#### AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY

convenes the

TWENTY-FIRST MEETING

# CAMP LEJEUNE COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE PANEL (CAP) MEETING

NOVEMBER 10, 2011

The verbatim transcript of the Meeting of the Camp Lejeune Community Assistance Panel held at the ATSDR, Chamblee Building 106, Conference Room B, Atlanta, Georgia, on November 10, 2011.

STEVEN RAY GREEN AND ASSOCIATES NATIONALLY CERTIFIED COURT REPORTING 404/733-6070

November 10, 2011

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#### TRANSCRIPT LEGEND

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### PARTICIPANTS

(alphabetically)

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BRIDGES, SANDRA, CAP, CLNC (via telephone)
BYRON, JEFF, COMMUNITY MEMBER
CLAPP, RICHARD, SCD, MPH, PROFESSOR (via telephone)
ENSMINGER, JERRY, COMMUNITY MEMBER
MASLIA, MORRIS, ATSDR
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RODENBECK, SVEN, REAR ADMIRAL
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STALLARD, CHRISTOPHER, MODERATOR
TOWNSEND, TOM, CAP MEMBER (via telephone)

#### PROCEEDINGS

(9:00 a.m.)

## WELCOME, INTRODUCTIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

MR. STALLARD: Good morning everyone. I think that it's about time that we're going to get started.

My name is Christopher Stallard, I'm your facilitator for today. Welcome back. When was it we were in Wilmington? That was?

MR. PARTAIN: July.

MR. STALLARD: July, I think, right?

MS. RUCKART: July 20th.

MR. STALLARD: July 20th, and we chose today which is in honor of what?

MR. ENSMINGER: It's the Marine Corps' birthday.

MR. STALLARD: It is. So happy birthday to the Marine Corps. All right, we have -- they're celebrating perhaps. All right, we're going to get started. You can see that the agenda's a little different than normal but -- and we have some new faces at the table. So let's start with introductions. What's your affil -- your name and your affiliation, and then we'll get into the

1	agenda. So let's start right here.
2	MR. PARTAIN: I'm Mike Partain. I'm a member
3	of the CAP.
4	MR. STALLARD: All right. Welcome.
5	MR. ENSMINGER: Jerry Ensminger, Camp Lejeune
6	CAP.
7	MR. STALLARD: And Mike, where are you coming
8	from?
9	MR. PARTAIN: Tallahassee, Florida.
10	MR. STALLARD: Tallahassee. Jerry?
11	MR. ENSMINGER: What?
12	MR. STALLARD: Where are you coming from?
13	MR. ENSMINGER: All over.
14	MR. STALLARD: I know but
15	MR. ENSMINGER: North Carolina.
16	MR. STALLARD: North Carolina. And we have a
17	new CAP member here?
18	MR. AKERS: Paul Akers, I'm coming from
19	Columbia, South Carolina. I'm a member of the CAP.
20	MR. STALLARD: Welcome.
21	MR. AKERS: Thank you.
22	MS. BLAKELY: Mary Blakely from North Carolina.
23	MR. STALLARD: Welcome, Mary.
24	DR. BOVE: Frank Bove, ATSDR.
25	MS. RUCKART: Perri Ruckart, ATSDR.

1	MR. STALLARD: Welcome, Perri.
2	DR. SINKS: Tom Sinks, NCH and ATSDR, and I'm
3	from Cleveland, Ohio.
4	MR. STALLARD: Welcome. Well, you didn't come
5	in from Cleveland today, did you?
6	DR. SINKS: No.
7	MR. STALLARD: Okay. Good morning.
8	MS. DICK: Hi, I'm Wendi Dick from Veteran's
9	Health Administration.
10	MR. STALLARD: Welcome, Wendi.
11	MR. SAMPSEL: I'm Jim Sampsel from the VA
12	Compensation Service, Veterans Benefit
13	Administration. I wrote the training letter on Camp
14	Lejeune. I've been following it for several years
15	so I'm familiar with it.
16	MR. STALLARD: Okay. So Wendi is here and I
17	believe is replacing Dr. Terry Walters, and will be
18	a regular attendee.
19	MS. DICK: Yes.
20	MR. STALLARD: And
21	MR. SAMPSEL: I'm substituting for Brad Flohr.
22	I'm not sure whether Brad's coming back or I'm
23	coming back.
24	MR. STALLARD: Okay. Great. Well, welcome.
25	Thanks for joining us today.

1	MR. BYRON: Good morning. This is Jeff Byron
2	and I'm from Cincinnati, Ohio. I'm a member of the
3	CAP.
4	MR. STALLARD: Thank you. Welcome, Jeff. And
5	whom do we have on the phone, please?
6	DR. CLAPP: Dick Clapp, calling from Boston,
7	Boston University, the School of Public Health, and
8	I'm a member of the CAP.
9	MR. STALLARD: Welcome. Sandra? Was on.
10	All right. For those of you who have been here
11	before and those who are new, we generally go over
12	guiding principles that inform our interactions with
13	each other. And so it's really important that there
14	are no personal attacks and we focus on the issue at
15	hand.
16	This is a public venue with live streaming.
17	There may be members of the public in attendance,
18	although I don't see any today, who may be invited
19	to speak. Please put your cell phones and/or
20	Blackberries either off or on silent. Please say
21	your name before speaking, providing that your
22	microphones are working and the red light comes on.
23	MR. ENSMINGER: They work.
24	MR. STALLARD: All right, great. And that we
25	operate here in an environment of openness and

1 transparency. The purpose of the CAP is to inform 2 the studies that are going on relative to Camp 3 Lejeune. Any questions? 4 MS. BRIDGES: Not from me. 5 MR. STALLARD: Well, welcome. Thank you, 6 Sandy. 7 MS. BRIDGES: I had my phone on mute. That's 8 why I didn't answer. Sorry you didn't hear me. 9 I've been here all along. 10 MR. STALLARD: I thought so. All right. 11 Perri, would you like to give us, please, a recap? 12 RECAP OF PREVIOUS CAP MEETING 13 MS. RUCKART: Sure. I always like to start off 14 our current meeting by just summarizing what 15 happened during our last meeting, so as you know the 16 last meeting was in Wilmington. At that time the 17 CAP requested that ATSDR publish a timeline of the 18 major events related to the drinking water 19 contamination at the base, and Dr. Portier responded 20 that he would look into that. Do you have any 21 updates about that? 22 DR. SINKS: No, I don't. 23 MS. RUCKART: Last time I reported about the 24 mortality study and where we were at that point,

just the number of deaths that we had initially

identified was about 43,000. I don't want to go into too much detail on what was reported last time because in a few minutes or later this morning, I'll be giving the update of where we are today with the final status of some things with the contract. At that time, I also reported on the health survey.

One of the things I mentioned was that we had to go back to our original survey invitation letter. A newer version had been proposed that wasn't approved by IRB -- I'm sorry, by the OMB. The first surveys were mailed out in June, and I provided an update of where we were in July, and later today, I'll give you the update of where we are today so I don't think we need to really revisit that.

I also reported on the first survey expert panel meeting, that was held on March 8th. The panel was supportive of moving forward with the medical records confirmation of the self-reported diseases, regardless of the participation rate, and they also recommended that we undertake a strategy to promote the survey. Vivi Abrams from Office of Communication will speak to us later today about some of our efforts and what has happened there. And the meeting notes from that expert panel meeting were posted on our website, and they're still there

if anybody would like to take a look at those.

When Brad was here, he reported that, again, as you know the Louisville office is consolidating all the claims for Camp Lejeune, 2,300 pending issues were with that office as of July 15th, including those that were new, those that were sent from other offices, and appeals. He wanted to note that each claim could have more than one issue, though, and as of that time, approximately 25 percent of the claims resulted in favorable decisions. Will you be giving an update on that?

MR. SAMPSEL: I don't have all the data but it's approximately the same.

MS. RUCKART: Okay. Well, we'll have a chance to speak with the VA later.

Brad also mentioned that he had recently presented at a conference for medical examiners, and he spoke in a break-out session with physicians who are asked to provide medical opinions. And all the physicians who were there were very able and willing to provide medical opinions, doing the best that they could. And he also reported that Camp Lejeune is a major focus of the joint DOD/VA deployment health work group. They are working -- or they were working at that time on a data transfer agreement

where the DOD will share data with the VA on exposures so the VA would have good information when they get the claims. And Brad reported that the VA was revising the training letter on Camp Lejeune, and he said he would provide that to the CAP.

Perhaps, and you are on the agenda later, you can speak about that.

Terry Walters, who was meeting with us last time, reported that ATSDR is collaborating with the VA to discuss the feasibility of conducting a male breast cancer study. Frank will talk about that here in a little bit.

And she also just wanted to point out at that time, remind everybody that not all veterans use the VA so they only have a subset, and she pointed out possibly a sicker subset of the entire VA population, which can make studies of environmental exposures problematic. Terry explained that the VA is undertaking a new effort to disseminate specialized knowledge throughout their organization. They created a three-tiered level of expertise in environmental health. The first level involves having a primary care doctor who understands the military culture. The second level is having an environmental health commissioner at each of their

medical centers to be a consultant for the primary care doctors. And the third level is a war-related studies center that employs a multidisciplinary approach to look at veterans to see what's going on and come at it from a more multi-symptom -- in a multidisciplinary perspective.

Sven gave a data mining work group update. He reported that in May the Department of Navy and ATSDR wrote a letter, jointly, to 35 former DON contractors asking for their response by the middle of June, just if they had any other analyses or documents in their possession. Eight of those letters were undeliverable, even though they had undertaken a thorough search to try to find current addresses. Thirteen responded they had nothing new to add and at that time we had not heard back from 14.

ATSDR also received a statement from a former Marine Corps employee regarding some questions they had about sampling results and how they were conducted, and we at that time were in the process of writing the data close-out report. And we also mentioned that we have received a statement from Elizabeth Betz. The CAP asked for the list of 35 contractors who were sent the letters and Sven did

provide that.

MR. ENSMINGER: The eight that they can't find are probably in the federal witness protection program.

Then you should have no problem MS. RUCKART: finding them. You have all kinds of resources out there.

And Morris gave an update of where we were at that time with the water modeling. He discussed for Hadnot Point-Holcomb Boulevard that we have -- they have completed a regional model and that information involves contaminant fate and transport, and that model is complex because of the multiple sources. It's different from Tarawa Terrace. They are also evaluating the transfer of water from Hadnot Point to Holcomb Boulevard, which requires a water distribution system model analysis rather than a ground water analysis, and Morris will be giving an update of where we are currently later today.

The CAP requested that the water modeling reports be presented in a way that makes it easier to determine what information is in each report, and Dr. Portier responded that he would look into that. Frank and Tom --

MR. ENSMINGER: Where are the reports? For the

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water modeling?

MS. RUCKART: Yeah, the Hadnot Point-Holcomb --

MR. ENSMINGER: The chapter reports.

MR. MASLIA: I'll address that during my session.

MS. RUCKART: That's coming soon. Stay tuned.

MR. MASLIA: This is the last.

MS. RUCKART: Yeah, this is the last. So Frank and Tom also briefly touched on what Terry mentioned, the feasibility of conducting the male breast cancer study. We'll hear more about that later today. The issue of transparency was discussed. Dr. Portier noted that information shared between federal agencies is treated and protected differently than information between a federal agency and a non-federal agency; however, he is of the opinion that being transparent is important, but more important than sharing the actual correspondence was being transparent about what was discussed. And if the CAP has any questions about what we're doing or why we're doing it, he invited the CAP to speak with us, including himself, and that we would do our best to respond. So any questions about what was discussed last time?

MR. STALLARD: Okay, what's the change in the

agenda that you'd like for next?

DR. SINKS: Yeah, if it's okay with the CAP members, I need to run out at 10:30 'til about 11:30 to talk to USAID about, of all things, the Agent Orange in Vietnam. And I was hoping to be here for the presentation on the feasibility of male breast cancer, so if it's okay with you folks, if Frank could give his presentation before the break on that, and then I'll slip away and come right back after my meeting.

MS. RUCKART: Actually I see we're running way ahead of schedule, maybe we could just do that now?

Sure.

### FEASIBILITY OF MALE BREAST CANCER STUDY

MR. PARTAIN:

presentation. I was going to give you some idea of what we're thinking about and what obstacles we see. We still have to write up a full-fledged protocol. There are certain things we still need to get straight about, what's available at the VA and other records and so on, so let me give you an idea of what we're thinking about, at least, and Tom, you can chime in on whatever while I'm doing it.

The idea was to look at male breast cancer using the VA's cancer registry, VACCR, V-A-C-C-R.

It's a cancer registry similar to state cancer registries, it has similar data that the states have, including a lot of information on the cancers themselves, and a little bit of demographics, very little. And they did have an indicator -- they do have an indicator variable in the database. indicates branch of service; however, we thought that they had -- that all the cancers had been linked to this variable. We find out that there's still about 38 percent or so that have not been linked, so 60-some percent of the cancers have a variable saying whether they're Marines, Navy or whatever, Army, Air Force. But 37 percent of the cancers do not. And so we're going to have to work with the VA on that because one of the approaches we'd like to take is to get all the Marine cancers and look at -- the cases would be the breast cancers of Marines and the controls, that would be the case control study, would be a sample of other cancers among Marines that are not related to solvents.

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And we've come up with a short list of cancers that there is no evidence so far in the literature of an association with solvent exposure, either at the work place or drinking water. So that would be -- we would use that list to pick controls.

And so for male breast cancers, there are about 180 right now that have an indicator variable saying they're Marines. So there are 180 male breast cancers in the VA database that indicate Marines. I expect that when they finish the job, there would be somewhere around 200, okay? And using -- assuming that there's 200 male breast cancers among Marines in the VA database, we actually would have pretty good statistical power to see something below a doubling effect, let's say, an odds ratio of less than two. So there is good power there. If in fact there are 200 male breast cancers that are among Marines in the VA database, and it looks like that's the case.

What it would entail doing, and the person who's actually taking the lead on this is not here today. His father had an operation and he couldn't be here. His name is Eddie Shanley, he's seven foot tall, I think you saw him at the last meeting. You can't miss him. He's working -- this is part of his dissertation. We're working closely with him on it but he'll be doing a lot of the leg work. He's got big legs so he can do a lot of leg work, and part of the leg work is to go to St. Louis, where the records are for service people. And we can use --

1 we have the DMDC, the Defense Manpower Data Center 2 database for those who were in the military from --3 the Marine Corps from 6/75 to 12/87, or 9/87, I'm 4 sorry, that were either at Pendleton or Camp 5 Lejeune. So we can use that database that we're 6 using in the mortality study we're undertaking, 7 we'll talk about later, and the survey. We can use 8 that to get a handle on exposures to those Marines 9 who started active duty service in April or May of 10 '75 onward. But for those who started before, we 11 don't have information on where they served, so we 12 would have to go to the St. Louis records and look 13 at their DD-214 or whatever other material they have 14 there. 15 MR. ENSMINGER: I have a question about the 16 VA's cancer registry. What does it take to -- for a 17 veteran to be placed on the VA's cancer registry? 18 DR. BOVE: Well, you have to be seen at a VA 19 hospital. 20 MR. ENSMINGER: Okay. But I mean --21 DR. SINKS: You have to be a veteran and you 22 have to --23 MR. ENSMINGER: Well, I mean, but you got to 24 prove that you're a veteran, okay? So when you go

into the VA and you prove that you're a veteran, you

got to show your DD-214, so why the hell aren't they putting the -- why do they not have -- only have 60 percent of these people's branches of service?

DR. BOVE: Two different issues, Jerry. One is they can put an indicator variable for branch of service on everybody. They just haven't gotten around to it. As for the DD-214, it's just not -- it's a cancer registry. And the cancer registry is focused on histology, the characteristics of the cancer. That's what they need to have, all cancer registries want to have a set of variables in their database. Branch of service isn't one that other cancer registries do. The VA is doing it but it is not a high priority, at least at this point, according to what they told us. But that may change. But they, you know, so that's one issue.

The DD-214, we thought they might have them on hand for the people who were there but we were told that they don't. So I think -- I don't think it's a big issue for Eddie to go to St. Louis and look up the DD-214s. That's what the VA's doing for the Gulf War studies. They're -- and that they're actually going there and abstracting records there as we speak, or at least they were in the last few weeks.

MR. ENSMINGER: I mean, that should be an automatic thing when a person is placed on that registry is what branch of service they're in or where they served in.

DR. SINKS: So let me just add a few things. Opportunities and limitations. There's, with everything we do, there are advantages and disadvantages to what we do so let's put them on the table. The opportunities here are that the VA registry is probably the only unbiased readily available set of data for us to identify a large number of male breast cancers across the military in an unbiased fashion. It won't include everybody who would have been there at Camp Lejeune, as you point out, Jerry. It's 'cause not everybody who was in Camp Lejeune, I presume, was seen in VA hospitals but it will have enough cases for us to look at.

Mike, particularly for you, it does not include -- it only includes veterans, so it doesn't include spouses, it doesn't include children. So we won't be able to look at that issue. But in terms of timeliness, we believe we can get this done in a fairly standard epidemiologic methods way that's acceptable to a wide variety of people in terms of good science, and do it fairly quickly.

