything anywhere any time with confidence and assurance to a guy that has to force himself to get out of bed, to a guy that can't fill out paperwork when he needs to fill out paperwork.

The worst thing I feel, though, is that I have a ticking death sentence and cannot get the right medical evaluation to find out why I'm in excruciating pain every day. Our medical insurance companies were not geared towards our medical needs specifically arising from being exposed to the toxins at Ground Zero.

To make matters, I have 4-month-old twin boys that were born with birth defects and they are exposed to an explicit and very rare form of cancer. The doctors tell us that they have a 50 to 70 percent chance of getting sick from this. I can only wonder, was my exposure to the toxins at Ground Zero just like the effects of Agent Orange and thereafter I'm responsible for my boys' terrible health problems? I further wonder, will I be able to finance and support my family, their health issues and my own health issues in the future?

I hope, Judge, that you will be able to take all of this into consideration and understand that life is very tough for the average person who worked at Ground Zero. Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. O'Flaherty.

The last speaker is Scott Chernoff.

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MR. CHERNOFF: Good afternoon, your Honor. THE COURT: Good afternoon, Mr. Chernoff.

MR. CHERNOFF: My name is Scott Chernoff. I'm a former NYPD police officer of NINE years, ALSO an emergency responder, 9/11 responder. I witnessed the first plane flying overhead that day. I was there that day. I was there thereafter. I spent 400 hours down at the site as well as being assigned to police headquarters. And I was forced to

retire due to psychological reasons. Numerous

hospitalizations, electric convulsive therapy, medications led to divorce, bankruptcy, losing my house, losing my career.

My question is, I would like to know why we the plaintiffs will not be compensated for psychological trauma if it caused pain, suffering, and loss of wages. I feel the city was given a pass on this when they lied, denied, and dismissed my claim, my medical claim. And then I sue them. I won one out of three arguments. Even though Judge Sifton gave them a second time to dismiss it, it was dismissed. So here I am today.

THE COURT: What was your claim before Judge Sifton?
MR. CHERNOFF: It was discrimination against people
with disabilities. I was forced out with ordinary disability,
nine years, a third. After taxes I receive half. After taxes
I receive \$733 a month. If it wasn't for Social Security, I
would be homeless. I have had to relocate five times, now
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35 03jrwtch going on six. I don't think this is fair. I don't think this is fair at all. I'm sorry if I anger everybody else, but 3 that's how I feel. 4 THE COURT: What do you think my role should be as a 5 judge? 6 MR. CHERNOFF: I have no idea. The law is the way it 7 is. People like me will probably be kept underneath the rug, 8 dismissed, like the city did. They fought very vigorously to 9 have my case dismissed. They fought very vigorously to deny my 10 claims, not even admitting that I had post-traumatic stress. I 11 had to hire my own expert to diagnose my 9/11 post-traumatic 12 stress. Their own doctors refused to admit it, saying I 13 suffered from everything else, depression. They even said 14 bipolarism. Lies. 15 My career is over, my family gone, my house gone. I 16 moved off Long Island. I no longer live in New York State 17 anymore. I am very angry. I can understand what your point of 18 19 THE COURT: It's not a point of view, it's a question. 20 MR. CHERNOFF: I know. But you can understand where 21 I'm coming from, too. 22 THE COURT: Thank you very much, sir. Yes, I do. 2.3 Is there anyone whose views have not been expressed? 24 Sir, step up and identify yourself. 25 Really, I think there can be thousands of stories and

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36 03jrwtch maybe there will be a later time to get them all. I'd like to move on to other parts that need to be gone into. 3 Please go ahead, sir. What is your name? 4 MR. MAGUIRE: Your Honor, my name is Thomas Maguire. 5 THE COURT: How do you spell Maquire? 6 MR. MAGUIRE: I'm the last speaker on the list, 7 M-A-G-U-I-R-E. 8 THE COURT: Yes, sir. I have you. 9 MR. MAGUIRE: I'd like to begin by thanking the people 10 from the NYPD, the NYFD, EMS, and the other emergency services 11 that were down there as paid employees of the city. I'd like 12 to also say before beginning my statements that I am appalled 13 that we are going to lengths that we are going to deny our 14 emergency employees, our first responders basic medical care 15 and compensation for their injuries. The idea that this fund 16 had to be adjudicated as opposed to distributed is morally 17 bankrupt. The idea that Rudolph Giuliani and Michael Bloomberg 18 have stood shepherd upon this battle is unconscionable. 19 THE COURT: By fund, what do you mean? What fund are 20 you referring to? 21 MR. MAGUIRE: I'm talking about the \$2 billion fund that was set aside for claims of this nature. The idea that 22 23 you would pick apart a police detective's body and employ the 24 chief medical examiner to find any possible way to deny this 25 man a line-of-duty death benefit, to deny his family a line-of-SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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duty death benefit, is outrageous.

