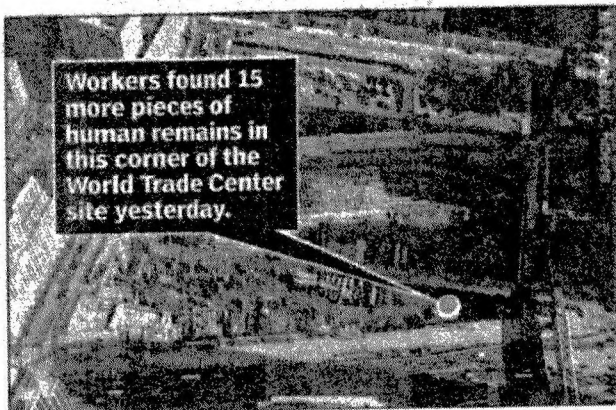


MORE BONES AT WTC

New York Post, Sunday, October 22, 2006
nypost.com



Workers found 15 more pieces of human remains in this corner of the World Trade Center site yesterday.

Found in manholes

By HASANI GITTENS

More human body parts were found at the World Trade Center site yesterday as workers examined several manholes, officials said.

This latest discovery came during a new search for more remains of 9/11 victims that began after Con Ed workers unknowingly unearthed dozens of bones at Ground Zero on Thursday.

Yesterday, the searchers removed debris from the manholes by hand after excavation teams had torn into the pavement on a service road along the site's western border.

The debris was then sifted on site by forensic experts, Deputy Mayor Edward Skyler said.

Found were 15 pieces of human remains — bringing the total to 96 for the week, officials said.

The city was initially only going to search through six manholes and subterranean pockets, but that was expanded to 10 after blueprints revealed the existence of more cavities than previously expected.

The search will go on through next week, Skyler said.

The newfound bones and fragments have ranged in size from a "little under an inch to over 12 inches [and in body parts from] the extremities — arms, legs, feet, hands — to ribs, cranial bones and vertebrae," said Ellen Borakove, a spokeswoman for the city's medical examiner.

She added that forensic testing would begin this

week in an attempt to determine exactly how many victims the remains belonged to.

"We're going to extract DNA, the same as we've been doing with all of the remains from the beginning, and we're going to try our best to identify as many, if not all, of the remains as we can," Borakove said.

More than 40 percent of the 2,749 people killed on Sept. 11, 2001, in New York City remain unidentified to this day.

Officials said some victims' relatives were already calling for the federal government to lead a new search for any further remains in and around Ground Zero.

An earlier search ended in 2002 — after a cleanup of 15 million tons of debris.

The southwest corner of Ground Zero remained a crime scene yesterday, as cops and construction workers identified manholes and underground cable boxes for re-inspection by hand.

On Wednesday, an eagle-eyed hardhat removing debris from around a Con Ed cable box noticed two 8-to-10-inch bones amid a pile that he was about to heap onto a truck.

Those remains were later identified as an arm and a leg bone.

More bones, a wallet and other personal effects were found when workers further examined debris taken to a Con Ed operating station on West 29th Street.

With Georgett Roberts
and Post Wire Services

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Medical Views Of 9/11's Dust Show Big Gaps

By ANTHONY DePALMA

In 2004, Kenneth R. Feinberg, special master of the federal Sept. 11 Victim Compensation Fund, awarded \$2.6 million to the family of a downtown office worker who died from a rare lung disease five months after fleeing from the dust cloud released when the twin towers fell. That decision made the worker, Felicia Dunn-Jones, a 42-year-old lawyer, the first official fatality of the dust, and one of only two deaths to be formally linked to the toxic air at ground zero.

The New York City medical examiner's office, however, has refused to put her on its official list of 9/11 victims, saying that by its standards there was insufficient medical evidence to link her death to the dust.

Mrs. Dunn-Jones's case shows how difficult it can be to prove a causal connection with any scientific certainty—and how even government agencies can disagree. With thousands of people now seeking compensation and treatment for dust exposure, the debate about the relationship between the toxic particles and disease will be a central issue in the flood of Sept. 11-related lawsuits. Health experts are starting to document the connections, but any firm conclusion is still years away.

Most of the suits involve workers who spent weeks and months on the pile at ground zero and say the city

Continued on Page B4

Continued From Page A1

and other agencies failed to protect them from the toxic dust. Others involve residents who say they were made sick by dust that settled in their homes. Mrs. Dunn-Jones was among those downtown office workers caught in the initial fallout.

The question that arises in all these cases is straightforward: Can a link between the dust and disease be proved with scientific certainty? The answer is anything but simple.

"Certainty is a word we always dance around," said Joseph Graziano, associate dean for research at the Mailman School of Public Health at Columbia University. For him, searching for the cause of disease is like developing film. "At first you see a faint image of what the real picture is," Dr. Graziano said, "and then, over time, you see it with much more clarity. In these relatively early times, the image is still faint."