1 The difficulty for us will be going beyond 2 matching service, Jerry, to knowing not only were 3 they Marines but where were they? And that probably 4 wouldn't have been connected in the registry anyway, 5 so that is something --6 MR. ENSMINGER: Well, they give you a good 7 start. 8 DR. SINKS: Well, they have -- we do have a 9 good start --10 MR. ENSMINGER: If a guy was in the Air Force, 11 you don't have to look at him, for Lejeune. 12 DR. SINKS: We have the DMDC data. So we will 13 have to do some leg work that'll slow us down a 14 little bit, but I think in terms of getting a handle 15 on this issue relatively quickly with enough study 16 power, it's probably the best thing we have going. 17 So we will put together a feasibility protocol. will go through peer review. I presume we share it 18 19 publicly. Do we share this publicly, the feas --? 20 DR. BOVE: Well, we'll -- details. 21 DR. SINKS: Whatever our standards are for, you 22 know, for you putting those protocols, we'll follow 23 those. And I'm hoping we'll be able to get some 24 results fairly quickly. Quickly not in terms of USA 25 Today newspaper but quickly in terms of, you know,

it's not going to take us five years. Probably take us a year, maybe 18 months, it just depends on how much -- how quickly we get going on this. And we also have of course the other portfolio of epi work, which Frank and Perri are working on, that's why we wanted to pull somebody else in to, you know, handle the leg work.

MR. AKERS: Let me ask a simple question since I'm the newest member on the CAP. The male breast cancer study now, on the VA, would that be all the Marines, versus Air Force, Army or just Camp -- are you going to separate Camp Lejeune and Pendleton?

DR. BOVE: Okay, there's a couple of approaches here. Actually the VA, once the VA actually has that indicator variable for all the cancers, they could actually look at it very quickly to see if male breast cancer is elevated among Marines versus Air Force versus the Navy. That's a simple very quick calculation, so that's not a big deal. If they — if we can do it, if they want, or they can do it if they want. That's one thing. But what we were more talking about is focusing on Marines, okay. And getting all the male — and we're talking about female breast cancer but there's a discussion internally about whether we want to include female

breast cancers it -- because again there's going to be some leg work here to find out where they were before '75. We don't have the -- DMDC does not have information on people before '75 as to where the units were and that's what we're basing here, where they were stationed.

So we would get all the male breast cancers among Marines, and this would be the case series, and then for the controls we'd get other cancers among Marines, okay. And some of the cancers, you know, I came up with a list just to give you an idea — but mesothelioma's not related to solvents. Some of the cancers that are related to smoking are not related to solvents, like buccal cavity, larynx, pharynx and so on. Stomach cancer isn't, melanoma isn't, prostate cancer, I'm not sure, so I, you know, but there are other cancers on this list that aren't, bone cancer, and so on. So we would make sure that that list is tight. It's a preliminary list of cancers that we haven't found any evidence for solvent exposures related to them, okay.

So that would be the control series and then we would find out where they were stationed. If they were stationed at Lejeune? Okay, then we have to do further work. What was their unit, where was their

unit barracked, if they're single. If they're married, we would go to the family housing records. This is the same process we're doing for the other studies, mortality study and the survey. Finding out what unit they're in, if they're single, knowing where the units were barracked. If they're married, look into the family housing records to see where they were housed, whether they were at Tarawa Terrace, Holcomb Boulevard area or so on. So that's how that would work.

MS. RUCKART: Frank, one thing I want to mention, though, this is more like the mortality study 'cause it would just be data linkage. There wouldn't be an interview component so we would be relying just strictly on records.

DR. BOVE: Right. But it would be -- what's different about this and the mortality study is you have to, there's more leg work here. You have to go to St. Louis and get these records whereas the mortality study we are assembling them. We're simply using DMDC data to determine what their unit is and then based on that -- and if they're married to link them with our housing records data.

MR. AKERS: Well, would it be pertinent to determine what -- when they were stationed at

Lejeune versus those that were at Lejeune and Pendleton?

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DR. BOVE: Yes. If they were at Pendleton, we know that from the DMDC data.

MR. AKERS: What about if they were moving back and forth?

DR. BOVE: Yes. There's going to be a -- yes. There's, I don't remember exactly, -- I've been looking at this data all day long for all the last I think there's something like 50-some two weeks. thousand that did move back and forth, so it's a sizable number. We know that. We have that information and we take that into account with anything we do. So when we -- jumping ahead to the mortality study, but it was similar to the male breast cancer study, too. If they were at Lejeune at any time, regardless of where else they went, they're considered part of the Lejeune cohort. They could be at Pendleton, they could be at New River, they could be at Camp Geiger, they could be anywhere. But if they're at Camp Lejeune we're considering them Camp Lejeune and potentially exposed. For the Pendleton comparison group, they only can be at Pendleton during the exposure period. They can't be anywhere else.

1 MR. ENSMINGER: No, not at Lejeune. 2 DR. BOVE: Not at Lejeune. But if they were at 3 New River, I'm not so sure what to do with them 4 either. 5 MR. ENSMINGER: But that's Lejeune. 6 DR. BOVE: That's right. So that's what I'm 7 saying. So they could -- you know, they could be 8 anywhere else but they can't be at Geiger, New River 9 or Lejeune. 10 MR. ENSMINGER: Yeah. 11 DR. BOVE: And that's Pendleton. 12 MR. ENSMINGER: Nobody sequestered themselves 13 to Camp Geiger or New River Air Station. 14 DR. BOVE: Right. So we, right. 15 MR. ENSMINGER: They all went to Mainside. 16 DR. BOVE: Right. So okay. 17 MR. AKERS: Personal. My father was in the 18 Marine Corps for 30 years. He was stationed at 19 Mainside, he was stationed at Geiger, he even did 20 some time out in the field during summers for summer 21 weekend warrior-type stuff, so he was all over the 22 place. 23 DR. BOVE: See, that's what I'm saying. 24 again, what we can tell from the DMDC data is for

people who started their active duty service on or

1 after April of '75, 'cause we have this -- they do 2 it by quarter at DMDC so June of '75, so the first 3 quarter that they have unit information, and the 4 only way we know where they were stationed is based 5 on their unit, okay? So before -- if they started 6 before April of '75, we don't have their unit, we 7 don't know where they were stationed, so we can't --8 we have to be careful about what we do with those 9 people. We have some of those people in the 10 database, we're going to have to be careful about 11 how we assign exposures to them. But for everyone 12 after April '75, we know where they were up until 13 '87, and by that time the -- Lejeune was clean. So 14 we have, between the period of contamination of 15 April '75 to '87, we know whether they were at 16 Pendleton, Lejeune or New River or Geiger. Okay? 17 MR. PARTAIN: Hey Frank. 18 Yeah. DR. BOVE: 19 MR. PARTAIN: This is Mike Partain here.

MR. PARTAIN: This is Mike Partain here. Now you said right now you got about 180 cases and...

DR. BOVE: Yeah. That's what the VA just has told us.

MR. PARTAIN: That's in the VA system, that are Marine but we don't know where they're at.

DR. BOVE: Right.

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1 MR. PARTAIN: Now, the 38 percent that you 2 mentioned that are not linked to service, are we 3 going to pull that pool to see how many male breast 4 cancers are there? 5 DR. BOVE: We have, we have to go up to the VA 6 and have a discussion. They're very cooperative. 7 MR. PARTAIN: Okay. 8 DR. BOVE: They're very interested, the 9 registry people particularly are very interested in 10 what we're doing and very responsive. We need to go 11 up there and hash this out and see what we can do. 12 And we have already talked to those VA epidemiologists who were doing the Gulf War and 13 14 other studies, and we were told that they -- they're 15 going to St. Louis and get the DD-214s and abstract 16 data so it looks like they don't have the material. 17 Either, what may happen is that, yes, they have to 18 have a DD-214 but maybe they don't keep it 19 centrally. I don't know. 20 MR. PARTAIN: Okay. But we're going to, we're 21 going to pull that group, the 38 percent, and see 22 how many male breast cancers are in there. 23 DR. BOVE: Right. 24 MR. PARTAIN: And then if there are, find out 25 what service they are, correct?

DR. BOVE: Our goal is, well, our goal is to be able to get all the male breast cancers that are in the Marine Corps, that are designated as Marine Corps, in the VA data. That's the goal. We'll have to figure out what to do with the fact that 38 percent right now don't have this indicator variable. We'll see what the best strategy is. I don't know what the best strategy is.

MR. PARTAIN: To me it seemed, I mean, it's a low number so it seems to me that they should be able to identify how many are there and then quickly track it down.

DR. BOVE: Yeah.

MR. PARTAIN: The other thing --

DR. BOVE: That may be the solution but we'd also like to sample the Marines who have cancers that aren't related to solvents and we'd like to do a full -- you know, it would be good, ideal, to sample all of the Marines, not, you know, -- including some of the 38 percent that are not.

MR. PARTAIN: Now, what do you propose to do with the -- I mean, there may be cases that we have identified, I've got 73 now, that's including dependents, and now base employee and Marines. What about people who are identified through us that are

not showing up on the VA list? How are we going to resolve that issue?

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DR. BOVE: This would be simply focused on the VA database.

DR. SINKS: Let me throw a couple more comments So I think we can always look at that list and compare it and just look at it but we wouldn't add them to the study because it wouldn't be an objective way to do it. It's the same issue we had with the mortality study and the morbidity study where we're using a sampling frame to include people in the study, you know, people who register who weren't in, you know, for example USMC, who aren't pulled in the registry. While we're giving them a survey and we're collecting that information, in the analysis for the epidemiologic study, we can't include them because of the potential bias. not an objective way but I think it would be worth looking at your list, and the personal identifier issue, we'll have to discuss 'cause there may be an issue that -- I just want to give you a little more idea of some of the discussions Frank and I and others are having in terms of the methodology here, one of them is whether or not we're going to look at females and male breast cancers. There's about five to one ratio, females to males, and if we include females it's going to increase our burden of work a lot.

#### MR. ENSMINGER: Well --

DR. SINKS: Let me just keep going, Jerry.

Another one is whether or not we just look at all of the male breast cancers in the registry, there are a little probably more than a thousand of them, total, and whether we include all of them, and then do a comparison by service and look at, you know, go down to Marines and then go down to Lejeune, not Lejeune.

Or if we just limit ourselves to Marines.

The issues in there are not just the cases but the controls. So if we were using cancer controls, we have to select them from the same group of people eligible so the cancer controls, if we limit them to Marines, they'd only be Marines. So then this issue of the 33 percent we don't know what service they're in, for the breast cancers that's pretty easy because it's probably, maybe, 300 male breast cancers we don't know what service they're in, but it's thousands of other cancers we don't know what service they're in, so we would have to make a decision. So we're having some discussions about, you know, what's the best way to go here to make

sure the study's done well and done -- to answer the important questions we need to answer. I'm -- go ahead, Jerry.

MR. ENSMINGER: The number of women, active duty service women, that you're going to have at Camp Lejeune are going to be -- it's going to be an extremely low number of women Marines. And then you would also have the women that were in the medical services at Camp Lejeune for the naval hospital and the second medical battalion, but you're not talking about a large number of women and I think the women -- active duty women should be included in that.

DR. SINKS: Just to remind you, so the ratio of female to male breast cancers in the registry, I think, is five to one or six to one.

MR. ENSMINGER: Yeah, sure.

DR. SINKS: So it, it's not, it is a question of how much more time it's going to take in terms of going to the records and reviewing those records, and we don't know what it takes us to review one record, let alone, you know, -- so that's part of the issue. There is a reason to do female breast cancer because we're concerned, and exactly what you said, there's a small number of women who were

probably in that group, who are going to be in the morbidity study, and we don't know if we'll have enough power on female breast cancer in that, so there is a reason to look at it. The question is really relative importance in time and that. So it's just something that we have to discuss. We have to put some numbers and some reality to this and see what it means.

The other issue you brought up is non-Marines but Navy personnel, who were in the hospitals, and how much more difficult that makes it for us to do that search. Because there are probably -- I mean, I presume Lejeune is a very small percentage of the female Navy personnel serving in the country, and so that would probably -- we just have to figure that out. I don't know if we'd be able to cover that group or not.

DR. BOVE: Yeah, we were thinking of focusing just on Marines because Navy, most Navy personnel would not be at Camp Lejeune.

MR. ENSMINGER: You have a second medical battalion which was part of second FSFG which was staffed, manned, by primarily Navy. They maintained an entire naval field hospital, that battalion.

DR. BOVE: Right, but --

1 MR. ENSMINGER: Multiple ones. 2 DR. BOVE: As a percentage of all the people 3 serving in the Navy --4 MR. ENSMINGER: Oh, yeah, yeah, sure. 5 DR. BOVE: That's my point. 6 MR. ENSMINGER: But you did have one large 7 population of the Navy, the naval personnel at 8 Lejeune. 9 That level of detailed information, DR. SINKS: 10 as far as we know is not in the registry 11 information. So the opportunity to grab who was in 12 the second battalion, that would be eligible to look 13 at, may be, you'd have to look through all of them 14 and go through all those records. So this is why 15 we're -- we're just going to be, we're going to be 16 open-minded about what's the best way to do it but 17 we're going to be cautious about how much effort and 18 time this is going to take, when the priority, I 19 think, is going to be male breast cancer. 20 DR. BOVE: And on that score, just so you know 21 the debate, there is evidence from the study at Cape 22 Cod of an association between perchloroethylene and 23 female breast cancer, and there's also evidence that 24 there -- although there are differences between the

cancers that occur in men and women, there are a lot

of similarities for breast cancer among men and women. So those are on the other side of the ledger.

And so we have to figure out how, strategically, if we want to look at female breast cancer, how to do that so that it can be done by Eddie and with a little help from us.

MR. PARTAIN: Hey, Frank, we're talking about male breast cancer 'cause it is a rare and unusual cancer and as such, you know, an indicator that something went wrong. When you mentioned the controls and looking at the different other odd cancers and having the problem with the 38 percent and then just the numbers associated with it, why not look at the, you know, current, you know, comparative occurrence rates using SEER or across the country and other places, like you mentioned Cape Cod? You know, use another place for a control 'cause it is a rare cancer. Instead of trying, you know, if you run into these numbers issues.

DR. SINKS: Let me try to answer that so, you know, in epidemiology there's two approaches. One approach is you start with a group of people and you don't care what disease they have, in fact, when you start with them they're all healthy and you follow

them over time and they get sick and you count every day, every year that they're alive and they're healthy until the time they either get a diagnosis or they die. And you use that information to calculate your observed and expected numbers, which is what you're describing. And what's critical there is the person time at risk. You have to know how the length of time everybody's been from the time they were exposed until the time they — you no longer follow them or they are diagnosed or they die. We don't have that information for the Marines.

In a case control method, you start with people who have a certain diagnosis and you focus there. And then you look at a group of people who basically don't have that diagnosis and then you compare exposed and unexposed to that, so there is an efficiency to this case control methodology, which is to identify and increase your power on the study that you're interested in.

The other methodology works when you want to look at a wide variety of studies -- of outcomes, which is why the mortality study is doing what you're suggesting. But I don't think we could do, easily, an observed to expected, based on standard

numbers when we don't really know -- we have the numerator, a number of cases, but we don't have the denominator, which is person time at risk for all Marines, the Marines at Lejeune, that kind of information.

MR. STALLARD: Jeff had a question, I think.

MR. BYRON: Yeah, this is Jeff Byron. First off, I want to thank Mike Partain for doing all this research and finding these guys.

My question would be is if Mike was not here, would you have found these male breast cancers? And then the other question is, is, you know, male breast cancer's rare. I obviously know that. I've never heard of it until now to be honest with you, but what other cancers are you identifying now with the results coming in that are what you suspect to be way above normal. I mean, you know, taking to Mike we expect male breast cancer to be above normal at this point I would say, but, you know, if he wasn't here, would you have identified the problem?

MR. PARTAIN: Probably not.

MR. BYRON: And doing this feasibility study?

DR. BOVE: We probably wouldn't have necessarily identified the cases he's identified.

What we would have done was seen male breast cancers

among the deaths in the mortality study, and we would see male breast cancers among those who participate in the survey. Those are the two ways we would have found out about male breast cancers or any other cancer for that matter.

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We've talked in the past about a cancer incidence study using cancer registries across the country. Again, that's never been done, using all 50 state cancer registries. It's something that we've been thinking about over time but we've put it on the shelf for now until we finish what we have in front of us, because quite frankly I don't know how many of these cancer registries would participate. Gulf War study, about 20 cancer registries across the country participated. It took them quite a long time to get them all on board, and so there's, you know, that's just 20 of them. So we're still thinking about that. But to answer your question, we would find them from the mortality study and the health survey, we probably would not capture all of the ones that that Mike has captured.

MR. BYRON: Okay, this is Jeff, again. So I guess really the question is is if Mike wasn't here, would we be doing feasibility study or would we even be considering doing it? Would you just be

reporting the cancers? And then that would be the end of it? Because obviously there's a lot more cancers, probably, than male breast cancer, and because Mike has male breast cancer, this is a great concern of his. Well, my daughter has aplastic anemia and that's a great concern of mine.

DR. BOVE: Well, you see, we came up with a list of diseases we thought were important.

MR. BYRON: Right.