In the day of my cousin, Chief Inspector Raymond Maguire, who sat on the Knapp Commission, I can't imagine police being treated that way. This man did not stand in front of the fan as every allegation of the New York City Police Department was fed into the other side of it. For this to happen to police officers today in this day and age?

Firemen do not run into burning buildings to be treated like this. I'm not a fireman. My involvement at 9/11 was as a volunteer. But I have to tell you that when a police officer is denied a line-of-duty pension, that it is intimidating to somebody like me, who was born in the United States, who has been a citizen of New York City all my life, who has had family members who have given lifetimes of service to the city. It intimidates me to ask for compensation.

I think, what does it feel like to a hotdog vendor who might be an illegal alien, who ran into harm's way on our behalf? What does it feel like to that person? How intimidated are they to ask for compensation when a police officer, when a fireman, when an EMS worker is denied compensation? It's so unbalanced. We are never going to get to these people. The idea that the police and firemen, our paid employees, are waiting for compensation this many years is completely outrageous.

I'd like to also say something about consequential SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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damages. Obviously in litigation consequential damages is a phrase that's used and everybody pretty much understands what it is. Here in this case consequential damages are children.

THE COURT: Everyone but law students.

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MR. MAGUIRE: Thank you, your Honor. Children, marriages, homes, generations of accumulation of middle class people who own homes. I personally was homeless for six months.

THE COURT: I heard from the last speaker about children being born with defects that could well be caused from exposure to the toxins of 9/11. No one will ever know.

 $\,$  MR. MAGUIRE: Their problems are far beyond mine, to be honest with you, when a child is born as a result of this.

THE COURT: These are the unforeseeable consequences that result from putting yourself on the line.

MR. MAGUIRE: Sure. I understand that. However, my son was 5 years old when 9/11 happened, and he had just been diagnosed as being autistic. He has very special needs. The City of New York is unable to provide for his education anywhere within a reasonable distance of the City of New York, so he is exiled a hundred miles away at an institute called the Devereaux Foundation. I seldom get to see him.

My wife threw me out. She sold the house and blew through most of the money. She sold the second house the pay the taxes on the first house. If you were to take the entire SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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settlement being offered today and distribute it amongst 567 claimants evenly, I could not buy back the personal possessions and real property I have lost as a direct and consequential result of 9/11, of my volunteer service in 9/11.

When 9/11 occurred, I was the president of Public Server Limited, a company formed to provide a diverse, nontelephonic digital network across New York City. One of its purposes, and the stimulus for doing it, was to protect the transactional records that were placed at risk by the 1993 bombing. I made this my life's work from 1994 until 2002, when 9/11 put us permanently out of business.

On 9/11, being an engineer, being a designer, being someone with multiple discipline talents, and I say this at risk of someone using it as a means to take money away from  $^{\rm me}$  --

THE COURT: I have to move you on. We have a heavy program.

MR. MAGUIRE: I will. I knew we were being placed at harm's risk. I knew about the chemicals we were being exposed to.

THE COURT: I need to put it to you, sir. What you are saying in very graphic form is that there many consequences. Whether you get compensated or not is a question. Whether you will get compensated or not adequately is another question. And why it's taking so long is still SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

