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convenes the

TWENTY-FIFTH MEETING

CAMP LEJEUNE COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE PANEL (CAP) MEETING

May 3, 2013

The verbatim transcript of the

Meeting of the Camp Lejeune Community Assistance

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STEVEN RAY GREEN AND ASSOCIATES

NATIONALLY CERTIFIED COURT REPORTING

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TRANSCRIPT LEGEND

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1 PROCEEDINGS 2 (9:15 a.m.) 3 WELCOME, INTRODUCTIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS 4 MR. STALLARD: All right, folks, welcome. We're going to get started now. It's 9:15. Whom do we have 5 6 on the phone, please? 7 DR. CLAPP: Dick Clapp. 8 MR. STALLARD: Welcome, Dick. Anybody else on 9 the phone? 10 MR. BROEHM: Jason Broehm. 11 MR. STALLARD: Could you say that again, please, 12 for the transcriptionist? 13 MR. BROEHM: Yes, Jason Broehm, B-r-o-e-h-m, the 14 last name. 15 MR. STALLARD: Thank you. All right. Welcome to 16 our CAP meeting. We have a full agenda today. And we 17 have some new faces, both in the audience and at the 18 tables today, so what I'd like to do is go over what, 19 as we normally start, with our guiding principles that 20 govern our interaction together. I should actually 21 ask the CAP members to give me this, since we've been 22 doing it for about five years or so; it would be a 23 good test. 24 MS. RUCKART: Seven.

MR. STALLARD: Seven, actually. Well, we didn't

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get any guiding principles 'til five years, so. All right, and this is for the audience as well. Please be advised that the audience is here to listen. This is a public meeting. It's being streamed live. But those in the audience, you're here to listen, and you may be called upon by CAP members to speak if they see that you have something relevant to the discussion going on.

As I said, this is a public meeting, and therefore we expect that there is professional decorum and appropriate use of language and words, colorful language as opposed to profanity. Respect for the speaker. One speaker at a time. Please, those at the table, use the microphones. If you need to practice, make sure you turn it on. It should turn green. Turn it off, it turns red. State your name so that Ray, here, can capture it for the record. And for everyone in the room, please be sure to turn your cell phones either off or on silent stun. Okay, I'm good. Anything else in terms of guiding principles I've neglected to cover? Seems like we're a bigger space today.

All right, so what we're going to do is we're going to start and go around and introduce, for the purposes of the audience, who is in attendance both

1 here in the room and however linked in, know who the 2 players are. Please introduce yourself and the role 3 that you have on the CAP. And we'll start here with Jerry. 4 5 MR. ENSMINGER: I'm Jerry Ensminger, a member of the CAP. 6 7 MR. STALLARD: Oh, you have no microphone. 8 MR. PARTAIN: Yeah, I have no microphone. 9 MR. ENSMINGER: He's silent. 10 MR. STALLARD: I doubt that. 11 MR. PARTAIN: Mike Partain with the CAP. MS. RAAB: Connie Raab with VA. 12 communications network with Dr. Walters. 13 14 MR. STALLARD: Welcome, Connie. 15 MR. MARKWITH: I'm Glenn Markwith, Navy/Marine 16 Corps Public Health Center in Portsmouth, Virginia. 17 And our role with the CAP, we provide support for the 18 Navy Marine Corps worldwide, and we do a lot of work 19 with community involvement planning and community 20 outreach. And the Marine Corps assigned me to these 21 meetings to observe and take notes, and take action 22 items back to them so they can determine how to 23 support the CAP mission. 24 MR. STALLARD: Okay. Thank you, welcome, Glenn. 25 MR. MASLIA: Morris Maslia, ATSDR Division of

1 Community Health Investigations, and I'm responsible 2 for the water modeling analyses that support the 3 health studies. 4 MR. STALLARD: Great. Welcome, Morris. 5 DR. BOVE: Frank Bove, ATSDR. 6 MR. STALLARD: Welcome, Frank. DR. IKEDA: Good morning, I'm Robin Ikeda, acting 7 director for NCEH/ATSDR. My day job is as deputy 8 9 director of non-communicable disease, injury, 10 environmental health here at CDC. 11 MS. RUCKART: Perri Ruckart, ATSDR. 12 MS. RAGIN-WILSON: I'm Angela Ragin-Wilson. 13 in the Division of Toxicology and Human Health 14 Sciences. I'm the new point of contact for the CAP for the division. 15 16 DR. WALTERS: Hi, I'm Terry Walters and I am from 17 the Veteran's Health Administration, and my goal is to 18 implement Section 102 of the healthcare law for the 19 VA. 20 MR. STALLARD: And what is that? Section? 21 DR. WALTERS: Section 102 is the law that was 22 signed by President Obama: Jerry Ensminger Act, 23 signed August --24 MR. ENSMINGER: Janey. DR. WALTERS: Janey, sorry -- on the 6th of 25

1 August, 2012. 2 MR. FLOHR: Brad Flohr with the Veterans' 3 Benefits Administration, and our role in Camp Lejeune 4 is to process claims on an individual basis for and 5 disperse the benefits. MS. BLAKELY: Mary Blakely with the CAP. 6 7 MR. STALLARD: All right, well, great. And on 8 the phone? 9 DR. CLAPP: I'm Dick Clapp; I'm a member of the 10 CAP. 11 MR. STALLARD: In what capacity? DR. CLAPP: I'm an epidemiologist. I guess in 12 13 that capacity advising the CAP. 14 MR. ENSMINGER: Professional advisor. 15 MR. STALLARD: Professional advisor, Jerry wanted 16 to clarify. And who else? 17 MR. BROEHM: And Jason Broehm. I'm with CDC's 18 Washington DC office. 19 MR. STALLARD: Okay. Welcome, Jason. All right, so as you heard, Dr. Ikeda is here in acting capacity 20 21 for Dr. Portier. I think today is his last day. He 22 made a round and greeted many of you this morning. 23 All right. And we have Angela who, in her new 24 capacity, is going to provide the overview and update 25 from the last CAP meeting action items.

ACTION ITEMS FROM PREVIOUS CAP MEETING

MS. RAGIN-WILSON: Good morning, thank you all for being here. The first order of business on the agenda is to provide a recap of the action items from the last CAP meeting.

There was a discussion with Mike Partain about sharing his list of self-reported male breast cancer cases and the fact that ATSDR cannot provide the number of matches between his list and the cancer cases in the male breast cancer study because of confidentiality. Mike wanted -- requested ATSDR to provide a written response that states that ATSDR wants his list but will not share it with anyone or report the matches with the cases in the male breast cancer study. ATSDR responded by sending an email to Mr. Partain on April 26th, stating that it's not necessary to provide that information. It says: We are unable to protect the confidentiality of the names on the list. And also we cannot combine the data with the cancer data from the VA.

Mike also requested a copy of the report that the VA provided to Senator Burr's office, showing a breakdown of diseases on the claims. And I would like to defer to Wendi Dick to find out if that was done, or Terry?

1 DR. WALTERS: I do not believe that was done 2 'cause that -- excuse me, that was VBA's -- wasn't 3 that your... Okay, I can, I can make sure it's done. We have that information. Who should I send it to? 4 MS. RUCKART: Or you can send it to me and I can 5 6 get it to the --7 DR. WALTERS: I'll send it to you. I should note that Dr. Wendi Dick, that was attending, she left VA 8 9 last Friday, so I'll be attending from now on. 10 MR. STALLARD: Good, thank you, Dr. Walters. 11 MS. RAGIN-WILSON: Terry Walters also requested 12 that the CAP provide -- or review the VA fact sheet on 13 care for Camp Lejeune and provide comments to her. And this fact sheet was handed out at the last CAP 14 meeting. I would like to defer to Mike or Jerry to 15 find out if this was done. 16 17 MR. ENSMINGER: The what? MR. PARTAIN: Sorry, wasn't paying attention. 18 19 MS. RAGIN-WILSON: You were to review the CAP 20 sheet that was -- the fact sheet that was handed out 21 at the last CAP meeting on the VA care and provide 22 comments to Terry Walters. 23 **DR. WALTERS:** Yeah, they did that. 24 MR. ENSMINGER: Yeah. 25 DR. WALTERS: And then the next action item is

the Marine Corps was to help us mail that fact sheet out, and that was actually done.

MS. RAGIN-WILSON: The next action item, the CAP requested ATSDR to ask the DOD for records and information related to test results for total organics. The specific request has to do with drinking water tests for carbon chloroform extract. Dr. Portier responded that, before we decide if we needed to make a request to the DOD for this data, ATSDR needs to evaluate if the information would be useful for the water modeling study, and if they had the information, would it make any difference in the results.

Dr. Portier also sent the CAP an email, March 7, stating that, according to the EPA lower molecular weight compounds, such as TCE and PCE and benzene, will be partially or totally lost during the evaporation phase of the test. It is doubtful that the weight of their residue will be detectable when subjected to this method.

Given this information, ATSDR would not attempt to use the results from the CCE testing to predict past levels of chemical concentration in Camp Lejeune water. ATSDR also sent the documents to DOD and asked if the DOD had any records of the testing. March $1^{\rm st}$,

DOD responded that the CCE method would not have been effective in detecting VOCs, such as TCE, PCE or benzene. DOD responded that a cursory review of 8,000 documents did not yield any CCE analytical results.

The absence of a record of 30 to 50 years later is not an indication that it actually was or was not taken; it only reflects that the records are not available.

Morris Maslia asked Glenn Markwith to ask the DOD to review the 1963 document, The Manual of Preventive Medicine Water Supply Ashore and CCE Standard. Morris and Glenn, would you like to follow up on that?

MR. MARKWITH: Yeah, I talked to the Marine Corps about this, and it's basically the same response that you just read back from the Marine Corps. The CCE methodology, historical method would not be useful in identifying the volatile organic compounds. So we concur with what ATSDR said and with what EPA said about that methodology.

MR. ENSMINGER: But your question wasn't answered. Your question was: Did they have any of the test results? It wasn't whether it would have been effective for those specific chemicals. You asked for the test results, and they came back with a half answer. This is what they do all the time.

MR. MARKWITH: I, I also specifically talked to

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the Marine Corps about that, and they did a cursory search of the digitized records database, that they'd been building, I think, since 2005. And they did not return any records related to CCE sampling.

MR. ENSMINGER: I know, 'cause they didn't do it.

MR. MARKWITH: And that's not to say that there weren't records and document retention times over 50 They did not actually find the records. It's not to say that they weren't there at one time but

MR. PARTAIN: And Glenn, the question may be going back to the (indiscernible) people back in headquarters of the Marine Corps is not whether to quantify accurately the presence of the -- or the amounts of TCE and benzene, trichloroethylene, tetrachloroethylene. It's to whether or not if those chemicals and compounds were in the water, if that test was run, whether it would indicate that there was an organic contamination, not specifically to the

MR. ENSMINGER: You know, that test initially was never intended to quantify. It was intended as a

MR. PARTAIN: And the Marine Corps' answer conveniently takes today's technology and knowledge

1 and tries to apply it to something that was over 45 2 years ago. So, and like Jerry said, the test was --3 the test is supposed to show the presence and that there is a -- that these chemicals are there and their 4 5 presence is revealed in the test as a group of family chemicals, then further testing's required. It was 6 7 never meant to quantify individual chemicals. 8 MR. MARKWITH: Okay, I can certainly take that 9 back for clarification. It was my understanding that, 10 due to the volatile nature of the chemicals, that it 11 wouldn't have shown up under the CCE analysis. 12 That's, that's what was relayed to me. But I'll take that back for additional clarification. 13 MR. PARTAIN: Well, maybe if they have a -- they 14 had some procedures and stuff 'cause we've talked to 15 16 chemists that said these chemicals were there and that 17 test was run; yes, it would be minute, but it would 18 show up as an organic. And some of the other 19 compounds, like fuel and things like that, would show 20 up too. But the big question is, did they run the 21 test, and that's a yes or a no. 22 MR. MARKWITH: I, I can take that back for 23 further clarification. 24 MR. STALLARD: Tom, Tom would like to speak. 25 DR. SINKS: We specifically went to EPA and asked

1 them about the utility of this test before we 2 considered whether it would be useful. 3 information we got back from EPA was that the test itself would not be predictive of whether or not VOCs 4 5 were in the water system or not, and that it wouldn't be a reliable test. 6 7 The other information you have is from the DOD, 8 which accurately, you know, reports what they told us, 9 you know, about the availability of any testing they 10 did. 11 MS. RAGIN-WILSON: Thanks, Glenn, for following 12 up with those comments expressed by Mike and Jerry. 13 MR. PARTAIN: And Tom, did they put that --14 you're behind me so I'll... Did the EPA put that in 15 writing to you? 16 DR. SINKS: Yes. 17 MR. PARTAIN: Okay, I'd like to get a copy of 18 that. 19 DR. SINKS: You have it. 20 MR. PARTAIN: Oh, we do? 21 DR. SINKS: We sent you a copy of the response. 22 MR. PARTAIN: Okay, thanks. 23 MS. RAGIN-WILSON: The next item on the list, 24 Jerry Ensminger asked for Georgia Tech to be present 25 when the water modeling results were presented so that they can explain why that is virtually impossible for the LNAPLs, and that's Light Nonaqueous Phase Liquids, to get down below the water table. We had a discussion yesterday; Morris Maslia presented the water modeling studies, and ATSDR did invite Georgia Tech to that May 2nd meeting.

MR. MASLIA: Just a clarification, I did not present the water modeling study yesterday.

Yesterday's presentation, we just had an --

MS. RAGIN-WILSON: It was informal. It was an informational discussion, sorry. Jerry Ensminger also pointed out that there are errors on ATSDR Camp Lejeune website regarding that the health effects of the chemicals are unknown when some are actually carcinogenic, and ATSDR did update the website to correct those errors.

The next item, Mary Blakely provided ATSDR with copies of the fetal death certificates that she obtained from NC, and she asked for ATSDR's opinion. Mike Partain asked that we send him the files that we created from Mary Blakely. We want to thank Mary for being proactive, and ATSDR did send Mike and Mary a computerized file of that information that she provided, and we also mailed the original hard copies back to her.

| 1 | MS. BLAKELY: I didn't receive the CD or whatever |
|----|--|
| 2 | was sent. I just received the hard copies. |
| 3 | MR. STALLARD: Just a moment, Angela. Did you |
| 4 | want to say something? |
| 5 | MR. ENSMINGER: No, no, no. |
| 6 | MR. STALLARD: Okay. |
| 7 | MS. RAGIN-WILSON: We'll make sure we get that to |
| 8 | you. |
| 9 | MS. BLAKELY: Maybe you could just give it to me |
| 10 | before I leave, and then I'll be sure to get it. |
| 11 | MS. RAGIN-WILSON: Well, Mary, we apologize and |
| 12 | we'll check on it for you before you leave here today. |
| 13 | MS. BLAKELY: I'm, I am sure it's not your fault. |
| 14 | MS. RAGIN-WILSON: Brad Flohr asked Glenn |
| 15 | Markwith if he could ask the DOD to recalculate the |
| 16 | estimated number of Marines and Navy personnel who |
| 17 | were at the base from during August 1953 to 1987. |
| 18 | Brad and Glenn, would you like to respond? |
| 19 | MR. MARKWITH: Yeah, I think we yeah, we |
| 20 | talked to the Marine Corps about it and they worked it |
| 21 | offline with Brad, so that has been answered. |
| 22 | MS. RAGIN-WILSON: The next action item, Mike |
| 23 | Partain reiterated, at the CAP's request, that a |
| 24 | formal invitation is extended to the Navy and Marine |
| 25 | Corps to attend a CAP meeting when the water modeling |
| | |

results are presented. ATSDR did invite the POCs from the U.S. Marine Corps and the VA to attend the May 2^{nd} informational water modeling meeting.

Mike Partain also requested that any delays or anticipated problems for releasing the reports and health studies be communicated to the CAP. He also requested to be kept informed on the progress of releasing those reports. And Mike, ATSDR will report any delays to the CAP and have conference calls and update you on the progress of those reports.

Our last action item, Mike also requested a meeting with the water modeling team to discuss the water modeling methodology before the reports are made public. He asked if the DOD could be invited as well. We held informational session, as I said before, on the water modeling studies yesterday afternoon.