DR. BOVE: And those are the diseases we're asking about in the survey and they will also be to the extent possible the focus of the mortality -- now, when I say the extent possible, people often don't die of some of these diseases and so you find very few of them maybe in the mortality study.

The second problem with our mortality study is it was brought out by our board of scientific counselors the other day, is it's a young cohort. They're all younger than me for the most part, except for the workers, in the database. And so, you know, some of these people may get it in the future, and that's something we may have to consider in the future whether to revisit these studies but -- mortality study.

So but we're interested in quite a large number

of diseases, not only just cancers either. And aplastic anemia is one because of benzene at the site, at Lejeune. But there's a whole list of them, which, if you've seen, if you've seen the questions we've asked, so you know what they are and -- but they're quite a number of cancers including breast cancer.

MS. RUCKART: One thing I want to add is I know it's taken a very long time to get to this point but things are going to be moving a lot more rapidly now. We're actually, we'll talk about this in a minute where we are with our studies, but we're conducting analyses so next year, we are going to start having more results and, you know, thinking about what future directions, if any, we need to take, so it's taken so long to get here but from here on in, things are going to progress rapidly and we're going to have more results-oriented discussions as we go so I just want to let you know that.

MR. BYRON: Okay, one last thing. If you identify that Camp Lejeune is the cause of these cancers, will you be sending out to the medical communities, not just the Marine Corps, not just the VA, I want to know that Children's Hospital in

Cincinnati, the doctor knows this about cancer, related to Camp Lejeune. If I go to Iowa and go into the hospital, I want to know that that doctor knows that these cases of cancer are possibly related to Lejeune. Will those -- will that information go out to the public or will it just sit in Congress's hand to do nothing like they've done for 25 years.

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DR. SINKS: I think that's a great point that you make, which is how do we make sure the information is available and useful. And it's always an issue that is something that we need to take very seriously. First, let me just say, these, these studies -- all these epi studies, they're going to look for associations, you know, cause, cause is another thing. You know, whether we'll be able to say cause or association, we're probably going to say there is a reason, there's no association. We will make this information available. We certainly are going to make it available with the VA. You know, because of you guys, we've really developed a strong partnership with the VA, and I know they are very interested in what we're doing and what our results are, so for the VA hospitals, I would assume we have great

connection.

We do regularly report our information out and make it available and try to connect with physicians. To be honest, to me, the most important information we could identify are if we have a very strong association and it's a screenable cancer, and that's something we believe people, by notification, it would prevent mortality or improve morbidity because of screening, those are the things that I think we really want to pay attention to. I'm not sure there are, any of these outcomes are really screenable but if they are that's where I would want to be leaning as far forward as I could.

MR. BYRON: One last thing. I'm sorry.

Before -- the reason I bring this up is because my daughter went to the dentist. You know, my oldest daughter has lost all of her teeth. My youngest daughter is now losing hers, so we go to the dentist and the dentist, without any compassion, just starts drilling her and drilling her so she wouldn't even go back -- she wouldn't have any work done by him.

So I got to walk in there and basically berate him about how he doesn't have any compassion and so forth, but they have no idea what's going on, okay, at Camp Lejeune.

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And even today, the biggest toxic water contamination site in the country, nobody knows about. Okay, why not? I mean, the government knows about it. Why haven't you guys gotten the word out? I mean, I don't understand. That there's a problem at Camp Lejeune and they should be looking at these individuals, but I guess because the studies aren't done, we can't do that. But it's taking a long time, like you said. I do hope things move quicker because this is very taxing on our families. Economically, because I'm dealing with the medical issues; emotionally, you've seen that here, through I'm trying to keep that a little more under check today, but, you know, I go through depression every time I come here and it's because of Camp Lejeune. It's because I have to bring in, you know, email after email of sick families. And Jerry, I don't know how he does it. He gets phone calls day and night about people who are sick and he, he has remembrance of his daughter to deal with on top of that. So let's get this moving.

MS. BLAKELY: I have a point also. In regards to the male breast cancer study, and you mentioning that you were going to leave out, like, the Navy and women in that study.

DR. BOVE: It's a possibility.

MS. BLAKELY: Right. My father-in-law was in the Navy, and that's why he was at Lejeune, and my mother was a dependent, you know, so she wasn't a Marine, and they both died of the same cancer and died in the same way. They both got brain cancer diagnosis first and then both of them died of lung cancer, that's the cause of death. Now, if you're not looking for certain cancers and you're leaving people out of just the studies that you know you're doing now, what about those people?

DR. BOVE: Well, we're looking at the mortality study. Okay. We're looking at any cancer, okay?

And it's includes Navy, okay. So we have in the cohort, if I remember right, something around 12,000, 13,000 Navy.

Yeah. There were 11,000 but then we got additional data for '86 and '87, so I think there's probably around 13,000 Navy at Lejeune, and there are Navy, I think, at Pendleton, too. I don't know what the number is there. It's probably roughly the same small percent but there's Navy there so they're all in the study, okay? So we'll look at all the deaths.

Again, for breast cancer, male breast cancer in

particular, there'll probably be a few, very few, in the database, okay, so that, that's the problem.

We're looking at some of these rare cancers; especially young, again, a young cohort, they may get it later in life but they're not getting them yet, so, but we're looking at Navy, Marines, all cancers in the mortality study. And then whoever participates in this survey, we're looking at their cancers.

MR. STALLARD: Okay. I would like to take us out. What have you got, Tom?

DR. SINKS: I'm just going to reiterate, just to be very clear, and this goes back to Jeff's question, and, you know, Mike's contribution to this. The reason we're looking at male breast cancer isn't because we would never find it in the mortality study. If there's a strong signal there, we will likely find it in the mortality study, but we already know it's an issue. We know it will — there's a chance it could be unresolved in the mortality study. We think it's worth the investment to look at it. So we've found a way to do it efficiently and we hope relatively quickly, and so we're moving ahead to do that. It's not that we're ignoring other cancer; it's because we were

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concerned that the signal may not be so strong and we may miss it in the mortality study.

MR. BYRON: One last thing. We're talking about cancers but, like I brought up, what about diseases that are not, you know, cancer-related like the dental problems my family's experiencing. I have three members, okay, that are losing all their teeth. I have a six-year-old grandson, he's just now getting his adult teeth. They yanked ten of his teeth the day before his third birthday, the baby teeth. Well, I fear he's going to have the same issues. Is that being addressed? Are we looking at that?

DR. BOVE: No. No. We're looking at diseases that cause death.

MR. BYRON: Yeah.

DR. BOVE: And in the survey we're looking at the list of diseases that have -- we have some indication from somewhere, either occupational or other drinking water studies or related solvents, that they're related to these diseases. So those are the diseases we're focusing on, although you know, as you know, in the survey we have a catch-all question, any diseases you want to list. But no, dental, this dental issues were not -- we don't know

anything about them until solvent exposure and dental issues and so we didn't include them.

And there are a lot diseases, there are a lot of diseases like that where there's no information. You could not focus on all of them.

MR. PARTAIN: Right. So you can only --

MR. BYRON: I don't expect you to focus on all of them.

DR. BOVE: We decided to focus on those diseases where there is some evidence. It doesn't have to be strong evidence but some evidence, any evidence, that they're related to solvent exposure, either at the work place or drinking water.

When we say solvent exposure, it could be a mixture of solvents, it could be solvents that weren't even found in the drinking water. A lot of the occupational studies can't delineate whether it's TCE they were exposed to or benzene or some other solvents that were in the drinking water. They sometimes say solvent exposure. If we saw a disease related to solvent exposure, that was good enough for us to include in the diseases we focused on in the survey.

MR. STALLARD: I'd like to thank you very much. We're going to go with the break now. What I'd like

1 to say is that this is exactly what the CAP is 2 designed to do. You're providing input into the 3 studies that are being conducted and so this is an 4 example of the CAP being effective and at work. 5 we're going to go to the break right now and come 6 back at 10:15. Thank you for your time. Let's come 7 back at 10:10. There's been a request. All in 8 favor, stand up. 9 (Whereupon a short recess was taken.) 10 MR. STALLARD: Welcome back. Sandy, are you on 11 the phone? 12 MR. ENSMINGER: Nope. MR. STALLARD: She's talking to herself on mute 13 14 again. Dr. -- Dick, are you there? All right. 15 Well, we're going to continue on. So we have moved 16 the agenda around a little bit. Are going to go 17 into the studies recap next? 18 MS. RUCKART: I guess we'll do that. 19 what we're needing to do is have Morris start right after lunch, or when are you leaving? 20 21 MR. STALLARD: So do we want to go with the studies or have Morris to go? Let's have Morris go. 22 23 Yes, but wait a minute. Mike Partain had a comment 24 as we left to go to break so we'll give him a moment

for that. Go ahead.

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MR. PARTAIN: I just want to make one point, you know, we spent a little bit of time talking about male breast cancer, and, you know, my whole basis in bringing this up and stepping forward is not just to bring attention to male breast cancer. To me, like I said, it's an unusual cancer. of the purposes of ATSDR and doing health studies at superfund sites is to identify causation and associations. And doing so, looking at male breast cancer as an unusual cancer to me is an indication that the water did affect us. And we keep hearing over and over again from the Marine Corps and the Department of Defense that there's no links, you'll never prove anything and to me, and this is why this is so important that we look at it, if we make the association that the water at Camp Lejeune did give Marines, dependents and employees male breast cancer, then what did it do to the other people? 'Cause once you open that door that there is an association, then you can answer the other questions: Did it cause my thyroid cancer, my bladder cancer, my kidney cancer and all the other cancers out there. So that's why this is so important.

MR. ENSMINGER: Or other illnesses.

1 MR. PARTAIN: Or other illnesses, and it's not 2 just about cancers, because as Jeff mentioned the 3 teeth issue. My mother in her late 20s, early 30s, 4 lost all her teeth. They, you know, the enamel. 5 She's the only one in her family of four brothers 6 and sisters and her parents that that happened. 7 there are other issues, too. But once we open that 8 door that there's a causation, then we can start 9 looking at these other things. And that's in -- the 10 male breast cancer is our opportunity to do so 11 because it's there. 12 WATER MODELING UPDATE 13 MR. STALLARD: All right, thanks. Morris is 14 about ready to pull it up. 15 MR. MASLIA: This is a new version of Power 16 Point, which I have not used. So apparently 17 whatever it is. 18 MR. ENSMINGER: Where are we? 19 MR. STALLARD: We moved to --20 MR. ENSMINGER: What happened to the updates on 21 the health study? MS. RUCKART: We will give that. We'll just 22 have to shift around because Morris wanted Tom to be 23 here for his presentation. 24

DR. SINKS: He wanted my moral support, Jerry,

and I apologize, but I do have to leave at 10:30, and I hope to be back, probably be at lunch with you here, and then I have a 1:30 to 2:30. Other than that, I'll be here as much as I can.

MR. ENSMINGER: Okay.

MR. STALLARD: All right, well, thanks. You can get right to it.

MR. MASLIA: Good morning. Pleasure again to be here and give you a status update on the water modeling aspect of the health study. Again, these are our members of the staff, both ATSDR, cooperative agreement, interagency agreement staff and contractors that are working on the water modeling aspects of the study.

Again, just to review, our primary goal has always been, since we began, is to determine the arrival dates of the contaminants at the wells, the distribution by housing areas, monthly mean concentrations and, of course, confidence in the results.

And just to jump ahead, I'll get back to this, but at the current time what we're concentrating on is we do have preliminary results of mean concentrations. This is for obviously the Hadnot Point/Holcomb Boulevard study area, and we're

1 concentrating on doing sensitivity analysis and 2 defining ranges, confidence intervals. 3 Okay, just bring you up to date, of course, we 4 finished Tarawa Terrace back in 2007. Our primary 5 contaminant was tetrachloroethylene, or PCE. At the 6 Hadnot Point area, we've got exposure to -- or wells 7 contaminated by tetrachloroethylene, TCE, which is 8 the primary constituent, as well as benzene in the 9 fuel farm. 10 MR. ENSMINGER: What about vinyl chloride? 11 MR. MASLIA: Well, that's a degradation 12 product. 13 MR. ENSMINGER: I know. 14 MR. MASLIA: Okay, I'm talking about source 15 contaminants. 16 MR. ENSMINGER: Oh, okay. 17 MR. MASLIA: Okay? Because at TT also we 18 degraded tetrachloroethylene. And these are where 19 we can identify what -- where the source is and the 20 primary source contaminant is either 21 tetrachloroethylene, trichloroethylene or benzene. 22 And then -- let's see, where was I? Okay, and the -23 - primarily the Holcomb Boulevard -- yeah, 24 primarily, at the Holcomb Boulevard was primarily 25 unexposed except for intermittent opening of the

1 booster pump 742 appeared during the spring, early 2 summer months from '72 through about '85, as well as 3 the Wallace Street valve, and we're analyzing for 4 that as well. 5 MR. ENSMINGER: Could you repeat that, Morris? 6 I didn't catch all that. Just the last. 7 MR. MASLIA: Okay. Holcomb Boulevard is 8 primarily unexposed and -- however, there were 9 intermittent periods when the booster pump right 10 here transferred contaminated Hadnot Point water to 11 Holcomb Boulevard because of water shortages. 12 MR. PARTAIN: What time frame? MR. MASLIA: 1972. Holcomb Boulevard came on 13 14 approximately June '72. So it'd be June '72 through 15 1985, and we're looking at late spring, early summer 16 months. 17 MR. BYRON: But you said it was the unex --18 I'm sorry, it's Jeff. You said it was 19 unexposed at that time. 20 MR. MASLIA: It was considered unexposed. 21 MR. BYRON: Except for intermittent --22 MR. MASLIA: That's correct. 23 MR. BYRON: When was the intermittent, that's 24 what I was trying to get at. 25 MR. MASLIA: Spring to summer months.

1	MR. ENSMINGER: Of every year?
2	MR. MASLIA: Well, not necessarily every year.
3	We don't have data for every year but the data that
4	we do have, and I'll get to that in a minute,
5	indicate that it's spring and summer months.
6	MR. ENSMINGER: Every time they irrigated the -
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8	MR. MASLIA: But not every year. We don't have
9	data for every year.
10	MR. BYRON: Not every year but potentially
11	there was exposures in spring and summer months.
12	MR. MASLIA: That's correct.
13	MR. BYRON: Thank you.
14	MR. MASLIA: Can everybody hear me now? Okay.
15	MR. ENSMINGER: That way you can stroll around.
16	MR. MASLIA: I'll be a moving target, so to
17	speak. And just to recall, what we're defining as
18	our study area currently is what we're referring to
19	as the Hadnot Point/Holcomb Boulevard study area.
20	That's for water modeling purposes.
21	MR. BYRON: Okay, one, real quick, I do got a
22	gripe with that. You got Holcomb Boulevard
23	unexposed, June '72 to '87. Well, that's not true.
24	MR. ENSMINGER: They got an asterisk.
25	MR. BYRON: They got an asterisk.

MR. ENSMINGER: Oh, yeah. Intermittent.

MR. BYRON: But you don't say how much or anything, till the modeling's done, right?

MR. MASLIA: We're going to quantify that, okay, but again, you have to give us some leeway. If not, you'll have thousand-page reports with footnotes coming out the wazoo, okay, so we have to use some consolidation on that. And compared to Hadnot Point or Tarawa Terrace, Holcomb Boulevard was predominantly unexposed.

Okay, so the models that we're using to reconstruct monthly mean concentrations and to look at the variation in the mean monthly concentrations, a ground water model for the whole area here, and then for the contaminant transport, we've got two local areas here: the Hadnot Point industrial area and the Hadnot Point landfill area. And that's where we will compute the monthly mean concentrations within these models, the lengths here. The outer model gives us the flow, ground water flow underneath. So those are just numerical lengths.

Okay, and that shows us the local area for the transport, the fate and transport. So we're looking at a volatile organic compounds, primarily

trichloroethylene and its degradation products in here, and in the industrial area we've got trichloroethylene and benzene.

For the intermittent transfer of finished water, we have intermittent data that shows primarily this booster pump was turned on at times when they needed additional water in the Holcomb Boulevard area and so they used finished water, that means water coming out of the treatment plant, which we acknowledge is contaminated. But then it distributed through the distribution system at Holcomb Boulevard so it gets diluted, and we need to compute what those concentrations are. And I'll get you a status on that in just a minute.

And because we don't have data at every time that they turned on the pump during those spring and summer months, we've gone to an accepted probabilistic method called Markov Chain, which uses available information and then gives us the probability of it occurring when we don't have information. And I'll just tell you it's probabilistic. It's like flipping a coin. You got 50 percent chance of getting heads and tails but if you flip a coin 50 times, you may get 40 heads and ten tails, but the probability is still 50/50. Same

thing here. You may observe five openings actually in the log books but the probabilistic method may give you seven or it may give you four. That's what, and due to lack of information, that's what it -- this is a probabilistic method but it is a well accepted method in the literature. So that's what we're doing, and we've actually completed that.

So with that, here's the status of where we are. We've got preliminary results for the fate and transport in the industrial area and we're currently assessing -- it should be sensitivity and uncertainty; in other words, to come up with confidence intervals about the monthly means. Same thing with the, at the treatment plant. We've done that and we've also got preliminary results from the interconnection and currently assessing uncertainty, sensitivity and look at intervals of that the monthly means.

