Workers' Compensation Full Board Meeting Minutes

Date: **Tuesday, October 20, 2026**
Location: **328 State Street, Schenectady, NY**
Room 324
Webcast Live

Time: **10:00 a.m.**

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

Freida D. Foster, Chair
Renee L. Delgado, Esq., Vice Chair
Robert Bergin
Peter De Jesús, Jr.
Martin M. Dilan
Steven A. Crain, Esq.
Clarissa M. Rodriguez, Esq.
Pamela Caggianelli
Maria Matos
Gloribelle Perez, Esq.
Gina Sillitti
Samuel G. Williams
Mark Higgins

SECRETARY TO THE BOARD
Laura Inglis

GENERAL COUNSEL
Quinn Rapp-Ellis, Esq.

ASSOCIATE ATTORNEY
Heather Justice, Esq.

GUEST SPEAKER
Joseph Cavalcante, WCB, Ombudsman/Advocate for Injured Workers

FREIDA FOSTER: Good morning and welcome, everyone.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Good morning.

FREIDA FOSTER: I am Freida Foster, Chair for the New York State Workers' Compensation Board. Thank you for joining us all this morning. I -- today's Full Board meeting is being webcast live for members of the public.

I now have the honor of calling the 1,058th meeting of the Full Board to order. Madam Secretary, roll call, please.

LAURA INGLIS: Vice Chair Delgado.

RENEE DELGADO: Here.

LAURA INGLIS: Board Member Higgins.

MARK HIGGINS: Here.

LAURA INGLIS: Board Member Williams.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS: Here.

LAURA INGLIS: Board Member Crain.

STEVEN CRAIN: Here.

LAURA INGLIS: Board Member Rodriquez.

CLARISSA RODRIGUEZ: Here.

LAURA INGLIS: Board Member Caggianelli.

PAMELA CAGGIANELLI: Here.

LAURA INGLIS: Board Member Dilan.

MARTIN DILAN: Here.

LAURA INGLIS: Board Member Perez.

GLORIBELLE PEREZ: Here.

LAURA INGLIS: Board Member Bergin.

ROBERT BERGIN: Here.

LAURA INGLIS: Board Member De Jesús.

PETER DE JESÚS: Here.

LAURA INGLIS: Board Member Matos.

MARIA MATOS: Here.

LAURA INGLIS: And, Board Member Sillitti.

GINA SILLITTI: Here.

LAURA INGLIS: And we have a Full Board today.

FREIDA FOSTER: Thank you. Agenda Item 1. You have all received a copy of the September 15th, 2026 minutes to review. Are there any questions or need for discussion? Hearing none, is there a motion to approve the Board meeting minutes?

MARTIN DILAN: Board Member Dilan, and I move to accept the minutes as presented.

FREIDA FOSTER: Thank you. May I have a --

MARK HIGGINS: Second. Board Member Higgins.

FREIDA FOSTER: Thank you very much. Is

there any opposition? All in favor?

ALL: Aye.

FREIDA FOSTER: Any opposed? That motion passes. Agenda Item 2, General Counsel (inaudible), good morning, will present the Office of General Counsel's Departmental Report for September.

QUINN RAPP-ELLIS: Thank you, Madam Chair, Madam Vice Chair and Board Members. The following are statistics for September 2026 for the three divisions in the Office of General Counsel responsible for deciding cases.

The Adjudication Division held 17,141 hearings, resolved 11,167 cases at hearing and issued 295 Reserved Decisions; 1,568 Pre-Hearing Conferences were held. There were 1,960 waiver agreements finalized, with 1,182 by hearing and 778 by PD-32.

The Administrative Review Division received 882 applications for review and processed 982 applications. There's 7,255 applications for administrative review pending.

Finally, the Legal Affairs Division received 100 applications for review and processed 77 applications. There are 248 applications for review pending. Thank you.

FREIDA FOSTER: Thank you. Are there any questions or a need for discussion? May I have a motion to accept the Office of General Counsel's Departmental Report?

MARIA MATOS: Madam Chair, Board Member Matos. I -- I so move.