It can take decades to approach any degree of certainty. For instance, only after years of observation did doctors agree that there was a strong link between asbestos and diseases like asbestosis and mesothelioma.

In legal cases, "a reasonable degree of medical certainty" is considered the gold standard in making a causal connection. Last week, a federal judge cleared the way for thousands of workers' lawsuits to go to trial. When the cases are heard, any proof that does not meet that legal standard is likely to be challenged.

But outside the courtroom, scientists say, even a less rigorous link could be sufficient to warrant expanding the range of illnesses covered by treatment programs, and to serve as the basis for issuing cautions to people in high-risk groups. When the health effects are too new or the evidence is too vague for a strong link, lesser indicators like the concurrence of different studies have to be relied on.

For example, nearly every ground zero study shows that workers and residents exposed to the dust in the hours after the collapse have suffered the worst health problems. The consistency in that data has helped doctors monitor and treat people since Sept. 11.

And it may also help explain why Mrs. Dunn-Jones, a dynamic civil rights lawyer with the United States Department of Education, became so sick so quickly. As she was swallowed by a whirling dust plume filled with asbestos, benzene, dioxin and other hazards when the first tower fell, all she could do was cover her nose and mouth as she fled from her office one block north of the World Trade Center.

It was night by the time she got home to Staten Island. "She was in a state of shock," her husband, Joseph Jones, recalled. Her clothes were still dusty, but he didn't pay much attention. "I was just so happy to see her," he said.

For the next few months, life returned to normal, until Mrs. Dunn-Jones developed a cough. In January 2002, the cough grew worse. On Feb. 10, she suddenly stopped breathing and died.

Mr. Jones, 54, an assistant manager at a Brooklyn pharmacy, was

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Times
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Medical

PA 2/2



Mrs. Dunn-Jones, whose death was deemed a result of 9/11 dust.

stunned. Then, when he received the official death certificate months later, he was shocked to see an unfamiliar word — sarcoidosis.

"Even though I was in the medical field, I had never heard of it," he said.

After reading several medical reports on sarcoidosis — including one by Dr. David J. Prezant, deputy chief medical officer of the New York Fire Department — Mr. Jones and his lawyer, Richard H. Bennett, wondered if Mrs. Dunn-Jones's mysterious death could be linked to 9/11 dust because sarcoidosis, which produces microscopic lumps called granulomas, on vital organs, is often associated with exposure to environmental

hazards.

They took the case to Mr. Feinberg and the victim compensation fund, which gave \$7 billion to the families of those killed or injured on 9/11.

Mr. Feinberg initially expressed doubts about the claim and demanded to see definitive medical evidence linking Mrs. Dunn-Jones's sarcoidosis to the dust.

Dr. Prezant, who declined to be interviewed for this article, was one of two experts who testified at a hearing conducted by Mr. Feinberg. In the first four years after 9/11, he found 20 cases of sarcoidosis in the Fire Department, a rate of 80 per 100,000 in the first year (with treatment, all are now stable), compared with a national rate of fewer than 6 per 100,000, according to the American Thoracic Society.

The other expert was Dr. Alan M. Fein, a clinical professor of medicine at the New York University School of Medicine. He, too, was skeptical at first, but he said he changed his mind after reviewing Mrs. Dunn-Jones's medical record, including the autopsy report. "I'm comfortable saying her death was caused by exposure to the dust," Dr. Fein said in an interview.

In March 2004, Mr. Feinberg agreed, making Mrs. Dunn-Jones's death the only dust-related fatality recognized by the fund. Only one other death has been formally linked to the dust: In April, a New Jersey coroner determined that James Zadroga, 34, a New York City police detective, had died of a disease similar to sarcoidosis, also caused by his exposure to ground zero dust.

Mr. Jones welcomed the settlement from the victim compensation fund, and believes that his wife was a 9/11 victim as surely as if she had died in the towers. He sent Mr. Feinberg's decision to the city's chief medical examiner, Dr. Charles S. Hirsch, and asked that his wife be put on the official list so that her name could be read on Sept. 11. Dr. Hirsch refused, a spokeswoman said, because the available evidence did not prove the connection "with a reasonable degree of medical certainty" — the highest medical standard generally used in legal cases.

Mr. Feinberg's decision had been based on a different standard: a preponderance of medical evidence.

That was proof enough for the Staten Island Memorial Commission, which has engraved Mrs. Dunn-Jones's name on the bone-white memorial on the island's north shore.

Representative Carolyn B. Maloney, who has fought to get medical care for 9/11 victims, said the contradictory conclusions about Mrs. Dunn-Jones's death underscored the importance of deciding who has the final say on causal links. "They should be medical decisions, not political ones," she said, suggesting that city officials may have a conflict of interest in making such determinations since the city is a defendant in the ground zero workers' lawsuits.

She has introduced a bill to reopen the federal compensation fund to people whose illnesses became known after the original eligibility period ended in 2003.