MR. STALLARD: Great. Thank you, Angela. Any questions? Clarity? Who has joined us on the phone that has not yet reported in, if anyone? I heard a beep.

Okay, so that was useful. It was sort of checking in on the degree to which we all did what we said we were going to do, action items. And we'll follow up, Mary, before you leave today, with those things that you requested.

1 All right. So if there aren't any other 2 questions, we're going to move into Morris's 3 presentation. 4 WATER MODELING UPDATE 5 MR. ENSMINGER: Are you going to stay for the 6 whole presentation? 7 MR. MASLIA: I hope so. That's my plans. MS. BLAKELY: Maybe if he doesn't get insults. 8 9 MR. STALLARD: Very good, Mary. 10 MR. ENSMINGER: What? 11 MR. STALLARD: She said, maybe if he doesn't get 12 insulted. That was directed to you, I think. Okay. 13 MR. ENSMINGER: Nobody insulted him. 14 MS. BLAKELY: Just in a subtle way. 15 MR. MASLIA: Good morning. Can you hear me 16 walking around here? 17 MR. STALLARD: Yeah, do you want this? Why don't 18 you -- would you be more comfortable with this? 19 MR. MASLIA: That's fine, yeah. Everybody hear 20 Good morning. My name is Morris Maslia. I 21 introduced myself earlier. And I'm going to provide 22 you today with a review of the final water modeling 23 results from ATSDR's water modeling analyses that are 24 being used to support the health studies that ATSDR is

25

conducting.

Because this is a final review, I'll primarily concentrate, as we've been talking about the last few years, at Hadnot Point/Holcomb Boulevard. But as part of the overall project, we also analyzed and released to the public results from Tarawa Terrace. So at certain points, I'll mention Tarawa Terrace results as well.

Before I proceed, I'd just like to thank the team members: Barbara Anderson, René Suárez-Soto, Jason Sautner, Ilker Telci, (indiscernible), Jiabao Guan, Wonyong Jang, Robert Faye, Susan Moore, Tina Forrester, Stephanie Doan, Perri Ruckart and Frank Bove. Obviously some of these are water modelers and some of these are just in some kind of support role for the overall project.

With respect to the Holcomb Boulevard water modeling reports, we basically have them categorized into four areas, or disciplines if you wish. We have data reports, which are basic compilations of data that we obtained from the Navy, Marine Corps and other sources, for example Chapters B, C and D, and the Chapter A supplements 1 and 8. Very little interpretation but just a catalog of data and information.

Interpretive reports, where we've taken that

data, and then done some interpretation of it, for example, developing conceptual models for groundwater flow and fate and transport. That would be the Chapter B report and Chapter A supplements 2, 3 and 8.

Then we have the simulation or historical reconstruction reports, and that would be Chapter A supplements 2, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8. And finally we have the summary report, which is Chapter A. And there is also the equivalent Chapter A report for Tarawa Terrace, and both reports are on the table there. If we run out, I'll be happy to get some more hard copy reports for you; just let me know.

I'll go over the Hadnot Point/Holcomb Boulevard reports, just short titles, and when they have been released or when they're expected to be released to the public. And by release, I mean to the -- posted to the ATSDR website.

So Chapter B was released during January 2012.

That's the geohydrologic framework. Chapter C

describes data -- provides data on the occurrence of

contaminants at CERCLA sites, and that was released

October 2010. And Chapter D describes the occurrence

of contaminants at above and underground storage

tanks, which were under the RCRA program, and that was

released during December 2012.

The Chapter A report for Hadnot Point/Holcomb

Boulevard was released in March, and that contains the summary, a very detailed modeling analyses as well as findings from the Hadnot Point/Holcomb Boulevard water modeling analysis.

Within Chapter A for Hadnot Point and Holcomb Boulevard, and this is what's different, with Tarawa Terrace we released individual chapter reports for detailed analyses, and for Hadnot Point/Holcomb Boulevard, they're part of Chapter A as a CD, and these are posted on the website. We released water supply well operations in March, Supplement 2. We provided some reconstruction of water supply well operations, a month-to-month reconstruction, based on day-to-day operations from '98 to 2008, and reconstructed historically backwards in time. And that was released during March 2013.

Supplement 3 provides water level data and the conceptual model of groundwater flow, and that was released during March 2013.

Supplement 4 describes the simulation of three-dimensional groundwater flow, obviously building on Supplement 3, and again, that was released during March 2013.

Supplement 5 was a screening level model that was

developed based on comments received some while back from the national research folks, reviewed the Tarawa Terrace, suggesting some simpler methods be found, and that we develop some concentrations at supply wells using linear control model theory, and that was released during April of 2013.

And supplement 6 we describe the reconstruction of VOCs that are dissolved in groundwater. This includes PCE, TCE and benzene dissolved in groundwater, and that is scheduled to be released during May 2013. Most likely by the end of next week, it'll be on the website.

Supplement 7 describes the occurrence of Light
Nonaqueous Phase Liquids in the area of the HP fuel
farm and in the vicinity of the Hadnot Point
industrial area. That was released during April 2013.
And that describes the development and application of
a far more complex model than just the dissolved
(indiscernible) VOC model.

And Supplement 8 describes field data collection, testing of the water -- testing of the present-day water distribution system and the intermittent -- reconstruction of the intermittent transverse of drinking water between Hadnot Point and Holcomb Boulevard distribution systems, and that is scheduled

1 to be re

to be released sometime during May 2013.

So at this point I'd like to just summarize some findings, and I'll do it in the following order.

We'll talk about the, just briefly, Tarawa Terrace, that summary of findings on the left here and Hadnot Point/Holcomb Boulevard, which is summary and findings. So with respect to Tarawa Terrace, and in the following slide, you bold it, if you can tell the bolded fonts, those are your primary source contaminants. So at Tarawa Terrace we had one primary source contaminant, that was PCE, with degradation products of TCE 1-2 transVCE and vinyl chloride. And that was so we'll provide some results, a couple of slides, at the water treatment plant.

Hadnot Point had three primary source contaminants: PCE, TCE and benzene, with some degradation products of 1-2 transVCE and vinyl chloride. And again, we'll provide a slide or two of some results at the Hadnot Point water treatment plant.

And finally at the Holcomb Boulevard housing area, drinking water became contaminated because of the intermittent transfers from 1972 through 1985 of contaminated Hadnot Point water treatment plant water to this housing area, and we'll show some results for

that. And all of these reports are located on the ATSDR/Camp Lejeune website, specifically under the water modeling link.

So for Tarawa Terrace, as we released during 2007, you will -- here's the epi study, and the earliest date that we reconstructed, that the drinking water exceeded the MCL, the maximum contaminant level, for PCE was during November 1957. And because of uncertainty in the well operation, that could have been as early as December 1956, with November '57 being the most likely. And you can find that graph in the Tarawa Terrace Chapter A report.

With respect to Holcomb Boulevard water treatment plant --

MR. ENSMINGER: Hadnot.

MR. MASLIA: What?

MR. ENSMINGER: Hadnot Point.

MR. MASLIA: Hadnot Point, Hadnot Point, thank
you. Hadnot Point water treatment plant, first of all
you can see it's far more sensitive to on/off
scheduling of pumping. And we've got several
contaminants here so I will just go over the earliest
dates for exceedance of the MCLs for TCE up here. The
earliest exceedance date was August 1953. But because
of uncertainty due to when the sources may have been

released, due to when the TCE sources may have been released, it could have been as early as

November 1948, the most likely being, again,

August 1953.

For PCE, down over here, right there, the earliest MCL exceedance date is August 1974. For vinyl chloride, right here, black line for those who can see it, the earliest exceedance date is November 1972. And finally for benzene, down here, the earliest exceedance date is January 1979. All of this information and data are tabulated in the Chapter A Report, in the appendices; the graphs are in the main body of the Chapter A Report.

Finally, for the finished water concentrations distributed to the Holcomb Boulevard housing areas, we provide selected plot because it depended which months the, either Booster Pump 742 was opened or operated. I've shown three here: June, '78; May, 1972, which is in the top right. This is June '78; May 1982 and the bottom one here is January -- February 1985. In the Supplement 8 Report, we go through all the compounds and have maps like these for all the compounds. But in Chapter A we look at TCE because that was the compound that predominantly exceeded the MCL in the housing area. And so what you can see, because it

went through the distribution system, unlike at the water treatment plant, where all the wells mix, you have a spatial and temporal distribution of concentration by location and, and by title. Yes, Jerry.

MR. ENSMINGER: Your February '85 should be January '85.

MR. MASLIA: No, no. It should not.

MR. ENSMINGER: That was when they shut down the Holcomb Boulevard water plant.

MR. MASLIA: That's not when -- what the model represents. The model represents -- this is not the groundwater model; this is the water distribution model. So it takes the last date from the groundwater model, which is January 31st, okay? And then the water distribution model pushes it out in time over a 24-month time. So the distribution model takes January 31st and then these results are a month later, which makes it February. You have two different time scales, and that's explained in Chapter A. All the groundwater or the well concentrations represent the final day of the month. So in other words, January '78, in the water supply wells in the appendix A-3, represent January 31st. February represents

1 side, it then advances it each hour for however many 2 hours in a month. So that would move it over into the 3 next month. MR. ENSMINGER: Well, I know that during January 4 5 of '85, they shut down the Holcomb Boulevard --MR. MASLIA: Yeah, you're correct. You're 6 7 correct, the last week in January they shut it down 8 for eight days, and that rolled over into February. 9 But recall the results that were provided to the health studies are a monthly mean, a monthly average. 10 11 So in this case it really would not have mattered. 12 we had taken January for the water distribution 13 system, we would have had to use December 31st, prior to the shutdown of that. 14 15 MR. ENSMINGER: Okay. 16 MR. MASLIA: So we used -- we wanted to look at 17 when Holcomb Boulevard shut down so that's why we took the January 31st readings and advanced the water 18 19 distribution system model a month, which put it into 20 February. 21 MR. ENSMINGER: Okay. 22 MR. MASLIA: Was that clear? 23 MR. ENSMINGER: Yeah, yeah. 24 MR. MASLIA: That is a problem or an issue in 25 combining different model formulations, one being

groundwater, which, basically the time based on that, although we're getting results in a month, groundwater moves on the order of decades and hundreds of years, versus pressurized pipe, which moves on the order of minutes and hours.

Any other questions on this? Okay, so to sort of summarize what we have here, both in terms of modeling time frames and periods of exceeding a specified VOC for Tarawa Terrace, we modeled from 1953 through 1994. That is a numerical modeling constraint and hydrogeologic constraint. And what we see is that the estimated period for VOC exceedance, again, went from November '57 to when all the wells were shut down, which was '87.

For the Hadnot Point/Holcomb Boulevard area, we went all the way back to when the base started operating, in 1941, and we had to go all the way out to 2008 because we had some recent data out here that we wanted to make use of, particularly the pumping data from 1998 to 2008, where we had daily data, and the estimated period of VOC exceedance, that's where we specified VOC, was for TCE, for example, was August 1953 to when the wells shut down in '85.

If we look at, in terms of the health study, what we see is, during the health study, we can make the

statement, based on modeling, that during the health study period, the MCL was always exceeded, both in terms of Hadnot Point-Holcomb Boulevard as well as Tarawa Terrace. One note on your hard copy, I think this bar here got slid over, so it shows '65, if you read it carefully, but it's actually '68 is when the health study goes, from '68 to '85. So that's really, if you need to take a message there is that the MCL was exceeded for the duration of the health study.

So to summarize, at Tarawa Terrace, the earliest exceedance date for PCE, the primary source, is

November '57 but it could be as early as December '56;

for Hadnot Point water treatment plant, earliest exceedance for TCE is August '53, but it could have been as early as November '48; and for the Holcomb

Boulevard housing area, TCE exceeded the MCL during periods of intermittent supply; in other words, whenever Booster Pump 742 was turned on or booster pump and the valve being January-February '85, it exceeded.

The other constituents are in fact provided in Chapter A and Supplement 8 but they rarely exceeded or equaled the MCL, the exception being vinyl chloride exceeded, I think, for three or four months, went up to a value of about 3, and in February, I think, to a

value of 6, which would be well within our uncertainty
range. But TCE was the primary constituent at the
Holcomb Boulevard housing area.

And that concludes my presentation and if we have

And that concludes my presentation and if we have time for questions, I will be happy to answer any questions.

MR. STALLARD: I'm amazed. Any questions? Okay. Thank you, Morris.

MR. ENSMINGER: I guess this water model kind of belies the notification that the Marine Corps gave all to the residents of Camp Lejeune back in early 1985, whenever they said that this was minute, trace amounts of contaminants. That's what they sent out to --

MR. MASLIA: I'll seek to quantify descriptions of the modeling results. Let you make that decision.

MR. STALLARD: All right. Again, thank you,
Morris. Brad, would you like to begin the discussion
on VA?

VA UPDATES

MR. FLOHR: Okay, thanks for this. We haven't had a lot of changes since the last meeting. We continue to process claims on a case-by-case basis in our regional office in Louisville. We also have a couple of other regional offices that will be processing claims because of jurisdictional issues

where they maintain claims filed in that particular office.

We have now -- we have worked with our IT folks to generate an ongoing or current report, which measures on a continual basis the information provided to Senator Burr's staff on diseases and grants and denials. Particularly this report will capture every Camp Lejeune decision that was made, not just in Louisville but in other offices that are making some as well, and it will be released to us on a monthly basis. Going to make it a lot easier for us to address requests when they come in for information on claims processing and we'll have that.

We are having some concerns with the subject matter experts that were identified to provide medical opinions, that they're very difficult to do, and some of the SMEs are balking at doing it and we're getting kind of backed up. Got to work with our disability management office in VHA to sort out problems there and make sure that these are getting done. As you may know, we've got an initiative which was just released a week or so ago, to work all of our claims that have been pending over two years. Actually it's going to turn out eventually to be all over one year. And these are some of those claims and we need to make

sure that we get what we need to make decisions on those claims, and that's what we're going to be working on.

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Other than that, I don't have a whole lot more to say this morning. There was some, some concerns or information I received about why doesn't -- the question is: Why doesn't VA just make certain disabilities presumptive? It would be easier for everyone, easier for VA. Tends to be easier when you have presumptions, you don't need to get medical opinions and go to all that trouble. Secretary has the authority to make presumptions, Congress, of course, can make presumptions. Secretary can, whenever it determines there's a -- based on scientific or medical evidence, there's a positive association, has the authority to do that. I think we probably won't look at doing that until the epi studies that ATSDR is doing are concluded, at which point most likely we'll sit down, as we do when we get an Agent Orange update or a Gulf War update and sit down with the groups from all parts of VA and make recommendations to the Secretary. So that will be at some point in the next year or so when the studies are released.

In the meantime, if you are -- anyone out there

is assisting anyone in filing claims, best thing you can do is get a good medical opinion to support the claim, which states that it's at least as likely as not due to the contamination, exposure to the water. We don't always have to get medical opinions. If we get good private medical evidence and it makes sense, and it's very complete, and we're trying to get that across to our claims processors, they don't always have to request that an examination or a medical opinion (inaudible). The best thing if someone's filed a claim is to present good evidence. Questions?

MR. ENSMINGER: Yeah. We just had a recent case that was finally approved, but the man was denied three times, and he had good Nexus letters from his attending oncologist. And the VA -- why Louisville sent this up to Minnesota, I have no idea. But they sent it all the way up to Minnesota for opinions from two VA doctors.

MR. FLOHR: Oh, that's part of the subject matter experts that the VA identified.

MR. ENSMINGER: But this guy was a -- one of them was a family practitioner. That was his only specialty, this Dr. Koopmeiners. Michael B. Koopmeiners. His only specialty is family practice, and yet the VA gave more weight to his and this other

doctor, who's never even examined this man, than his own attending oncologist.

And then we discovered that one of these doctors, and I don't know what the VA's hiring process is,
Dr. Walters, but this guy is a convicted felon sexual assault. Dr. Koopmeiners. I got his appeal to the board of medicine in Minnesota right here. On
October 23rd, 1989, respondent was charged in Hennepin County District Court with two counts of criminal sexual conduct in the first degree. On January 19th,
1990, respondent pled guilty to one of those charges and received a suspended sentence of 43 months. You know, this man assaulted his two sons, young sons, sexually. And he's a VA doctor? I mean, this is -- I find this sickening. This is what our veterans are being relegated to being followed by?