FREIDA FOSTER: Thank you very much. May I have a second?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Second.

GLORIBELLE PEREZ: Second that motion, Board Member Perez.

FREIDA FOSTER: Thank you very much. Is there any opposition? All in favor?

ALL: Aye.

FREIDA FOSTER: Any opposed? That motion's passed. Agenda Item 3, License Applications. Associate Attorney Heather Justice will now present Licensing Applications.

HEATHER JUSTICE: Good morning, Madam Chair, Madam Vice Chair, Board Members and colleagues. You have before you the recommendations from the Assigned Board Panel regarding the Licensing Applications listed in Part 3 of today's agenda.

Under Section 24-a, Louis Hawkins, three-year

renewal; Thomas Murray, one-year approval. Under Section 50(3-b), Emerald Claims Management of New York, Qualifying Officer William Jones, three-year renewal; Monroe 2-Orleans BOCES, QO Amy Sassenhausen, three-year renewal; and Wright Risk Management, QO Fern Pruett Rankin, one-year approval.

Under Section 50(3-d), The Mutual Group Insurance Services, LLC, QO Matthew Mead, three-year renewal. I present these recommendations to the Board for your consideration.

FREIDA FOSTER: Thank you very much. Are there any questions or a need for a discussion? May I have a motion?

CLARISSA RODRIGUEZ: Yes, Madam Chair. Board Member Rodriquez. I move to accept the recommendations in regards to the Licensing Applications.

FREIDA FOSTER: Thank you very much. May I have a second?

PAMELA CAGGIANELLI: Board Member Caggianelli and I second that motion.

FREIDA FOSTER: Thank you. Any opposition? All in favor?

ALL: Aye.

FREIDA FOSTER: Any opposed? General Counsel Quinn Rapp-Ellis once again will now present the recommendations concerning decisions by the Appellate Division.

QUINN RAPP-ELLIS: Thank you, Madam Chair. Since the last Board meeting, the Appellate Division Third Department issued eight decisions on cases on appeal from a decision of the Board. You can find those decisions in Items 4A through 4H on your agenda. It is the recommendation of the Office of General Counsel that the decisions be adopted as the decisions of this Board. Thank you.

FREIDA FOSTER: Thank you very much. May I have a motion to accept the recommendations of the Office of General Counsel?

PAMELA CAGGIANELLI: Board Member Caggianelli will move -- move to accept the -- the Legal Appeals motion.

FREIDA FOSTER: Thank you.

LAURA INGLIS: I have seven listed.

FREIDA FOSTER: Seven, seven, okay, seven.

LAURA INGLIS: Just -- just so we have --

(Parties speaking simultaneously.)

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Just a point of

order.

LAURA INGLIS: Yes.

FREIDA FOSTER: Yes. Seven Legal Appeals are listed. May I have a second?

SAMUEL WILLIAMS: Board Member Williams, I second that motion.

FREIDA FOSTER: Thank you. Any opposition? All in favor?

ALL: Aye.

FREIDA FOSTER: Any opposed? That motion carries. There's not -- no mandatory items for us to consider this month. And for Agenda Item 6, I turn this portion over to Madam Vice Chair Delgado. Good morning.

RENEE DELGADO: Good morning. Thank you, Madam Chair. For the cases listed in Item 6 on your agenda, it has been recommended that Full Board Review be granted. Those cases are 6A, G3506937, Matter of Mid-Hudson Psychiatric Center; 6B, G3372163, Matter of CTA Stucco & Plastering, LLC; 6C, G3713315, Matter of Manhattan & Bronx Surface Tran; 6D, G3147509, Matter of The State Group Industrial; 6E, G3528656, Matter of Lake Construction Corporation; and 6F, G3459600, Matter of DXB Cargo, LLC. I move to refer the cases

back to their respective Panels for further consideration.

FREIDA FOSTER: Thank you, Vice Chair. Is there a second?

STEVEN CRAIN: Second, Board Member Crain.

FREIDA FOSTER: Thank you very much. Does anyone need to be recused from any of these cases? All right. All in favor?