In the effort to collect definitive data, Dr. John Howard, the federal

ONLINE: VIDEO

➤ A discussion of the relationship between toxic dust at ground zero and illnesses:

nytimes.com/nyregion

government's 9/11 health coordinator, recently circulated a draft set of autopsy protocols that directs pathologists to use a standard of proof that establishes both biological plausibility and unequivocal evidence of a causal connection to the dust. But doctors and elected officials have said those standards are so restrictive that almost no death could be linked to the dust for years to come. A spokesman for Dr. Howard said the guidelines were being refined.

In another effort, the Mount Sinai Medical Center, which has screened thousands of ground zero workers, has begun a long-term study of the incidence of diseases to identify any rates that exceed national averages.

"Right now we're in the process of confirming every case of interstitial lung disease, every cancer, every sarcoidosis that has been reported to us by responders in their visits," said Dr. Jeanne M. Stellman, director of the public health program at Columbia University, is leading the data collection project.

"We are actively trying to determine whether Detective Zadroga and Mrs. Dunn-Jones are alone," she said. "And we are trying to find a way to do this that is scientifically correct while also being responsive to the needs and fears of the communities involved."

Officials Try to Identify Sites Where Body Parts Still Lie

By DAVID W. DUNLAP

City and state officials are reviewing all the areas around the World Trade Center site to identify those that may yield bones and bone fragments, with the goal of pre-empting further unexpected discoveries of human remains from Sept. 11, 2001.

Several strong possibilities include the entire service road on the west edge of the site, where remains have been found in recent days in a manhole that had been covered since the road was built in 2002; the block between Liberty and Cedar Streets where St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox Church stood until 9/11, when it was destroyed by the collapse of 2 World Trade Center; and Fiterman Hall, north of ground zero, which was badly damaged by the collapse of 7 World Trade Center.

Those three sites were confirmed yesterday by two officials who were granted anonymity because the review is still under way. A report to Mayor Michael R. Bloomberg is due on Friday.

Last week, after recognizably human bones were found in a partly destroyed, abandoned manhole, Deputy Mayor Edward Skyler said that the Department of Design and Construction and the Lower Manhattan Construction Command Center would "review all underground areas that were searched during the 9/11 recovery effort and identify additional areas, if any, that weren't searched from which human remains could be recovered."

The focus is on subterranean areas. It is unclear, for example, what may be found in places where columns and other structural elements from the collapsing twin towers penetrated so deeply into the ground that they could only be cut off — not removed entirely — by recovery workers. It is also unclear what might have been inadvertently overlooked in the rush to find survivors immediately after the 2001 attack and in the push to clear the trade center ruins to ground level by the end of that year.

"There were nothing but dedicated, thoughtful people excavating the site," said Peter Drakoulis, a board member of St. Nicholas church, who was on the scene soon after the attack.

"I didn't get a sense that there was an 'archaeological dig' type of thoroughness," he recalled, "but in those early days, I don't think anyone thought there needed to be. In those days, they were still looking for sur-

vivors, not bone fragments. When I was there, they were thoughtfully trying to find bodies."

Despite the popular impression that the recovery effort was finished in 2002 — and though it seems almost certain that the 70-foot-deep "bathtub" forming the concrete foundation of the trade center is clear of remains — bones and bone fragments continue to be found around the edges of ground zero.

It is all but inevitable that more will be discovered as the reconstruction project finally reaches many of those peripheral areas, principally around West and Liberty Streets, as well as the rooftops of nearby buildings like 130 Cedar Street and the Millennium Hotel.

What makes this an exceptionally delicate issue is that more than 40 percent of the victims' family members are still awaiting word, five years later, that something of their

The goal is to prevent further unexpected discoveries at ground zero.

relatives has been recovered. To date, the chief medical examiner has been unable to identify the remains of 1,151 of the 2,749 victims of the attack.

Family members have called for the involvement of the Joint P.O.W.-M.I.A. Accounting Command, which recovers and identifies service members who have been killed in action.

"The issue of the recovery of the 9/11 human remains will not go away unless New York City conducts a comprehensive search initiative," said Norman Siegel, a lawyer for a group known as W.T.C. Families for Proper Burial. "We're planning to recommend to the city that they expand their current search effort. This must be done so that the family members do not have to wake up to news headlines that scream out, 'Human remains found at ground zero.'"

New York Times
October 10, 2006

MORE 9/11 PAIN

2 whole buildings never searched at site's edge

THE EXHAUSTIVE SEARCH for human remains at Ground Zero somehow missed several key areas — an oversight that may have kept scores of 9/11 families from having a true burial of their loved ones' remains.

Two multistory office buildings next to Ground Zero and many underground chambers around the site never underwent a thorough search, a Daily News investigation has found.

The recent find of a "mother lode" of bones beneath a service road next to West St. gives hope to families who never recovered any remains, but also calls into question just how thorough the government-supervised search for human remains at Ground Zero was.