03jrwtch another question. Have I really caught the essence of what you 2 are saying? 3 MR. MAGUIRE: Those are the facts, your Honor. But it 4 has been taken to an extreme. 5 THE COURT: I understand. We are eight years into the 6 litigation and almost nine years after an event. I have that 7 very directly in mind, sir. 8 MR. MAGUIRE: I think that everyone here is choking 9 for some kind of help. 10 THE COURT: I understand. 11 MR. MAGUIRE: I don't think they can take another 12 day's delay. I think you're giving them a teaspoon of what 13 they really need. But I can't honestly say that you can delay this one more day. We walked into harm's way because the 14 15 financial markets needed to be restarted. That's the reason we 16 were down there, aside from trying to help other people. We 17 were put in harm's way in a military type operation to restart 18 our financial system. We knew that. Those people were made 19 whole. We were made whole only at our pay grade. They left 20 off the W. 21 THE COURT: Thank you, sir. 22 MR. MAGUIRE: Thank you, your Honor. 2.3 THE COURT: Your name, sir. 24 MR. VOLPE: Good afternoon, your Honor. I'll be 25 brief. My name is Richard Volpe. I'm a retired New York City SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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detective. I don't want to reiterate everything everybody said about what they did on 9/11. I just want to let you know I spent six months there in the Staten Island landfill, the World Trade Center site, and all different areas.

Prior to September 11th I've never been sick a day in my life. Aside from four orthopedic surgeries, I have never as much as visited a doctor except for physicals. Prior to my surgeries, I went under a series of pre-op testing to examine my heart, my lungs, blood pressure, and my blood, none of which showed any abnormality.

Following 2001, I am now visiting rheumatologists, pulmonologists, endocrinologists, nephrologists, and ENT doctors. In addition to my other ailments, I was diagnosed with a kidney disease which is normally found in adults over the age of 60. I was 34. I lost 50 percent function in my kidneys in less than six months, which is unheard of. Yet this settlement does not recognize my illness.

My whole life I've been very athletic, exercising, working out on a consistent basis since the tenth grade. Along with my kidneys, my lung, stomach, and sinus problems, I sit here in front of you, your Honor, with a very uncertain future. All I do know is my health will decline, the worst being double kidney failure.

September 11th was a difficult time for everyone here in this courtroom. The rescue workers were asked to do at SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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times a job that was impossible. We did this job with no regard for our safety. We questioned the air quality but were assured it was safe. The site conditions were dangerous, but we still did the job we demanded of us.

I'm a 43-year-old man, your Honor. I was raised to do things for myself and was proud to do so. But since September 11th I am forced to ask for help because of the resulting health issues that I have. My future is in the hand of your Honor and all of the attorneys present here today. I thank you for your time and your consideration and hope that some sort of justice is done.

Real quick, my partner was John Walcott. I sat and I watched all his suffering with my own eyes. I had a lot of compassion for him. But at the same time I saw my future. My suffering is down the road.

I appreciate your time. Thank you. THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Volpe.

I received a few letters. The first is by Phil Harmon of Wilburton, Oklahoma. "Judge Hellerstein: Thank you for bringing this litigation to an end. Those of us who served at the World Trade Center really need this help. Although I only served four months with the American Red Cross as a volunteer, my health has deteriorated. Some served longer.

"Of the six volunteers at our local, some have passed on. I have had four cystoscopies, removed tumors from my SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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bladder, and still owe money. My neighbor's friend," whom he names, "is unable to stand without help from complications of diabetes. His organs are shutting down. Like myself, he was hale and hearty prior to 9/11.

"We were not informed about this fund nor the health problems. I signed up with Napoli Bern and, left no choice about the 40 percent expenses fee, I ask you to make this fee reasonable." There is something else about toxins.

The next letter is from Rudy Washington, who was a deputy major at the time. "Dear Judge: On Thursday, March 11, 2010, I was listening to the 11 p.m. news when I heard about the proposed settlement. I was first excited until I heard what the offer was. It didn't take long to figure out that people such as me will virtually get nothing. I'm the former deputy mayor of New York City. Contrary to popular belief," and he tells some of the things that he did.

"I was in perfect heating, never missed a day's work. I was at Ground Zero every day until January except for my hospitalization and sickness during 9/11." His doctors surmised that he picked up the bacteria from body parts. "I was there until January 2002.

"Immediately after leaving the government I became sick again. This went off and on for a whole year. My primary physician recommended I go to Mount Sinai to be diagnosed for the World Trade Center program." He filed a workmen's SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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compensation claim in 2004 because the medical bills were getting too expensive. "I was denied coverage by the city and went to fight them in court, where I failed."