MR. STALLARD: So Jerry, let's phrase this into a question. You're asking whether the credentials of the people who are serving as the subject matter experts in this process.

MR. ENSMINGER: Yes. I mean, well, number one -MS. BLAKELY: Can I intercede? I think part of
the problem, maybe, is that there's so much fear
involved on both sides of this table, as far as what
will happen legally to people. Perhaps if the legal

| 1 | issue were taken out of this, then there would be more |
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| 2 | honesty. |
| 3 | MR. ENSMINGER: What legal issue? |
| 4 | MS. BLAKELY: The legal issue of being sued. |
| 5 | MR. ENSMINGER: Oh, yeah. Well, I know. |
| 6 | MS. BLAKELY: Yeah, well, if that were taken out, |
| 7 | then the Marine Corps and the VA and everybody else |
| 8 | wouldn't be so afraid to be, you know, open and honest |
| 9 | and just speak like people instead of using legal |
| 10 | terms. |
| 11 | MR. ENSMINGER: Well, what are you proposing, |
| 12 | that everybody drop their claim? |
| 13 | MS. BLAKELY: Yes, I am. I've already dropped |
| 14 | mine. |
| 15 | MR. ENSMINGER: Well, that's |
| 16 | MS. BLAKELY: I'm requesting the CAP right now, |
| 17 | every CAP member, to drop their suits against the |
| 18 | Marine Corps, and if you refuse, I want to know why, |
| 19 | right now, on the record. |
| 20 | MR. ENSMINGER: That's none of your damn |
| 21 | business. And I'll tell you that right now. |
| 22 | MS. BLAKELY: Oh, yeah? |
| 23 | MR. ENSMINGER: Yeah. |
| 24 | MS. BLAKELY: Well, you don't see that that could |
| 25 | be a problem? |
| | |

| 1 | MR. ENSMINGER: That is my call. |
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| 2 | MS. BLAKELY: Oh, your call. |
| 3 | MR. ENSMINGER: If I want to file a claim against |
| 4 | the government for wrongful death of my daughter, then |
| 5 | I'm going to pursue it. |
| 6 | MS. BLAKELY: Okay, fine, but you are also |
| 7 | MR. ENSMINGER: You, you can drop yours. |
| 8 | MS. BLAKELY: You are also a member on this CAP. |
| 9 | MR. ENSMINGER: That's right. |
| 10 | MS. BLAKELY: And you are speaking for more than |
| 11 | just you. |
| 12 | MR. ENSMINGER: But I've never mentioned my |
| 13 | claim. My claim has never come up in any of these |
| 14 | discussions, and it's none of your business or anybody |
| 15 | else's what I claim. |
| 16 | MS. BLAKELY: I'm not saying it is my business |
| 17 | MR. ENSMINGER: Yes, you are. |
| 18 | MS. BLAKELY: but I'm suggesting that we |
| 19 | do |
| 20 | MR. ENSMINGER: Take a hike. |
| 21 | MS. BLAKELY: leave the people |
| 22 | MR. ENSMINGER: Stay out of my private business. |
| 23 | MS. BLAKELY: alone. I'm sorry, I feel like |
| 24 | you're insulting me. Is that what you're |
| 25 | MR. ENSMINGER: No, you're insulting us by |

| 1 | MS. BLAKELY: (unintelligible). I believe |
|----|---|
| 2 | that |
| 3 | MR. ENSMINGER: by proposing that we drop our |
| 4 | claims. |
| 5 | MS. BLAKELY: he's breaking the rules. He |
| 6 | should be left he should be made to leave the room. |
| 7 | MR. ENSMINGER: No, you. |
| 8 | MS. BLAKELY: Am I, am I breaking the rules? |
| 9 | MR. ENSMINGER: Yes, you're pursuing personal |
| 10 | issues. |
| 11 | MR. STALLARD: Mary, Jerry |
| 12 | MR. ENSMINGER: Take your personal stuff out the |
| 13 | door. |
| 14 | MS. BLAKELY: What personal stuff? |
| 15 | MR. STALLARD: Okay |
| 16 | MR. ENSMINGER: The claims. |
| 17 | MR. STALLARD: Folks, this is a forum. Let's get |
| 18 | back on track with what we're here to discuss. That's |
| 19 | a bigger issue, Mary, that you're raising, that you |
| 20 | can address. |
| 21 | MR. ENSMINGER: You can sit there and glare all |
| 22 | you want. |
| 23 | MR. STALLARD: All right. |
| 24 | MS. BLAKELY: I don't know what you're talking |
| 25 | about. |

| 1 | MR. STALLARD: Come on, kids, let's bring it |
|----|--|
| 2 | down, please. |
| 3 | MR. ENSMINGER: She's nuts. |
| 4 | MR. STALLARD: Please. |
| 5 | MS. BLAKELY: I believe that was an insult. |
| 6 | MR. ENSMINGER: It is. |
| 7 | MS. BLAKELY: Yeah. |
| 8 | MR. ENSMINGER: It was meant to be. |
| 9 | MS. BLAKELY: So, so is he allowed to insult me? |
| 10 | MR. STALLARD: Let's take a break. Thank you |
| 11 | very much. Take a break. All right? And then we'll |
| 12 | come back. Dr. Walters, will you have some updates |
| 13 | for us? |
| 14 | DR. WALTERS: Yes, I will. |
| 15 | MR. STALLARD: All right. Ten minutes. Thank |
| 16 | you. |
| 17 | (Break taken from 10:04 a.m. to 10:18 a.m.) |
| 18 | MR. STALLARD: Let's get back on the agenda. So |
| 19 | Dr. Walters. Please. |
| 20 | DR. WALTERS: All right. Two major things. Ms. |
| 21 | Connie Raab, who works in the office of public health, |
| 22 | I asked her and a team of risk communication experts. |
| 23 | I'm the co-chair of the deployment health working |
| 24 | group, which is a joint group between DOD and VA to |
| 25 | work on environmental exposures. So as part of my |

duties there, I asked the risk communications subgroup to look at all the political websites, medical websites, media sites to first of all get a pulse of what Camp Lejeune veterans and family members are saying, and is there a synchronicity between the federal website, so the right hand knows what the left hand is saying. And we did this because things have changed over time. And you generally write a website and you wait ten years until someone points out an error. So we wanted to make sure that we're all saying the same thing and that we're saying it correctly. So Connie's going to give you the results of that survey, because I think there's some interesting results, and we're going to act on those results.

MR. STALLARD: Thank you.

MS. RAAB: Okay. That's it from you?

MR. STALLARD: Connie?

DR. WALTERS: No, no. I'll go...

MS. RAAB: Okay, so well, first of all, I just want to say it's an honor to be here. And I really admire what the advocates have done for years to keep this issue going, and what ATSDR is doing. I think it's wonderful to have this veteran group. And I'm really pleased to have come. I'm in a communications

role and I was just talking to somebody from ATSDR and the communications, you're kind of straddling the public side and the scientific/medical side and trying to improve understanding, so I think these meetings are really important for that. Anyway, so much for that.

Yeah, we do have a VA/DOD risk communication group that's advisory to the deployment health working group. It includes people from all the services on the DOD side, who are really good at following orders by the way. I'm asking people I don't even know to do things, which is nice. And then people -- Brad is on the group, several other people from DOD and then some VA people.

We're taking a look at federal websites on exposures in general as well as public comments, and we started with the topic of Camp Lejeune because we thought that was the most important one to start with. What we wanted to do, as Terry said, is find out if the websites are consistent with each other, and then look at what public comments are and find out what the issues are on the public side, and obviously the veteran side, and also try to better inform the communications we're doing on the federal side, so we respond better to public perceptions.

1 So in terms of websites, we did find several 2 inconsistencies between sites, for example we don't 3 all use the same dates. And the, as you know the date thing is sort of morphing. Anyway, but we aren't 4 5 even -- we aren't necessarily consistent about what 6 dates we use for either exposures or whether we say 7 it's the law sets the dates. We had some other 8 things, like we don't necessarily say the water 9 contamination is historical, which some people I 10 understand, are concerned that there's current water 11 contamination. So that's something we need to do. 12 And you know within VA our sites are inconsistent. 13 And we've written the EPA about some consistency about their health information so that we have the health 14 information and you guys have the benefits 15 information, and we are aware that you are aware of 16 17 that, Jerry. So we'd ask that to be fixed. 18 In the meantime, we do want to understand public 19

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In the meantime, we do want to understand public perceptions and comments, and I'm sorry I'm reading because if I don't have it in front of me I forget.

But it's hard for people, I think, with years and years and years of scientific and medical training to not reflect that scientific and medical training, and understand what a public point of view is. But we think they'll be much more effective communicators if

they can marry the understanding of the public point of view with the scientific things. So of course a meeting like this is really helpful.

But in the meantime the risk communication group read pages and pages and pages of comments of veterans and the public. These were posted on social media sites to get a handle on what the top issues were. I don't think they're going to be surprising to anybody in this room but it was very amusing to see how they added up. And it was really powerful to not just say here is one issue but to actually have quotes behind those issues. And I think it's already sort of changing how we communicate about Camp Lejeune and we're a little more -- we're trying to be a little more veteran-centric.

DR. WALTERS: When she says veteran, she also means families.

MS. RAAB: I do. I do. So for example, you know, in risk communications there are a number of risk perception factors that influence whether you think something is a risk or not. So we looked at the risk perception factors that we thought were being reflected by the comments, and they included things like, if the consequences are serious, you're going to think there's more risk; control by others; there are

trust issues; (unintelligible), which certainly applies to Camp Lejeune; if it's a man-made thing versus artificial, which also applies to Camp Lejeune; if there's uncertainty; if it affects children; if it's complex. Those are all things that are going to increase your sense of risk, and those were certainly reflected in the comments.

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In the meantime, we also looked at what we thought the themes of the public comments are. again, these are no surprise at all. But cover-up conspiracy was a big one, the lack of trust; a modern-day hero who is important, and you were cited a few times, Jerry, in the comments as a modern-day hero; and Semper Fi, a trusted source of information; questioning whether we were ready to handle the healthcare and the claims. There was appreciation to the President for signing the law but the other thought was it wasn't enough; and then some people were not aware, until the law got some publicity and Semper Fi got some publicity, that they (unintelligible) tremendous amount of worry brought by other people's ideas about contamination; there were concerns about the various illnesses that might result; that there might be more current contamination; to not forget anybody lost. For health issues, anger, need to take legal action and a need for more information, which is always amusing to my ears. So those were the themes of the public

comments.

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And as a result we made recommendations that we think anybody in the feds, which is mainly VA, DOD and ATSDR, take these ideas and perceptions into account as we create information. So and some of the themes of risk communication and responding appropriately includes demonstrating empathy and respect. I think sometimes we just start out and say, here are the results. But demonstrating empathy and respect from the get-go, making sure to consider to address public health concerns and know what they are; being factual and transparent, and even if you -- there are things you know you don't know, that you say what you do and don't know; being careful and clear, for example, the use of dates or the use of the word historic when it comes to talking about Camp Lejeune water contamination; and regularly providing information updates. So those are the findings. Am I going to be able to speak again about a few other things?

DR. WALTERS: If you want.

MR. STALLARD: I'm sure we can work that out.

DR. WALTERS: So, what I'd like to do -- thank

you, Connie -- is give you an update of where we are on the implementation of Section 102. So as you know, we sent out the fact sheet via the Marines. We have written all the regulations and they are now wending their way through the torturous legal review process.

So we have two sets of regulations, one for implementing the veteran part of this law and one for implementing the family member part of this law. So they are drafted in final form, and they will go from VHA, Veterans' Health Administration, to the greater VA, to the Office of General Counsel, and then go over to the office of OMB, where they can take several months for their review.

Do I think sequestration is going to affect the timeliness of this? Yes, I do, unfortunately, there's nothing I can do about that. But what we're aiming for is what's called an interim final regulation. So it's not a final regulation but it's an interim. So we put it out there for public comment, and as we put it out there for public comment, we can then start using that regulation.

We'll get a public comment period, where people will, from the public obviously, will reply: You haven't done this; you haven't done that. But even so, and then we'll rewrite the final regulation. But

because it's an interim final, we can then start using the law and implementing.

The continuing resolution did not give additional money to VA but allowed us to use our existing funds. So (indiscernible), and that continuing resolution will be good until a new budget is passed, what is it, September. Hopefully one of the risks we've identified is that if there is not money in the 2014 budget, we're not going to be able to provide care to family members. So that is a risk. The other, we have assigned a contract with a financial service center, which is a bill-paying mechanism that we'll be able to process bills. We're going to have to put out some hiring actions to get some people who actually do claims work, 'cause we don't have that in the VA right now.

So we're well along in the process of being ready to provide reimbursement, being the last payer for the family member care. My recommendation, and this will be our next update, is that family members start collecting some documents. We're going to have a real challenge in demonstrating -- for a family member, they have to pass three tests: One, they have to -- their sponsor, the Marine, had to be assigned to Camp Lejeune for at least 30 days between 1957 -- I expect

it to go back to 1953 -- 1957 to 1987. Second, they need to have been a legal dependent at that time, through a marriage certificate or a birth certificate. And third, proving that they actually, the family member, resided on Camp Lejeune. That is going to be our real challenge.

We've worked with Marine Corps; they have digitized their housing records but that's taking -- computer scanning a housing record card so there's spelling errors, there's, you know, things that you couldn't understand in that piece of writing. They're also digitizing muster rolls for us. We have gone through a variety of data searches. We've even gone to the IRS to see, you know, tax records. And I'm here to tell you that if you cheated on your taxes eight years ago, you're great; you're fine, because they throw them out. They don't even send them to the national archives.

So I think for us the challenge is going to -and for family members, is going to be establishing
that you actually lived on post, and this is 30, 40
years ago, 50 years ago. So I encourage veterans and
family members affected by the Camp Lejeune to, you
know, comb through your records to figure out if
there's proof that you can show that you lived on Camp

Lejeune. We are working through a procedure that, if we look through everything and we can't figure it out, we'll take affidavits from neighbors: Yeah,

Mrs. Smith lived at 123 Camp Lejeune Street, that kind of thing. But establishing residency for family members is going to be our big, big challenge.

So the last thing I'd like to leave you with is, family members, if we're responsible for paying the bills, being the last payer, as of the 26th of March, 'cause that was when the continuing resolution was signed, so if you got -- you have a bill from the 27th of March, for residual medical care, we will pay that. It may take us some time, because we don't have the regulation in place yet, but we'll be responsible for that bill. The fly in the ointment will be is if we don't get continued money in 2014, we can only use 2013 money. So and that goes away in September. So hopefully there will still be money -- that there will be money in the budget in 2014 and we will be responsible for the bills as of the 26th of March, 2013.

MR. ENSMINGER: Going back to proving whether or not somebody's dependents lived in housing or whether they were dependents --

DR. WALTERS: Well --

| 1 | MR. ENSMINGER: Each member's service record book |
|----|--|
| 2 | had a dependency page, in which you had all of your |
| 3 | legal dependents listed on it. Now |
| 4 | DR. WALTERS: That is true in 90 percent of the |
| 5 | cases but we have actually gone back and done a survey |
| 6 | of the official military personnel file. But they |
| 7 | don't have residency information. |
| 8 | MR. ENSMINGER: Okay, now, on the housing part of |
| 9 | it, whenever you're assigned base quarters, they |
| 10 | stopped your BAQ. |
| 11 | DR. WALTERS: We've already gone to the finance |
| 12 | records, and they don't they didn't keep them. |
| 13 | MR. ENSMINGER: What about the unit diaries? I |
| 14 | understand they found them. |
| 15 | DR. WALTERS: The unit diaries |
| 16 | MR. ENSMINGER: The unit |
| 17 | DR. WALTERS: sometimes have information. Not |
| 18 | all the time. |
| 19 | MR. ENSMINGER: But when you were it would |
| 20 | show up on a unit diary entry if you were assigned |
| 21 | quarters on base, where they would stop your basic |
| 22 | allowance for quarters, BAQ. |
| 23 | DR. WALTERS: BAQ, okay. That would be very, |
| 24 | very useful. You know, I think we're going to be |
| 25 | we did a test case of 20 veterans with family members |

1 and we were able to ascertain in about most of them, 2 90 percent, where they, you know, that they met those 3 three tests. You know it's always the five percent that they didn't get you. I think in some cases it's 4 5 going to be very, very difficult. And quite frankly 6 what do we do if you have a family member who lived 7 off-post, okay, worked on-post, say, worked in the 8 hospital for three years, now has breast cancer? By 9 the law, they're not covered. It's going to be very 10 difficult for VA to say no. 11 MR. ENSMINGER: But they would be covered under 12 FECA. 13 DR. WALTERS: They would be covered under FECA, 14 absolutely. 15 MR. ENSMINGER: But I mean, so that's their 16 avenue, okay? 17 DR. WALTERS: But, you know, it's going to be, it's going to be difficult. You know, VA wants to 18 19 bend over backwards and assist veterans and their family members. We don't want to say no capriciously. 20 21 MR. ENSMINGER: No, I know that. But for 22 somebody that worked on-base, that was employed 23 on-base, they were a base employee, those people have 24 an avenue. But I mean, if you didn't live on-base and

you didn't work on-base, well --

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DR. WALTERS: And that's why, if someone lived at New River, we are not going to exclude them.