The search began the day after the Sept. 11, 2001, terror attacks on the World Trade Center and continued through mid-October 2002. Multiple agencies were involved, although the Fire Department handled most of the task.

After the first week, the FDNY began using GPS devices to record where remains were found, enabling it to track where had been searched and what needed to be searched.

The scope of the task was overwhelming. There were 2,749 dead, and more than 20,000 human remains were ultimately recovered. To date, 1,150 of those killed have not been identified.

And it's now apparent that remains were somehow missed.

This first became clear with the former Deutsche Bank at 130 Liberty St., a 40-story skyscraper ripped open by the collapsing south tower that was declared searched and clean in 2002.

FDNY spokesman James Long said for 10 days that June, two search teams went through 130 Liberty from the roof to the ground. "We didn't dismantle; we didn't sift through. We didn't look in air ducts, that kind of thing," he said. "Nothing was discovered. We never went back in there."

More than three years later, in September last year, construction crews found bones on the roof. A thorough search then discovered more than 700 bone fragments on the roof.

A state official recently predicted no more human remains would be found there, but a source familiar with its ongoing deconstruction says two spots — the fifth-floor mechanical room and the lobby — are expected to yield more.

The FDNY data tracking where human remains were found shows that the underground spot by West St. — a manhole where remains were

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION
BY GREG B. SMITH
DAILY NEWS STAFF WRITER

found Thursday — yielded nothing during the initial searches.

Between Con Ed and Verizon, there are 20 such manholes under the service road next to West St., according to the Port Authority. The area where these manholes are located was graded and backfilled in early March 2002 and was paved over beginning March 9 of that year, city officials said.

At the same time, FDNY records show rescue workers searching right around the area of the service road and finding a handful of mostly civilian remains.

However, Con Ed spokesman Mike Clendenin said there's no indication the utility was ever asked to search the vaults underneath the manholes. Verizon officials said they were looking into whether their manhole vaults were searched.

Meanwhile, two other buildings — Fiterman Hall on the north side of The Pit and 130 Cedar St. on the south side — have never been thoroughly searched for human remains, records show.

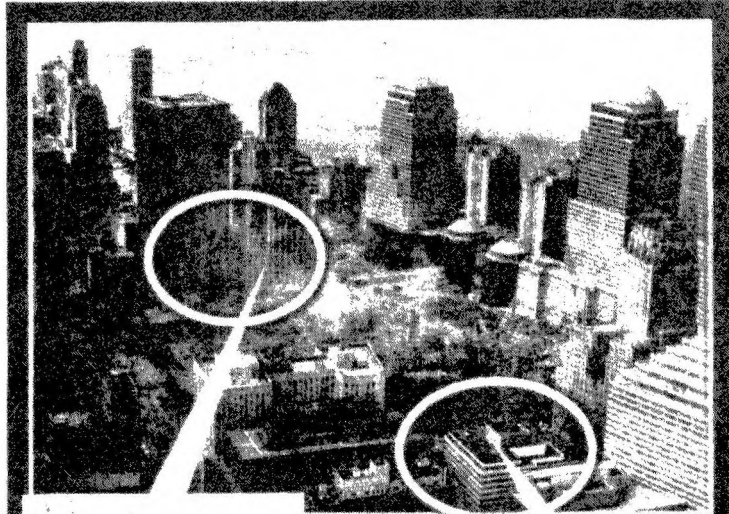
Both received a visual inspection from the Fire Department, but remain off-limits five years later because they still contain toxic dust from the collapse of the towers. Both buildings are bizarre testaments to the disaster, frozen in time, their facades ripped by the collapsing towers, their interiors clogged with Trade Center dust.

Fiterman, which is owned by the state Dormitory Authority, has been off-limits because of a fight over how much insurance firms would pay for the cleanup.

"We have no knowledge of anyone ever searching the interior of Fiterman Hall for human remains," said Claudia Hutton, spokeswoman for the Dormitory Authority.

She said a search involving the city medical examiner is expected to begin in the spring before the state begins taking the building down.

Then there's 130 Cedar St. The collapsing south tower chopped a huge hole in the top of the building, showering its roof and interior with debris. The building was given a visual search by the Fire Department shortly after the attacks, then re-



Protective netting sheaths building (l.) at 130 Cedar St., which along with Fiterman Hall (above) on the north side of The Pit have yet to be thoroughly searched for remains of victims of the Sept. 11 attacks.

visited by a team supervised by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. On its Albany St. side, FEMA spray-painted in orange an "X" with the word "plane" because parts of a plane were found inside. The scene sign remains.

An official familiar with the search of 130 Cedar St. said the building was clogged with debris during the Sept. 16, 2001, search. But when the city and federal regulators entered the building in August, much of the debris was gone, leaving only the toxic dust.