"I now have asthma, sinusitis, surgeries, and procedures. I've lost track of how many. Chronic infections, sore esophagus, sleep disorder, cysts, and others. Every few months I have to go in for endoscope biopsies to monitor the cells in my esophagus. I'm told that if they go cancerous, I'm done.

"When this lawsuit got started, everyone sitting at the table knew that this federal fund would be the source of funding along with any private insurance money. The only question is if the city would have to lay out any money. The city delayed this process for nine years, an inhumane act. They should not be able to subsidize New York City Law Department's money that was for sick and dying heros.

"The fund should be turned over to the special master, including all the interest. According to the newspaper, people who have died and their families will receive \$2 million. People with cancer will receive \$1 million. Where does that leave me? My offer will be less than a million dollars." Etc.

The next letter is from Michael Miller, who is a prisoner in Moravia, New York. "I was on the WTC site from the day of the attack. I was a registered fire guard and volunteered my services for rescue and recovery." He SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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volunteered with Local 731 to do hand digging and removal of debris, including body parts, 12 hours a day, 7 days a week, approximately 6 months. "I've been told that I suffer from post- traumatic stress disorder. I have sinus and breathing problems, consistent heartburn, disturbed sleep, and so on. I continuously receive medications to aid with these ailments. These things did not exist before Ground Zero.

"I am incarcerated now. Unfortunate habits I picked while at the World Trade Center site" made him dependent on prescription medicines. He wants me to advise him what to do, whether to opt in or opt out to the settlement.

Father Stephen Petrovich called. He's worried about his healthcare bill. They are enormous. He is paying out of pocket almost \$2,000 a month to get hospice care plus having substantial monthly bills and morning payments. He's concerned what would happen if he takes the settlement. Apparently he doesn't know how much he can get.

He needs more medical care. He fears loss of his house. He can't afford a nursing home. He doesn't know what the settlement involves. He was in Washington, gave opening prayers to Congress before he was elevated to archbishop. He can't even make back what he owes this medical bills. He can't serve mass anymore. He worries about going on welfare.

Another letter, this one from Bun Di Chung. "Dear Judge Hellerstein." He is not able to attend, 40 years old. SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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"I was a fire department New York Engine 10 firefighter assigned to the 10 house directly across from where the World Trade Center was in downtown Manhattan. I became a firefighter in January 2002 after 9/11 but took part in rescue recovery as well as normal firefighting duties in and around Ground Zero for several years after the attacks."

He lost 30 to 40 percent of lung capacity, developed post-nasal drip, World Trade Center cough, reactive airway decease, and GIRT symptoms. He was forced to retire after 3 years because of his condition. He received an accidental disability pension based upon 3 years of service. He is on medication, suffers from the same conditions and other unknown problems.

"The recent settlement proposed is not favorable to me or any other 9/11 first responder, because it does not address our main concern, which is compensation for medical coverage for life and sufferings we endured because of it. I don't know the actual settlement amount, but the loss of my career, the loss of my health, the loss of the quality of life, physical, emotional, and mental anguish, and the future of unknown medical problems such as cancer do not seem enough and fairly represented by the current proposed settlement."

Mr. Cannatas, Mr. Grochow, who represent the plaintiffs in the allied litigations in two other master calendars, 102 and 103, have given me a list of 12 issues, SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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which I will not read to you, because they mirror what a lot of other people said.

My law clerk Michael Cabot has received a lot of telephone calls. If he could take two or three minutes to summarize some of them, we will be finished with this part of the program.

MR. CABOT: They were mainly from people outside of New York who couldn't attend. A lot of people wanted to tell their stories, and there was a lot of concern about medical bills and whether their illnesses would be covered.

I think one main theme that ran through everybody's call was confusion about the settlement. They just didn't really know what it entailed. There was fear about whether they will be able to make a truly informed decision about it. Those are really the main concerns that people voiced.

THE COURT: At this point I'd like to know what motions are made against the stay. I don't want argument. I just want you to identify the motions.

MR. RUDDEN: My name is John Rudden. I am the attorney on Godbee. We have a pending motion for summary judgment before the Court and we are waiting for the city's reply. I don't know how that would --

THE COURT: What is the nature of your client?