ALL: Aye.

FREIDA FOSTER: Any opposed? All right. Agenda Item 7, is there any other business? Okay.

Agenda Item 8. As you know, last week on Friday, October 16th, we held our 2026 Workers' Compensation Conference commemorating 25 years since the World Trade Center attacks. The conference was once again sold out with over 250 attendees as we held an enlightening panel discussion focusing on the lessons and experiences of the World Trade Center community since September 11th, 2001.

Dr. Jacqueline Moline was our Perkins Award winner for her service in and to the World Trade Center community, and the Board staff presented and organized various sessions updating and informing attendees of our changing system and highlighting the

great work of public servants here at the Board during the days, months and years following the attacks. The detailed report titled, World Trade Center and the Workers' Comp 25 years later, can be found on our website.

That brings us to today's speaker, Mr. Joe Cavalcante, the author of that report. We're all familiar with ombudsman and advocate for injured workers, Joe Cavalcante; however, what you probably didn't know is that before the Board, Joe was a consultant with us when he worked for FEMA as a hazard migration planner -- mitigation planner trained on debris removal from the disaster site where he learned directly from a project manager who worked at the site handling the pile, as it was called.

Joe then joined the Board to write a report on World Trade Center claims in our system. That lengthy research report is still available on our website. One of his first assignments in the public information office was to increase the filings of the World Trade Center-12s -- 12 -- 12s, the form that enables rescue, recovery and cleanup workers to preserve their rights to file a claim in the future should they ever need to.

For the first national campaign in 2008, Joe hired a legendary player from the New York Yankees, Bernie Williams, to be the spokesman. Mr. Williams spoke English and Spanish in television and radio spots that Joe wrote that increased the World Trade Center form filings by 700 percent. There were ultimately three national multimedia campaigns that evolved to use print and online ads, articles in national publications, posters and many training sessions.

Over time Joe became the Board's primary liaison with the 9/11 community. He estimates he's spoken to literally more than 1,000 people affected by 9/11. To this day, he still speaks to at least one person a week who was there.

With staff development he also periodically trains the Federal Department of Justices 9/11 Victim Compensation Fund on our systems and benefits. He is also in frequent contact with the World Trade Center health programs. During Friday's conference, both Special Master (inaudible) and Dr. Moline noted how great it has been to work with Joe over the years.

Joe has also done new outreach events this year at the Chamber's request, that's the Office of the

Governor, to volunteer firefighters on Long Island coordinating -- coordinating several events that feature the Board and two federal benefit programs for victims and responders.

And with that, I give you Mr. Joe Cavalcante.

JOSEPH CAVALCANTE: Thank you, Chair. Good morning --

ALL: Morning.

JOSEPH CAVALCANTE: -- Vice Chair, Board Members and friends. I'm here to share the experience of the World Trade Center claims in the Workers' Compensation system. I'm going to give you some high-level reporting on these claims and some elements of them that are noteworthy and that we can still demonstrate because we will come up to this a couple times today.

These claims are 25 years old, many, not all, but many are 25 years old, 24, 23. We didn't go to eClaims until 2015. So that means paper. So we are counting and trying to get data from paper forms.

LAURA INGLIS: Now it's working.

JOSEPH CAVALCANTE: All right. We're perfect. All right. So with respect to the World Trade Center, here are some elements of the disaster

that we may or may not remember but we definitely sometimes moved past quickly because we're so involved in this. Okay.

There are different groups of people impacted. There are the fatality, the people who lost their lives, the fatality claims were the result. The people who lost their lives that day. There are the people who were injured that day. They're known as survivors. And then the people who came to do the rescue, recovery and cleanup.

We are going to be reporting on the experience of all these populations. The easiest way to do this is to first discuss who is not in our system. Usually it's the opposite, the exceptions. But with World Trade Center, when -- let's take a look at who's not in our system, and these are very prominent.