With respect to the type of analyses, we've categorized it into four types of analyses that we've done, that we reported on. What we call raw data, for example, the IR sites, insulation restoration sites, the underground storage tank sites, they also should be water quality data in here. In other words, no real interpretation on

there; we're just documenting the data that we have as well as the distribution system data that we collected. Interpretive, for example, like geohydrology. It uses data from this but then we do some interpretation of the data. Fate properties that are needed for simulation but that we may do some hand computations on. Groundwater flow so we can see if the model's doing correctly. We use water levels but then do some interpretation on it.

Then we actually have simulation, results coming out of simulation models. Well operations reconstructing the historical well operations. Well concentrations, we've used a couple of methods.

One's a linear control theory developed by Georgia Tech, a black box method that doesn't trace the particle itself but it does come out with the monthly concentrations, ground water flow, fate and transport at the various locations, where we actually trace the particles through the landfill and through the industrial area, the benzene, both in flow to form L-NAPL as well as dispersive form. And then the water distribution system analysis.

These are all models that we've used to reconstruct.

And finally we will summarize that in both a summary of findings and executive summary. So with

1	respect to reports to date, we've published a
2	Chapter C report, Chapter B has been scientifically
3	cleared through the CDC Office of the Director.
4	That was as of October. And Chapter A, our plan
5	there is to have a draft for internal review; that
6	is, all the findings, the confidence intervals,
7	conclusions and stuff like that, by February. And
8	that's it. That's my presentation.
9	MR. ENSMINGER: Back up.
10	MR. MASLIA: Back up?
11	MR. ENSMINGER: Your microphone quit working.
12	MR. MASLIA: Okay.
13	MR. ENSMINGER: Somebody must have kicked the
14	plug over there.
15	MR. MASLIA: This slide, Jerry?
16	MR. ENSMINGER: The report. The chapters.
17	MR. MASLIA: Yeah.
18	MR. ENSMINGER: When we did the Tarawa Terrace
19	model
20	MR. MASLIA: Yes.
21	MR. ENSMINGER: When you guys did the Tarawa
22	Terrace model.
23	MR. MASLIA: Yes.
24	MR. ENSMINGER: I would get copies of these
25	reports. Where are they? I have not I've seen

one.

MR. MASLIA: Yeah, and that's, correct, that's the one that's been published, okay, Chapter C. Chapter B, as I said, has cleared scientific review. It is not released.

MR. ENSMINGER: It wasn't released by who?
MR. MASLIA: On that, I will turn that over
to Dr. Sinks.

DR. SINKS: So Chapter B, we've got to come up with a media plan and a response. And we have to send it up through the office of director of the department. But I expect we'll get it out in December. Could be January. But it's pretty much done.

MR. ENSMINGER: It was done, scientifically cleared in October. Well, what kind of media plan you talking about?

DR. SINKS: Everything released on Camp Lejeune we've got to come up with a plan that we demonstrate how we're going to put the information out, who's it going to go to, how we're going to notify the CAP, congressional staffers, provide it to the Navy and that goes up, so that's what we're doing. We also do that withVieques, with a large number of things that we do. It's standard procedure for us. And

that's what it's going to -- where it is. So it's going to be, it's going to be a couple months, probably. Could be sooner.

It's Chap -- you know, it's like it says, it's geohydrologic framework data. It's not going to be providing -- the release of this chapter is not going to impact at all what we're doing with using Morris's data to start the analysis to move the epi data forward because what we really need are those monthly estimates, which we already have estimates of the monthly data, and it's gone to the epidemiologists who are starting to use it. So the real time frame, I think, in terms of real relevance for getting information that I know Jeff has been asking for for three years is, you know, going to be coming forward this 2012 in terms of using Morris's data so that we can interpret the epi.

MR. ENSMINGER: Well, I remember seeing all the data on the chlorinated solvents contamination sites and areas. Where is the data on the petroleum, the fuel?

MR. MASLIA: That, that was originally supposed to be in the Chapter B report. I have had to reassess within the last couple of weeks exactly how we're going to put out the remaining chapter

reports, if, in fact, we'll do chapter reports, or we'll do the way we did it in our Toms River, where we had a summary report and some supplemental information, a series of maps and stuff like that.

We have a rather lengthy scientific -- I'm just saying it's a lengthy, rigorous scientific review process, both internal and external, as well as a release policy for all reports that Dr. Sinks reported on.

Now, if I put the effort into tracking each one of these reports as they go through the chain, I will never get the Chapter A. I mean, not in the next couple of years. And so I, as with my supervisors, are looking at to see what we can do to still get all of the information, still provide the information. But we may not be able to do Chapters A through M. We may just be able to do Chapter A and take the approach, and I can bring you a copy if you've never seen it, what we did with Toms River.

DR. SINKS: And Jerry, just, Morris and I had lunch and talked about this yesterday. He didn't buy me lunch, but... And he was discussing this. You know, from my perspective, we want to get this information out as soon as we possibly can. So if Morris thinks it's better to bundle chapters, I

don't know what you got, A through whatever -- MR. MASLIA: Right.

DR. SINKS: -- into one report, because then it only goes through peer review once, it only goes through science clearance once rather than five different times, I'm fully supportive of that. In fact I would encourage it 'cause I think we really probably need to get the monthly information out at least, you know, at the same time as the epi data.

MR. MASLIA: Absolutely.

DR. SINKS: So yeah, so I'm leaving things up
to Morris but I'm encouraging him --

MR. MASLIA: And we'll make that decision, I think, within the next couple of weeks. There's some other issues that we need to consider as well. But it has -- I would rather concentrate on making sure I'm satisfied and comfortable, as well as everybody internally, with the technical aspects of it, the modeling, all those issues and not concentrate on chasing reports through review.

At this point, just to give you an example, the Chapter C and Chapter B have taken over a year from submitting the draft to getting it cleared. Okay? And as you said, these are not the controversial reports, okay.

MR. STALLARD: Mary has a question.

MS. BLAKELY: I don't know how to put this without being rude but I feel an influence in why this is being done this way, that is interfering with our cooperation between the CAP and the ATSDR. I feel an influence here that's making me not trust you at this moment, and I want that rectified because you are working for us. And I don't care who's paying you.

DR. SINKS: So let me just respond. Mary, I'm sorry, I have to go but I'll be back. You can be un-polite to me when I get back, or not.

But I think we're very conscious of looking at ways to streamline our getting the information out. The majority of what Morris is talking about, in terms of clearance for these chapters, have been really the way in which they have put together a tremendous amount of work. And trying to be deliberative in terms of the scientific review has nothing to do with, you know, the department wanting to know how we're informing the media. It has nothing to do with it. It's the fact that, you know, Morris wants to put a lot of information together, these are -- you've seen the chapters. They go through peer review, we get comment for

accuracy from, I guess, from the Navy, and we then have to respond to those and, what I think Morris is come to conclude himself, is that that process, because he's doing it chapter by chapter, like he did with Tarawa Terrace, is kind of slowing us down. So we're very enthusiastic about Morris wanting to bundle those things up. We can try to streamline as much as we can within our Office of the Director and within ATSDR, but we do have obligations to inform the department, to let our superiors know when things are coming out, nobody likes surprises, and that's something we have to do. We have to do that. It's not Tarawa Terr -- I'm sorry, Camp Lejeune. It's a wide variety of what we do and they just, they want to know.

And, you know, so it's not personal to Camp Lejeune. It's just these are people that want to know what's going on and when you have a high profile project like Camp Lejeune and everything we do ends up in the media, it's not like we can go under the rug because everything does end up in the media. Every time we send something out, we get media interest, which I'm enthusiastic about but, you know, we have an obligation to let our people upstream know these things are coming and they want

1 to know about it. 2 MR. MASLIA: Well, I also have -- Jerry, just a 3 minute. I also have to be, I'll take 4 responsibility, cognizant of the fact that, as I 5 showed you, the people, it's not just ATSDR people. 6 We've got cooperative agreement people, we've got interagency agreement and contractors. If I let the 7 8 report, even in the review stage, go beyond the 9 contract or beyond -- I can't go back to them and 10 say, well, we need to fix it up. There's a comment 11 here. Can you change a figure, can you change this? 12 So I'm looking at that as well. 13 MR. ENSMINGER: Well, but then, you know, all 14 this stuff didn't happen with the Tarawa Terrace 15 report. 16 MR. MASLIA: You're absolutely correct. 17 MR. ENSMINGER: So what the hell's going on? 18 Why is this happening with this one? 19 MR. MASLIA: First of all, there is 20 substantially more data --21 DR. SINKS: Morris, Morris, let me just, I've 22 got to, I just... 23 MR. MASLIA: Go ahead. 24 DR. SINKS: So in the past three years there 25 have been congressional hearings held on ATSDR, on a

1 wide variety of things including Camp Lejeune. 2 There have been increased interest in the department 3 on what we do, and because of that scrutiny between -- because of GAO audits and various things, 4 5 there's more scrutiny on us. That wasn't occurring 6 when Tarawa Terrace happened. So those are things we have to live with, those are a part of our doing 7 8 business. And that's just the reality of it. 9 MR. ENSMINGER: So the scrutiny, the scrutiny 10 should not slow you down. 11 DR. SINKS: I totally agree. 12 MR. ENSMINGER: I mean, --13 DR. SINKS: We are not -- believe me, you and I 14 are not arguing about this. We very much want to 15 move forward. 16 MR. ENSMINGER: So somebody internally? 17 DR. SINKS: Let me -- I apologize. I have to 18 go but if you want to ask those types of questions 19 that aren't really for Morris to answer, hold 20 them -- I'll be happy to talk to you when I get 21 back. 22 MR. ENSMINGER: All right. 23 MR. MASLIA: Any technical or... 24 MR. ENSMINGER: Yeah, I got a quick technical 25 question, too.

1 MR. MASLIA: Yeah. Yes. 2 MR. ENSMINGER: On the fuel farm. 3 MR. MASLIA: Yes. 4 MR. ENSMINGER: You included Building 1100 or 5 1115 in there. 6 MR. MASLIA: Yes. Wherever, wherever we 7 have --8 The fleet service and refueling MR. ENSMINGER: 9 point? 10 MR. MASLIA: -- on sources, yes, yes. At the 11 fuel farm -- let me just go back for a second. 12 MR. ENSMINGER: I mean, I know they tried to 13 rathole the fleet service and refueling point at 14 Building 1100 in and under the fuel farm, which was 15 illegal. 16 MR. MASLIA: The benzene's a complex issue in 17 terms of modeling. And the reason it is is you've 18 got two forms of benzene, and we're modeling both of 19 them. One is L-NAPL, which is light non-aqueous --20 that's floating, okay? So that does include 21 wherever that happens so yes, that does include and so we're having to use, actually Georgia Tech is 22 23 doing that for us, they are using a model that takes 24 into account where all this floating product is, and 25 then through fate and transport migrates it through

1 the, down to the ground water and into whatever 2 wells are pumping at the time. So that takes that 3 into account. The other one is over by, and you 4 can't see it, it's too small here, but Well 60 --5 where Well 608 is, which is down in this area. 6 Right over there. 7 MR. ENSMINGER: By building 1601. 8 MR. MASLIA: Yeah. Yeah, right. There is no 9 floating product there that's been documented but 10 there's benzene so that means it's dispersive. So 11 we have a different model, the same one that we're 12 using for TCE, to look at that moving in a 13 dispersive manner. So we're using, wherever we have 14 documentation for sources, that's in the model. And 15 so yeah. 16 MR. PARTAIN: Morris. 17 MR. MASLIA: Yes. 18 MR. PARTAIN: What is the -- any updates on the 19 total amount of fuel lost, any discoveries or 20 updates from the Marine Corps of how much fuel that 21 they admit to lose or have you been able to model or 22 idea? 23 MR. MASLIA: Again, the different values that 24 either appear in some of the UST files or that the

Marine Corps provided us during a meeting in 2010,

again, we use those just as comparison values. We will also come out with some values. Due to the work of Georgia Tech, they have come out with some values. I'd really not rather go into them at this point only because they've not gone through peer review, and we're live here to the public. But they're in the ballpark, and also they're modeling. Modeling, you get mass moving through the ground water system. So that'll all be accounted for in whatever form we publish information in at the end. It will be discussed in the final report.

MR. ENSMINGER: Well, we only have one actual

MR. ENSMINGER: Well, we only have one actual tap water reading that shows benzene. Because before, they weren't testing for it.

MR. MASLIA: Right.

MR. ENSMINGER: They were pretty slick. But anyhow, the one reading that -- well, two readings that we got, one is 2500 parts per billion and the other one is 38. And that's November and December of 1985.

MR. MASLIA: Right.

MR. ENSMINGER: Of course, the laboratory analytical result sheets are mysteriously missing for those two samples but we have them on a chart that was supposedly submitted to the State. That

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was a year after all of those benzene contaminated wells or wells close to any of the large fuel spills had been taken off-line. Where in the hell did that 2500 part per billion reading come from?

MR. MASLIA: I don't know. It's at this point still unexplained to us. All I will tell you is, again, our process is we don't model the data point itself, and this goes for any data point, whether it's TCE or PCE or whatever, we use it partially to look at how the model's calibrated, but we also assess the reliability of that data point as well. And what you have to remember also is that Hadnot Point, unlike Tarawa Terrace where we only had a dozen wells, at Hadnot Point at any one time you had probably a minimum of 30 wells mixing. So you can back out of 2500 to get a mixed value of 2500. you back out in what a single well had to be to give you that, it would be well, well, well above the capacity of that well or any number of wells to pump that much water. So that's -- the data point itself is in our Chapter C report because we found nothing to discredit that sample. And we did get the JTC reports from EPA.

MR. ENSMINGER: Oh, you did?

MR. MASLIA: Yes, yes.

1	MR. ENSMINGER: Oh, you've got those actual lab
2	results now?
3	MR. MASLIA: Yes. Yes.
4	MR. BYRON: I told you that, Jerry.
5	MR. ENSMINGER: No. I never heard that.
6	MR. MASLIA: Yes, yes. They sent them, they
7	sent
8	MR. PARTAIN: May we a get a copy of them,
9	please?
10	MR. MASLIA: They sent them to, I think, I
11	guess to Dr. Portier 'cause he wrote the letter.
12	MR. ENSMINGER: I would like a copy of it.
13	MR. MASLIA: And they found all, or they sent
14	us all the reports. It does not shed any new light
15	on that reading other than that it is a valid sample
16	but it's questionable. That's all it says.
17	MR. ENSMINGER: Well, I want a copy of those.
18	MR. MASLIA: Okay.
19	MR. ENSMINGER: Today.
20	MR. PARTAIN: Please.
21	MR. AKERS: How far back do you have hard data?
22	Hard data being, in my mind, the kind of sample
23	testing with these results? 'Cause up 'til now,
24	being the newest member, I'm assuming that most of
25	this is being done statistically.

1	MR. MASLIA: No. Actually, and just to inform
2	you since you are new, there are at times only one
3	sample point. There may be two or three sample
4	points while the wells were operating, and that's
5	it. And what makes it even more challenging and
6	difficult, there is no information whatsoever on the
7	QA/QC or the methodology that was used to obtain
8	them.
9	MR. AKERS: So the first hard data using my
10	definition would be in '82 then?
11	MR. MASLIA: We've got some '82 data but for
12	the Hadnot Point and Holcomb Hadnot Point wells,
13	really, it's November, December of '84 yeah, of
14	`84.
15	MR. AKERS: Samples were pulled, tested?
16	MR. ENSMINGER: That's well data.
17	MR. MASLIA: That's supply, supply well.
18	Supply well data.
19	MR. ENSMINGER: You got a July '84.
20	MR. MASLIA: Yes, July '84 we did that.
21	MR. ENSMINGER: Well 602.
22	MR. MASLIA: Yes, yes.
23	MR. ENSMINGER: But you had tap water results,
24	matter of fact there was one in October that was a
25	composite sample that they took all eight water

1 systems that showed TCE at different well -- and 2 PCE. But actual quantification of the tap water was 3 the Grainger in '82. 4 MR. MASLIA: That's correct. 5 MR. ENSMINGER: August of '82. 6 MR. MASLIA: That's correct. 7 MR. ENSMINGER: You had the Army environmental 8 hygiene team, who was doing the TTHM testing, where 9 they identified other chlorinated hydrocarbons that 10 were interfering with their testing on those, but 11 nobody went back and found out what it was and why 12 or how much of it until Grainger did it in August of 13 '82. 14 MR. BYRON: It was in '80 in August. The Army came in in '80. 15 16 MR. MASLIA: That's correct. 17 MR. ENSMINGER: Oh. 18 MR. STALLARD: All right, is there anything 19 else for Morris? 20 MR. PARTAIN: One thing, when you mentioned the 21 methodology, you're not sure what the methods they 22 used. Are you talking about the sampling methods 23 or... 24 MR. MASLIA: Well, for example when you go out 25 now to sample, you will either cite some EPA method,

1 you'll also know what QA, you know, you'll have it, 2 the chain of custody sheet that goes along with it, 3 as you know by looking at the CLW documents and 4 other documents, those are not always along after 5 Grainger -- I mean, not Grainger, the JTC lab reports, those are a little more formalized and we 6 do have information on that. We've relied on that. 7 8 But that early, what I call early information or 9 early data, they're very sporadic. 10 MR. PARTAIN: You're talking about the Army lab 11 and Grainger lab? 12 MR. MASLIA: Any of the sampling data that we're taking. They just don't --13 14 MR. PARTAIN: 'Cause some of them, I have to go 15 back and look, but some mention, like, EPA Method 16 601 or something like that. 17 MR. MASLIA: Yeah, they'll mention the method and things like that. But for example like that 18 19 2500 parts per billion reading at the treatment 20 plant, there's no other information with it. Okay, 21 and so it is what it is. It's recorded as a data 22 point in the data report and whether, you know, we 23 can say something using the model or not, it's still 24 up in the air. We're still working on that. 25 I'm just curious 'cause, I mean, MR. PARTAIN:

1 there are some sealed documents from Grainger, from 2 Hargett(ph) talking to Betz, saying this is the way 3 you're going to do your samples. 4 MR. MASLIA: Right. 5 MR. PARTAIN: And is that what you're lacking 6 or... 7 MR. MASLIA: No, no, that we were aware of. 8 But when you have, like, say, one or two data points 9 that either may or may not appear different, 10 depending your point of view, we don't have a whole 11 history on, you know, the --12 MR. PARTAIN: I'm not worried about the data points, I'm just, I thought I heard you questioning 13 14 whether the data points were accurate because you 15 couldn't tell how they came to that point. 16 MR. MASLIA: Well, we have what is documented 17 there and that's all. It's not documented like it's 18 documented today. 19 MR. ENSMINGER: What about, what about 20 forensics on petroleum-related products, on fuels? 21 Have you come up with any kind of method or, to age 22 this stuff on how old it is, how long it's been 23 there? 24 MR. MASLIA: We started, I know there's some 25 lead, lead data out there. We started to look at

that 'cause that could give you some age on it, obviously, when they took the lead out. But again, we've just -- I've just had to make some decisions as to whether we're going to try to complete the project or keep analyzing forever. And I've made the decision it's better to move the -- we've already been able to simulate benzene. Benzene we -- and I'm satisfied in the people, Georgia Tech and all that, we have confidence in the results.