The city has no record that the debris was searched, and no record of where it went. Because it likely contained asbestos, the owners applied for a permit to do abatement, but as far

as the city is concerned, the abatement never occurred.

A shroud covers the building from top to bottom. The owner, Cedar & Washington Assoc., LLC, recently met with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to draft a plan to demolish part of the building.

Christopher Colbourne, a spokesman for the owner, did not respond to questions about what happened to the debris.

There are indications that debris was also removed from other buildings near Ground Zero without being searched for human remains.

A source familiar with the cleanup of 119 Cedar St. said the Fire Department did a visual search looking for "large pieces" of human remains, but debris

was dumped by the private contractor supervised by the city before it could be thoroughly searched. "They looked for anything bigger than a bread box," said the source. "Everything else was considered contaminant."

At 90 West St., a building heavily damaged by the plane that blasted through the north tower and then by the collapsing south tower, FDNY data show several body parts were found on the roof and in the parapets, but a source familiar with the interior renovation said debris inside was never searched systematically.

"Where did all that debris go?" the source asked. "Where did all those potential pieces go?"

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19/12

UNEARTHED

15 more remains recovered at WTC

BY PETER KADUSHIN
and PAUL H.B. SHIN
(DAILY NEWS WRITERS)

FIFTEEN MORE PIECES of human remains — including a bone more than a foot long — were unearthed at Ground Zero yesterday after a new search for 9/11 victims kicked into high gear.

The discovery came as a source said he wasn't surprised at the find — because the temporary road at the site was built on dirt scooped up from Ground Zero.

A crew working with forensic experts yesterday also found wallets, shoes and cash at previously unsearched manholes near West St., a team member told the Daily News.

The medical examiner's office painstakingly sifted through debris using a mesh — a technique used on archeological digs.

"We have the best possible people working through the weekend on this effort," said Deputy Mayor Ed Skyles. "It is being done with the greatest care and respect."

The new hunt for 9/11 remains was prompted by the stunning discovery Thursday of more than 80 bones — some as large as 10 inches long. The number of remains found yesterday was confirmed by Ellen Borakove, spokeswoman for the city medical examiner, although she could not confirm the size of the bones.

Skyler said the crew includes members of the NYPD, FDNY, Con Edison, Verizon and the Port Authority.

Mayor Bloomberg ordered city officials Friday to search all the manholes in the area, which were covered over in 2002 to create a temporary service road to The Pit.

A retired NYPD cop who worked at Ground Zero for several months after 9/11 said it was obvious to those who saw the access road being built that the road bed would eventually need to be sifted for human remains because the foundation was created with loose dirt scooped up from The Pit.

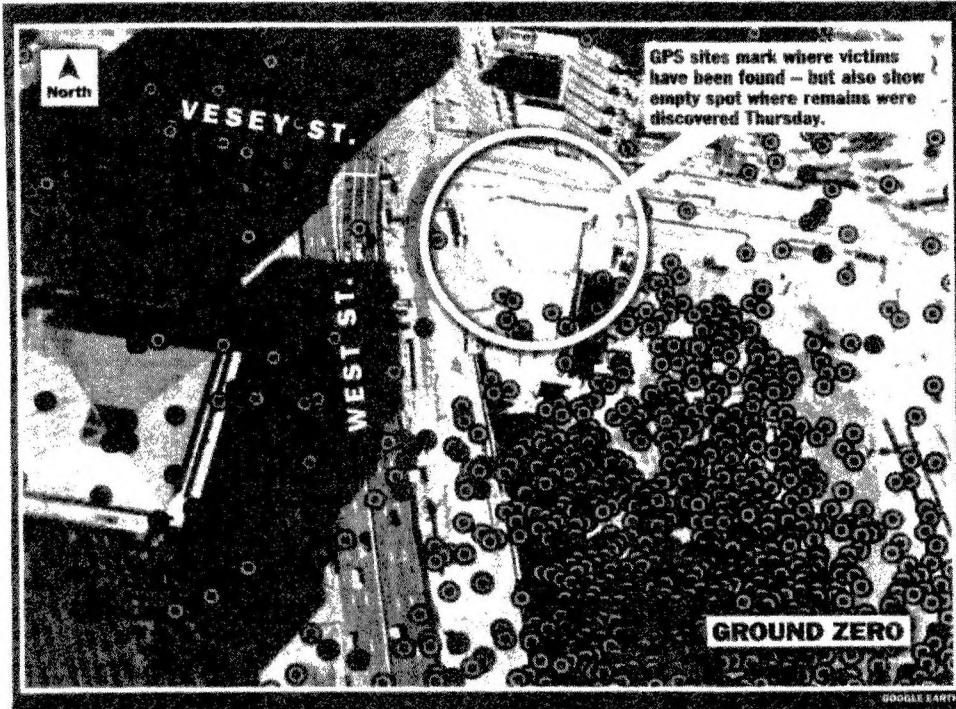
"Everyone knew there was a high probability that remains would be there," said the cop, who asked not to be identified. "Control of the site shifted, and a lot of people from NYPD and FDNY retired and the contractors left in charge of the site probably just didn't know."