The fire department of New York, the active firefighters that day, if they were employed by the FDNY that day as a firefighter, they're not in our system. The New York Police Department police officers, same thing. Police officer that day, not in our system. We have to draw this distinction because not only the prominence of these two groups, but also because there are members of the FDNY and the NYPD who

are in our system. The emergency response people, dispatchers, you know, those who are not firefighters and uniformed police officers. They could be in our system. Same with uniformed New York City sanitation workers, no. But there are plenty of other sanitation employees who are in our system.

Federal employees. Yes, the federal employees have their own system. And then the National Guard. This is something that we confront not so much anymore because I've gotten the message out. The -- they always say, but the governor called up the National Guard, why aren't they in the system. Because the protocol to activate the National Guard is the governor has to call them up, but they have line of duty benefits in another system. And as a matter of fact, Governor Hochul signed something this September 11th that helps National Guardsmen access those benefits. So this -- these folks are not in the report and this is all based on their employment at the time of the response.

So you can flip that. If I was covered on September 11 and then I became a New York Police Department police officer in 2015, it's okay. It's what I was on September 11 that matters for these

purposes.

LAURA INGLIS: Where's the clicky?

JOSEPH CAVALCANTE: Yeah. Can --

LAURA INGLIS: Yeah.

JOSEPH CAVALCANTE: All right. Okay. So who is covered? Well, pretty much everybody else who was there. I say pretty much because who knows. But pretty much everyone else who was there. And so it's going to go down in two ways. The employees who, you know, you're an employee, you're paid to be there, you're going to be in the system. And also, I have this new way of describing it, are the -- the people who are covered by insurance. I'm thinking primarily about the volunteer firefighters who are covered by insurance policies. They are not volunteers. They're volunteer firefighters who are covered by insurance.

You'll see the distinction in a moment, because volunteers, people who walked in off the street for no money, they for the first and only time are part of the comp system because of some provisions that were made in the law. However, they go -- they -- they're paid by the volunteer fund, what we used to call the volunteer fund. They're not paid by insurance policies.

Okay. So how do these people access their benefits today? This is an important thing before we look at the numbers, just so you know. I gave everyone a copy of the WTC-12 form. This is the route to accessing benefits today in 2026 and it has been since 2006, as a matter of fact, because the two-year window to file a comp claim, that -- that prevails here. So if you were injured on 9/11, you would have had to have filed a claim by September 11, 2003, more or less, okay?

So the legislature passed and the governor signed Article 8-A in 2006 creating this form here. It's a very simple form. First is the instructions. We have two pages of instructions for a two-page form, we're government. And this is a very simple form. On the front page, what's your name? What's your address? On the back, this is the important element, the table. Okay. We're looking for people to tell us when they were there, where they were and what they did. The filing of this form preserves someone's right to then file a claim if they should ever need it. So this is the threshold document today, very important.

The due date was extended to September 11, 2030. So it's not eminent. And we did make an advance. For

years you had to have this notarized. We dropped the notarization, okay. So a person could just complete it, sign it, send it in. We do need the paper. We do need the paper. No photos, no faxes, we need your paper.

Who should file this? Okay. Now, we're getting into the conditions of who is eligible for a comp benefit related to 9/11. Well, people who were part of the comp system at the time. So that's why I gave you those exclusions, so everyone else plus the volunteers. Okay. Remember this is the only time for volunteers. And this pertains just to rescue, recovery and cleanup.

Okay. It's been long enough that this is worth maybe restating. The legislature did not invent the terms rescue, recovery and cleanup. I worked at FEMA. I had to go through training on disaster response. These are terms of disaster response. They are phases of a disaster response.

Rescue, we're looking for humans who are injured and trapped. We want to save their lives. After the rescue phase when that's no longer viable, the rescue, recovery. The recovery phase is the recovery of human remains. And then from there you go to cleanup, and

that's self-explanatory. We're truly cleaning up. And that's why when I was at FEMA, I did take an all day Saturday training course with everybody else given by the man who managed the cleanup of the World Trade Center site. Like, he came and he got applause. He was a -- it was a very big deal. So, yeah, I've learned a few things about that, so.