What we really are doing now is looking at the uncertainty bounds. You know, at Tarawa Terrace, we had a factor of about two to three, basically, around the mean, in other words, and that's documented in our reports. Obviously, I've said this from the beginning, it's going to be wider than that at Hadnot Point, there's no question about that. It's a much more complex system, many more wells pumping, but we need to be able to document that and that's what we're putting our effort into now. As Tom said, we do have preliminary results, monthly means. But to be able to put them into a report and release them, we need to be able to quantify the confidence that we have in them, both for our sake and for the epi people. And that's what we're concentrating on at the present time.

MR. STALLARD: All right, thanks, Morris.

Mary, you have a question?

MS. BLAKELY: Yeah, Morris, I want to make sure that I'm clear on what you're saying. Are you going to minimalize the benzene, then? Or I don't understand.

MR. MASLIA: No. We're just not going to -- we have sufficient information in terms of source, in terms of different building operations and things like that, and we can use that. Obviously, if you do even more detailed analyses, like I say, look at lead contamination around the area and stuff like that, you may assume lead came from, one assumption is, from the gasoline at the time it doesn't contain lead in it. That may be another indicator of that. And all I'm telling you is that would be another nice bell or whistle to have on there.

MS. BLAKELY: Okay.

MR. MASLIA: But in judging the amount of time I have to -- and when we want to provide the results of the epidemiologists and stuff, there are certain things that I feel are more or less critical and that would be less critical to have and so we're not going to go down that route. We're comfortable with the benzene results that we have from the simulation

1	models that we've done to date.
2	MS. BLAKELY: I'm just concerned because the
3	Marine Corps, about the lead, they said that the
4	lead was from old piping, plumbing.
5	MR. MASLIA: Right.
6	MS. BLAKELY: And so that's not going to be
7	MR. ENSMINGER: It's a different kind of lead,
8	too.
9	MS. BLAKELY: Right. I mean they're not,
10	you're not going to marginalize the benzene by, you
11	know, stating that the lead
12	MR. MASLIA: We're not discussing lead in our
13	reports.
14	MS. BLAKELY: Okay.
15	MR. MASLIA: Okay? My point was there is lead
16	data in the sampling data.
17	MR. BYRON: Morris, this is Jeff, when did
18	unleaded fuel come out?
19	<b>MR. ENSMINGER:</b> \ 74, \ 75?
20	MR. MASLIA: I think in the early `80s.
21	MR. STALLARD: All right. That's it for water
22	modeling. Thank you, Morris.
23	Q&A SESSION WITH THE VA
24	MR. STALLARD: All right. Now we're going to
25	try to make sense of our agenda that's been moved

1 around. 2 MS. RUCKART: Let's go with the VA. 3 MR. STALLARD: Let's go with the VA. Are you 4 all here all day, by the way? If you have flights. 5 MS. DICK: No. 6 MR. SAMPSEL: We can go after lunch. 7 MR. STALLARD: You do? Well then now would be 8 an appropriate time for --9 MS. DICK: That's fine. 10 MR. STALLARD: -- question and answer period. 11 Do you have anything to share or is this going to be 12 an open forum? I guess we're going to find that 13 out. 14 MR. SAMPSEL: I can make a little statement. 15 MR. STALLARD: Yeah, please do. 16 MR. SAMPSEL: I work for the compensation 17 service, and I'm not a scientist, I don't know all 18 the scientific details of this. I basically, I'm 19 aware of the claims process and I can explain any 20 questions you have about that. As far as the 21 numbers go, Brad Flohr's numbers are pretty much 22 still the same. I think we're getting about one to 23 200 additional claims each month. And the claims 24 are all consolidated at the Louisville regional

office. I can briefly explain the claims process if

anyone would like to hear about it.

Basically the claims are forwarded to

Louisville. We have a very liberal approach to

evaluating the evidence and the key is that once

somebody establishes that they were at Camp Lejeune,

then we'll -- and that they have a disease that's

associated with one of these chemicals that were in

the water, then we will provide them with a VA

examination. And a VA exam is done in the regional

office where the claim files are claimed.

And so I wrote a training letter a while back. It's been modified over and over based on input from your group and the DoD and so on. And that training letter was provided to the raters in the Louisville office, and there's a section in there that goes out to any examiner that does an exam and explains to them about Camp Lejeune, gives them a history.

There's several appendixes in the training letter that go to them. One of them is an explanation of what diseases have been associated scientifically with each one of these chemicals.

And also I included websites for the American Chemical Association, the ATSDR and the EPA, their websites explaining the chemicals and what potential harmful health effects are associated with them. So

1 every examiner has that when they go to make their 2 examination. And I might add that just last week we 3 changed the letter again because the EPA determined 4 that TCE --5 MR. ENSMINGER: Okay, good. 6 MR. SAMPSEL: -- is a likely carcinogen from 7 all routes of exposure. So that was added. Prior 8 to that in the original training letter there was 9 only a draft related to that. 10 MR. PARTAIN: Can we get a copy of the updated 11 letter, Mr. -- James? 12 MR. SAMPSEL: Yeah, I don't have it with me. 13 can certainly send it to you. Basically there have 14 been modifications to the letter also that we have 15 input from DoD, the Department of Justice, a number 16 of them. 17 MR. PARTAIN: Is that negative input or what 18 kind of? 19 MR. SAMPSEL: Well, everybody has a different 20 approach here. And I tried to, you know, we tried 21 to balance it out. I will definitely get to you --22 if Brad doesn't -- Jeff, has Brad ever said that he 23 shouldn't have a copy of the training letter? 24 MR. BYRON: Not that I know. I don't 25 think we've asked for it.

1 MS. RUCKART: No, no, Brad said last time that 2 he would provide it but --3 MR. SAMPSEL: Well, I'll send it. 4 MS. RUCKART: -- he has not. 5 MR. SAMPSEL: There's no problem. I don't 6 think that's any problem. It's become essentially a public document. We trained the raters long ago on 7 8 this and the modifications really are... 9 MS. RUCKART: Well, you can send it to me and I 10 can just forward out to the group. 11 MR. SAMPSEL: Okay. Sure enough. You know, I 12 know you're concerned about why the grant rate is 13 approximately 25 percent favorable decisions. 14 know you're concerned about why is that? Why isn't 15 it more? I can tell you some of the reasons that claims are denied. Number one, a number of claims 16 17 come in and there's no evidence that the claimant, 18 that the veteran, was at Camp Lejeune. That's one 19 reason. Another one is that they don't really have 20 a diagnosis of anything. Some veterans will file a 21 claim thinking they have a disease but there's 22 really no evidence for it. 23 (Loud electrical interference noise.) 24 MR. PARTAIN: Telephone. I don't know what that was.

MR. SAMPSEL:

The other reason -- another reason would be that the disease they have is not one of them that's been associated by one of these scientific organizations with the chemical, the chemicals that were in the water at Camp Lejeune.

And then probably the main reason for the majority that are not granted has to do with the evaluation by the medical examiner that is located in the medical center at the regional office where the claim is filed, Cleveland or New York or wherever. They determine, based on the evidence, that there's not an association between the claimant's current disease and service at Camp Lejeune.

But they have a very liberal standard, I want to emphasize that. The standard is at least as likely as not. If they think, you know, based on their scientific knowledge and the information that we're giving them in the training letter, if they determine that it's at least as likely as not that that disease is related to exposure at Camp Lejeune, then they state that and then when it comes back to the regional office, they will grant a service connection. So but unless they do that, the raters and the compensation service can't really go forward

as a grant. So any questions?

MR. ENSMINGER: Yeah, I do. We had a specific case this past summer, a gentleman in Oklahoma. His name was Gerald Cottham (ph); he's now deceased. But we were trying to get him his veteran's benefits because he was definitely a Lejeune veteran. It was proven, it was, you know, he spent several years there at Hadnot Point.

He went to the VA, he had his physical locally out there in Oklahoma, and his stuff was transferred to Louisville and they denied him his VA benefits because the physical, the physician that did his physical back in Oklahoma determined that his exposure to the chemicals at Camp Lejeune could not be associated with kidney cancer. I just about fell out of my chair when I read it. That was crazy. I mean, that's why PCE was just declared a known human carcinogen: renal cell carcinoma.

MR. SAMPSEL: Right. Right.

MR. ENSMINGER: And, but, you know, that's just one case.

MR. SAMPSEL: Well, I can tell you this --

MR. ENSMINGER: Are you guys taking action against people like this that do this, these stupid, make these stupid evaluations?

1	MR. SAMPSEL: Well, that's in the realm of the
2	Veterans Health Administration. I mean, they
3	MR. ENSMINGER: She said (indiscernible)
4	MR. SAMPSEL: I don't want to jump on her but I
5	will tell you this: there is an appeal process.
6	MR. ENSMINGER: Well, we, well I took this to
7	the Senate Veterans' Affairs Committee, and he got
8	straightened out very quickly because this guy, like
9	I said, he was dying, okay. And he wanted to
10	know
11	MR. SAMPSEL: You said he was already deceased;
12	is that right?
13	MR. ENSMINGER: Yes.
14	MR. PARTAIN: His widow emailed me the other
15	night. They still have not received payment. But
16	they've been told
17	MR. SAMPSEL: His spouse? There are spousal
18	benefits if he can be service connected.
19	MR. PARTAIN: Well, they said it was. We got
20	an email saying that they had granted it, but as of
21	two months later, she has yet to receive any money.
22	MR. SAMPSEL: Well, if you give me the claim
23	number, I can expedite it. I can try to expedite
24	it.
25	MR. ENSMINGER: You have a card?

1	MR. SAMPSEL: I don't have a card but I can
2	give you my email address.
3	MR. PARTAIN: Okay, we'll get that at the
4	break.
5	MR. ENSMINGER: Yeah, we'll get it from you at
6	the break. Go ahead.
7	MR. SAMPSEL: Okay. Well, anyway that's the
8	basics. So there's an appeal process, and Brad had
9	a meeting with BVA. BVA's aware of the training
10	letter that they've read it that's the Board of
11	Veteran's Appeals. You know, each regional office
12	has an appeal process within their own office for,
13	we call it the decision review officers. And if
14	they can't resolve it, it'll go to BVA. And
15	everybody has the information so hopefully there's
16	consistency but, you know, we can't monitor
17	everybody, every examiner. At any rate
18	MR. ENSMINGER: In your training letter, have
19	you dropped all the references from the NRC report
20	out of your training letter?
21	MR. SAMPSEL: The National Research Council,
22	you mean?
23	MR. ENSMINGER: Yeah.
24	MR. SAMPSEL: Well, we haven't dropped all the
25	references. They identified 13 diseases.

1 MR. ENSMINGER: Yeah, I know they did but then 2 they said -- they pooh-poohed all of them, you know. MR. SAMPSEL: Well, now, that, that's been 3 4 minimized. The original training letter, trying to 5 balance what they said in the National Research Council was with ATSDR and that's been modified 6 7 based on input from everyone, so that's pretty 8 minimal right now. 9 MR. ENSMINGER: Okay. 10 MR. SAMPSEL: In other words, whatever they 11 said is not going to influence -- is not a major 12 influence on these examiners. 13 MR. ENSMINGER: I don't even see why you 14 reference them. 15 MR. SAMPSEL: Well, that's because somebody 16 determined that they should do a study and since 17 they did the study --18 MR. ENSMINGER: That wasn't a study. That was 19 a literature review and it was funded by, and the charge for the committee was written by, the 20 21 perpetrator of the contamination. 22 MR. SAMPSEL: I know the Navy funded it. 23 MR. ENSMINGER: Yeah, and they wrote the charge 24 for the committee. And my view of the NRC is that 25 they're nothing more than scientific hired guns that

1 will write a report for the highest bidder. 2 that's the damn truth, okay. 3 MR. SAMPSEL: Well, I've had contact with them 4 in the national research, the national academies 5 through the institute of medicine. I deal with Agent Orange issues a lot, and they do, you know, 6 7 they do updated studies every two years on Agent 8 Orange exposure, and their approach is the same as 9 we just described. They'll review other studies. 10 So, you know, VA pays them for that and they come up 11 with things that are difficult for the VA so I think 12 they're somewhat independent, at least in my mind. 13 I don't think they're necessarily hired guns for the 14 Navy. But, you know. 15 MR. ENSMINGER: No, they're hired guns for 16 anybody that's got the money in hand. 17 MR. STALLARD: All right. We're not going to talk about --18 19 MR. PARTAIN: James, I do have a question that 20 came in from an email from a member that, I'm going 21 to go ahead and ask. They write: (reading) Since 22 many former Marines and family members are affected 23 with multiple ailments related to the water exposure 24 suffer from immune suppression, neurological 25 autoimmune defects, which have been linked to the

1 contaminants, how does the VA respond to these 2 types? You know, the non-cancer-type claims. 3 MR. ENSMINGER: Autoimmune disease. 4 MR. SAMPSEL: Well, they're dealt with on a 5 case-by-case basis and the examiners, examiners have 6 the websites that they -- each of the scientific 7 organizations put out on the effects, the health 8 effects, of each of these chemicals. So if the 9 examiner determines that, you know, that that can be 10 associated, then they'll put that in their report 11 and they'll get service connected. But I think 12 mostly it's cancers that are the concerns. MR. PARTAIN: Like, for example TCE is linked 13 14 to a Parkinson's-like syndrome. 15 MR. SAMPSEL: I think Parkinson's is listed on several of the --16 17 MR. PARTAIN: It is? 18 MR. SAMPSEL: Yeah, several of the websites. 19 If you get the training letter, you can go to those 20 websites and you can check them. There's websites 21 for American Chemical Association or American 22 Chemical Society, ATSDR's website, which you've 23 probably already seen, and the EPA sites. 24 MR. ENSMINGER: Well, I don't --25 MR. PARTAIN: All right, another question.

1 MR. BYRON: I'm sorry but the EPA has been 2 aware of this since '82. I don't got too much faith 3 in them. 4 MR. SAMPSEL: Well, they just declared TCE to 5 be a --6 MR. BYRON: Well, they did that after many, 7 many years. 8 MR. ENSMINGER: Two decades. 9 MR. BYRON: -- of knowing about Camp Lejeune. 10 And as far as the government's concerned, it only 11 took them 15 years to tell me that it happened. So. 12 MR. PARTAIN: Going back to the VA question 13 here, we have identified, in a prior CAP meeting 14 there was a male breast cancer study at ^. It was a 15 male breast cancer report, it was called the Britton 16 Study, where they identified 648 men who were in the 17 service, we don't know what service, with male 18 breast cancer. 19 With working with -- through ATSDR, what 20 they're going to do for the male breast cancer 21 study, are you going to go back and try and research 22 another report, maybe find those people and cross-23 reference them with your database and make sure 24 everything's counted? I mean, that's quite a few

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men.