Furious family members of 9/11 victims said they had lost faith in the city's competence.

"If they were capable of doing the job it would have been done over the last five years," said Sally Rosenhard, whose freighter son, Christian, was one of 2,749 people who died on 9/11.

He is one of the 1,150 victims whose remains have not been identified.

With Alison Hendler
Rick Schapiro,
Jonathan Centeno
and Bill Fichten



His prophecy from The Pit comes true

A CON ED CREW'S discovery of human remains at Ground Zero last week rightfully shocked everyone save the officials who heard a cop utter a prophecy four years ago.

"Someday some utility company is going to be down there digging and uncover remains and you can all think back to this day."

More than one person recalls a Port Authority cop identified as John Ryan speaking those words at a meeting on May 22, 2002, at the city Department of Design and Construction office in the World Financial Center.

The Port Authority Police had taken the position that the area along West St. had not been properly searched. This is the same area where Con Ed discovered limbs and bones last Thursday.

Those who subsequently examined the find are said to have been mystified that it includes a paper dated 2004 as well as identification for someone affiliated with a local university who is still alive. There still seems no doubt the remains were from the attack on the World Trade Center.

On 9/11, numerous steel beams had "sprayed" the pavement along West St., in several instances driving bodies below the surface. But, before this area was fully excavated it was covered over to facilitate the arrival and positioning of the giant cranes. The cranes were subsequently deemed a threat to the stability of the sturdy wall.

They were moved back, and the job of clearing debris was turned over to the grapplers.

After the cranes were withdrawn altogether, the FDNY deemed the area to have been adequately searched for remains. The FDNY was under pressure from City Hall, but perhaps this was just a rare lapse by a department that generally took meticulous care, searching down to the tiniest grit in the floor of The Pit.

Indeed, the whole search effort was so careful that the city was able to return to a fire captain's family three coins determined to have traces of his DNA and therefore likely to have been in his pocket when the north tower came down. To hold those coins in your palm was to marvel at the devotion of all the actual searchers in

the PAPD, the NYPD and the FDNY.

The PAPD made clear back in 2002 that it felt the area along West St. needed additional searching and people from at least one other agency privately concurred. The Department of Design and Construction considered the two weeks required to do this an unacceptable delay and the area was declared clear.

The cop's prophecy remained and hung over the very area where the podium was erected each anniversary of 9/11 for the families to read the names of the dead. The dead include 1,150 people for whom no remains have been recovered and identified. Their families now have sudden cause to

wonder if their loved ones were lying there all along, anniversary after anniversary after anniversary.

As we arrived at 2006, the big rush that had not allowed a two-week delay for a proper search had resulted in neither a memorial nor the long heralded Freedom Tower. There was only 7 World Trade Center, which stood all but empty and disgraced itself by flying its three U.S. flags out front at full staff on the fifth anniversary.

On Friday, a cop at The Pit said that John Ryan is no longer assigned there. The cop pointed toward West St. when asked where the remains had been found, but there was nothing there to indicate the precise location.

Whatever was evident was an expanse of asphalt and pavement that some feel has still not been properly excavated and searched.

The rush was likely due in part to the get-it-done spirit that drives most, if not all big construction jobs. Maybe the rush also had a bit of the prizefighter who needs to show he is okay after being knocked down in the ring. We should not forget that the same politicians who said immediately after the attack that the air was fine had been just as quick to make speeches about rebuilding New York.

Whatever the cause, the rush lost all sense on Friday when you peered into The Pit and saw how little has been accomplished. You then headed uptown past City Hall, where the big show was meeting now, that as an old crew has made a cop's prophecy come tragically true.

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Ground Zero Forensic Team Is Posted to Seek Remains

New York Times 10/21/06

By DAVID W. DUNLAP

New York City's chief medical examiner will station a team at ground zero to look for human remains from 9/11, the Bloomberg administration said yesterday, after dozens of bones were found Thursday by workers excavating two manholes that had been covered since 2002.

"This was an enormous disaster," Mayor Michael R. Bloomberg said on his WABC radio program. "It's an enormous area. And I think those that did the recovery effort, you know they did the best they could. You can't be perfect, unfortunately, when something's this big."

The excavation began Wednesday under a service road paralleling West Street. Workers for Phoenix Constructors are preparing this area, south of Vesey Street and within the World Trade Center site, for a passageway to link the future trade center below ground to Battery Park City. On Thursday morning, they found as many as 80 bones and bone fragments and personal effects like wallets and watches.

Officials expect more remains to emerge from four other manholes and utility service boxes that have been covered since the service road was built four years ago. They also expect to find smaller remains in material that was vacuumed out of the manholes by Consolidated Edison crews on Wednesday.