What's the time period for these folks? Okay. These folks had to do rescue, recovery, cleanup and they had to do it between 9/11/01 and 9/12/02, so a year and a day. And they did it at these locations that are right there on screen that you've heard before, but it's Manhattan from Canal Street south. Canal Street is a -- it's a good bit above north of the World Trade Center. Good bit is a judgment call, but there it is.

And then also, the protocol was the debris went from the site to the piers. And it was taken on barges to Fresh Kills Landfill on Staten Island. So that's why Manhattan, Fresh Kills, the barges, the piers, and then finally the morgues because there were temporary morgues set up as well.

Okay. So that's the background. Here now is some data. We're going to show the victims of the

attacks and then the rescue, recovery and cleanup workers and then we'll get the big picture. These claims would have been filed on paper a long time ago, so we're doing the best we can with the data. But we pulled a lot of data at the time, so a lot of this is -- don't worry about it. It's -- it's very dependable.

Death claims. Well, on the left we have the injury type. So that's the type of claim we look at. The death claims, we have 2,064. Those would have been people killed that day. We also have injury claims. We -- we're -- they're presented in a way that reflects something called NAKES (phonetic), which is a national workers' comp system, classification system. So what that means is a person could have all of these elements in their claim, but NAKES has a hierarchy. So a person who has mental health and respiratory problems is going to be in the respiratory column. Okay. So you could see -- so, yeah, respiratory, yeah, from that day, yeah. And then injury, that is a physical trauma injury, okay. So you can see we're moving downward.

Mental health, our system, we pay psychological claims. We always have, or for decades. Not every

state does, by the way, and the feds are not. We'll get to that in a moment. Okay. So we have a total of 6,758 claims from the direct attacks. It's a mercifully small number, if I could editorialize.

Okay. Now, the benefits. What benefits did these folks get? Well, you can see every fatality claim was established and fatality benefit was given. Medical only, no indemnity. All right. So these are terms we know. Medical only presumably is less severity of incident than, well, going down below that, temporary. So claims that were temporary partial, temp total and then resolved. Permanency, these are claims that have either permanent partial disability benefits, permanent total or an SLU. And then finally, within this group of claims there are 51 that were disallowed. So we captured that as well.

Now, the rescue, recovery, cleanup workers. This, I think, is a significant thing because people wonder how many folks were there? How many people responded? Well, we can advance that conversation. We have 11,704 claims from people who responded, rescue, recovery, cleanup workers. And I segmented them into the paid or insureds, that's 9,300 about and then 2,400 on the dot volunteers.

So now let's look at each. These are the paid or insured workers. Now, there are insurance policies paying these claims. Type of injury again. You can see at the bottom, the biggest injury type, seven out of nine of these claims, exposure/respiratory. Systems, body systems and especially respiratory illnesses. Injury is a traumatic injury, so those claims were -- have probably been here for years and years. That means you were hurt while you were doing the cleanup right then. Mental health, yes. And then unknown. Yes, we are acknowledging that these claims are old enough that we would have to open up the paper and read the paper to fully flush out that unknown part. There are a few anomalies in this data.

The benefit types. Okay, you could see 6,500 of these 9,300, that's six out of nine, that's two out of three were med only. And then the -- the ones that were temporary were 1,300. The permanency, that's about 11 percent, 11 percent of the claims that were filed by rescue, recovery, cleanup workers who had insurance, about 11 percent resulted in permanency. And then you can see the deaths. We do have 127 death claims from rescue, recovery, cleanup workers paid and insured. So they got the benefit. Okay.

All right. Let's look at the volunteers now, 2,400 volunteer claims. So you could see it's -- it's much less. That's probably because I've talked to enough people who have said that by -- you -- you remember it happened on Tuesday, Tuesday morning. By Friday afternoon almost all, but not all of the volunteers, were gone. Remember when President Bush came and he made his speech with the bullhorn. He had his arm around a firefighter who had very gray hair. He was a volunteer. He was retired, that guy. Over a thousand retired volunteer firefighters came down. Now they're volunteers. But anyway, my point is that by Friday most of the volunteers were gone, not all. So we're going to see less severity of incident here.