1	MR. SAMPSEL: That might be more for VHA, the
2	Veterans Health Administration, than us. I don't
3	know whether, you know, based on the outcome of
4	these various studies, maybe there'll be a re-
5	evaluation of some of these claims, I don't know. I
6	can't say right, right now.
7	MR. PARTAIN: I'm more worried about
8	identifying these men to see whether they were
9	Marines at Lejeune for purposes of what ATSDR's
10	getting ready to do.
11	MR. SAMPSEL: Yeah, that's not something
12	compensation service can deal with.
13	MR. PARTAIN: Okay.
14	MR. SAMPSEL: Maybe Wendi can address that; I
15	don't know for sure.
16	MR. STALLARD: Or be prepared to come back and
17	address it for the next meeting.
18	MR. SAMPSEL: I can remember a while back
19	seeing I learned about this male breast cancer
20	thing, there was a CNN report several years ago, I
21	believe.
22	MR. PARTAIN: Yeah, September of 2005.
23	MR. SAMPSEL: That's when I first heard about
24	it. I thought it was pretty unusual. So, but
25	MR. STALLARD: He was on it.

1 MR. PARTAIN: Yeah, I was on it. 2 MR. SAMPSEL: Oh, is that right? 3 MR. PARTAIN: And we're getting of the group 4 that we have, of the group that we have, I believe 5 three have been awarded VA benefits and there's several that have been turned down. And there's no 6 7 rhyme or reason 'cause we got a guy who was exposed in the 1950s, 1960s, and 1980s awarded, and yet 8 9 we're having men, same exposures, same time periods, 10 being denied. And I don't understand that because I 11 mean, it's pretty clear. 12 MR. SAMPSEL: Yeah, well, I can't explain that. 13 That's up to the medical examiner. Compensation 14 certainly has to go with the medical examiners, but 15 like I said, the appeals process can level some of 16 that out. 17 MR. PARTAIN: Yeah, they're in appeal right 18 now. And we're following them, so. 19 Yeah, I think that's important. MR. SAMPSEL: 20 MR. PARTAIN: Yeah. And the ones that I, 21 there's one in Texas that was denied and there's one 22 in Florida that I'm aware was denied, and they're 23 both in appeal right now. And we're following them 24 to see what happens. The latest one was out of

Michigan. He had been denied several times and then

1 finally he was awarded. 2 MR. STALLARD: Progress. Do we have any other 3 questions for our colleagues from the VA? And we 4 thank them for making the trip down here and being 5 new and seen and joining the team. 6 MR. ENSMINGER: Does Wendi --7 MR. SAMPSEL: Would you like to say anything, 8 Wendi? 9 MS. DICK: I'm brand new to the VA. I work in the office of public health. I work with Dr. Terry 10 11 Walters so I will be on the panel from now on in the 12 place of Dr. Walters. 13 MR. ENSMINGER: We continue to work on the 14 legislation for the two bills for the veterans and their family members, and I'll tell you right up 15 16 front, my goal is that this will eventually become a 17 presumptive. 18 MR. SAMPSEL: I understand that's the goal. 19 But I don't know. I think VA's position is there's 20 not enough -- there's so many studies going on, 21 there's not enough information right now to make 22 that presumption. But we do have a very liberal 23 approach to examinations and the service connection. 24 MR. ENSMINGER: Well, they did it for Agent 25 Orange, I mean.

1 MR. SAMPSEL: That's right. That's from 1991. 2 That's right. 3 MR. ENSMINGER: Eventually they did it for 4 Agent Orange and I guess eventually they'll do it 5 for Lejeune because there's no doubt they poisoned 6 us. I mean. 7 MR. SAMPSEL: That has to come through the 8 legislature. We can't draw that. 9 MR. ENSMINGER: I know. I know. I understand. 10 Believe me, I understand. 11 MR. SAMPSEL: It's not easy. You probably 12 understand that, too. 13 MR. PARTAIN: One last question, James. 14 veteran's going to, you know, do their examinations 15 and the VA stuff and they're working on their case. 16 Can a veteran request a copy of the most current 17 training letter so they can take that to their 18 personal physician that's medically seeing them and 19 treating them, that may be writing them a nexus letter. 'Cause that's a problem that we hear quite 20 21 often where a veteran goes to a private doctor and 22 says, hey, I was exposed at Lejeune, you know, 23 carcinogens and the doctor's like, I'm not going to 24 talk about this. But a letter, like your training

letter, you know, he can show the doctor and belay

some of their fears; maybe they'll step out and help the veterans.

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MR. SAMPSEL: You know, I can't say whether we can do that or not. This training letter is written for the VA. But I will tell you that if there's a legitimate well-reasoned statement from a private physician that associates a disease with Camp Lejeune service, they can service connect that right away without even bothering with the VA thing.

MR. PARTAIN: Yeah, well, like in the case that we mentioned with Mr. Cottham, he had four NEXUS letters. Two of them were very strong and two of them were mediocre but the statements from the VA doctor overread all four -- overrode all four VA letters -- I mean, NEXUS letters. The problem that we're hearing from the veterans is that when they go to their private physicians, and I can attest to this, I'm not a veteran, but when I started discovering, you know, Camp Lejeune and I was in treatment 'cause I was literally diagnosed and then two months later found out that I was exposed at birth at Camp Lejeune. I went to my college, I says, hey, you know, I got male breast cancer, you know, could this be -- and he said there's no way. And even -- and then as we started finding more and

1 more men, the guy remained adamant that there's, you 2 know, there's no way. 3 Now, you know, four years later, he's finally 4 changed his mind a little bit, but most of your 5 doctors are very afraid to professionally -- they 6 feel that by putting it in writing, even if it's as likely as not, or at least as likely as not, that 7 8 they're staking their professional reputation for 9 ridicule, and they're very reluctant to do that. 10 But the training letter, having that training letter 11 and giving it to a doctor is showing that, hey, 12 something visual that there is something merit to what this guy is saying. And a copy of it. 13 14 MR. SAMPSEL: At least the appendixes, the 15 appendixes with the EPA and the various scientific 16 sites. Well, I'll check with Brad on that. I mean 17 if you -- I can get back to you on that. 18 MR. PARTAIN: Okay. 19 MR. SAMPSEL: I don't know if we can do that. 20 I can't say whether we can do that but it seems okay 21 to me but like I say --22 MR. PARTAIN: I mean, it helped a veteran and 23 it's stuff that's out there, it's nothing --24 MR. SAMPSEL: Yeah, it's not a secret.

MR. PARTAIN: Yeah, it's not like that, you

1 know, the old self-destruct after they read it or 2 something like that. 3 MR. SAMPSEL: Yeah, I'll check on that for 4 sure. 5 MR. PARTAIN: Thank you. 6 MR. STALLARD: Jeff, do you have a question? MR. BYRON: I had a comment but personally I 7 8 don't know if this -- I think it's more they're 9 worried about being involved in a lawsuit, okay? 10 far as the doctors and the dentists, I can't get 11 them to make a statement as far as, you know, 12 (indiscernible). 13 MR. SAMPSEL: They are worried about that. 14 MR. BYRON: Seems to be the biggest concern 15 versus their oath. But that's all I have to say. 16 MR. STALLARD: All right, thanks. 17 What I'd like to do is first of all acknowledge 18 again for the CAP that, as a result of this 19 committee, this panel, we've really developed an 20 engaged relationship with VA and we greatly 21 appreciate your active participation and 22 representation here on the CAP. 23 MORTALITY STUDY 24 So if we can, I'd like to move now to the

update of the survey outreach if we can do that.

1 Is -- are you going to do it? 2 MS. RUCKART: Okay. 3 MR. STALLARD: Oh, okay. 4 MS. RUCKART: No, no. I'm going to talk about 5 the studies and then Vivi's going to give the 6 outreach so we can see where the participation rate 7 is before she talks about... 8 MR. STALLARD: Oh, okay. 9 MS. RUCKART: Yeah, I think we think it'll flow 10 better. 11 MR. STALLARD: Okay, so we can get that all in 12 before lunch? MS. RUCKART: Well, it depends on the audience 13 14 questions. I mean, the panel members' questions. 15 MR. STALLARD: Okay. 16 MS. RUCKART: If we need to go to lunch later, 17 so sure. 18 Okay so just some updates on our studies. As I 19 mentioned to Jeff, things are starting to pick up 20 and they're progressing, you know, much more rapidly 21 than previously. So with the mortality study, our contract ended in September, that means that all of 22 the vital status of all the cohort members has been 23 24 identified, whether they're deceased or living at --

as of this point. A small amount was still in that

gray area where we don't know if the bulk of them, you know, we know if they're deceased or not. And then the deaths are identified using the NDI, the National Death Index, and they've been provided to us. And there's approximately 41,000 deaths from 1979 to 2008, recall '79 is when the NDI started and 2008 for the last year of complete data. And that's among about 536,000 former Marines and sailors who were on base from 1975 -- what's that Jerry?

MR. ENSMINGER: What year was it?

MS. RUCKART: What year what, the deaths?

MR. ENSMINGER: No, which years were you checking?

MS. RUCKART: Okay, so the deaths, about 41,000 deaths, is from 1979 to 2008. That's because the NDI didn't start 'til '79 and 2008's the last complete year. And that's among people, 536,000 former Marines and sailors, who were on the base, either at Camp Lejeune or Pendleton, from 1975 to September '87, and civilians who worked at either base from 1972 to 1985. So we're in the process of cleaning and editing this data to be able to analyze it, to be able to incorporate that with the water modeling data from Morris to see if the rates are elevated. And we have projected a completion date

1 of middle of 2012 and we're planning to meet that 2 deadline. MR. ENSMINGER: Well, just for curiosity 3 4 purposes, what's the breakdown of those 40-some 5 thousand deaths? How many were Camp Pendleton, how 6 many were Lejeune? 7 MS. RUCKART: We're not there yet. We have the 8 deaths and that is why, you know, we have it now and 9 we're projecting a completion date of next year 10 because we have to work through it. I mean, we have 11 to --12 DR. BOVE: I'm going to need to jump in here. 13 Couple of things, one, because I've been cleaning 14 the data and I've had to unfortunately clean it much 15 more than I thought I'd have to because the 16 contractor did not give us the data in the shape 17 that we asked for. And they're going to hear about 18 it. 19 MR. ENSMINGER: Don't pay it. 20 MR. PARTAIN: Yeah, don't pay it. 21 DR. BOVE: They already did. I'm fixing it. 22 Well, in fixing it, first they had told me they had 23 not gotten civilian data for '86 and '87, which I 24 had, and I thought I'd given it to them but they 25 insisted they didn't. So what Perri said was true

except that when I went to clean the data I found out that, in fact, they did get the '86 and '87 data and that's for them, too. So we actually have civilians from '72, December '72 to December '87.

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We have the active duty was correct, from June '75 to September '87. This is the data we got from DMDC. This is the data we gave to Westat and they gave it back.

The mortality data I've been working on. were supposed to give me the codes that related to the time when the person died. There's two codes: ICD-9 and ICD-10. And I don't -- international classification of diseases is what ICD stands for. Before '99 you should be getting the ICD-9 code for your cancer or your other disease. After '99 --'99 and on you're supposed to be using the ICD-10 code. I assumed that that's what they were doing 'cause they didn't tell me which code in the data they sent me. I found out yesterday that in fact they've got them mixed up, so I fixed that. So the problem -- we can't answer your question right this minute because I'm still fixing the damn data set that I thought was supposed to be and ready for analysis so, you know, what I'm doing right now is going to look at each group separately. Camp

Lejeune active duty, try to get the data in shape, pretty close to in shape, and then send it to a software to tell me what they're, what we call the standard mortality ratio or SMR is. And that's a comparison between Camp Lejeune active duty and the general population. And then we have -- and I'll do that for each group, Pendleton active duty, civilian active -- Camp Lejeune, civilian, Pendleton. So that's the first thing. I want to get that done, I'm hoping to get that done within -- before the end of this month, if I don't have any more problems. So and then we'll have a better sense to answer your question. But because they --

MS. RUCKART: Frank, I have --

DR. BOVE: -- because -- let me finish,
because Camp Lejeune is, they're roughly half, half
Camp Lejeune, half Pendleton. There's a little bit
more Pendleton than Camp Lejeune so I would expect
the deaths to be somewhat like that.

MS. RUCKART: But until our results are peer reviewed, we're not going to be able to talk in specifics so... I mean, even if Frank says he's progressing with analyzing it, I don't want to give the false impression that at the next meeting there might be some results because we have to go through

a lot of internal clearances, so I just want everyone to be aware of that.

## **HEALTH SURVEY**

Okay, so about the health survey, as everyone knows, the mailings began in June 2011, continuing in waves through December of this year. So as of November eighth, health surveys went out to 283,973 people who were not previously identified as deceased. So if we know that they were deceased from the mortality study, we're sending it to their next of kin.

There were 48,742 completed in hard copy,
14,589 were completed online, so about three
quarters are hard copy. So of those 283,973,
199,050 have received two mailings and an IVR phone
reminder, so that means their cycle is complete.
Remember, this was about a two-month process:
they get the pre-notice letter, letting them know
the survey's coming; then about two weeks later,
they get the actual survey packet; a few weeks after
that, they get a reminder slash thank-you postcard,
thanking them if they sent it back or reminding, you
know, to send it in if they hadn't yet. For those
people who have not responded, a few weeks after
that, they get a second survey mailing, and a few

weeks after that, for people who still have not responded, they get a phone call, a recorded message, encouraging them once again, to please

complete their survey.

So for the bulk of this 283,973, they have completed their process. That is waves one through three. And 84,923 have just received the one mailing. They're still going to continue on through that process.

So the overall response rate for everybody, whether they've received two mailings or one mailing, is 22 percent. But for the waves that are completed, gone through that whole process I just described to you, waves one through three, the response rate is 27 percent.

I want to just share with you how it might be slightly different depending on what group of people they are. So the former civilian employees for both bases have a higher response rate than the former active duty. So former civilians are responding at a rate of about 43 percent compared to 26 percent for the active duty, that's for both bases combined. Former civilian employees from Lejeune, though, had a higher response rate than the former civilian employees for Pendleton, 44 percent versus

38 percent. The former active -- this part I find very interesting and encouraging, the former active duty from Camp Lejeune and Camp Pendleton are responding at a similar rate, 27 versus 24 percent, so that, I feel, will be very good when we do the analysis in terms of bias. We don't have, like, 30 percent from Lejeune and 15 percent from Pendleton, we're kind of tracking the same there, so I think that's really good.

And then the participants from our previous 1999 to 2002 survey had a higher participation rate than the former active duties. They're between the active duty and the former civilian employees. So that's where we are with that. As you know we have a health survey expert panel that is meeting to discuss this and we have our second meeting, which is a conference call, scheduled for November 16th. Jerry?

MR. ENSMINGER: How many -- I've gotten queries from people on our website and not on our website, that they've got dependents that were at Camp Lejeune and other people that were at Lejeune that are not on the list to receive surveys, and they have requested surveys. They said that they've contacted ATSDR 'cause that's what I'd recommend to

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these people. That's where I'm guiding them to come. Then, what's being done? I mean, some of these people are actually on the Marine Corps's registry.

MS. RUCKART: Well, Jerry, as you know, we've talked about this before. We had to have a very unbiased approach to identify the people to include in the health survey study group. So that includes people from the DMDC data and the people from our previous ATSDR survey. We're also sending the surveys, as you know, to everyone who registered with the Marine Corps by the end of June. We had to have a cut-off because, for the contractor to manage the mailings.

Now, as for people who register after June, I feel that's a question for the Marine Corps. Keep in mind the congressional mandate, that's with them to distribute the survey. We were supposed to develop it in working in a partnership with them, we were also distributing it but, as I mentioned, we have to have this cut-off. So you're suggesting that people register with us, I turn that around and tell them to register with the Marine Corps. We don't actually have a registry. The registry or the list is actually housed with the Marine Corps. So I

1 don't feel that that's really a question that we can 2 get in here today without the Marine Corps at the 3 table with us. 4 MR. ENSMINGER: Oh, no. They absolutely refuse 5 to include them or have any interaction with us. 6 So, but so everybody, everybody that was on the 7 Marine Corps's registry prior to June is getting a 8 survey? 9 MS. RUCKART: That is our goal. 10 MR. BYRON: Okay, this is Jeff, and I received 11 my survey and my wife received hers, and Rachel, who 12 lives with us because of her handicaps, got hers. But Andrea didn't get hers, and I was told that that 13 14 was because she doesn't live at home and then that 15 would be, like, the last group; is that true? MS. RUCKART: Well, I think we talked about 16 this before. The contractor had a wave process. 17 18 There were seven waves. 19 MR. ENSMINGER: I just got notified. 20 MS. RUCKART: Waves one through six, they 21 divided it geographically, because I think it was 22 most efficient with the resources to send out 23 geographically between the east coast and moving 24 west. So for each of those, though, they wanted to 25 have a certain percentage in each wave comes from

active duty at Camp Lejeune and Pendleton, and also from the previous survey so that we could have these comparisons. I mean, if we just sent it to only the active duty Lejeunes at first and put the Pendleton at the end, we wouldn't have these comparison rates that I just gave you. So it's a process.

So as you mentioned you all live in the same house, you all got it. So that's why, the data collection is not complete. It's just -- that was what they thought was the most efficient process for managing a large volume of surveys that they're sending out and they're getting back in.

MR. BYRON: So basically there's still surveys going out 'til December? December's it so if you're in the audience and you don't get a survey by what, January?

MS. RUCKART: I don't want to say for sure because, as you know, things can happen, so that is our goal. I'm saying that is our goal to have surveys out by the end of this year. Check with me at the end of this year, if we have to have some slippage.