After a 90-minute meeting yesterday with utility executives and other officials, Deputy Mayor Edward Skyler said that Con Ed and Verizon crews would continue to remove material from underground areas near West Street.

"The city's medical examiner will be on site to carefully sift through any material recovered to identify any human remains," Mr. Skyler said. "The medical examiner's forensic anthropologists will work closely with police and fire personnel, who will be on scene at all times."

Mr. Skyler said the city's Department of Design and Construction and the Lower Manhattan Construction Command Center would identify other underground areas, if any, that need to be searched by the same method.

Mayor Bloomberg said such discoveries might continue. "Whether

or not two years from now or during construction somebody finds something else, you just don't know," he said.

Despite an impression four years ago that the recovery effort had been completed, human remains continue to be found around ground zero. In the last year, 760 body parts were discovered at the former Deutsche Bank building. Victims' relatives believe that many more remains await recovery at the Fresh Kills landfill on Staten Island.

The discovery this week reopened

Dozens of bones are uncovered in service road manholes.

a scar that never healed for the many relatives of victims who all but vanished on Sept. 11, 2001. To date, the medical examiner's office has identified no physical trace of 1,151 of the 2,749 people who died in the attack.

Yesterday, family members called on local officials to step aside and permit a thorough new search for human remains, governed by strict protocols, on the trade center site and its environs.

"If they were capable of doing the job, we wouldn't be finding these human remains now," said Sally Regenhart of the Skyscraper Safety Campaign. She has yet to recover the remains of her son, Christian, a probationary firefighter, who was killed on 9/11.

The family members demanded a halt to all construction at the trade center site and the intervention of the federal government through the Joint P.O.W.-M.I.A. Accounting Command, which recovers and identifies service members who have been killed in action and operates what it describes as the world's largest forensic anthropology laboratory.

None of these concessions were forthcoming from City Hall, leading Glenn P. Corbett, a technical adviser to the Skyscraper Safety Campaign, to call the mayor's response "totally inadequate."

Report Rates Officials' Environmental Records

By Michèle De Meglio

Are local politicians earth-friendly?

According to a report released by an environmental advocacy group, it's a toss-up.

In its "2006 National Environmental Scorecard," the League of Conservation Voters (LCV) gave a perfect score of 100 percent to Congress members Jerrold Nadler, Major Owens, and Anthony Weiner for casting votes supporting pro-environment legislation.

Rep. Nydia Velázquez received 92 percent and Rep. Ed Towns got 83 percent.

Senators Hillary Clinton and Chuck Schumer each received a respectable score of 71 percent.

Not faring as well was Rep. Vito Fossella who earned a "dismal" score of just 17 percent, which was one of the lowest given to a Senator or Congress member.

The average score was 48 percent for members of the House of Representatives and 45 percent for Senators.

Fossella's ranking was upsetting to Brooklyn's environmental activists.

"They can give him zero," said Adeline Michaels, chair of the Concerned Citizens of Bensonhurst. "I think he's sleeping all the time."

"I've talked to him on certain subjects," she continued, "he never gave me an answer to how would you feel about lowering the gas rates and energy rates...I couldn't depend on him."

Craig Donner, Fossella's spokesperson, challenged LCV's ranking.

He said, "This group opposed Vito's bill in the City Council to close the Fresh Kills landfill, which stood as one of the most egregious environmental disasters of the 20th century. With a record like that, who could trust their opinion on what's in the best interest of the people of New York City?"

As noted in the "Scorecard," Fossella took a "pro-environment action" in cases of preventing offshore drilling and providing energy and weatherization assistance.

But he's had an "anti-environment" stance when it comes to arctic refuge drilling, increasing offshore drilling, drilling royalties, oil refineries, clean water acts, the public's right to know about toxins, food safety, tongass logging roads, and salvage logging and environmental exemptions.

"The positive records of many of New York's House members stand in stark contrast to that of Rep. Fossella, who put special interests ahead of his own constituents in New York by voting for giveaways to oil companies and against clean water and food safety and the public's right to know about toxics released into their communities," asserted LCV President Gene Karpinski.

"The Gowanus Canal Community Development Corporation is very concerned with environmental issues and principally concerned with the Gowanus Canal and how environmental legislation affects the quality of water," explained Tom Chardavoyne, executive director of the group. "That anyone in Congress doesn't support a clean water agenda - we're very disappointed."

Meanwhile, those who received perfect scores were praised for voting in favor of various bills aimed at protecting the environment.

The New York League of Conservation Voters (NYLCV) "commends the many members of the New York delegation who have worked to protect the environment and the health and safety of New York families," said NYLCV Executive Director Marcia Bystryn.

"New York City has some of the most precious natural resources in the United States, and they deserve vigorous protection," Weiner said. "From the salt marshes of Jamaica Bay to the sandy beaches of Rockaway and Brooklyn, I will continue to fight to keep our natural treasures clean and healthy."