MR. RUDDEN: My client is a police officer who died,
and he was given an accident disability pension by the City of
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03jrwtch New York. My basic argument was that the city should be precluded from contesting anything that the board of trustees of the medical board decided. In addition, on the GML 205(e) claim, that the facts are sufficient to give us liability as a 5 matter of law. I would like that to be decided outside of 6 this. 7 THE COURT: I can tell you this, sir. I have to give 8 all my time and attention to the issues raised by this 9 settlement. They affect numerous people. I doubt that I can 10 get to you much before the fairness hearing of April 12. I can 11 do my best. I also feel it's not right to ask the city to 12 focus on various motions affecting particular people when, as 13 you will see from my remarks, I think there is going to be a 14 bigger problem. 15 MR. RUDDEN: Your Honor, if I could ask this. All the 16 city has to do now is reply. They made a cross-motion. They 17 to reply. 18 THE COURT: I understand. 19 MR. RUDDEN: Get them to reply and then the Court stay 20 it, depending on what the Court --THE COURT: I'll take that under advisement. 21 22 MR. RUDDEN: Thank you, your Honor. 2.3 THE COURT: Yes? 24 MS. STEVENSON: My name is Lee Ann Stevenson. I 25 represent Verizon, New York, in the 102 docket and the 103 SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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docket. We filed on Wednesday, I believe, an opposition to the motion to stay as it applies to the 102 and the 103 dockets, which are largely unaffected by the proposed settlement that your Honor is considering now.

Based on meetings that we have had with other defendants in the 102 and 103 dockets, my understanding is that the vast majority, perhaps all, of defense counsel in 102 and 103 likewise oppose a stay as to those dockets, as we believe it will hinder any possibility of those dockets settling and the defendants involved in those cases being able to progress their cases to the point where they might be able to reach a settlement with the plaintiffs.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Next, Mr. Grochow.

MR. GROCHOW: Your Honor, also I am liaison in 102. We were two days away from submitting a plan to the Court for an expedited discovery schedule which would not involve any city buildings. If the stay is lifted, we will proceed with that and proceed with the expedited discovery of six buildings and 60 plaintiffs, which I think will help resolve some of these cases.

THE COURT: Thank you, sir.

Mr. Stein.

MR. STEIN: Thank you, your Honor. I'm speaking on behalf of all of defendants in 21 MC 102. As was said earlier, SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

50 03jrwtch we prefer not to have a stay. But if there is going to be a stay, there are three areas that we think should be carved out 3 so that we can properly evaluate the settlement. First of all is that the plaintiffs agree to sign authorizations upon request. At the moment there are only one 6 request for authorization out there for 58 transcripts. But if 7 there are others, we would like authorization so that we can go 8 and get medical records and other records without involving any 9 of the parties of the settlement. 10 THE COURT: Can that be done, Mr. Napoli? 11 MR. NAPOLI: We have been exchanging on a regular 12 basis all --13 THE COURT: The answer is yes or no. 14 MR. NAPOLI: Yes, we have exchanged medical reports. 15 THE COURT: OK, you have that. 16 MR. STEIN: Second is do we need to be permitted to 17 ask the justice department for victim compensation fund 18 records. 19 THE COURT: To know how much people received? 20 MR. STEIN: To find out whether anyone did in fact. THE COURT: I will permit that. 21 MR. STEIN: The third thing is for plaintiffs to 22 23 continue to provide the documents that have previously been 24 ordered by the Court that we haven't yet received. 25 THE COURT: I'm not going to require that at this SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

51 03jrwtch point in time. MR. STEIN: Thank you, your Honor. 3 THE COURT: Next. Yes? Please identify yourself. 4 MS. WEINSTEIN: Anita Weinstein on behalf of Tishman 5 Construction Corporation of New York and Tishman Construction 6 Corporation of Manhattan. If the stay is imposed, your Honor, 7 we would ask that we on behalf of our clients be able to work 8 with plaintiffs' counsel to secure additional dismissals on our 9 clients' behalf. We have worked with them before and were 10 successful in having some stipulations of dismissal. 11 THE COURT: Yes or no, Mr. Napoli? 12 MR. NAPOLI: Yes, we will continue to do that. 13 MS. WEINSTEIN: Thank you. 14 THE COURT: Thank you. Anybody else? Mr. Cannata, I 15 would be very grateful if you could give me a schedule of the 16 motions that will be continued. 17 MR. CANNATA: Yes, your Honor, certainly. 18 THE COURT: Thank you. 19 Let me address you at this time. I have no formal 20 notes. I speak, as it were, from the heart. 21 I have been the judge on these cases since they began. 22 The first cases were wrongful death actions that came in. The 23 cases involving the responders grew out of that. Originally 24 they were in one docket. I split them into a second docket, 25 and now there are two additional dockets. There are many other SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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related cases as well, more than I care to address at this particular point in time.