MR. STALLARD: I'd like to -- wait a minute. Turn the mic on.

MS. RUCKART: Did you want me to continue on

1	with the update?
2	MR. STALLARD: I do want you to continue but I
3	also want to make sure that the people on the line,
4	please mute your phone. All right, go ahead.
5	MS. RUCKART: And Vivi just here in a little
6	bit is going to discuss in more detail our outreach
7	to try to, you know, get the best response rate
8	possible. Would you like me to talk about our other
9	two studies or were there more questions on the
10	health survey? Mary?
11	MS. BLAKELY: Yeah. You said that ATSDR
12	couldn't answer the question that Jerry had but the
13	Marine Corps could. Have they officially given you
14	a reason why they're not here?
15	MS. RUCKART: Mary Ann, who's our
16	representative, emailed me. She initially had
17	confirmed that the date would work when we set up
18	the meeting, but a few weeks ago, she called me and
19	said she was going to be visiting her mother in
20	Indiana.
21	MS. BLAKELY: Okay, so they have consistently
22	not shown up for one reason or another even
23	though what's her name again? Mary?
24	MS. RUCKART: Mary Ann Simmons.
25	MS. BLAKELY: Even though she is here, she's

1	unable to answer questions because they aren't here;
2	the Marine Corps isn't here. So this has been going
3	on since I've became a member and before. At what
4	point will the ATSDR request from Congress that they
5	be ordered to be here?
6	MS. RUCKART: This is a question that I think
7	is best handled by Tom or Dr. Portier, so when Tom
8	comes back, you know, please just bring that up with
9	him.
10	MR. ENSMINGER: I can answer that for you.
11	They walked out the time at the meeting when we
12	found the benzene. And ever since then they have
13	not participated. So they got mad and they took
14	their ball and bat and went home.
15	MS. BLAKELY: Well that's all well and good but
16	officially don't they need to write a written letter
17	stating why they are not here? I mean, isn't that
18	the way legal things are done? Aren't we a nation
19	of laws?
20	MR. ENSMINGER: There's different laws. I
21	mean, they bend the laws to accommodate whatever
22	they want so.
23	MS. BLAKELY: I'd like to see their official
24	response to that.
25	MR. PARTAIN: Well, they're just showing us

1 the Marine Corps and, you know, the Commandant and 2 the Department of the Navy and the Secretary of the 3 Navy are just showing us and the rest of the country 4 their concern for the Marine family. MS. BLAKELY: Well, that's what we think, 5 6 right. But officially I would like a written 7 letter. 8 MR. STALLARD: Mary, the CAP is a voluntary 9 entity and so there's no mechanism to make people 10 come. They choose to be here or not. 11 MS. BLAKELY: Yeah, but even for you, a 12 government agency? I mean, wouldn't you like to 13 have them answer questions or answer questions to 14 us? 15 MR. PARTAIN: Oh, they do that behind closed 16 doors without us being there. Like I said, their 17 lack of presence here is a clear indication of their 18 concern for the Marine family. They don't have to 19 be here but they should be. MR. STALLARD: All right, can we continue with 20 21 the updates? 22 MS. RUCKART: Sure. They're rather brief. 23 the case control study, selected birth defects and 24 childhood cancers, for quite a while we've had 25 nothing to say about that but I am relieved to tell

you that we've begun to analyze that data. Morris has provided his preliminary water modeling results, pending his uncertainty analysis, but we have started analyzing it so that's well under way. And I am projecting that we'll have that completed as we discussed and I'm seeing it by mid-2012. Same thing with the re-analysis. So basically that's good news. We've been in this holding pattern but now we're actually moving forward.

MR. STALLARD: Is that it? Frank, did you have anything?

DR. BOVE: I don't have anything.

MR. STALLARD: All right. Well, now we're ahead of schedule.

MR. PARTAIN: I'm sorry. I got sidetracked.

As far as what are we doing -- and it probably is too late 'cause we said that you guys had said that the registration was cut off as of June but, you know, I'm Marine and I go -- I have a family at Lejeune and when this all started for, you know, ten years ago when I had to register myself thinking I didn't have to register my wife or kids. And then they get the survey and realize that they messed up or what have you, there's no recourse for them to get their family back in?

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MS. RUCKART: Yeah, I mean, at this time there isn't. Like I said, we had to have some kind of deadline so the contactor could manage all of the surveys and responses. That's a question for the Marine Corps, what they want to do if people are continuing to register. But I did forget to mention that, you know, we're getting -- even though we're at 20-some percent, you know, because it's a large number that we're sending out, we still have, you know, like, 63,000 surveys and counting. That's a large volume. That's a lot of data, so what we're telling people is, yes, that's true, we're not able to include you if you don't get a survey; you're not one of these groups that we mentioned. But whatever we find from this large group of surveys that we do have will apply to people who received the contaminated drinking water. So I try to give people, you know, this positive message, like, don't lose hope. Just 'cause you personally are not getting a survey, this is the purpose of science. You cannot get everybody. It's a sample, and we have right now, you know, a large number so I hope that people can feel somewhat comforted with that information.

MR. STALLARD: Okay. Thank you. Any other

questions about the studies?

## UPDATE ON SURVEY OUTREACH

All right. Vivi, if you can please provide your update.

MS. ABRAMS: Sure. Yes, this is Vivi Abrams from the ATSDR Office of Communication. Perri said I could give a little bit of an update on some of the public outreach that we've been doing for the survey -- for the health survey.

For those of you on the phone, I'm sorry you're not able to see the handout but I'll make that available via email. And I'm going to walk everyone through the handout that kind of describes some of our efforts.

I first want to say that the most important outreach that's being done for this survey is the actual receipt of the survey. We're sending the survey twice, we're sending a reminder and there's reminder phone calls. And those are the things that are going to have the most bang. The additional kind of supplemental outreach that we're doing through the media, through social media, through blogs and multimedia, that kind of thing, is not going to see the same kind of strong effects because it's not going directly, exactly to the right

people. So saying that, it doesn't mean that we're not trying. So I'm just going to kind of walk through what we've done so far, what we still have on the plate after our final push over the last few months and then I'm going to take questions and also request any input or comments that you have 'cause we definitely want CAP participation and help with survey outreach.

The initial press release that we sent out to announce the survey went out on June 22nd. That was picked up by a very large number of national outlets, newspapers, television, AP, Washington Post. We counted that that, between that and the public meeting in July, we reached about seven million people.

I have right here this roster that I'm going to pass around, I'm sorry I just have one copy, and it lists all of the traditional media. Most of it, we have a few resources we're using to kind of pick up and look at -- there's no one perfect source to find everything that's been written in any form of media, but one of the services that we use is called Vocus. And this is through Vocus, what's been picked up about Lejeune since June in traditional media. This would include mostly newspapers and TV stations.

And these -- this was a search that I did for health survey. Some of these stories have been, it just has the headlines and the headline might be about something else but it called for the health survey. So pass that around.

But so in that search we found that it had been picked up 259 times. Some very large outlets, some very small outlets. Since that initial approach, what we've been doing for the last few weeks is doing a real targeted approach. Rather than sending news releases to the entire country, we're really looking for 300,000 specific people, we're sending it to the geographic areas that are being specifically targeted in each wave.

So I have just a couple of examples from Daily News in Ohio and St. Petersburg Times in Florida, where we've made geographic pitches. You know, in the next few weeks 12,000 people in Florida are getting this survey, including 7,000 in the Tampa Bay area. This might be a story that you're interested in now. And it's been somewhat successful.

We're getting a lot of feedback. Some newspapers are continuing to pick it up, some feel like they've done this story already and so some of

the feedback that we're getting is that, oh, you know, we already wrote about the survey. Call us again when you have results. So that's why (indiscernible).

Right now we're working really hard on pitching to the west coast where wave five surveys are going. They've just gotten their first survey so they're still getting their second one. They're still kind of, it's still news there.

We're -- this week, making a specific push, you know, referencing Veterans Day. This is something that makes it a little more newsworthy right now.

This is something that, to support veterans, is happening. So that's media, traditional media.

Perhaps an area we get more efficacy is through the partner organizations so we've been reaching out to, kind of, as many as we can. The ones that we've had success with, the Marine Corps Association, they've been posting blog entries, they've been posting posts on Facebook. Leatherneck is part of the Marine Corps Association and they've posted Facebook. We have also paid for an ad to run on the Marine Corps Association. I'd show it to you except unfortunately CDC has a really good ad blocker. So you can't see it from my computer here. But I saw

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it at home. It's up there. Marine Corps Times has been covering this. Retired officers -- I'm sorry, the Reserve Officers Association, that's a mistake there, my bad. The Reserve Officers Association, we also paid for an ad to post a button on their web That should be going up today. And then these are some of the other organizations that we've reached out to: The Second Marine Division, the Fleet Reserve Association, Women Marine Association, the American Legion, Military Officers Association of America, Marine Corps League, and we're looking for a lot of other organizations, and reaching out to them from the high schools and schools around the two bases. This is not a comprehensive list. are a few more and I will gladly add more to this list if you guys can think of any more organizations that we definitely should be reaching out to. Please tell me and I'll make sure they're on the list and they're getting multiple emails, and when I say we're reaching out to them, we have a contractor working on this and they are calling newspapers, and probably 50 newspapers a week with follow-up phone calls, not just one call saying, hey, did you see this. But targeting emails and phone calls over and over and over.

What we've also been seeing is that this is getting picked up in a lot of blogs, not just in the ones that we've reached out to but in other ones, which is a really good sign that it's spreading some. The four main categories that I've seen blogs that have been picking this up: veteran's blogs, political blogs, health blogs and legal blogs. So I just listed a few ones that we're seeing now.

Also, you know, thank you for all of everyone that's gone on The Few, The Proud, The Forgotten. You know, that's definitely helpful. Any attention that we're bringing to this. We've identified an additional list of blogs that we're going to be pushing over the next week. And I have it here and we will also be happy to add to this list any other blogs that you know of, that you think that we should be reaching out to. One of the interesting things I saw was there's a lot of women's blogs that were picking this up, and I thought that was interesting especially because we were seeing in some of the results that Perri was mentioning. She didn't mention, but we're also seeing women have a higher response rate than men for the survey.

So some of the multimedia tools that we've created. We created three videos, developed scripts

and filmed them. We were able to pull in a spokesman for the videos who we hope has some clout with the population we're trying to reach. Dale Dye, the actor, volunteered his time to help make this video. This is a cause that he feels is important and he wanted to participate.

So we filmed one video with Dale Dye encouraging people to participate in the survey, one with Dr. Portier and one of them interviewing -- Dale Dye is interviewing Dr. Portier. And those videos, so far they've gotten on YouTube, they've listed the number of hits they've gotten so far on YouTube, so the Dale Die one has been the most successful at 1,235 views.

We also encouraged the Marine Corps to keep up with us, I would say. And to keep up their end of doing outreach. And they have been and they developed a video of the Commandant. It wasn't as fast as we would have liked it, it came out at the end of October. But that one so far has gotten 2,000 hits on their website and 283 on another YouTube channels. We think that's even -- the fact that he's saying this is important probably, it means something to people. And we've seen that they've had a couple of high quality downloads of

their videos on the website. One of the things that we're trying to do is we have very high quality versions of these videos. We're pitching them when we pitch to TV stations, to say we have this available if you'd like to run it. This is one option.

MR. PARTAIN: Do they still do, like, public service announcements and stuff? I mean, this would -- I mean, this is something that needs to get out there. I mean, people, unless you know about it, aren't going to go look for it on YouTube.

MS. ABRAMS: Yeah.

MR. PARTAIN: We need to reach people who don't know about it or are not sure. But why not just do any generic public service announcement, the Dale Dye video or the Commandant video?

MS. ABRAMS: We've been marketing -- we should be marketing the TV spots, the broadcast spots as PSAs as well. That's a good idea. But we have been -- we created an audio feed from all the videos and shortened it to PSA length, 30 seconds and 60 seconds, so we've been sending those to radio stations.

So we do have that and some radio stations will play that, you know, they have dead air and that's

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definitely an angle that we're working on. have the podcast that was supposed to go on the CDC website and that's gotten some pickup just around the web. Not as much as we would like to have. also created an e-button, and that's the picture that I have there. It's a -- we have web text that people can copy and paste on their website, so that when they click on this, it goes straight to ATSDR survey page. This is something that I feel like we need to get a lot more than we have been seeing. We paid for a Marine Corps Association to put this up here and we're paying for ^ Association to put on there, but people can put this on their Facebook pages, and I don't know why, I think we're really going to be focusing on social media for the last couple of months to try to get this out there more. It's so easy for people to put up.

MS. BLAKELY: Can you use the Public

Broadcasting System to do this? Doesn't each state
have that? I know North Carolina has theirs. Can't
you ask them to post it?

MR. ENSMINGER: They do public service announcements and this is a public --

MS. ABRAMS: On the public channels.

MS. BLAKELY: Yes.

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MR. STALLARD: Do they do this?

MS. ABRAMS: We haven't done that so far.

MR. STALLARD: This is all independent of what the Marine Corps is doing in their outreach; is that the --

MS. ABRAMS: Correct. Except for their Commandant video. Some of the things the Marine Corps has been doing, they developed the video, they sent out the mar admin emails to all marines. posted the videos, they posted our videos and their video on their DVIDS distribution site, which sends TV feeds to bases around the country. recently, and I think we're going to start to see a lot more hits with this, they created an app start, which is a, like a little article that you, it's kind of treated like an ad and it's sent to a lot of small newspapers around the country. And we've started to see some pickup on that and matches the distribution services that small papers subscribe to, if they can run the article.

MR. STALLARD: Yeah, although they're not represented here at the CAP, it would be really helpful if maybe we could get, sort of, an idea of the extent of their outreach to get the full picture because they are doing things from what I

understand.

MS. ABRAMS: Correct. I would say that ^^ has been pushing -- we've been talking regularly and I've just been emphasizing how important this is that she has been able to get in and view these things, the video and the NAPS article. So I think she does deserve some credit for that.

MR. ENSMINGER: Well, you know, why don't we have a joint interview, a press interview, with ATSDR and the Commandant about the health survey. And invite all of the major press to the event. You know, hold it up there at the Pentagon. You know, put up or shut up. I mean, you can make these damn videos and if you don't put them out anywhere where people will see them, you don't advertise them, nobody's going to see it. That's their ploy, okay? They don't want people to know about this.

MS. ABRAMS: We do.

MR. ENSMINGER: I know you do. But they don't.

MS. ABRAMS: And we definitely will take any ideas that you have.

MR. ENSMINGER: Yeah. Don't have any illusions. Let's ask them to do a joint interview with the head of ATSDR and the representative from headquarters Marine Corps, and let's invite all the

1	major media there to cover it. And let's see what
2	they say about that.
3	MS. BLAKELY: And put it in writing.
4	MR. PARTAIN: Yeah. Make the request in
5	writing.
6	MS. BLAKELY: Yes. And we want a copy.
7	MR. STALLARD: Okay, so that brings us right
8	MR. PARTAIN: We won't even ask to be there.
9	MR. BYRON: This is Jeff, could I ask how you
10	got Captain Dye to Is this something that he
11	initiated?
12	MR. ENSMINGER: He volunteered.
13	MR. BYRON: He volunteered? He found out about
14	this?
15	MS. ABRAMS: He volunteered. Actually one of
16	the people in our office is a friend of his and they
17	asked him.
18	MR. BYRON: Well, that's fantastic. I
19	appreciate that, if he's listening.
20	MR. PARTAIN: And we thank him for that, too.
21	MS. ABRAMS: I'll pass that on.
22	MR. ENSMINGER: Now, we've got some venues
23	coming up, screenings of the documentary. I wrote
24	the documentary website down there. There's a blog
25	on there that you can go on and put some information

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on.

MS. ABRAMS: Yeah, I think the documentary screenings would be a great opportunity to --

MR. ENSMINGER: Yeah, I mean, but I've requested that you guys be there. And we're having two this coming weekend. One in Wilmington for the Cucalorus Film Festival and the other one is a free screening that's going to be held on Sunday in Jacksonville, the home of Camp Lejeune, where you're going to have a huge audience of people that were I mean, what better outreach could you affected. have than to have representation there with a table set up out in the lobby so that when people come out of the film, they can ask you questions and you can encourage participation in this survey. But nobody's coming, so you walk in here this morning and hand me a bundle of pamphlets. I don't work for ATSDR, okay? It's not my job to do your job.

MS. ABRAMS: That's true.

MR. ENSMINGER: I've been doing it for a long time but, and pushing it and making it happen but damn it, why aren't you going to be there?

MS. ABRAMS: That's a good question.

MR. ENSMINGER: Well, I mean, answer me. Why? Who made the decision you're not going to be there?