To download a copy of the "2006 National Environmental Scorecard," log onto LCV's website, www.lcv.org.

Look what we're doing.

Actually, quite a lot.

And, if you're in business in New York and New Jersey, you'll probably want to know about it.

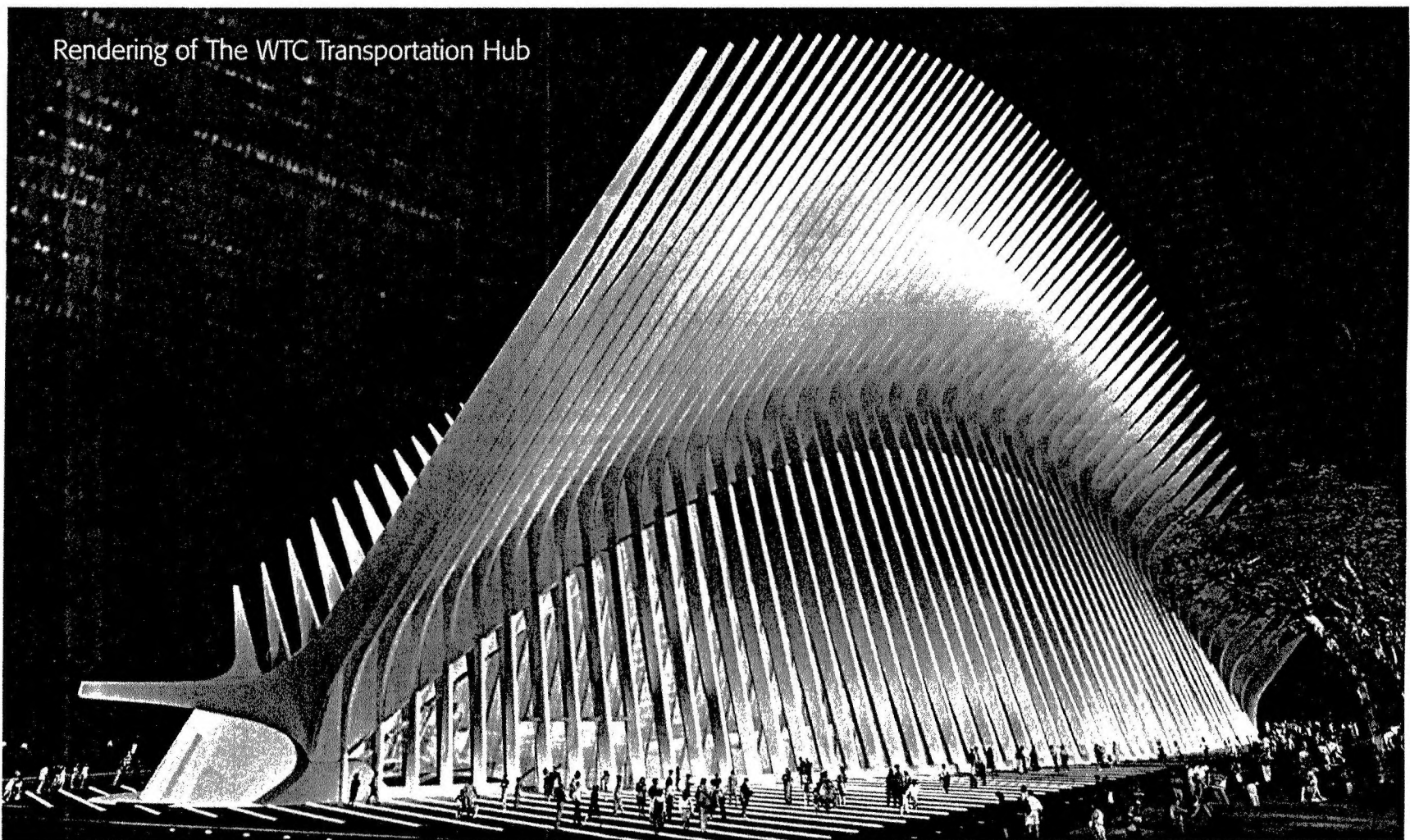
The Port Authority's Capital Plan includes starting construction of The World Trade Center Transportation Hub, which will house a permanent PATH terminal, and the purchase of an entire new fleet of PATH rail cars.

There's the redevelopment of Terminal B at Newark Liberty International Airport and the construction of the new Terminal 5 at Kennedy International Airport. We are continuing the rehabilitation of the Goethals Bridge deck and will reach key milestones in the development of our ExpressRail intermodal rail system that will improve connections between our seaport and inland markets.

This year we are spending a record \$616 million on security which includes adding hundreds of new security cameras at key locations throughout our transportation network, policing and state-of-the-art detection equipment.

Our new and current projects are all designed to make our area a better and safer place to live and do business. And offer the rest of the world a better opportunity to participate in what you're doing.

Rendering of The WTC Transportation Hub



www.panynj.info



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