

## ATTORNEY GENERAL OF CALIFORNIA

In the final report of the *Attorney General's Commission on Disability*, recognizing environmental illness as a disabling condition [1989, 8 page excerpt, R-33].

## ATTORNEYS GENERAL OF NEW YORK

Backed by 25 other Attorneys General from AL, AZ, CT, FL, IA, KS, MA, MN, MO, ND, NJ, NM, NV, OH, OK, OR, PA, SD, TN, TX, UT, VT, WA, WI, WV.)

In a thoroughly documented petition to the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, requesting the issuance of safety standards and warning labels governing the sale of carpets, carpet adhesives and paddings suspected of causing MCS and other illness [1991, 1 page excerpt, R-32a, 350 pages total].

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES,  
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH INVESTIGATIONS  
BRANCH

In its extensive final report on "Evaluating Individuals Reporting Sensitivities To Multiple Chemicals," funded by the federal Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry under Cooperative Agreement No. U61/ATU999794-01 [September 1995, 6 page excerpt including abstract, advisory panel members, and table of contents, R-34]. A cover letter sent by the EHIB to the project's Advisory Panel members notes the extraordinary preliminary results obtained from an annual survey of random Californians to which questions about MCS were added for the first time in 1995. Of the first 2,000 people surveyed, 16% reported suffering from MCS symptoms while 7% ("certainly far higher than any of us may have expected") claim they have been diagnosed with MCS by a physician. [3 October 1995, 2 pages, R-100]. Citing personal communication with Dr. R. Kreutzer, the acting chief of the EHIB (also confirmed with Dr. Kreutzer by MCS R&R), Dr. Ann McCampbell reported the study's final results in a letter to the editor published by *Psychosomatics* (38(3): 300-301, May-June 1997): of 4,000 people surveyed, 15.9% reported chemical sensitivity and 6.3% said they had been given the diagnosis of MCS by a physician [1997, 1 page, R-141].

## CALIFORNIA ENERGY COMMISSION

In its report on *California's Energy Efficiency Standards and Indoor Air Quality* (#P400-94-003), which says of MCS that "Its increasing incidence is suggested as accompanying the increasingly wide-spread use of products manufactured with potentially toxic chemical constituents. Available information points to this condition as an acquired disorder usually resulting from prior sensitization to chemicals in the environment" [1994, 2 page excerpt, R-35].

## CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE, SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE RIGHTS OF THE DISABLED

In its final report on *Access for People with Environmental Illness/Multiple Chemical Sensitivity and Other Related Conditions*, chaired by Senator Milton Marks, that summarizes four years of investigations by the subcommittee, [30 September 1996, 26 pages, R-109]. The report addresses common barriers to access in public buildings, transportation, institutions, employment, housing, and present detailed suggested solutions, both those required under law and others recommended. It covers the work of the subcommittee, its outside Advisory Panel, and its MCS Task Forces (on Building Standards and Construction, Environmental Illness, Industry, Medicine and Health).

## FLORIDA STATE LEGISLATURE

In legislation that created a voluntary Pesticide Notification Registry for persons with pesticide sensitivity or chemical hypersensitivity, as long as their medical condition is certified by a physician specializing

in occupational medicine, allergy/immunology or toxicology [Florida Statute 482.2265(3)(c), 1989, 7 pages, R-38]. The legislation requires lawn-care companies to alert registry members 24 hours in advance of applying chemicals within a half-mile of their home. Note that pesticide sensitivity registries also have been adopted in CO, CT, LA, MD, MI, NJ, PA, WA [1992, 6 pages, R-149], WV and WI, but these do not refer specifically (by any name) to MCS-type illness, and most require notification only of adjacent properties.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTION  
SUPPORTING THE HAN YOUNG  
WORKERS

## HON. ZOE LOFGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 13, 1998*

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a resolution on behalf of workers who are on strike to improve conditions at the Han Young truck factory in Tijuana, Mexico. Congress has a moral obligation to support these workers, who are fighting for their basic democratic rights.