It has been the greatest burden in my life. It's been the greatest challenge this my life. I feel enormously grateful that I have been able to stay with these cases and handle them and move them along at a pace that I believe most of you feel has been much too slow, others might feel a little fast, but reflecting the best that I could do in these circumstances. This docket has been appealed twice to the Court of Appeals, costing about four of the eight years with which we have been engaged with one another.

From the beginning I felt that these are special, that the people who responded on 9/11 were our heros. They did their jobs. They put themselves at risk. They were in the first line. They cushioned the blow that was inflicted on our city and our state and our nation and on each of us as individuals. And they brought us back from that below still a strong and vital city in a strong and vital nation.

I have heard arguments about immunities, about privileges, about defenses, but I have managed to keep all of these cases alive and they have reached this point. That's not to say they will all survive. That's not to say that I will change law that must be applied. But it is to say that I feel as best I can that I understand the mix of passions that have been expressed today and the needs, as well as the defenses and SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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rights of the defendants, including among them the city.

These are special cases not only because of the subjects of them, not only because under the Air Transportation Safety and System Stabilization Act -- it's very hard to remember the acronym -- they have all been accumulated in one court and it's the only court that could hear them. And not only because it is my privilege and obligation to be the presiding judge over these cases, but because of the difficulties that they presented and because of some of the things that have happened in these cases.

These are not just private cases, where a lawyer signs up a client in a hospital and champions that client's cause against a well-healed defendant or insurance company. These are 10,000 cases which in my judgment have been brought with very little intake procedure but have been filed because people have said I've been injured.

These are cases that have followed the general forms of conclusory pleadings that defied my interest in having specificity and detail. These are cases that have been defended with such vigor and aggressiveness as to put a metaphor in my mind of leaving no bridge unburned and no field unravaged. It's taken us to today, on the eve of a trial, to produce an agreement of settlement.

I have enjoyed some very nice press about this, as my friends have come to congratulate me. But I'm not ready to be SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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congratulated, and neither are the attorneys, because I feel

that there are some serious questions that have to be addressed. I have in mind that people are tired. I have in

mind that people have felt the onus of their illnesses and ailments and the looks of their wives and spouses and the looks of their children and they are impatient. They want to get on with their lives. What I'm going to say is going to suggest

some delay, but I nevertheless want to say this.

In my judgment, this settlement is not enough. Why do I say that's not enough?

(Applause)

No, I don't want that. I'm a judge. I'm not a negotiator. I'm giving my impressions.

Most settlements are private; a plaintiff and defendant come together, shake hands, and it's done with. Although the judge may look and see if there's some infant or some compromise or something else, basically it's the parties that decide. It's the parties that grant the fee. The judge has no part in it.

This is different. This is 9/11. This is a special law of commons. This is a case that's dominated my docket, and because of that, I have the power of review. If I don't think it is fair, I'm going to tell you that, and you will make the judgment how to deal with it.

Why do I say it's not enough? I compare, as hard as SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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it is to compare, what the victim compensation fund did, without delay, without lawyer's fees, but with distributions. It's hard to make comparisons. Some of the numbers look to be comparable, many do not. But every plaintiff here, according to this agreement, is burdened by a lawyer's fee that's hard to gauge and will take a very large bite out of his recovery.

That wasn't the case with the victim compensation fund. People did not have to wait eight years. People could get on with their lives immediately. People were given the money to deal with their ailments quickly. Where there were deaths, people were given the money to move on if they wanted to. This is eight years later and with very large legal fees.

Legal fees are earned. The people who spoke for the Napoli Bern firm are correct, they took on the cause. They financed this cause at great, great expense. And although I have various criticisms of their work, by and large their work was productive. They brought us to this point in time. They deserve to be compensated.

I want to say two things about it. Number one, in my opinion, just as the captive insurance fund and the private insurers of the city paid the city's expenses and in effect fueled this vigorous and aggressive defense, so they should pay the plaintiffs fee.