So you can see the med onlys are 2,100 out of the 2,400. That's a big number. That's seven-eighths, I think. That's a big number. So you can see the temporary claims much less, 87. Permanency, that's just a few percent of the volunteer claims have permanency. And you can see that there were 12 established death claims for volunteers. So they -- they, you know, severity was less, but there is still that, unfortunately.

Okay. So we're getting towards the end, but this

is a very big picture now. We have a total of 19,001 World Trade Center claims if we count every one, all groups. This chart is showing you the filing history. When are they coming in? And this is important to me because, okay, I'm going to look out on the right edge and I'm going to see what's the present trend. Well, we can see that in the first year we got more than a third of all claims, 7,000 and change. And then the second year and the third year, that's another 4,000 claims. So in the first one, two, three, you know, within the -- the window of time, or actually one and two would be within the window of time. We have a very large amount of the total.

And then you can see as we go along, the filing rates are pretty low. They bounce up and down. Some of them I'm very happy to report match national campaigns that we did. And all the way out to the end where the last year here, this is -- this is now, you'll notice 192, 149, 106, 173. So we bumped up, and that might be due to the attention for the 25th year. But what it means is people are filing comp claims, that means they're still getting sick.

Okay. So if we look specifically at the rescue, recovery, cleanup workers, the chart is going to look

very similar on the end, because from 2010 forward, all the claims except 14 of them were rescue, recovery, cleanup workers. So you can see on average we did 170 claims a year assembling. And you can see, yeah, we did bump up this year. So we have a total of 11,704 from the rescue, recovery, cleanup community. I'm going to total everything for you in a moment. It'll be illuminating.

But you -- this one is who's paying the claims? That's of interest, isn't it? Especially when I tell you that the majority have been paid by commercial carriers. And this is something that's not always remembered. I mean, you all probably know it, but outside these walls they might not. This was a federally declared disaster site. This is DR-1391. That's what it's known as. The Pentagon is DR-1392. Shanksville is 1393. Those are the federal distinctions. Declaring it a federal disaster opens up relief.

So the commercial carriers. In October of '01 the federal government bought two insurance policies. They spent a billion dollars with Liberty Mutual. They spent 750 mil with Zurich and they're wrap-up policies. Okay. So they -- they're all the business

insurance needs for the site, but that does include comp. So that is why that's for the rescue, recovery and cleanup. So that's why you're seeing the commercial carriers paying more than half of all the claims.

SIF, those would be for the state employees. There were many, many, many New York State Police down there. I've worked with them many times over the years. Self-insured public. That would -- that's, you know, public entities who are self-insured. City of New York is going to be the big one. And then the privates. Special Funds has some of the claims because of the age. Special Funds were still open for claims back then. And then, yes, we have to admit that there are some that we'd have to open up the paper to actually pinpoint who, but we're talking point 3 percent.

All right. So the WTC-12. Now we're getting to how many people, how many potential claims do we have? Because we have 40,609 of these WTC-12s sitting in case assembly with nothing else. That's where we keep them, case assembly, and they are waiting should a worker ever file a claim. So if we get a C-3 now, okay. We go, we find this, we bring it into the case

folder and we proceed with it. That worker preserved rights and now we go forward with the claim. That's why I spend so much time talking about this.

So we have 40,609 of them. That's 40,609 potential claims. How many do we -- well, we also have 8,979 claims from that community. So when you total them up, I think the total's on the next slide, Lor. When you total them up, that's what you get. We know of a minimum of 52,313 people who were there, who participated. So I say this because someone, you know, could do the math, could find out how many police, fire, uniform, sanitation, feds, National Guard. Add them all up and you would know at a minimum how many people were there. So that's the point of that.

And just one more thing about this. I don't know if you all know about this. There are other systems that use this form. There are other -- like, the New York State Disability Retirement. This is called the Notice of Participation. They use this form too. So that's one reason why we let people know you should be filing this. They use it over there. And sometimes I get contacts, can I have my copy of it, please, because I need it for, of course you can. It's the

easiest thing in the world I could do. It's the least I could do.