The Han Young factory is a contract factory that assembles truck trailer chassis for the Hyundai Corporation. The workers of the Han Young factory, consistent with their rights under Mexican law, formed a union to address issues like low wages and worker safety. However, the management of the Han young factory has refused to bargain with the union and local officials failed to recognize the union. Since May of 1998, eighty Han Young workers have been on strike to protect their basic right to organize.

Under the procedures outlined in the North American Free Trade Agreement, the United States National Administrative Office (NAO) in the Department of Labor has conducted a review of the conditions at the Han Young factory. The NAO found consistent and credible reports of a workplace polluted with toxic airborne contaminants, operating with unsafe machinery, and numerous violations of health and safety standards. The workplace of the Han Young workers lacked even "adequate sanitation facilities for workers to relieve themselves" or even "get a drink of water."

Our trading partners must address the issue of worker's democratic rights. In the case of Mexico this means enforcing already existing labor laws. It is vital that we in Congress send a strong message in support of the Han Young workers. I hope that you will join me in support of the Han Young workers.

## COLONEL JAMES R. MARSHALL

## HON. NORMAN SISISKY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 13, 1998*

Mr. SISISKY. Mr. Speaker, I want to recognize the honorable, selfless, and dedicated service to this country by Colonel James R. Marshall, who will be retiring from the U.S. Air Force on January 1, 1999 after over 28 years of military service. Colonel Marshall began active duty in the Air Force on August 22, 1970,

after graduating from the Virginia Military Institute.

Colonel James R. Marshall distinguished himself by performing exceptionally meritorious services to the United States while serving in positions of increasing responsibility culminating as the Director, Environmental Restoration Program and Acting Assistant Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Environmental Cleanup. During this period, his outstanding leadership and devoted service to the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Department of Defense, the Services and the United States of America have been of the highest tradition of senior members of the United States Armed Forces.

From his first assignment as a Communications Maintenance Officer in Montana to his last in the Pentagon, Colonel Marshall distinguished himself by his ability, diligence and selfless devotion to duty. His assignments took him to across the U.S. to Montana, New Jersey, Ohio, California, Hawaii, Georgia and Virginia as well as overseas to the Philippines and England.

The exemplary ability, diligence, and devotion to duty of Colonel Marshall were instrumental factors in the resolution of many complex problems of major importance to the Air Force and the Department of Defense. As Commander of the Civil Engineer Squadron and the Base Civil Engineer at Mather AFB, from July 1987 to August 1990, he superbly provided direct, day-to-day management of installation engineer projects and programs and well as ensured that his personnel were trained and ready to meet mission requirements. The fact that he guided his unit to earn the Installation's Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning Award attested his keen sense of environmental awareness as well as his interest in conserving resources.

In 1990, Colonel Marshall became the first Director for Environmental Management for the U.S. Pacific Air Force. While serving as the Director, from August 1990 to August 1993, he developed and established a program to oversee the closure of Clark Air Force Base in the Philippines. He readily identified environmental work that needed to be accomplished and successfully obtained a 70 percent increase in funding for the Environmental Program. Of particular note, Colonel Marshall ensured that hazardous material and hazardous waste was accounted for and properly disposed of, to include proper annotation of PCB's on the installation prior to base closure.

Following his assignment in the Philippines, he served as the Director of Environmental Management at Warner Robbins Air Force Base, GA from August 1993 to June 1995. Under his superb leadership and environmental stewardship, Warner Robbins Air Force Base won the coveted Department of Defense Environmental Award for the best Environmental Program in 1994. He was also instrumental in obtaining funding to repair damage following the severe flooding caused by Hurricane Andrew in 1994. In addition to the providing oversight for repair of flood damaged facilities and proper disposal of hazardous materials, he identified requirements for, successfully designed, and found funding for a new state of the art hazardous materials storage facility which serves the base today.

Colonel Marshall's superior performance as a Director of Air Force Environmental Management Programs resulted in his selection to