DR. WALTERS: I think it's the people -- I think it's the people who didn't live on-base but worked on-post, so they were exposed to the water that are going to have a problem because the FECA levels of evidence are slightly -- a lot higher.

MR. ENSMINGER: I mean, I understand that there's got to be a line drawn somewhere, you know, for coverage but there's one misconception here that constantly raises its head on this issue, and that is, well, you lived at New River or you lived at Courthouse Bay or you lived at some other area of the base that wasn't exposed, okay, Camp Johnson, Montford Point. The misconception is that everybody thinks that those people, even the people living in the housing area, like Berkeley Manor, after 1972, the misconception is that everybody thinks these people sequestered themselves and stayed in that little housing area? Hell no. I mean, the major place on Camp Lejeune for services, for recreational services, legal services, medical, up until 1983, was all within the Hadnot Point area. These people that wanted to take part in those services and utilized them had to go to Hadnot Point. These people were being exposed.

1 MR. ENSMINGER: Good. 2 DR. WALTERS: Okay, so it's the law says lived on 3 Camp Lejeune. And believe it or not, there is no real estate map, official real estate map, of Camp Lejeune. 4 5 MR. ENSMINGER: Really? 6 DR. WALTERS: No, there isn't. 7 MR. ENSMINGER: I've got -- I could show you one. 8 DR. WALTERS: So defining Camp Lejeune in the law 9 for the regulations was really quite a tricky thing 10 for us, because you have to have a reference, and we 11 could find no official reference. So we basically 12 said within the borders of Camp Lejeune as it is on 13 the ATSDR map, which basically includes New River, 14 because we recognize, as you said, that people didn't sequester themselves in their houses. They went to 15 16 the commissary, they went to the hospital --17 MR. ENSMINGER: Bowling alley. 18 DR. WALTERS: You know, wherever, and were 19 exposed to the water. But the law is pretty clear 20 that you had to reside on Camp Lejeune so that's where 21 the line is. 22 MR. ENSMINGER: Okay, good. 23 DR. WALTERS: But all of those decisions are what 24 went into making this regulation, which is, you know, 25 it has to pass by all the lawyers, which is quite

1 tricky. So we're quite far along but, you know, the 2 good thing is is that we are responsible for the bills 3 as of the 26th of March. MR. PARTAIN: Now, going with the dependents for 4 5 the healthcare. This is for the dependents. 6 DR. WALTERS: We've 7 been taking care of the veterans. MR. PARTAIN: Yes. Well, you know, when you're 8 9 talking about the verification of where they lived 10 on-base and quarters and what have you. You know, for 11 example, my own birth records are gone. The only 12 thing I have showing is a birth certificate with the 13 address of (unintelligible) Road. But the actual medical records and everything from the hospital that 14 the Navy kept, they cannot be found anywhere. 15 16 If you run into situations where, like in my case 17 I have a birth certificate so I'm okay there, but say 18 you get a dependent who is already born, comes with 19 their family, the five percent, I mean, does the VA 20 accept things like if they have old letters with addresses on it and photographs of the family? 21 DR. WALTERS: Absolutely. Electric bills. 22 You 23 know, those kinds of things. 24 MR. ENSMINGER: No, there's no electric bills for 25 housing.

1 DR. WALTERS: Oh, okay. Yeah, you're right. Ι 2 did live on post housing --3 MR. PARTAIN: So they can bring in unofficial stuff like they collect --4 5 DR. WALTERS: Yeah, I mean, realistically, if 6 you're, you know, your sponsor was stationed at Camp 7 Lejeune, you were a dependent or a family member, and 8 you got a letter, we're going to be reasonable. We 9 have to be. 10 MR. PARTAIN: Now, when you mention the money, 11 'cause we've gotten several emails with questions from 12 people, dependents, who are now sick, and need help 13 and healthcare. If I heard you right, after March 26, 14 they can submit. Where would they go to submit the claims --15 16 DR. WALTERS: Okay. Let me be clear. There is 17 no way to submit yet because we do not have 18 regulations passed. Okay? They need to keep those 19 medical bills. We will pay medical bills -- say you 20 get -- the law is -- the regulation is passed, we've 21 got everything in place, you've got up to two years, 22 according to the regulation, to submit the bill. And 23 that's similar to other programs that the VA has, 24 okay. So they need to keep a record of what

out-of-pocket costs.

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| 1 | MR. ENSMINGER: Dr. Walters, when all this first |
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| 2 | started, we had a conference call with yourself and |
| 3 | several of the congressional offices that were |
| 4 | involved in this, we had a conference call. You think |
| 5 | we could have another one of those here soon, so we |
| 6 | can sit down and discuss where you're at now with your |
| 7 | rule making? |
| 8 | DR. WALTERS: We could. I'm not sure that it |
| 9 | would do any good because all of this is, you know, |
| 10 | this is legally mapping all this rule making, the |
| 11 | process. |
| 12 | MR. ENSMINGER: Well, I know. I know. |
| 13 | DR. WALTERS: Well, I mean, I'm willing to do |
| 14 | that. |
| 15 | MR. ENSMINGER: I'd like to do that. |
| 16 | DR. WALTERS: Okay. |
| 17 | MR. ENSMINGER: Just to see where everything is, |
| 18 | because we get a lot of questions from dependents, |
| 19 | family members. |
| 20 | DR. WALTERS: Well, I can, you know, I can tell |
| 21 | you where it is. I mean, this is the family the |
| 22 | veteran regulation has been signed by the Under |
| 23 | Secretary and is being reviewed by the Office of |
| 24 | General Counsel, VA Office Of General Counsel. The |
| 25 | family member regulation is in concurrence within |

Veterans' Health Administration, has yet to be signed by the Under Secretary. But then it will go through the same process. And then from VA, it then goes to OMB. I mean, I can send you the process if you'd like, in a timeline.

MR. ENSMINGER: Yeah, please.

DR. WALTERS: But again, there are actors outside the VA, Office of Management and Budget, that we do not control. I mean, they just -- we, we're just a supplicant like everybody else.

MR. ENSMINGER: And getting back to this proving of whether or not somebody lived on-base, were assigned to quarters as far as the dependents --

DR. WALTERS: No, it's not assigned to quarters; it's lived on-base, which may be slightly different.

MR. ENSMINGER: Yeah, yeah. Well, I mean, if they're somebody's legal dependent and they were assigned to quarters, they lived on-base, okay. That should be proof enough, okay. But, you know, for many years, the Marine Corps has made the statement, publicly and in congressional hearings, that there was just absolutely no way that they could determine who lived on-base, who was stationed at Camp Lejeune, where they were stationed, for notification purposes. There's no way they could do that. Now we find out

1 they've had the unit diaries all along. The National 2 Archives has got them and the historical branch at 3 Quantico, Virginia's got them. They could have done this many years ago. 4 DR. WALTERS: Well, you know, I think there's --5 we have to be careful, there's a subtle difference in 6 7 time between on-demand verification, so whether you lived on-post, and assembling an entire accurate list 8 9 of everybody. I do not think an entire accurate list 10 of everybody can be assembled. There will be that 11 five percent error rate that I'm talking about, and 12 I'm guessing on that five percent. So, technically we 13 are not -- no one could, and ATSDR has run into this problem, I'm sure, in assembling a complete list. Can 14 we ask individuals to come forward, do our best to 15 16 verify whether they were assigned or lived on-post or 17 were dependent, yes, we can. But there will be a five 18 percent where we just don't have any information. MR. ENSMINGER: Well, let's put the burden on 19 20 them to come up with that 95 percent. 21 DR. WALTERS: And they are hoping -- and the 22 Marine Corps has been extraordinarily helpful in helping VA. We've asked them to --23 24 MR. ENSMINGER: Since when? 25 DR. WALTERS: -- provide us -- since we started

1 on this avenue in August. 2 MR. ENSMINGER: Oh. 3 DR. WALTERS: So they have provided us the housing list. They continue to update and improve the 4 5 search engine. They're digitizing muster rolls. 6 have helped us look for any -- you know, we've gone 7 through the finances, we've gone through the National Archives; we've gone to the IRS. We have done a 8 9 really pretty thorough search of the sources, and last 10 week we had a meeting with DOD, Dr. Woodson, who's the 11 chief, kind of the chief medical officer for DOD, and 12 the Marine Corps has agreed to provide us assistance, now and into the future, for doing this verification. 13 14 MR. ENSMINGER: Yeah, now that the law is signed, 15 right? DR. WALTERS: Well, you know, they're following 16 17 the law, they're doing -- they're helping us and they've been extraordinarily helpful to us. 18 MR. ENSMINGER: Well, they were less than 19 20 forthcoming before that. 21 DR. WALTERS: Well, that's not been my 22 experience, sir. 23 MR. PARTAIN: I guess you guys have some type of 24 way of asking questions to where they're producing 25 this stuff, 'cause we've been asking the same

1 questions about housing records, muster rolls and 2 things like that for, you know, at least the six years 3 I've been on the CAP, and they're being very forthright with you in the unit diaries, I mean. 4 5 DR. WALTERS: I mean, they're going to --MR. PARTAIN: 6 That's information that's been 7 asked for. 8 DR. WALTERS: They're going to be incomplete but 9 we know that they're going to be incomplete but we're 10 doing the best we can with a difficult situation. 11 MR. PARTAIN: Well, I mean, it's a huge -- I 12 mean, Jerry's point and my point is yeah, I understand 13 it's incomplete, five percent rule, but it's a huge leap over what we have been told for the past six, 16 14 years, I mean. 15 16 MR. ENSMINGER: And that's just identifying the 17 active-duty members. That's what we're talking about 18 here now. But I would be careful as to what they're 19 telling you they can't do, because they've told us the 20 same thing about identifying active-duty members just for notification purposes. Oh, there's no way we 21 could do this. Now we find out that there is. 22 23 DR. WALTERS: Well, you know, they're saying 24 something very different. Assembling a complete list 25 is impossible.

1 MR. ENSMINGER: If you can get 95 percent. 2 DR. WALTERS: Well, you didn't ask for 3 95 percent. MR. ENSMINGER: But if you can get that 4 5 95 percent, and then the other five percent are going to have to come up with some documents of their own. 6 7 DR. WALTERS: Yeah, but we're asking on a 8 case-by-case basis as people come forward. We're not 9 being -- to go and assemble a complete list would take 10 many, many years and much, much, much effort. But to 11 verify people as they come forward is a much lower demand. And that's the difference in the two tasks. 12 13 MR. ENSMINGER: Okay. And by the way, my question before, about screening these people that 14 you're using as experts to review these claims for the 15 16 VA, I'd like to know how you're choosing these people 17 to write these opinions because, frankly, I don't know what a family practitioner and what he thinks about 18 19 what an oncologist says about a man with cancer has no bearing. He shouldn't even have been asked to write 20 21 an opinion. You need to have somebody equal to the 22 people who sign those Nexus letters. 23 DR. WALTERS: Well, the problem is is first of 24 all, every clinician within the VA goes through a 25 rigorous screening process and that is looked at by

the joint commission on accreditation of hospitals.

And your information may not be the complete information on Dr. Koopmeiners. Second of all, there is no expert. An oncologist may not have the information as much as an occupational health doctor on the toxicological effects of these chemicals.

MR. ENSMINGER: But they used those statements to deny this man's claim.

DR. WALTERS: Yeah, but what the -- what the subject matter experts in DNA have done is they have researched all the toxicological literature, the occupational health literature and put it together in a bibliography. And they discuss this in a group and have tried to apply pretty rigorous science, the science that is available, and as you well know, there is nothing black and white in toxicology and causes of cancer. We took 50, 60 years to prove that smoking, nicotine, is the cause of lung cancer.

MR. ENSMINGER: That was only because of special interests, and there's the same thing with the --

DR. WALTERS: Yeah, but even today, proving the causes of cancer is extraordinary -- of any disease, other than infectious disease, is extraordinarily difficult because much too much of this is multifactorial, and the latest literature seems to

1 indicate that genetic changes are really at the root 2 causes of cancer. So breast cancer and uterine 3 cancer, they have sometimes the same genetic --4 MR. ENSMINGER: Markers. DR. WALTERS: -- markers so that the idea of 5 cancer as tissue-based is really changing dramatically 6 7 as we speak. 8 MR. ENSMINGER: But what's causing those changes 9 in those tissues? 10 DR. WALTERS: Well, I'm --11 MR. ENSMINGER: Exposures that took place all 12 your life? DR. WALTERS: We don't know. It could be genetic 13 14 susceptibility, exposures, we don't know, but 15 isolating one exposure as the cause of a cancer is 16 extraordinarily difficult. It has to be done on a 17 population basis epidemiological, which is what 18 ATSDR's trying to do. 19 MR. ENSMINGER: Good. This segues right into one 20 of my --21 MR. PARTAIN: And I found that, you know, the 22 benefit of the doubt, when you're talking about 23 proving, is veterans this time. I mean, we had three 24 Nexus letters when we were talking about the gentleman 25 who --

1 DR. WALTERS: But again for this 102, we are not 2 about --3 MR. PARTAIN: No, I'm not going back to --DR. WALTERS: -- we're not about proving --4 5 MR. PARTAIN: I'm not referring to 102. **DR. WALTERS:** -- we're not about proving 6 7 disease. All we have to do is answer the question is: 8 Does the beneficiary have the disease or not, yes or 9 no? 10 MR. PARTAIN: Yeah, but I'm not talking about 11 102. 12 DR. WALTERS: Okay. 13 MR. PARTAIN: I'm talking about the case that we were referring to when you brought up, you know, the 14 15 subject matter experts. The gentleman in question had 16 three Nexus letters, oncologist (unintelligible) 17 qualifications and, you know, you were saying proving 18 the cause of cancer. I thought that the benefit of 19 the doubt was given to the veteran. 20 MR. FLOHR: It does, Mike, but you're talking 21 about how a decision-maker would use evidence. weight they give to evidence to determine credibility 22 23 of evidence, that's the job of a decision-maker. 24 quite often if you get a medical opinion from a 25 qualified oncologist stating, well, the veteran at his best awareness says it was due to contaminated drinking water in Camp Lejeune, probably aren't going to give a lot of credibility to that. Well, we can't just discount it, we're going to request a medical opinion. We get a lot of those claims, a majority of claims we get from Camp Lejeune vets for noncancerous type conditions are not known to be exposure -- related to the types of exposure.

MR. PARTAIN: Well, like in this case that was male breast cancer. It's one of the things that was listed on (inaudible). And the weight when you read through the denial, there was considerable weight on the VA placed -- from the VA placed upon the NRC report, which we've gone round and round and round about. And had a letter from Dr. Portier discussing the credibility of the report. But again, that --

MR. FLOHR: Credibility, Mike, that report found that there's 15 conditions. There was no new suggested evidence; that was a positive outcome.

MR. PARTAIN: Yeah, but if you read through the denial, I mean, he had one of the conditions, and yet they were stating -- making statements in the NRC report -- or quoting the NRC report as being -- as support -- his cancer was not related to Camp Lejeune exposure.

MR. FLOHR: I read the medical report, the opinion. It was very in-depth. It was about six, seven, eight pages. The bibliography, as Dr. Walters says, and complete discussion of what was in the claims file and why the opinion was provided. There was nothing wrong with that opinion. What we found was a reason for a difference of opinion. We're not saying that the decision that was made was incorrect. It's just that we are looking at -- we could have an actual difference of opinion, and that's what we did. But there was nothing incorrect with that.