(Applause)

No, no, I don't want this. This is not a political SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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There are precedents for this. There are settlements that are made with the defendant picking up the expense. This is one of those settlements.

Secondly, in my judgment, given the nature of this case, given the economies that I brought to this case, avoiding large-scale discovery with every individual plaintiff, tremendous economies were created and this case was moved. It took 12 years to go to trial in the 1993 cases. We have shaved time and we have brought great economies.

Mr. Napoli and his colleagues in his firm and in allied firms are entitled to a reasonable and perhaps even generous fee. In my judgment, they are not entitled to their contract rights of a third, thereabouts. So I will fix the reasonableness of the fee, and the fee will be payable by the captive insurance, and that amount of money will be available for distribution to the plaintiffs.

Second, the way this is structured is like a class action. In a class action the defendants agree to pay a fixed amount and that amount is distributed among the plaintiffs. In this case there were actuarial assumptions that led to the fund, the amount that you see in the agreement of settlement, \$575 million plus various bonuses and adjustments.

Let's focus on the \$575 million. We are told that this was a sum that was arrived at from what they call a SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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ground-up settlement, meaning that there was an effort to reflect the merits of each case, of each of the 9,000 some-odd cases in the 21 MC 100 docket. A lot of this is very arbitrary. I know because I'm involved in a lot of these settlements. You can't put a scientific number or measure on anybody's life or health or disease or loss or suffering. You try, but you can't. So negotiations focus on an aggregate and then it's distributed. That is inevitably the case.

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My point is that the actuarial risk should not be borne by the plaintiffs. Each of those plaintiffs has to decide: What am I getting? is it worth it for me to give up my chance of getting more or losing everything? what's it going to do with my life? They don't know. Nobody in this settlement can figure it out. The points in this settlement can make a Talmudist's head or a canonical scholar's head spin and revolve 24 hours a day and still it would be hard to grasp these numbers.

There has got to be a valuation of whatever criteria are set out to create the settlement. A plaintiff should know if things go as he thinks, what approximately he can get at the end of the day. Then he can make an intelligent decision if he is educated in a proper way to know about the benefits or detriments of the settlement.

I will not preside over a settlement that is based on fear or ignorance or request opt-outs or opt-ins without people SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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fairly being aware of what's at stake for what may be the most important decision of their lives. That is the second big point.

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The points or the criteria have to have values. People ought to be able to understand on the basis of their ailments and maybe some hypotheticals that would be useful, what they are likely to get. If it comes up more or less, that's the risk of the captive insurance.

Another point. You can't understand how much is enough and how much is not enough unless you know the aggregate size. Congress appropriated a billion dollars for this captive insurance fund, Mr. Tyrrell arguing that it's to protect the city. Yes, that's right, but it protects the city against the claims of the people who lost their health and some of them their lives in responding to 9/11.

So there are two parts to it, the benefit and the detriment. How much will be spent and how much is left? What's the reason for what's left? What's it going to do? Well, there are claims still to come. The New York State legislature and Jimmy Nolan's law has enlarged the statute of limitations so we don't get all the cases yet.

Last week 600 cases, new cases, were filed. How can the city protect itself against that? Congress is considering a law, I don't know if they have the constitutional right to do it, to require the states to enlarge their statute of SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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limitations or perhaps some federal statutes of limitations. Every time the statute of limitations is enlarged, it becomes more and more difficult to compensate adequately people who have real present injuries.

The city is right, the captive insurance is right, they have got to reserve. But how much has to be reserved? And is the conjectural right of the future cogent enough to outweigh the real and present needs of the present? In my judgment, too much is put aside for the future.

There are techniques that Judge Weinstein in the Eastern District of New York has pioneered following the case of Stevenson in the United States Supreme Court where the judge has certain powers, not entirely clear, to put a ceiling on the future. Together with the attorneys, we can try to find ways. But I think more has to be given to the present.

I looked at what's done for cancer. Cancer is a very difficult injury. It is a long gestational period. We have toxins in the World Trade Center that have never been heard of before, but the diseases that people come down with are categorized according to diseases that are present in our everyday lives. Who can really say how a cancer is caused?