All right. So I mentioned telling people. I'm going to close with just letting you know what your agency has done over the years to try and make sure people are getting the benefits that they ought to have. Freida was mentioning, this was, like, probably the best thing I did was the national campaign we did to get people to file these. We hired Bernie Williams from the New York Yankees. That's Bernie right there. And Bernie made some spots for us in English and Spanish, and we are going to try to play you the 30 second English spot that ran on television in 2008 right now.

(Whereupon, a video recording played.)

LAURA INGLIS: Sure.

JOSEPH CAVALCANTE: Just hit the --

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: The audio is not there.

LAURA INGLIS: Right. It's -- it's on.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Is it not on from your laptop?

LAURA INGLIS: It's not letting me turn it -- the audio on, Joe.

JOSEPH CAVALCANTE: Okay. We'll catch that later. So anyway, you can see that that's kind of what it looked like. There's the --

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: We can read the captions.

JOSEPH CAVALCANTE: Read the caption, more or less. He's a wonderful man, by the way.

(Whereupon, a video recording played.)

JOSEPH CAVALCANTE: Yay.

LAURA INGLIS: You want to do it?

JOSEPH CAVALCANTE: Yeah. It's only 30 seconds.

(Whereupon, a video recording played.)

LAURA INGLIS: There you go.

JOSEPH CAVALCANTE: And we did radio too. I have a lot of stories about that. It was awesome. Okay. So let's go back to the -- so that was the first campaign. We also did campaigns. We did -- that was a national. We did the national in 2010 and 2014 --

(Whereupon, a video recording played.)

JOSEPH CAVALCANTE: The -- the -- the dates match the sunsetting of the law. Okay. Because it did sunset and close in '10. It did sunset and close

in '14. Okay. So we -- they did extra pushes there. And then so most recently, let's -- let's show most recent. So most recently we've been doing some other things. We just -- just came up with a 25-year update of the -- the data that was --

(Whereupon, a video recording played.)

JOSEPH CAVALCANTE: I'm not going to talk over that. We had a research report at the time. That's still out there. We've done so many different partnerships. Board staff, I don't know if you know this. Maybe those of us from the legislature might. Those of us -- not those of us. Two Board employees are memorialized or celebrated in the well of the legislature with these big plaques. My predecessor Ed Ruff and Andrea Piecoro from claims because they did so much service at the time.

I've been doing increased public education. This year, including the -- the Long Island Volunteer Firefighters, they're having a situation there, so I've done a lot of work with them. And you could see there I am waiving a WTC-12. That was in News Day. My sister called me and said, why do I have to know you're on Long Island from reading News Day? And so this -- this presentation was also given to the 9/11

Worker Protection Task Force in May. And in September I gave it at the Voices of Resilience Symposium in New York City. Something we go to every year. It's -- it's a very important group. So this has been there.

I'm going to end with this. Governor Hochul, several years ago she asked the state agencies, and we're the big one, to make sure that we tell the world when we speak publicly about the two federal programs that are still running because the advocates have made it so. There's the September 11 Victim Compensation Fund, the Special Master was at our conference on Friday, Allison Turkel. They provide a financial compensation for people impacted by the events of that day or the aftermath. And then the World Trade Center Health Programs, which Dr. Moline, who got our Francis Perkins award, she was a pioneer over there.

They're treating people for free. They're beautiful, wonderful things that, like, we push them. We push them because we can't do too much, I think. And that's my office's contact info. So thank you, everyone, for your attention.

FREIDA FOSTER: (Inaudible). That was incredible and very informative. And all right, may I

have a motion to adjourn?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: So moved.

FREIDA FOSTER: May I have a second?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Second.

FREIDA FOSTER: Any opposed? All in favor?

ALL: Aye.

FREIDA FOSTER: So that motion passes and meeting adjourned. Safe travels back, everyone.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Thank you so much.

WHEREUPON, THE MEETING WAS ADJOURNED.