MR. PARTAIN: Now, the previous claims that were made and denied because of the 1957 time frame, are they going to -- are you going to go back and look at those or notify the veterans that they have a possibility of appeal?

MR. FLOHR: Yes, we are trying to identify them.

DR. WALTERS: Do you have any more questions about Section 102?

MR. STALLARD: All right, I just wanted to let you know that Tom Townsend is on the phone but he can't speak, and he's really eager to speak to this conversation that's going on, and so we're trying to sort out why he doesn't have audio access from his end.

1 MS. RUCKART: The AV people probably set it up so 2 we don't get feedback. He just needs to be told to 3 release the --MR. STALLARD: We are going to do that. 4 5 asked Tom to call Jerry if we haven't resolved it in 20 minutes, so that we can hear from Tom. 6 7 Are there any other questions for our VA 8 colleagues at the moment? I think we have a few moments that you asked for some time. Do you want to 9 10 address? 11 MS. RAAB: Yeah, a couple things. I'm on, right? 12 Okay, some of the things I was going to tell you, I 13 think we may have told you already but we have our health website that we are trying to keep up. We're 14 going to be adding the information about the March 26th 15 16 date, for example. We've done a number of things and 17 can do a number of things to get announcements out. In fact we added a place on the site where you can 18 19 sign up and get updates from us by email. This is on 20 the public health Camp Lejeune site. We've used 21 email, social media, the VA blog, for Terry's 15 minutes of fame. 22 23 DR. WALTERS: I'm now a blogger. 24 MS. RAAB: Yes, she's now a blogger, that's 25 right. We've (unintelligible) veteran service

organizations. We regularly get media inquiries. In these huge mailings, the Marine Corps mailing was 189,000 people. We were very grateful to be able to have the -- I'm sure some people in the room were on that mailing list and got that mailing. And we also have a newsletter that goes to Vietnam veterans and Vietnam era veterans, that we put a Camp Lejeune item in, and a million copies of that were printed and mailed and sent out. So there are things we can do to get the word out, and we are open to your comments. Can't do everything but we're open to your comments.

DR. WALTERS: Yeah, and when the August 6 law was signed, we started creating a Camp Lejeune database of everybody who contacted VA, and as of the 26th of April, about 2,800 veterans have contacted VA with regard to this law, and 486 family members. So that just kind of gives you an idea of the number of people who have contacted VA.

MR. ENSMINGER: You know, this claim process,
Brad, you touched on it about, you know, a presumptive
status for Camp Lejeune, and Ms. Raab touched on the
fact that people said that the law didn't go far
enough. Well, you know, I agree the law didn't go far
enough, but have you ever tried to get a law passed?
I mean, it is hell to try to get a bill passed through

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Congress. And it took a lot of compromise on everybody's part to get that law passed. But my view was that something is better than nothing. And you've got to get your foot in the door.

Look at Agent Orange. How many years did it take to get anything on Agent Orange, and now it's become a monster. I agree with you. I mean, it's gotten out of hand. But with Camp Lejeune, when you have a law that says, okay, if you were a veteran, you were stationed there, you were poisoned while you were on active duty. So we're going to provide you healthcare. But yet you still got to go prove service connection to get the rest of your benefits. How's that work? I mean, you already -- they're already admitting that they were poisoned while they were on active duty, to give them healthcare. Why do they have to jump through all these hoops? And see, that's one of the issues I'm taking back to Congress, to prove a presumptive disability for these veterans.

DR. WALTERS: Mr. Ensminger, the law basically said, in the first paragraph, that VA will provide healthcare for these 15 conditions --

MR. ENSMINGER: I know that.

DR. WALTERS: -- irrespective of the science. So nothing was -- there is -- the law does not prove one

1 way or another whether there is an association between 2 these 15 conditions and the water contamination. 3 said there was water contamination. VA will provide healthcare for these 15 conditions. But it 4 5 specifically said there is no scientific evidence, as 6 of yet, of a connection. That's what VBA means 7 according to the law. 8 MR. ENSMINGER: TCE and benzene and vinyl 9 chloride are all known human carcinogens. 10 DR. WALTERS: But there has to be enough dose. 11 And there hasn't been proven -- no one knows what the 12 dose was, if it was high enough to cause human 13 disease. 14 MR. ENSMINGER: But I know --15 DR. WALTERS: And that's why ATSDR is doing these 16 epidemiological studies. 17 MR. ENSMINGER: Well, we need a cancer incident 18 study. MR. PARTAIN: Well, when you're referring to 19 20 dose, I mean, a human carcinogen, and I'm not a 21 scientist or doctor, but it's a kind of a roll-the-22 bones type thing. If you were exposed to carcinogen, 23 there's a percentage. Even I mean, the EPA runs their 24 risk assessments based on exposure from, you know, 25 from exposure 1. Now, I know there was a train of

1 thought, back four or five years ago, that there was a 2 certain level -- you know, one train of thought came 3 out in toxicology that there was a certain level that you can find to where risk started at that dose level 4 5 or higher. But my understanding is that the EPA has 6 always been that risk begins at exposure 1. 7 just, you know, how many times --8 MR. ENSMINGER: Pathway. 9 MR. PARTAIN: Is there a complete pathway. 10 are you saying that the VA is looking at a specific 11 level, that once you hit that level 1, you have a risk 12 or -- that confused me when you said that. 13 DR. WALTERS: No, we're looking for scientific evidence that there was an additional -- that there 14 were adverse health effects from exposure. 15 16 MR. ENSMINGER: What do you have for Agent 17 Orange? What are you using for scientific evidence? DR. WALTERS: We have the -- part of the Agent 18 19 The Institute of Medicine --Orange law. 20 MR. ENSMINGER: That's not signed. 21 DR. WALTERS: The Institute of Medicine does, 22 every two years, a review of the scientific published 23 literature. So for example in Seveso, Italy, back in 24 the 70s there was an explosion of an insecticide 25 plant. And so they looked at the health -- the

1 incidence of adverse health effects in the population 2 around Seveso, Italy. 3 So IOM provides us, the NCR report provides VA a list of diseases in these various categories, limited 4 5 suggestive. And most of the diseases there's no effect or limited suggestive. For Agent Orange there 6 7 are two diseases that are, we absolutely know, The rest of it is limited suggestive. 8 9 That's what, going back to my point of proving 10 causation is extraordinarily difficult. 11 MR. PARTAIN: When you're talking about a small 12 town an explosion of insecticide plant, well, there 13 was a small town in Massachusetts that was supplied 14 TCE and PCE through the drinking water supply. They had the same types of cancers, including male breast 15 16 cancer, leukemia and the things that we saw with TCE 17 that we're seeing at Lejeune. That was scientifically 18 19 DR. WALTERS: And the NCR report looked at that. 20 So, you know, the IOM did look at the scientific 21 literature and comes to these, you know, conclusions. 22 MR. PARTAIN: Yeah, but the NRC report... 23 MR. STALLARD: Is this a perfect segue for 24 talking about the health studies? 25 MR. ENSMINGER: Well, it's a perfect segue into a

proposed study that I want to propose, and I've been rebuffed every time I've brought it up, but we have two cohorts identified at Camp Lejeune that have been identified -- all the people are identified through the DMDC and through the in utero survey, with the in utero studies being done on, and where would -- why would it hurt to take those two cohorts, that have already been identified, and let's do a cancer incidence rate study on those two cohorts.

MS. BLAKELY: I have a question when you're done.

MR. ENSMINGER: And we're doing a mortality study on the '75 through '85 or '87 cohort of active-duty people. However, because of, thankfully, because of some of the treatment protocols and treatment processes that have been devised today, a lot of these people haven't died. So they're not going to show up in a mortality study.

The in utero population that stopped at 19, let's follow these people. How many of these people were actually diagnosed with cancer, what kind of cancer were they diagnosed with, and let's see them. Let's do that. I mean, it's not going to be that difficult.

I mean, I've had the survey, which is supposed to come out in 2014 thrown back in my face, but the survey is a self-reporting survey. You know what's

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going to happen with that. I do. They're going to have all that the detractors trying to say that self-reporting survey, is no good. If we could do a cancer incidence study through the cancer registries, these people don't even have to be contacted, OMB doesn't have to get involved in it. And you already have the identifying information on these people. mean, it would be -- well, I've also had it thrown back in my face that the cancer registries for all 50 states and the territories, a lot of them refuse to cooperate with these kind of studies. That's fine. Let's identify that through this study. And then, and then I can take that ammunition to Congress, and Mr. Dingell was very, very interested in this, to take and propose and create a national cancer registry that is a one-stop shop for researchers, for in the future, and put it in law and fund it. 'Cause we do not have a useful national cancer registry at this time.

MR. STALLARD: Go ahead, Robin.

DR. IKEDA: I'm sorry, my only comment was to thank you for the suggestion, and I know that Perri wants to say something about related activities.

MS. RUCKART: I just wanted to remind you that everything you said, and there's a lot of, you know, truth in what you said. But except for the health

survey, we are confirming the diseases of interest.

So people are self-reporting them but we are seeking confirmation. I just want to remind you. I know you know that.

MR. ENSMINGER: Yeah, but I mean, how many of these people didn't report it, didn't fill out that survey?

MS. RUCKART: Well, that's an issue, too, but as far as the people who did report a cancer, we're sending their names to all the registries that we're working with. So let's say somebody reported they had cervical cancer, we're going to send their name to the registry and we're not just asking the registry to confirm cervical cancer, just any cancer. So I'm just letting you know that, just reminding everybody, you know, there's some merit in what you're saying but I just wanted to let you know about our health survey.

MR. ENSMINGER: But once again, it's your detractors, the opponents of any study that you're going to come up -- or any results that you're going to come up with from that survey are going to claim it's self-reporting; it was biased. And they can't say that if you take these two cohorts that we already have identified, and just run a cancer incidence study on those people. I mean, how hard can it be?

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MR. PARTAIN: That's one of the big problems that we're facing and, you know, the feedback -- the kickback we get from the Marine Corps and the Navy: Well, there's no science out there. And rightly so, we shouldn't experiment on people. But here we have a letter mentioned, we have a known exposure, we have a known pathway, we have a defined population, and you have two cohorts, the, you know, the children and the adults.

And here you have an opportunity to take a -take this tragedy and make something scientifically useful, that can help other communities, other people, because this problem is not confined to Camp Lejeune. I mentioned Woburn earlier, okay. And this will answer the question, you know, that VA is struggling with. Is there an increase of cancer rate because of the exposures at Camp Lejeune? You know, people like me, I'm a survivor. I'm not picked up in the mortality study, thank God, but and I'm not picked up in the in utero study even though I was born at Camp Lejeune because my cancer was diagnosed after the age of either 19 or 21. So the statistic of me as a male breast cancer survivor and my exposure to TCE, PCE, vinyl chloride and benzene in the drinking water while I was conceived and born, means nothing. And there

are thousands of other children who were both born on the base and dependents on the base, that have these exposures, that are still alive today, that have survived cancer.

I mentioned before I know five children who were born at the base in Tallahassee, where I live. Three of us had cancer before the age of 40. One was born with a severe neurological problem, and only one, who was in his early 30s, has been cancer-free so far. I mean, that's the purpose of doing a cancer incidence study.

Science is saying we don't have any answers, you know, there's no, what there's, what, four proven or four laws in science. Science is an educated guess and always changes. I keep hearing over and over again that science can't tell us; science can't do this. Well, if you don't look at the problem, if you don't address the question and investigate, then no, you're not going to find anything.

MR. ENSMINGER: I mean, the Marine Corps has that statement on their website to this very day, that science cannot prove that these people's exposures at Camp Lejeune caused their cancer or their health effect. And, you know, here we have a chance to do this and let's take a look at these two cohorts.

MR. PARTAIN: Science can go through -- you know what, I'll just say this. If they do a cancer incidence study and go through and they find what I know, that there is a link to these chemicals to exposure, and it helps other people and helps move science forward to understand what we're doing to the environment, then when I do go to my grave, I will know that what happened to me had meaning and, you know, it's never worth it, but at least it meant something. It did something to better other, others who will come after me.

And, you know, that's -- we have got to look at this. There are too many people with cancer; I get emails and calls. Every day -- I got a call in the airport when I was flying up here Wednesday, from a woman whose husband died of lung cancer, who worked with the chemicals; he was a mechanic. And, you know, it was a cancer -- it was a rare type of cancer, I haven't got all the information, and we did this --

MR. ENSMINGER: Just this year alone, we've had people dropping like flies, dying. Camp Lejeune victims. I got an email last evening when I got to my room, Sherry Tomlin, who we helped to get her VA benefits. She's a retired major in the Marine Corps. She died. She died in April. And her friend that I

1 met at one of the screenings for the documentary, sent 2 me an email just to let me know. I had no idea that 3 she had died. These people are not showing up in the mortality study because the cut-off was, what, 2008? 4 I mean, so we got five years. 5 6 MR. STALLARD: Okay. Point well taken. 7 going to move to the health studies. Mary, I have to 8 acknowledge you. I need to find out who's on the 9 phone. 10 MR. TOWNSEND: Hey, Chris? 11 MR. STALLARD: Okay, so hold on. Just a moment, 12 Tom. Let me clear up some things and then we'll get 13 right to you. So Frank, will you be able to address, when you 14 start talking about the health studies, which is next 15 16 on the agenda, what you've heard from Mike and Jerry, 17 okay? And then Mary, do you have something related --18 MS. BLAKELY: Yeah. 19 MR. STALLARD: -- to the topic that Jerry brought 20 up? MS. BLAKELY: Yeah, well, he mentioned Agent 21 22 Orange, and I'd also like to apologize if I said 23 anything that upset you. I did not bring that out to 24 upset anybody at the table. It's just that Agent 25 Orange, as you mentioned, my father died of.

| 1 | MR. ENSMINGER: A lot of people have. |
|----|---|
| 2 | MS. BLAKELY: On January 5 th of 2012. |
| 3 | MR. ENSMINGER: Yeah, a lot of people, yeah. |
| 4 | MS. BLAKELY: And the difference between this |
| 5 | incident and that one is there were no lawyers |
| 6 | involved. And I'm not saying anything directly to |
| 7 | you, I'm just saying that |
| 8 | MR. ENSMINGER: Let's just drop it. Drop it |
| 9 | there. |
| 10 | MS. BLAKELY: No, I would really like to |
| 11 | MR. ENSMINGER: No, we need to drop that. I |
| 12 | mean, if you're getting into the legal aspect of this |
| 13 | thing |
| 14 | MS. BLAKELY: I just wanted to clear up that I |
| 15 | didn't bring that up to upset you or to accuse you of |
| 16 | anything. |
| 17 | MR. STALLARD: All right, thank you, thank you. |
| 18 | We're cool, right? |
| 19 | MR. ENSMINGER: Yeah. |
| 20 | MR. STALLARD: Good. All right, Tom? |
| 21 | MR. TOWNSEND: Yeah. |
| 22 | MR. STALLARD: We can actually hear your voice |
| 23 | speaking from the ceiling. |
| 24 | MR. TOWNSEND: Okay, I have a question for the |
| 25 | lady from the Veterans' Administration. |

1 MR. STALLARD: That's Dr. Walters. 2 MR. TOWNSEND: Okay, my -- I was exposed to Camp 3 Lejeune. I lost my wife five years ago as a result -her autopsy -- no, the result, result of exposure to 4 5 the junk at Camp Lejeune, and I lost a son at 18 6 months in late '67. I am currently diagnosed with a 7 pretty severe case of neuropathy. I am interested --8 I have my claim, my claim was at the Board of Veterans 9 Appeals, and got snatched away by the Louisville mob, 10 and I, too, got a VA study, the Vietnamese doctor in 11 Colorado. What the hell is going on? We have, we 12 have people out in Idaho, where I live, Washington 13 State, that can do the same damn thing. Why am I 14 being looked at on paper by a quack, a Vietnamese quack, in Colorado? 15 16 MR. STALLARD: Okay, Tom, let's not cast 17 aspersions on --18 MR. ENSMINGER: Ethnic. 19 MR. STALLARD: -- on ethnic or national or 20 cultural identity. Let's stick to the facts about why 21 is it that your case has been referred to some place 22 far away --23 MR. TOWNSEND: Yeah. 24 MR. STALLARD: -- with no connection to you, 25 okay?