If we went to trial, that would be a very difficult problem for experts, more difficult perhaps than with respiratory injuries, though they, too, have their difficulties. And we would have extended hearings called SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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Daubert hearings on the qualifications of experts to be able to give expert testimony on these kinds of issues, which a settlement avoids. I understand all that.

But the people who went in to 9/11 did not make calculations on cancers and whether they would get or wouldn't get cancer or whether they would be afflicted with cancer or whether the cancer would have effect on their children. They responded. And I think since we are talking about settlements, there is a certain degree of morality that goes with it. And because it's 9/11 and because we have a public fund appropriated by Congress, it's not so wrong to think about cancers.

We have a cancer policy in the settlement that will pay \$100,000 per person, plus or minus, through 2016, and then maybe only \$50,000 after that because we don't know what experience will come of it. I'd rather that that experience be somebody else's risk to a much larger degree. I think there is more money to pay for the cancers, given all the issues, given all the problems with it. And there are other diseases that some of the speakers have presented that are not easily categorized into the group as we have done.

I'm not going to go into the details of other things. But these hit the major points why I think there has to be additional negotiations to come up with what is a better and fair settlement. I don't think this is fair.

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The second major category has to deal with process. How does a person understand, opt in or opt out? A person has to know. In a class action settlement the judge decides based on the presentations of the parties whether a notice is fair or not in relation to the information it gives to a person to decide whether to participate in the settlement or not. Most of these times that come up in securities cases, we are dealing with investments; and they need to know, but it's not so critical.

We are dealing with life issues. We are dealing with families. We are dealing with survival. We are dealing with vitality. We are dealing with doctors' visits. I think people have a right to know what's involved.

It's not so easy to take this very complicated settlement and present it in a way that people can understand, but we've got to try to do it. And I think something is needed on my part. I think we will need meetings. I think people are entitled to a neutral presentation so they can decide what's in their best interest. I will make myself available, in union halls, in fire department houses, in police precincts, in schools. I'll come and I'll talk to you just as you have talked to me. And let's decide, is it good or is it not good?

But it will be your decision. No one is going to twist your arms and no one is going to add to the complexities and no one's going to make you feel afraid to exercise the

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right choice. There has to be judicial supervision of the communications issue because it has to be fair. If it's not fair, it doesn't deserve a judicial imprimatur.

Third, there is a process in here by which a person, called an allocation neutral, has to make decisions what category you belong to. Are you eligible for this category where you get more money or will you be put in that category where you get less money? That's a judicial function. A judge doesn't have to do it, but a judge has to supervise it.

Then information is developed which allows that person, whoever it is, to make the decision. A judge is a prisoner of the information he gets. He gets his information from advocates of each side. I have the benefit of two excellent law clerks -- you know Michael from things and you know Michael's predecessor -- to help me filter the information and understand it.

But at every point there are assurances of fairness. The agreement has the parties appoint all of these experts: The board of doctors, the company that collects all the information, and the like.

I have had two special masters, Professor Twerski and Professor Henderson, working on this case for a few years. With their computer experts, they have built up a data bank. The settlement wants to create an entirely new data bank. So it's impossible for me as a judge to understand the process.

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I can understand why the defendants are concerned, because we have had no verifying check on the process that created our data bank. But if there are discrepancies, I want to know about them. If people have been feeding information into our data bank that is not accurate or for which they wish to escape, I want to know about it. If there's been fraud, I want to know about it and so does the United States Attorney.

I want an integrated data bank. I want transparency. I want accountability. I want judicial control over this process, because that's what's fair. If I'm the judge, I can be reversed. If the parties appoint someone, he's the dictator. We don't have dictators.

So there will be judicial approval of the allocation neutral and of the experts that the allocation neutral picks, all under judicial supervision. This is no ego trip for me. This is work. I have enough work. I have enough personal responsibilities. But this is what's fair and I will preside over a process that's fair. That's the third point, judicial control, judicial supervision, judicial accountability, and a public record, so we can all be proud of the results that we achieve.

I'm not going to bore you with other details. These are the highlights and these are what the parties are going to negotiate for. The special masters will be available to help them, but they've got to come up with an agreement under SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

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    judicial supervision that will make us all proud and will do
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    justice.
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             It is now 5 minutes after 4:00. I have completed my
    remarks. That is the end of the program unless someone really
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    has something more he or she wishes to say.
             Thank you all.
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              (Adjourned)
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