MR. TOWNSEND:

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Yeah.

MR. FLOHR: Hey, Tom, this is Brad. I think I mentioned earlier, what we decided to do, in order to improve consistency of the decisions that we're making and make sure that the most qualified individuals are providing us with opinions, is that VHA identified a certain number of what it referred to as subject matter experts, and when we get a claim that goes to Louisville and needs a medical opinion, Louisville then refers that to an office in VHA, and VHA assigns that to a specific subject matter expert. Then we send the claims file, with the request for an opinion, to that expert. That expert certainly may not be where you live. Because you don't need to be examined when we give a medical opinion; it's just a review of evidence. It's not required or necessary that the file be done where you live. So we send those around to SMEs around the country, 'cause they are the best qualified people to provide opinions in the VHA.

MR. TOWNSEND: Dr. Pham made some derogatory comments in his statements, in his examination of the record, and I resent that bitterly. He has not examined me, and then he makes jokes about examinations that I've had by other -- by urologists in my regional area, and I had to complain bitterly to

| 1 | the Louisville VA regional office. And I'm not |
|----|--|
| 2 | getting any satisfaction. I'm about to go back to the |
| 3 | Board of Veterans' Appeals and see what the hell is |
| 4 | going on or get in contact with my congressman. |
| 5 | Why do you allow your contract physicians to make |
| 6 | snide comments in a medical report that you will |
| 7 | finance? |
| 8 | MR. FLOHR: They're not contract positions. |
| 9 | These are VHA employees. And I can't comment on the |
| 10 | medical opinion as I haven't seen it. |
| 11 | MR. TOWNSEND: Well, where would you like me to |
| 12 | send it, to the Inspector General? |
| 13 | MR. FLOHR: Is your claim with the Board of |
| 14 | Veterans' Appeals right now? |
| 15 | MR. TOWNSEND: Hell no. You took it away from |
| 16 | the Board of Veterans' Appeals and brought it down to |
| 17 | Louisville. It's been in place for over six years. |
| 18 | MR. FLOHR: Wasn't that at your request, to get |
| 19 | it back from the Board |
| 20 | MR. TOWNSEND: What's that? |
| 21 | MR. FLOHR: Was that not at your request that it |
| 22 | get brought back from the Board so you can get another |
| 23 | medical opinion? |
| 24 | MR. TOWNSEND: I was waiting at the Board of |
| 25 | Veterans' Appeals for some time, two or three years, |
| | |

| 1 | and then all of a sudden I find it's not at the Board |
|----|---|
| 2 | of Veterans' Appeals; it's at Louisville RO. And then |
| 3 | I get the data from Dr. Pham, who makes snotty |
| 4 | comments about my neuropathy, and I'm still waiting |
| 5 | for answers from Louisville. This is ridiculous. |
| 6 | I've had a claim in for five or six years. |
| 7 | MR. FLOHR: Well |
| 8 | MR. TOWNSEND: What, what is going on? |
| 9 | MR. FLOHR: It has been denied, I guess, and |
| 10 | that's why it's at the Board of Veterans' Appeals. |
| 11 | MR. TOWNSEND: It's not at the Board of Veterans' |
| 12 | Appeals now. |
| 13 | MR. FLOHR: Well, it's going back to the |
| 14 | MR. TOWNSEND: It's in Louisville. |
| 15 | MR. FLOHR: It's going back to the Board, I would |
| 16 | imagine. |
| 17 | MR. TOWNSEND: Well, not until Louisville answers |
| 18 | what the hell is going on. |
| 19 | MR. FLOHR: Tom, we'll take a look at it, see |
| 20 | what's going on. |
| 21 | MR. TOWNSEND: Now, who is this talking with me? |
| 22 | MR. FLOHR: This is Brad. |
| 23 | MR. TOWNSEND: Who? |
| 24 | MR. FLOHR: Brad Flohr. |
| 25 | MR. STALLARD: Brad, from our VA representative |
| | |

1 here, Tom. I'd like to encourage that the documents 2 you're speaking of, Brad would need to see, or someone 3 within his office, in order to understand --MR. TOWNSEND: Well, where the hell is Brad? 4 Where is he? Is he in DC? 5 6 MR. FLOHR: Yes. 7 MR. TOWNSEND: Well, why don't you contact the 8 bloody VA in Louisville? They have tons of paper. 9 have been sending them wads of paper. 10 MR. FLOHR: We'll do that, Tom. 11 MR. TOWNSEND: Yeah, please. And I'd like 12 somebody to contact me and tell me what the hell is 13 going on with you guys. And I want to raise hell about this in a congressional or (unintelligible). 14 'Cause this is just bullshit, that I've had a claim in 15 16 for five or six years now, and I still haven't 17 (unintelligible). 18 MR. STALLARD: So, Brad what do you need other than his name? Do you have access to his Social 19 20 Security Number? Okay. So that's an action item, 21 Tom, that's been put out there, to clarify your 22 situation. 23 MR. TOWNSEND: Yeah, well, I'm not satisfied with 24 the VA so -- I've been a VA customer since 1975. And 25 I think the VA has got stuck with a real problem but

1 you're screwing it up out of Louisville. They're 2 3 Brad. 4 5 6 7 now that we can hear you. Thank you, Tom. 8 9 10 into the health studies update. 11 UPDATES ON HEALTH STUDIES 12 MS. RUCKART: 13 14 15 16

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overtaxed and understaffed. So I look forward to hearing from somebody, especially Louisville and/or

MR. STALLARD: Well, thank you for sharing with us your concerns. And it's good to hear your voice,

MR. TOWNSEND: Yeah, thank you, guys.

MR. STALLARD: Okay. We are now going to move

Okay. I think this is a good point or a good place in the agenda to bring up some good Jerry's been really awaiting the good news. So after ten-plus years, I'm happy to report that the draft final report of the case control study on birth defects and childhood cancers was approved by the agency, and it was submitted to the journal Environmental Health Perspectives last Friday, April 26th.

MR. ENSMINGER: Can we all get up and do the boogie dance now?

MS. RUCKART: I would love that. And the agency is finalizing its communication plan surrounding the impending publication of that article.

MR. ENSMINGER: Has the journal accepted it?

MS. RUCKART: Well, I just submitted it on

Friday. It's a process. The email I got back from them, just a basically like a form email, just says --

MR. ENSMINGER: We got it.

MS. RUCKART: -- they're acknowledging that they received it, and that they meet on Wednesdays to triage it so if it's received by Monday. So I sent it on Friday. They were meeting this past Wednesday to make decisions about which papers they want to go forward with for peer review, because out of all the papers they get, they don't move forward with all of them. But I don't expect to hear back for a while here, you know, a month, two, but of course we'll be keeping you informed of the status of that.

MR. ENSMINGER: I certainly hope that an issue as big as Camp Lejeune has been -- I mean, as far as big, I mean the numbers of people that were exposed to the levels of contaminants that were involved. I think that I'm very confident that they would take this on, I hope.

MS. RUCKART: Yeah, I feel confident that they'll move it forward but we still have to go through the process of having their peer reviewers provide us comments, addressing those, and hearing what their

publication schedule is.

They have an online publication date ahead of their print version, so that speeds it up a little bit from what it used to be before journals did things like that.

MORTALITY STUDY

As far as the mortality study, the draft final report for the former active duty personnel has been submitted for CDC and ATSDR clearance, and we're preparing the final draft for the former civilian workers. It was just too much to have all that analyses in one publication, so things are moving along there.

ADVERSE PREGNANCY OUTCOMES

As far as the reanalysis of the adverse pregnancy outcome study, we're just in the final stages. Frank and I are finalizing a draft report to submit for clearance, so also moving along.

HEALTH SURVEY

As far as the health survey, we touched on some of this, this is just a reminder for people on the CAP and may or may not be a reminder for the audience at large here, but we're continuing the process of confirming the diseases of interest that were reported in the health survey. We're going to be doing that

through medical records and confirmations from cancer registries, both state and with the VA. We're pursuing that.

We're trying to confirm 8,117 cancers and 14,312 diseases for a total of 22,429 conditions in 16,642 people. These numbers were provided to you by email. They have not changed. We're still in that process.

I want to just remind you that we can only move forward with seeking confirmations for those people who have signed HIPAA forms, that's the Privacy Act thing, so that's moving along. The contractor will be finished with that process in September.

DR. BOVE: I just want to emphasize, we can't send their names to cancer registries until they fill out that form.

MS. RUCKART: And as I mentioned before, with these cancers that we're trying to confirm, all the names are going to be sent to all the registries that we're working with, for people who have signed the forms. We're working with 13 state cancer registries. As you know, it's hard to get everybody onboard so the contractor targeted those registries with the largest number of people residing in those states. So we'll get like the most bang for the buck. So with everybody who signed a HIPAA form, all those names

| 1 | will be sent to all cancer registries so we can pick |
|----|---|
| 2 | up cancers from states that they're not currently |
| 3 | living in, if they lived in those previously, or a |
| 4 | cancer that they misreported or didn't report. And if |
| 5 | you'd like, I can review the list of the cancers and |
| 6 | the other conditions that we're moving forward with. |
| 7 | MS. BLAKELY: I have a question. You mentioned |
| 8 | the infant mortality studies, and Mike, so you have |
| 9 | copies of all the infant death records yourself, that |
| 10 | were collected before I collected mine? |
| 11 | MR. PARTAIN: No. I haven't got anything that |
| 12 | you turned in from the files that I had. |
| 13 | MS. BLAKELY: I mean that Jerry had. |
| 14 | MR. PARTAIN: Well, Andrea Byer and I did |
| 15 | probably about three years ago. We found some online |
| 16 | death certificates from the state of North Carolina. |
| 17 | MS. BLAKELY: Online? |
| 18 | MR. PARTAIN: Yeah, they were online for it |
| 19 | wasn't |
| 20 | MR. ENSMINGER: It was from a registered deeds |
| 21 | office. |
| 22 | MR. PARTAIN: Yeah, it wasn't very many but we |
| 23 | found a group of them. |
| 24 | MR. ENSMINGER: It was matter of fact it was |
| 25 | the kids that were born the kids that died that |

1 were buried at the Jacksonville cemetery. 2 MS. BLAKELY: Turn your mic on. 3 MR. PARTAIN: Okay. And anyway we got a section of it. It wasn't a lot. But we did find some. And I 4 5 tried to get them to you at one time but you were 6 having problems with your computers. 7 MS. BLAKELY: Yeah. But I thought -- Jerry, I 8 thought you mentioned that the showing of Semper Fi in 9 Jacksonville, that you had copies of all the death 10 certificates. 11 MR. ENSMINGER: No, we had all the ones of the 12 kids that were in the cemetery. 13 MS. BLAKELY: Oh, I misunderstood. 14 MR. ENSMINGER: The one right across from Camp 15 Johnson. 16 MR. STALLARD: All right, continuing on with the 17 health studies update. 18 MS. RUCKART: Right, so let me just review the 19 cancers and other diseases that we're seeking 20 confirmations on. The cancers include bladder, brain, 21 breast, cervical, colon, esophagus, kidney, leukemia, liver, lung, lymphoma, multiple myeloma, pancreatic, 22 23 rectal, small intestine, soft tissue, prostate, 24 windpipe laryngeal and throat pharyngeal cancer. And 25 the other diseases, non-cancer, include kidney

disease, liver disease, lupus, scleroderma,

Parkinson's, MS, ALS, aplastic anemia, persistent skin
rash with hepatitis, infertility and endometriosis.

MR. STALLARD: Thank you.

MALE BREAST CANCER

MR. SHANLEY: My name is Eddie Shanley, and I have an update on the male breast cancer study. Since our last meeting we have made agreements with the VA for the data use agreement. So that's basically how we're going to securely transfer and manage the data between the VA and ATSDR. The VA has approved the use of the data for the study and CDC has approved the study.

So we are officially in the data collection phase. We've submitted the request to the VA cancer registry, and are awaiting their response, which will provide us with the cases and controls for the study. We are hopeful to have that within the next week. And then it's going to take us about, because we're using electronic and also hard copy records, it's going to take us about five months to collect all the hard copy data, to analyze it and to enter it into and prepare it for the analysis. But we're still pretty much on track with this study. We're hoping to have it ready -- well --

1 MR. ENSMINGER: Don't make any promises. 2 MR. SHANLEY: I'm not going to say that. 3 that's where we're at with that study. Any questions? MR. STALLARD: All right. Well, great. 4 right on schedule, at least in terms of the agenda. 5 We're going to break for lunch from 11:30 to 6 7 12:45. I have been asked to extend an invitation to 8 those of you who would like to sit in on the 9 environmental film festival, I guess it is, next door, 10 1B, where they will be screening The Deadliest 11 Tornado, a great lunchtime video opportunity. So 12 please be back and we will start promptly at 12:45. 13 Okay? Thank you all on the phone. Tom, Jason, please join us in an hour and 15 minutes. 14 (Lunch recess from 11:30 to 12:45 p.m.) 15 16 MR. STALLARD: Welcome back. Let's get started. 17 Okay. Welcome back. We have about an hour for this afternoon's session. I understand that Richard is not 18 here, but instead Tina will be -- Forrester -- will be 19 20 speaking to update us on the additional activities. You want to just briefly introduce your role here? 21 22 STATUS UPDATES FOR ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES 23 MS. FORRESTER: I'm Tina Forrester, I'm the 24 acting Division Director of Community Health 25 Investigations group at ATSDR, and the water modeling

health consultation work -- petition work all falls under our division. Rick would have been here; he had surgery last week. He's getting older and he didn't get as well as he should have been by this week, so I apologize for that.

I do want to introduce two folks that are working on two projects on the health consultation which updates the 1997 public health assessment, is Rick Robinson -- Rob Robinson, I'm sorry. And Chris Fletcher is working on the petition request from Jerry on the soil vapor intrusion.

Okay, so to let you know where we are, I'll start out with the health consultation. Since the 1997 public health assessment was published, new information has emerged. The water modeling effort and dose reconstruction have provided us concentrations of drinking water and a better timeline for which to evaluate the contamination against. We have learned that people were exposed to contaminated water from 1953 to early February of 1985, and based on this new information we will be developing a new health consultation. We have diligently been working on the consultation. We should have a draft ready to go into clearance early fall and ready for public comment the first part of 2014.

So what are we going to do in that consultation? We're going to use the data from the water modeling and the dose reconstruction effort to evaluate the historical concentrations of contaminants for the former residents and workers. We're going to look at the individuals' exposures for Hadnot Point, Tarawa Terrace and Holcomb Boulevard treatment plants in those areas.

The chemicals that we will be evaluating will be TCE, PCE, DCE, vinyl chloride and benzene. We are doing a more comprehensive exposure assessment this time. We are going to include different pathways including the ingestion of water, the inhalation of contaminant vapors and general absorption of the contaminants. We also will be using the most up-to-date IRIS values for TCE and PCE in the evaluation. Any specific questions on that effort? Good. Okay.

The second part is that we received a petition to request on Camp Lejeune soil vapor intrusion. And we are responding to three questions from a petitioner: Why was soil vapor intrusion never addressed? Was the recommended sampling from the CERCLA document 20260, feasibility study for Hadnot Point industrial area, prepared in May 1988, ever conducted? And the

petitioner has also requested for us to provide any kind of air quality data or sampling results for tests performed around Camp Lejeune.

We've been working on this effort since

October the 12th of last year. As we all know there's some difficulty in retrieving data, and there's a lot of data. And there's a lot of data without indexes and dates, and we have initially found over 35,000 documents of interest. We have reduced that number down to 4,377 documents of interest. Currently, and I've been pulling as many staff as I can to go through these. It's been a hand-by-hand evaluation of each document. As I said there's no dates so there's no indexes to these documents. We've looked at 455 of them so far.

So we are specifically looking for any soil vapor intrusion data from any source, any time, any media in any location on Camp Lejeune. Right now, out of the 455, I asked the staff to concentrate on the period very specifically six years post-1988 from the report. So far we've, out of the 455, we found 43 documents that mention soil gas in one way or the other, but that's not extracting the data; it's just identifying the documents. So there's a lot of work still to do on that in order to tell you what the full universe of

1 documents are. And that's all the updates I have. 2 MR. ENSMINGER: Now. On the issue of vapor 3 intrusion, have you seen the PowerPoint presentations that were put together by the Navy Environmental 4 5 Health Center and Camp Lejeune's occupational safety 6 people where they addressed the benzene contamination 7 over top of the fuel plume? MR. FLETCHER: I have seen several PowerPoint 8 9 presentations. I'm not sure if I've seen the one 10 you're specifically referring to. 11 MR. STALLARD: Who's speaking, please? 12 MR. FLETCHER: My name is Chris Fletcher, with 13 ATSDR/DCHI. 14 MR. STALLARD: Thank you. 15 MR. ENSMINGER: And we've got some PowerPoint 16 presentations in here where they had the charcoal 17 absorption test, it's for the air. These things were 18 completely saturated, 50,000 parts per billion in the 19 air. When they did the test they used 20 (unintelligible). They were completely saturated with 21 benzene. 22 MR. FLETCHER: If you've got a document title or a date, I'll --23 24 MR. ENSMINGER: I've got the document right here. 25 MR. FLETCHER: Okay.

| 1 | MR. ENSMINGER: Let me go to my file and I'll |
|----|--|
| 2 | find it and I'll call it up for you, and when I signal |
| 3 | to you, you come on over. |
| 4 | MR. PARTAIN: And the documents that you all have |
| 5 | identified and discovered are public documents and you |
| 6 | gave us a list of them that you found and stuff, we'd |
| 7 | like to go through them, too. |
| 8 | MR. FLETCHER: Everything that I've received so |
| 9 | far has been directly from the Marine Corps and their |
| 10 | databases. |
| 11 | MR. PARTAIN: From the USD files? What database |
| 12 | were you pulling from? |
| 13 | MR. FLETCHER: There's a list of seven different |
| 14 | databases, I think, that I've gone through. I can |
| 15 | probably dig those up and provide those to you. |
| 16 | MR. PARTAIN: Do you have any of those |
| 17 | computerized, like an index sheet computerized showing |
| 18 | what documents you received from them, something that |
| 19 | we can reference to? |
| 20 | MR. FLETCHER: We do. But I believe, because the |
| 21 | Navy holds those, I have to send them back to them to |
| 22 | be redacted before we can share them publicly. |
| 23 | MR. PARTAIN: You know, start with an index would |
| 24 | be nice so we can start looking through what we got |
| 25 | and see what's in there too |

MS. FORRESTER: Okay. We'll have to make sure we follow the rules and FOIA Information Act and everything else, but we'll get back to you on how we can give you the information.

MR. PARTAIN: 'Cause it is a serious issue. The lady that Jerry brought up who passed away suddenly, she worked in, what was it, building 1101 or -2?

MR. ENSMINGER: Both.

MR. PARTAIN: Both. Which is one of the data processing center. She worked there during that time period (unintelligible).

MS. FORRESTER: Any more concerns, Jerry?

MR. ENSMINGER: Well, and you know, we found these court-recorded minutes from these technical review committee meetings, which were predecessors to what we know as today as the RAB, restoration advisory board meetings, where they made public announcements that they were going to execute these air quality samples in all these different buildings that were located over top of plumes. They even identified the building numbers in some of the other documents that we found, and I've had the media go after them to find the results of those air quality samples, and they beg off that they don't have them.

Well, this stuff was supposed to have been done

in 1988 and '89. Their file retention from '88 would have meant three years or four years from that point they were required to maintain any of those results, so that would have been 1992 or -3. And their same response back to the reporters that were requesting this stuff, the query, was: We can't seem -- we've done an exhaustive search of our files but we just can't seem to locate anything. But because those documents were so old, that happened so many years ago, just because we can't find them, doesn't mean we didn't do them.

Well, I got news for 'em, Camp Lejeune was declared a superfund site in October of 1989. So they are required by law to maintain any documents that pertain to any contamination for 50 years. They, they need to provide them. And they need to find that and if they can't find the results of those air quality samples in those buildings, then show us the contract, 'cause they didn't have the capability to do them. They had to contract out somebody to come in to do it. Let's find the contract.

MS. FORRESTER: As I told you we are starting from 1988 forward, look at six years from that date to see how close in time their article imports to that very specific document, and that's what we're

concentrating on right now.

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MR. ENSMINGER: Say it again?

MS. FORRESTER: I said, we are starting with the documents from 1988 through about 2005 first 'cause those should be the ones closest in reference to the report. And like I told you, it's a hand evaluation: You go page-by-page, 'cause we don't have dates on them, and we have to read all the text in order to understand what's in each of these reports. It's very labor intensive.

MS. BLAKELY: Jerry, wasn't the state of North Carolina supposed to help with that? I mean, I don't have the documents with me but it seems like I read that, at some point, the state of North Carolina was supposed to help with the testing?

MR. ENSMINGER: Not on the vapor intrusion. didn't have any capabilities. The Marine Corps and Department of the Navy said that they were going to go out and contract out to a contractor to come in that had the capability of doing it. And they made that announcement at an EPA required meeting, and it was court-recorded, just like he does over here. the minutes. We've got the minutes. They're in the document files. But, no results.

MS. FORRESTER: Chris can update you. We have

been in contact with the state?

MR. FLETCHER: That's correct. We have contacted the state of North Carolina and spoken with their point person on the site. What I was told from him, and I can't recall his name off the top of my head, I'm sorry, is that he kind of oversees ongoing activities for soil vapor extraction and other investigations related to soil vapor work at Camp Lejeune and kind of approves them for the state for the use of documents, for the use of data collection procedures. But the way they explained it to us, North Carolina isn't doing anything independently of EPA or Camp Lejeune contractors to mitigate any current exposures.

MR. ENSMINGER: Well, if you guys need our help, I can get you points of contact who worked at the Camp Lejeune fire department; they're retired firefighters that were called over there numerous times to evacuate these buildings because they had reached the explosive levels. They had to get the people out of there. Somebody threw a light switch in there and it sparked. That building could have blown up, several of them. So if you need help with any of that, you know, people's contact information or interviews, I'd be glad to assist you. Michael or I.

MS. FORRESTER: 1 Thank you. 2 MR. ENSMINGER: And here's that PowerPoint 3 presentation. 4 MR. STALLARD: You want to email it? 5 MR. ENSMINGER: No, I don't want to. MR. STALLARD: Okay. 6 7 MR. ENSMINGER: I can. I can, I can. MR. STALLARD: Okay. Are there any other 8 9 questions, then, for this topic? 10 MS. RUCKART: Before we go to the next topic, can 11 we just check in and see who's on the phone? MR. STALLARD: I would like to do that, yes. 12 13 welcome back to those who are on the phone right now 14 in the speakers in the ceiling. Could you please just 15 check in, tell us who's on? They're on mute. Okay, 16 well, I hear no voices but we heard beeps so you might 17 be on mute; I'm not sure. Yeah, that's a good point. Make sure we didn't go back to that system that kept 18 19 them from speaking. 20 CAP UPDATES/COMMUNITY CONCERNS 21 All right, then. This is our opportunity to move 22 forward into the agenda where we're asking for our 23 updates. Who's just joined us? Okay. So this is an 24 opportunity for the CAP members to apprise us of any

issues, concerns that we haven't talked about or

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1 activities that they've been engaged in since our last 2 meeting. If we don't have any questions and updates, 3 you can put that up there so everybody can see it. MR. ENSMINGER: Well, yeah, if you want. I don't 4 5 know how to do it. I don't either. 6 MR. STALLARD: 7 MR. ENSMINGER: This is a PowerPoint presentation 8 that was given by one of the occupational health and 9 safety people at Camp Lejeune, a lady by the name of 10 Glenny Schmith (ph), and she's talking about initial 11 IH monitoring, which is industrial hygiene monitoring. 12 (Reading): Air samples with charcoal absorbent tubes 13 indicate high readings of gasoline vapors. Breakthrough, with quotation marks around it. 14 Charcoal absorbent tubes were completely saturated 15 16 with gasoline vapors. These were the tubes that they 17 had testing the air inside these buildings. And like 18 Mike said, Mary Thomly --19 MR. PARTAIN: Sherry. 20 MR. ENSMINGER: Sherry Thomly worked in one of 21 those buildings from 1987 through 1991. And she just 22 passed away. She had multiple myeloma. 23 MR. STALLARD: All right. Yeah, Tom, welcome 24 back. 25 MR. TOWNSEND: All right, so you were in silent

| 1 | mode. No one can talk to you. |
|----|---|
| 2 | MR. STALLARD: Yeah, I was deafened by the |
| 3 | silence actually. Tom, is there anyone else? |
| 4 | MR. TOWNSEND: Well, I can hear you guys now. I |
| 5 | could hear you but you couldn't hear me. |
| 6 | MR. STALLARD: Well, we do now. All right, we're |
| 7 | in talk mode. |
| 8 | MR. PARTAIN: Dr. Clapp, are you there? |
| 9 | DR. CLAPP: Yeah. |
| 10 | MR. PARTAIN: I don't know if you were muted out |
| 11 | during the male breast cancer update. Did you have |
| 12 | anything to add in to that? |
| 13 | DR. CLAPP: No, it's good that it's approximately |
| 14 | on schedule, according to Eddie. The way they're |
| 15 | going about it ^ to get the information about the |
| 16 | patients in the control group; they're on their way. |
| 17 | MR. PARTAIN: Well, one thing I wanted to bring |
| 18 | back up, Morris unfortunately isn't here, but there |
| 19 | was a document that I was trying to find yesterday |
| 20 | when we had our discussion. And I did talk to Morris |
| 21 | briefly about it in the hallway about it and I showed |
| 22 | him, it was a basis of some of our concerns. And I'll |
| 23 | just go ahead and |
| 24 | MR. STALLARD: Remember, turn off your cell |
| 25 | phones. Make sure they're mute or stun. There was my |

wife. Okay, go ahead.

MR. PARTAIN: Anyways, one of the concerns that we had and the basis of some of the questions we had concerning those water models had to do with some of the reports that we've read. And one of these reports, and I showed this to Morris, it talked about the vertical gradient in the vicinity of the former Hadnot Point fuel farm has been documented to be downward at a value of 0.040 between wells HPFF5 and HPFF9, indicating that the area of the former Hadnot Point fuel farm is a significant recharge area. And that's based on RCRA 1996.

In figures 4 and 5, vertical flow nets superimposed on a cross-section of a former Hadnot Point fuel farm site indicated a strongly downward flow component. Locations of these cross-sections are shown in figure .3, figure 4 shows that, as ground water migrates west southwest, coming out of the page towards the reader, it also moves downward, funneled, toward an area beneath monitoring well number 18. The sink, and that's where I was talking about yesterday (unintelligible), is the sink is not just a surface feature but an indication of a 3-dimensional flow pattern. The apparent groundwater sink beneath the former Hadnot Point fuel farm, that serves as a low-

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rise entrance point for groundwater recharge.

would be here to comment on it, the model itself, the

And when I was asking Morris, and I was hoping he

bigger picture of the model, and what he explained to

5 me, and I don't want to speak for him 'cause I'm not

him, but what he was explaining in the hallway is that

7 if there was a geological feature such as being

described here, that the model would not pick that up.

9 And it would not model that. And they would have to

10 do something extra to account for that in the model,

which would make sense, and that's one of the things I

was trying to get out of him yesterday and explain,

13 was well, if there is a geological feature that

14 permitted a rapid recharge and allowed fuel to get

into the deep aquifer, does that not change 15

16 everything, and from what -- you know, it would.

17 what Morris explained to me during a break, you know,

the model was not designed to pick that up. 18 I mean,

19 it's doing its job, doing everything it could but it's

20 not, because of the small -- relatively small

geographical feature that would be localized to the 21

fuel farm, the model won't see it, but if that 22

23 feature's there, it would affect the model.

MR. ENSMINGER: In other words it would have to

be loaded.

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| 1 | MR. PARTAIN: Loaded in, what have you. So |
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| 2 | that's the heart of the questions that we had |
| 3 | yesterday. And to me, if that does exist and is |
| 4 | there, then, you know, the model's I don't know, |
| 5 | we're going to have to figure something out. |
| 6 | MS. FORRESTER: Okay. And that's the only |
| 7 | question from yesterday, was will all that load? |
| 8 | MR. PARTAIN: Well, that was the heart of the |
| 9 | question. |
| 10 | MS. FORRESTER: Okay. |
| 11 | MR. PARTAIN: And we can talk about that. We'll |
| 12 | get back like I said I'll get back with you and |
| 13 | MR. ENSMINGER: I mean, this sink was located |
| 14 | right at the source point or the point source of the |
| 15 | fuel contamination. It was right there. I mean, they |
| 16 | had monitoring wells that were on the fuel farm side |
| 17 | of that so-called sink, that showed extremely high |
| 18 | levels of benzene. And then they had monitoring wells |
| 19 | further down gradient, that were on the other side of |
| 20 | that sink, that were completely clean. |
| 21 | MR. PARTAIN: And in conclusion |
| 22 | MR. ENSMINGER: This stuff was just dropping out |
| 23 | of sight. |
| 24 | MR. PARTAIN: in contracted reports that they |
| 25 | concluded the migration path was downwards into the |

| 1 | deep aquifer. And like I said, it explains that |
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| 2 | would explain a lot of things, including why we're |
| 3 | seeing a lot of cancers from 1950s and 60s. |
| 4 | MS. FORRESTER: All right, we'll address your |
| 5 | question and I'll make sure Morris gets back with you |
| 6 | all and make sure we understand the question. |
| 7 | MR. STALLARD: Thank you, Tina. So CAP members, |
| 8 | this is an opportunity for your updates. |
| 9 | MR. ENSMINGER: Well, you know, the CAP concerns, |
| 10 | we've already brought up the need for a cancer |
| 11 | incidence study. |
| 12 | MR. STALLARD: Got that. |
| 13 | MR. ENSMINGER: I mean, that was my biggest issue |
| 14 | coming into this today, was that, and then some of the |
| 15 | other issues with the decisions on with the VA. |
| 16 | But everything I came in here with, the concerns I |
| 17 | had, we've addressed. |
| 18 | MR. STALLARD: Okay. Thank you, Jerry. Mike? |
| 19 | MR. PARTAIN: I'm good. I pretty much got |
| 20 | everything I need. |
| 21 | MR. STALLARD: Okay. Thank you. Frank, did you |
| 22 | want to talk briefly about your pre-lunchtime review? |
| 23 | They're all here and can speak. |
| 24 | MR. PARTAIN: Well, one thing I'm sorry. |
| 25 | MR. STALLARD: Go, please. |
| | |

| 1 | MR. PARTAIN: When we were talking about the CCE |
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| 2 | testing, I did ask Dr. Sinks at the break |
| 3 | (unintelligible) but that was not an apparent |
| 4 | (unintelligible). In fact that was not an official |
| 5 | decree or finding from EPA; it was somebody within EPA |
| 6 | that made the comment about that. So I just want to |
| 7 | make that on the record that it was not an official |
| 8 | statement from EPA that the CCE testing would to all |
| 9 | that (unintelligible). It was a difference in |
| 10 | opinion. |
| 11 | MR. TOWNSEND: Chris? |
| 12 | MR. STALLARD: Yes, Tom. |
| 13 | MR. TOWNSEND: This is Tom. Yeah, I, well, I |
| 14 | only want the names and telephone numbers of the two |
| 15 | people from the Veterans' Administration that spoke. |
| 16 | MR. STALLARD: Okay. |
| 17 | MR. TOWNSEND: The woman and a man. |
| 18 | MR. STALLARD: Yes, that was Dr. Walters and Brad |
| 19 | Flohr. |
| 20 | MR. TOWNSEND: Yeah, I need their phone numbers |
| 21 | because I'm in a contest with the VA in Louisville, |
| 22 | and they seem to be pretty screwed up down there. So |
| 23 | I'd like a phone call from each one of those |
| 24 | individuals. |
| 25 | MR. STALLARD: Okay. We'll follow that up rather |

1 than for me to transmit their phone numbers right now. 2 MR. TOWNSEND: That's okay. Just as long as I 3 get it somehow. MR. STALLARD: Okay. 4 MR. TOWNSEND: Thank you. 5 6 MR. STALLARD: You're welcome; thank you. 7 Dr. Clapp, any updates from your perspective? Sandra, 8 are you good? MS. BRIDGES: Yeah, I'm good. 9 10 DR. CLAPP: Sorry, I was on mute. I was talking 11 into a blank phone here. So yeah, I'm looking forward 12 to hearing the update of the review of Perri's article 13 sent to Environmental Health Perspective and when it's 14 available, take a look at it, and that, I'm sure, will be a great installment for the CAP. 15 16 I also agree with Jerry Ensminger's call for a 17 national cancer registry. It's true we don't have a national cancer registry but we have a national 18 19 program on cancer registries which provides funding to 20 states that want to set up and maintain cancer 21 registries; it's actually funded through the Centers for Disease Control. It's the mechanism, I think, for 22 23 integrating more than has been possible in the past, 24 record linkage to the state cancer registries.

MR. STALLARD: All right. Great, thank you so

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much. Mary?

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MS. BLAKELY: No.

MR. ENSMINGER: Hey, Dr. Clapp, I've got a congressman that's very interested in pursuing this very issue, Congressman Dingell, and this is something that I want to talk to you more in-depth about, you know, later on.

DR. CLAPP: Okay. Glad to do it.

MR. ENSMINGER: Okay. Thank you.

DR. BOVE: Just on this topic, there is a study that was done back -- it was published in 2009, which looked at -- it was a basic feasibility study to look at data linkage, some kind of data linkage study with cancer registries, it was looking at a jet engine manufacturing work force of a couple hundred thousand workers. And they looked at -- they tried -- 27 states, and in this study, I can forward it to you, Jerry and Mike, they go over some of the issues they faced in trying to get these registries to cooperate, and how many hours it took, which states cooperated more readily and which states didn't -- unfortunately my own state, New Jersey, was the worst. But it might be useful if you're going to talk to your representatives or whoever to take a look at this 'cause it does go through some of the issues.

it's the one study that I found at the time that
really dealt with a lot of the issues.

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There is another study that was done, this time by the VA, somewhere in here too. I can forward this one to you, too, which actually did a data linkage for the Gulf War veterans, and they used 28 registries. And what they did, because a lot of the state registries require HIPAA and consent forms, although it was unclear whether it was actually required to do so by law, they had taken that position. And we've actually been working, with the health survey, we've been working with our CDC cancer division under the national program that they just mentioned, to try to get the registries to cooperate for the health survey portion -- the verification portion of the health survey. So we are working through that mechanism. Still having some difficulties but working through that mechanism.

The VA was able to get 28 states to work with them but the way they did it was to get de-identified data back so they didn't have to sign anything, 'cause the forms had to be signed. They just got back the information they had. They needed to do an analysis without any personal identifiers. That might work with many of the states that require forms. It's

unclear -- they couldn't get all 50 states. And so there's still those issues as to, if you want to do a national study, how that would be done, given the constraints. And each registry has its own rules and processes.

But, you know, as we were doing with the health surveys, as Perri mentioned, focusing on a certain number of registries where most of the cancers were reported, a similar strategy can be taken, I think that's what the Gulf War study focused on, the states with the majority of veterans. They couldn't get them all; they could get a large number of states to get a high percentage of that population; that's the strategy, okay.

I did a little history work during the break to find -- to see what was said in the past, the distant past, 2005. All these documents, that are up on our website, one is the expert panel. Said there was an agreement that a study of mortality outcomes would be feasible and that a study of cancer incidence might be feasible. And requested that we do a feasibility assessment for both the mortality and the cancer incidence study. And our response back then, which is also on the website, was they would receive a high priority and we would do a feasibility assessment to

assess feasibility. And basically that's where it lay.

And during the feasibility assessment, to my recollection, the discussion also came up about health survey. I think that there was a legislator, I think had already been proposed to the legislature when we were working on the feasibility assessment so that got -- the feasibility assessment (indiscernible) so we had these back-and-forth in our heads about how the health survey would work with the cancer incidence study and whether a data linkage study makes sense or we just want a health survey or is there some mixture of the two, and it's all in there for you to look at, if you want. I'm thinking back then.

So that's where it lies. We're trying to finish up the study we're doing now. There is still this issue on the table which was raised before. But this might help so I'm going to forward these two studies.

MR. ENSMINGER: Getting back to 2005, we were still looking to identify cohorts. Well, we already have identified cohorts and have all their identifiers and doing this cancer incidence study would not be difficult.

DR. BOVE: Well, okay. Let's proceed just a little bit further. First we have birth certificate

1 information for that cohort. We don't have Social 2 Security Numbers. Social Security Number's very 3 important in this endeavor. But what you have is the name and the date of birth, which is useful, but with 4 5 Social Security Number they makes it a whole lot easier, a whole lot more feasible to do, and so that 6 7 corhort's going to be difficult. The cohort that's --MS. RUCKART: Frank, also with that, for girls 8 9 there's going to be a lot of name changes if we just 10 have their maiden name --11 DR. BOVE: That's why I'm saying --12 MS. RUCKART: So that's why it's --13 DR. BOVE: When you have name and date of birth 14 it's very difficult; especially if you see a lot of common names, a lot of people with the same names, 15 16 sometimes with same, roughly the same birth. 17 MR. PARTAIN: Yeah, but you found 12,000 of them. 18 DR. BOVE: Right. 19 MR. PARTAIN: And the thing that's the --20 DR. BOVE: 12,000's not a large number. 21 MR. PARTAIN: -- the scientific value of looking 22 at the population that is exposed from conception 23 through birth is, I mean, you're looking at a lifetime 24 study. The oldest of the cohort is 45. 25 DR. BOVE: Well, I'm not arguing against --

1 MR. PARTAIN: Instead of focusing on, you know, 2 you had 12,500 or something. 3 DR. BOVE: Right, and as Perri mentioned, they changed their names and scattered all over the 4 5 country. That's what makes it difficult. If you have the Social Security Number, that makes it a whole lot 6 7 easier. It's still difficult but a whole lot easier. That's all I'm saying. Not that it's not feasible to 8 9 do or anything; I'm not addressing that. 10 MR. PARTAIN: But the value of the science is --11 DR. BOVE: Value of the science is important. We 12 have this 100,000 children's study, national 13 children's study, that I don't know if it's ever getting off the ground or not, but that would be 14 helpful to science too. These are difficult studies 15 16 to do but they would be helpful if they got off the 17 ground. 18 MR. PARTAIN: That's true. 19 DR. BOVE: The other study, the other cohort, 20 from '75, '85, we could actually -- there may be data 21 becoming available eventually to actually expand on 22 the cohort a little bit. 23 There's an effort, as Dr. Walters mentioned, to 24 use the -- to digitize -- to scan digitized muster 25 rolls, that's m-u-s-t-e-r, muster rolls, and unit

1 diaries, which where Social Security Number is the 2 identification for the Marine or Navy personnel from 3 '71 on, so we started the mortality study in '75. Started in '75. This would bring in additional people 4 5 expanding a little bit on the past side, which is a good way to expand, 'cause that's when the 6 7 contamination gets worse, 1971 particularly, so, you 8 know, that cohort still makes sense. But if you want 9 to do something further you have to have the Social 10 Security Number and you have this other information, 11 date of birth. You have all the identifiers. 12 MR. ENSMINGER: 13 DR. BOVE: You know, and again, how you would do it, it's one strategy 'cause the Veterans' 14 Administration did their Gulf War study, and the other 15 16 study tried to get registries to cooperate in getting 17 personal identifiers, and that's where they really have the biggest difficulty. So but I'll forward 18 19 those to you. 20 MR. STALLARD: Okay. Anything else? 21 MS. BRIDGES: Mike, did you say the oldest child 22 that was conceived, carried and born at Lejeune? 23 MR. PARTAIN: For the purpose of the study? 24 MS. BRIDGES: Yeah. 25 MR. PARTAIN: January 1st, 1968.

2 MR. PARTAIN: Yeah, so it's going to be 45. 3 turn 45 this year and I was born in January '68. So I stayed in this -- the utero study, that's the oldest. 4 5 Then the youngest would be December of '85. 6 MS. BRIDGES: What? 7 MR. PARTAIN: The youngest child would have been 8 December of 1985. So that's what, 26, 27, something 9 like that. 10 MS. BRIDGES: My son was born in '70, so he's 11 right behind you. And his children are right in 12 there. 13 MR. STALLARD: Okay. Well then, we need to talk about the next meeting and when would be the 14 appropriate time for that, given that we're waiting 15 for clearance in publications, I think, on certain 16 17 documents? Is that correct? 18 MS. RAGIN-WILSON: Yes, since we're waiting on 19 the studies to be cleared, we thought the best thing 20 to do was to hold conference calls to update the CAP on the status of those studies at this time. 21 22 MR. STALLARD: So what I hear is that, as opposed 23 to an in-person meeting three months from now --24 MR. ENSMINGER: No, no, no. No, no, no. Three 25 months from now we'll have a meeting. When these

MS. BRIDGES: '68.

1 studies come out, we need a meeting. These damn phone 2 calls ain't getting it. 3 MS. RAGIN-WILSON: When the studies come out, we do plan to have a meeting, but if you want updates on 4 5 the progress of the studies and where they are, then 6 by phone call. MR. PARTAIN: Our next CAP meeting should be 7 8 three months from now. 9 DR. IKEDA (telephonically): And this is Robin. 10 I think the other thing that we are unclear of is 11 exactly, you know, what would be the best time for 12 that in-person meeting. So if we keep these telephone 13 conferences going, then we make sure that we're on 14 track and moving toward that in-person meeting. 15 MR. STALLARD: Okay. 16 MR. PARTAIN: But as far as like an in-person 17 meeting in the interim, I think we should still have 18 our CAP meeting as scheduled, but if something 19 develops we can do a conference call or whatever --20 MR. STALLARD: Mike, can you use that microphone, 21 please? 22 I think we should still have our MR. PARTAIN: 23 CAP meeting as scheduled in the three months 'cause 24 there's a lot that happens and a lot that goes on with 25 these meetings that we don't get in the phone calls.

1 And, you know, we need to have a meeting. Is it three 2 months from now? August? Say late August? 3 MR. STALLARD: Okay, so the proposal is to schedule a meeting by -- an in-person meeting late 4 5 August and in the interim continue something. MR. PARTAIN: If there's something that comes up 6 7 that we need to be apprised of, then a phone call. 8 MR. ENSMINGER: Well, I mean, three months from 9 now -- we're already in May, so that's going to be the 10 end of July and beginning of August. These studies 11 were promised by ATSDR to Congress to be out in the 12 spring of 2013. Well, spring is rapidly evaporating, 13 okay? 14 MR. PARTAIN: Spring has sprung. 15 MR. ENSMINGER: And we're going to be well into 16 the summer by the time three months comes up. 17 need to go ahead and schedule the August or July or early August CAP meeting now, because those reports 18 19 are going to be out, at least one of them. 20 MR. PARTAIN: One thing, too, is, you know, we have a lot of questions about Hadnot Point fuel farm, 21 22 make it clear the questions we had are concerning the 23 LNAPL model, not the DNAPL with the VOCs, 'cause they 24 will -- I mean, it makes -- there was no problem with 25 that.

So, I mean, I've got a lot of homework to do,

Jerry does too. You know, we've got to do a lot of

working, digging and reading through these books, and

we're going to have a lot of questions come three

months.

MS. RAGIN-WILSON: Well, we'll certainly discuss that but right now the plan is to hold calls to update you guys on the progress of the studies -- update the CAP on the progress of those studies, and when it's time to have the next CAP meeting, we will definitely schedule that. But at this moment the plan is to have regular calls.

MR. PARTAIN: Well, we've always scheduled the next CAP meeting --

MS. RAGIN-WILSON: I understand.

MR. PARTAIN: -- they're supposed to be held quarterly and at the close of the CAP meeting we schedule our CAP meetings. And, you know, I understand the phone calls, and that's appropriate for the updates and that, but that is the studies, the impending studies right now is not the sole reason why we're having the CAP meeting. We have plenty of topics to talk about, plenty of things that need to be addressed. And looking back over the past eight months, the fiascos we had in November, and then the

last CAP meeting, trying to get it scheduled, the delays, we need to go ahead and put it on the books that we're going to do one.

MR. ENSMINGER: I mean, we got other people coming to these meetings, the VA, I mean, they've got input, we've got questions for them. I mean, these CAP meetings were not specifically designed for ATSDR to report about a report being released, okay? These serve other areas. So all this crap about, oh, we'll just do a conference call, no, I'm sorry.

MR. PARTAIN: And they're quarterly meetings. So four a year, and three months from now is August and I don't think it's unreasonable to ask to go ahead and put it in the books that we're going to have a scheduled meeting in August. I mean, the phone call is not working for what we have.

MR. STALLARD: So I take it that you feel strongly that these are meaningful and productive --

MR. PARTAIN: Yes. I mean, I take my vacation time for the past five years, on the CAP. I have sacrificed my vacation time to come here. You know, I have to work extra and to take off time from work, paid vacation days that I could be spending with my family, to be here. If I didn't think it was important or worthwhile, I wouldn't have done that.

| 1 | MS. RAGIN-WILSON: We appreciate your attending |
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| 2 | the meetings. But as far as scheduling the next CAP, |
| 3 | that was the plan, to do the updates until the studies |
| 4 | are completed. |
| 5 | MR. PARTAIN: But that's not the purpose of the |
| 6 | CAP meeting. |
| 7 | MS. RAGIN-WILSON: I understand your concerns, I |
| 8 | do. |
| 9 | MR. PARTAIN: That's not a concern; it's a |
| 10 | formality. You're basically saying that the purpose |
| 11 | of the next CAP meeting is to update the studies; it's |
| 12 | not. There are more things going on. |
| 13 | MS. RAGIN-WILSON: We just feel it would be most |
| 14 | prudent at that time to schedule the next in-person |
| 15 | CAP meeting when the studies are completed. |
| 16 | MR. STALLARD: Okay, so we seem to have a bit of |
| 17 | internal dialogue to have about sticking to what is |
| 18 | the quarterly routine. And honoring what is, for you, |
| 19 | meaningful and productive opportunities to engage with |
| 20 | ATSDR in this forum. So rather than, at the end of a |
| 21 | very productive day, get into policy debate, let's |
| 22 | we're going to discuss how we're going to be able to |
| 23 | meet your needs, the needs of the CAP for an in-person |
| 24 | meeting at the appropriate time, shooting for what |
| 25 | would normally be the August time frame. Okay? So I |

1 mean, that's what we have to do, talk about that going 2 forward. 3 Anyone on the phone have anything to add as we 4 close up today's session? MR. TOWNSEND: I'd like it sooner than later. 5 MR. STALLARD: You'd like what sooner than later, 6 7 your phone call from Brad and Dr. Walters, I presume. MR. TOWNSEND: No, I'd like the CAP to have a 8 9 meeting sooner than later. 10 MR. STALLARD: Okay. Thank you, Tom. Dr. Clapp, 11 any comments before we close? 12 DR. CLAPP: No, I mean, August is a tough time 13 for me in general; it's just like a vacation month. 14 But other than that, I have no comments. I agree with 15 Tom, sooner than later. 16 MR. STALLARD: All right. Well, I think 17 Dr. Ikeda, if she's still on the phone, are you still 18 on, Robin? 19 DR. IKEDA: I am. I'm here, I'm sorry. 20 MR. STALLARD: No worries. Any final closing 21 comments before we conclude for today? 22 DR. IKEDA: No, I just wanted to thank everybody 23 for joining us today and for your support and input 24 along the way. Appreciate everybody's help. Thank 25 you.

MR. STALLARD: All right. Thank you. All right, then barring any further questions or comments, that would conclude our meeting for today. Thank you for your time and be sure to submit your vouchers and drive safe if you're on the road.

(Whereupon, the meeting was adjourned, 1:35 p.m.)

CERTIFICATE OF COURT REPORTER

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STATE OF GEORGIA COUNTY OF FULTON

I, Steven Ray Green, Certified Merit Court
Reporter, do hereby certify that I reported the
above and foregoing on the day of May 3, 2013; and
it is a true and accurate transcript of the
proceedings captioned herein.

I further certify that I am neither relation nor counsel to any of the parties herein, nor have any interest in the cause named herein.

WITNESS my hand and official seal this the $4 \, \text{th}$ day of June, 2013.

STEVEN RAY GREEN, CCR, CVR-CM, PNSC
CERTIFIED MERIT COURT REPORTER
CERTIFICATE NUMBER: A-2102