1	MS. ABRAMS: We would like to be there and I
2	would ask Dr. Sinks about that. I think he knows a
3	little bit more about why
4	MR. ENSMINGER: You say Dr. Stinks?
5	MS. ABRAMS: Dr. Sinks.
6	MR. ENSMINGER: Oh.
7	MS. BLAKELY: So you're officially
8	inviting ATSDR to send a representative
9	then, right, Jerry?
10	MR. ENSMINGER: Yes, I'm officially inviting
11	them to
12	MS. BLAKELY: The CAP is inviting the ATSDR to
13	the movies in Jacksonville, Sunday.
14	MR. ENSMINGER: Your representative doesn't
15	have to go in and sit in there and watch the film.
16	Just set a damn table up outside so you can do your
17	job.
18	MR. STALLARD: All right, is this the first
19	that this is known? Was an invitation sent
20	previously?
21	MS. ABRAMS: There was an invitation sent.
22	MR. STALLARD: Oh, okay.
23	MS. ABRAMS: This has been discussed and the
24	decision was made at a higher level.
25	MR. STALLARD: Oh, okay. All right so we're

making a list of things to talk to Tom about this afternoon.

MR. PARTAIN: You're making a list?

MR. ENSMINGER: You checking it twice?

MS. ABRAMS: I just have a couple of more
things. Do we have --

MR. STALLARD: Yes, you have time. Thank you.

MS. ABRAMS: Two more minutes? Thank you. So some of the challenges we're seeing, like I was saying, it's hard to measure the impact of what we're doing. We don't have anything in the survey where people say I saw this and, you know, on TV or on this blog or site. We don't know where people are seeing it. Since we started doing the outreach around the same time we started sending the survey, we've seen about level results coming in from each wave.

The other problem is just that our broad approach, I guess that we're trying to do a targeted, as much as possible, but really the most targeted approach was the survey itself because it just went to those people. And we're trying to find new angles for the story so we have the comeback when people say that they've already done the story. You know, in the last few months there was an

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opportunity for us to say this is your last chance to be involved, to participate in the survey. And we're extending the deadline to the end of December.

MR. PARTAIN: In response to your comeback, we already covered the story, go with what Jerry suggested about doing a joint interview. The moment the Pentagon picks up the phone and starts calling ABC, NBC, CNN, Fox and all those channels, they're going to be there. And one thing I'd like to tack on to Jerry's request, you know, hopefully you'll make that in writing. And we've got three, four months to the next CAP meeting, which'll be too late to hear a response back, we would like to request, and I speak for everybody here, but some type of feedback to us within the next month or so 'cause, you know, the survey period is ending and we need to know what their response is and whether their intention is to help or to be a roadblock.

MS. ABRAMS: Agreed. And I can't make any promises on to whether we're going to accept an invitation but I can promise you that we'll discuss it and give you feedback.

MR. AKERS: Could their response be in writing?

MR. PARTAIN: And if y'all decide for some

reason not to, not to pursue this, we'd like to know

about that, too, as quick as that decision is made.

MS. ABRAMS: So what're we going to do with the last few months? We're going to continue the targeted approach, we're emphasizing Veterans Day right now, we're continuing to reach out to the blogs and hoping that social media, they'll continue to send it to each other.

I really think that the most important thing, more than us pushing it, is kind of peer pressure on this survey. Anything that you guys do, any channels that you know, newsletters, blogs, anything you can do to push this to push the button to --

MS. BLAKELY: Well, that goes back to the request for the ATSDR to come to the movie on Sunday because that would do exactly what you want us to do. We would do it together, the CAP and the ATSDR, so that would be what this committee was formed for; don't you agree?

MS. ABRAMS: I agree that we definitely have to work on this together. The point is well taken that, yeah, this is a joint effort. So I think that's it. That's all I have but I'm writing down --

MR. ENSMINGER: Were you given an excuse or a reason why you weren't allowed to come to these

1 screenings? 2 MS. ABRAMS: For the movie? 3 MR. ENSMINGER: Yeah. 4 MS. ABRAMS: I don't know. 5 MR. STALLARD: Let's not grill Vivi for that. 6 We can grill Tom for that, I think. 7 MR. ENSMINGER: Yeah, definitely grill Tom for 8 that. 9 MR. STALLARD: Yeah, we're going to have to 10 grill Tom 'cause clearly the decision... I mean 11 that respectfully, respectfully inquire the 12 information that you seek, okay? 13 MS. ABRAMS: Are there any other questions or 14 suggestions right now on outreach or do you want to 15 maybe write some ideas down and give them to me by 16 the end of the day? 17 MR. BYRON: Well, this is Jeff and I'd like to 18 get Jerry to, get a hold of some of those Hollywood 19 contacts, 'cause there's several other Marines, not 20 just Captain Dye, that are actors and I'm sure they 21 still love the Corps and love the people they served 22 with and, you know, Harvey Keitel, ^, there's a 23 couple guys. If you know some people, I'd like to 24 see a little bit of attention there if it's 25 possible. I know they're putting a lot on Jerry and

1 anywhere I can help, I'd be glad to. 2 MR. STALLARD: Well, if the documentary wins at 3 the Academy Awards, that --4 MR. ENSMINGER: Yeah, but that's going to be 5 after the --6 MR. BYRON: After the survey period. 7 MR. ENSMINGER: After the survey. 8 MR. STALLARD: Well, that's true. All right, 9 Vivi, thank you. 10 MR. AKERS: Let me ask one last question if I 11 might. As far as targeting and getting the word out 12 to the medical community, has any attempt been made 13 to contact state medical societies and either having a brochure at their annual meetings or actually 14 15 having a representative at the annual meetings? 16 mean, my state of South Carolina has the South 17 Carolina Medical Association has the monthly -- has 18 a yearly meeting. And I know North Carolina does. 19 In fact in North Carolina Academy of Family Practice 20 has a winter meeting every year in Asheville at the 21 Grove Park Inn. Not a bad place to spend a couple 22 days. 23 MR. ENSMINGER: Holy shit. 24 MR. AKERS: Well, hey, but it's got the big

fireplace to deal with, too. But going out to state

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medical societies and making a pitch there so the word gets out. I mean, personally my own oncologist had no idea. In fact he sort of blew it off the first time. And then when my daughter and I were sitting in his office for a follow-up visit and she opened up a Time magazine and there was a half-page article, or advertisement, oh, he's, maybe this is real. Maybe you aren't just blowing smoke.

I've gone to medical meetings and actually asked, after the fact, time to provide, present one on one, tell me about this. Oh, tell me about it. I don't know anything. And these are breast cancer experts, oncologists and other specialists. In fact I had a woman just a couple of weeks ago, who is a breast cancer expert from Wake Forest University School of Medicine. She thought I was talking about Anniston, Alabama. So I said no, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina. Oh, what? I had to give her The Few, The Proud, The Forgotten webpage. She didn't even know about it.

MS. ABRAMS: Yeah, we have not gone to medical associations with this. We have kind of made a push for doctors to be involved in helping people fill out these surveys. We, you know, have to consider that, kind of, how many people we would reach who

are actually are getting the survey. That's one of those things where we're looking for 300,000 people and see if 300 million people -- however that doesn't mean that we can't include medical associations on our outreach lists for getting any of this information.

MR. AKERS: That would also help getting the knowledge out into the medical community so I think it was Jeff said, when you go to see your doctor and he's taking your history and doing your physical exam, oh, you were at Camp Lejeune, wait a minute; I got something in the mail yesterday about that, or last week I went to a meeting. And so put it on the top of the burner and not the back burner.

MS. RUCKART: One thing that Vivi may not be aware of, 'cause it started before we really did this push for the outreach is in May of this year, we did have a small description of the health survey in the MMWR, that's the Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, so that was in there in May.

MR. ENSMINGER: Well, that's great reading.

MS. RUCKART: Well, that goes out to the group that, you know, Paul is specifically interested in.

DR. BOVE: That's actually -- it's picked up by all the major newspapers whenever that comes out.

This, I don't know if this got picked up but --

MR. ENSMINGER: I don't recall seeing it, Frank.

DR. BOVE: It had the potential. It had the potential. But I think what you're saying also, not just the survey but in general, getting the information out to medical practitioners, especially when we get the results of the water modeling and the studies. That has to be done.

MR. BYRON: If you don't do that, there's no reason to be here. Okay? I might as well go home if you're not going to let the medical community know what's going on.

DR. BOVE: Right. Absolutely.

MR. STALLARD: And you're being here over the past several years, all of you, that's led us to this point of progress that we're at right now. All right?

So I'd like to thank you for your presentations. We're going to adjourn for lunch and I think at this point we're going to bid farewell to our colleagues from the VA; is that correct? You'll be leaving us? Safe journeys, thank you for being here. And we look forward to you or Brad and certainly Wendi, if you return. Those on the phone, we're going to resume in an hour and 15 minutes from

1 now, according to the clock in the room, that would be at 1:15. So more like an hour and 20 minutes 2 3 according to my watch. All right. Thank you. 4 We're adjourned. 5 (Whereupon, a lunch break was taken from 11:55 6 a.m. until 1:15 p.m.) MR. TOWNSEND: Chris, can you hear me? 7 8 MR. STALLARD: What's that? Tom, you're on? 9 MR. TOWNSEND: Yes. 10 MR. STALLARD: All right. Welcome. 11 MS. RUCKART: Is Devra Davis on? 12 she was calling in. MR. STALLARD: Yeah. Is Devra -- Dr. Davis 13 14 on? 15 MR. TOWNSEND: What's that? 16 MR. STALLARD: We're asking if Dr. Davis is 17 on the line as well. We were expecting her to 18 call in. 19 DISCUSSION WITH DR. PORTIER 20 Okay. Well, we're going to resume now. 21 We're a smaller group. Our VA colleagues have since departed. We're joined by Dr. Portier. 22 23 And so we'd like to use this time right after the 24 lunch break for any questions that we'd like to 25 pose for Dr. Portier, or discussion.

MR. ENSMINGER: What?

MS. BLAKELY: Are you saying that we can ask about --

MR. STALLARD: You can ask him probably anything and he'll choose to respond.

MR. ENSMINGER: All right. During the -your public affairs people's presentation on the
update on survey outreach, I made the
recommendation that ATSDR partner up, go to the
Marine Corps, and hold a joint press conference
with General Panter or the Commandant of the
Marine Corps, and invite all major media to it to
encourage the participation in the Camp Lejeune
health survey. I don't know why that could not
be done. It should be done. If they truly are
concerned about the health, safety and welfare of
their people, they won't have a problem with
doing it. And I think that request needs to be
made in writing and a written response back from
them.

DR. PORTIER: Interesting question. I will -- excuse my eating. This is my 15 minute time today to eat lunch. The -- I will discuss it with my communications person to see if it's a useful exercise. My guess is that she's going to

tell me it's not, that it's already too late by
the time we cleared the text for such a press
conference with HHS 'cause it would have to go
all the way up to the Secretary for approval, and
got everything done, we'd be well into December.
And as such, we would -- we wouldn't have a
chance to get to the people who have to get to us
before December 14th. Perri?

DR. BOVE: Well, we extend to the end of the year.

pr. portier: Extend it to the end of the year? I still don't think we would get the message out well enough to have any impact whatsoever, but I'll float it by my communications person.

MR. PARTAIN: Well as far as the use -usefulness, one of the objections that the public
affairs people were hearing was, well, we've
already reported on this. And, you know, I can
guarantee it -- the comment I made, if ATSDR and
DoD came together to the media and said we have
an announcement about Camp Lejeune, we want to
hold a press conference, your networks would
carry that and --

DR. PORTIER: They may not -- they, they

would send someone there. They may not actually use the material once they hear it if the only thing they hear is, we have a survey going out; we want people to return it.

MR. ENSMINGER: Well, it would end up in the papers then. I mean, you know, there's multimedia venues -- I mean, it's going to end up on a lot of things, even if it doesn't end up on all of the national networks, it'd end up on a few of them. It would end up in all the newspapers. It would end up on the radio. And it would be a very effective tool.

DR. PORTIER: Like I said, I'll take it to my communications department and see. I'll send you back a note. I'll send the CAP a note about what the outcome of that discussion is.

MR. ENSMINGER: And then I also raised a bunch of sand with them about the lack of participation in ATSDR in the screenings that are taking place this weekend in the actual home area where this all happened. One screening's in Wilmington, and then on Saturday, as part of the Cucalorus Film Festival, and the other screening of the film is going to be in Jacksonville, free, for the community. There's no reason in this

world why ATSDR could not have a table set up outside of the theater or the venue in the lobby 3 with a table to answer people's questions and drum up support for this, you know, for the participation in this health survey. I was told 6 to ask, by the communications people, to ask the leadership why this could not happen, so I'm asking.

> DR. PORTIER: So, there, there are two reasons that we won't be there. One is the fact that Jerry, you're a very effective spokesperson, and so it's not clear that us being there would add any value in terms of convincing Marines to return the surveys. That's one of the arguments. The second argument is that CDC was concerned that our presence would come across as an endorsement of the film itself, a commercial product. And they were concerned that they, they hadn't seen it, they didn't know what was in it, even though I had seen it and explained it, that it was -- it was something they were uncomfortable with.

> MR. PARTAIN: But, you know, that's where the people are gathering. You're trying to reach out to the people who need to fill this survey

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out, need to do these things, and to not go there is un-excusable. It's like going out deer hunting and, you know, not using, you know, not using all your resources. Now, if the deer are gathering in a place to eat, then that's where you want to hunt, and we're, we're missing the boat here.

DR. PORTIER: My, my favorite time in deer hunting was actually -- I never sh-- took a gun. I'd sit in the blind and read books. You're talking to the wrong person. I just loved being out there with the deer.

MR. ENSMINGER: That ain't hunting.

DR. PORTIER: I know. I was with other
people who were. I was with other people who
were. But --

MR. PARTAIN: But the analogy remains the same, though.

DR. PORTIER: I do. I understand your point and I really do understand your point. It's why we considered it and gave it very serious consideration, and why -- it's why we've provided materials to the movie producers to distribute at the openings so that they can share information about the survey and other things. But this --

1	it's this is not going to be revisited. This
2	decision has been made and it's going to stand.
3	MS. BLAKELY: Well, can we have that in
4	writing, then?
5	DR. PORTIER: Sure. I'll send you a note.
6	MR. ENSMINGER: So, basically they're
7	knuckling under to the pressure of the Department
8	of the Navy and Department of Defense.
9	DR. PORTIER: That's clearly not what I
10	said.
11	MR. ENSMINGER: That's what I said, I mean
12	that
13	DR. PORTIER: I understand.
14	MS. BLAKELY: How about after the studies
15	come out, which will be what, in 2012?
16	MS. RUCKART: Some of them.
17	MS. BLAKELY: Okay. When the first results
18	come out, wouldn't that be a good time to have a
19	press conference, like Jerry was speaking about,
20	with the Commandant?
21	DR. PORTIER: We, we are working on a
22	communication plan now for the release of the
23	reports.
24	MS. BLAKELY: Well can we officially invite
25	
23	the Marine Corps right now with the ATSDR to do

1	that?
2	DR. PORTIER: Let me in work with my
3	communication director and how about when's
4	the next CAP meeting?
5	MR. ENSMINGER: February.
6	MR. PARTAIN: February.
7	MS. RUCKART: We haven't scheduled it.
8	We're looking at a February
9	DR. PORTIER: But it'd be February? And we
10	should have a report out before then, right?
11	MS. RUCKART: Not an epi.
12	DR. PORTIER: No? So we'll come back to you
13	with a communications plan and talk about what we
14	intend to do with the reports at the February CAP
15	meeting.
16	MS. BLAKELY: Okay. And can it all be done
17	in writing?
18	DR. PORTIER: Sure. We'll have a written
19	communication plan.
20	MS. BLAKELY: All right.
21	MR. ENSMINGER: Morris gave an update on the
22	water model efforts. I
23	DR. PORTIER: I'm sorry, just following up
24	to make sure somebody caught that is going to
25	follow up for me. Good, thank you.

MR. ENSMINGER: I was concerned about the chapter reports because this water modeling is not following the same suit as the Tarawa Terrace model did. I mean, Tarawa Terrace, it was click, click, click and we got copies of the chapter reports right up to the conclusion of it, when the models were running, the final report.

This model's not following that pattern, and I raised some concern about these chapter reports. Why aren't we seeing them? Where are they? Where are they hung up at? Why is the approval, the approval process taking so long?

There was another thing somebody submitted in the National Defense Authorization Act for this year, this thing on infrastructure, critical infrastructure, and not having to provide Freedom of Information Act requests for on the -- they had -- they wanted an exemption on critical infrastructure. Were there any of these security concerns being raised by any of the Department of the Navy on these reports? Is that a problem?

DR. PORTIER: So, let's address the first question about clearance here at CDC and NCEH/ATSDR.

CDC has been experiencing delays in

clearance for everything, not just this report, across the board. It's, it's not atypical in this type of pre-election cycle to see more concern by the Department about what is coming out of the agencies and what it might mean to them. And so they're wanting to see more and more information and looking at it more and more carefully. And because of that, we here at CDC are looking at the information more carefully to make sure that the Department's guidelines for what they want to see and don't want to see are being carefully looked at.

The Department is interested in anything to do with Camp Lejeune, hence we're get-- it's getting extra scrutiny and that is slowing down the review process. And that is the way it will be for now.

DR. SINKS: But just to be clear, with these chapter reports, there's nothing in the clearance thing at this point that's gone beyond us.

Chapter B is still with us. We haven't sent it forward because it's not ready to go forward. So the length of time for Chapter B is right now an internal issue for us to get it finished.

And then what I said to you earlier was,

it's probably going to be December because I don't know how long it's going to take once we push it to the Office of the Director and perhaps HHS. Right now, it's nothing to do with changes there.

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We have had a request from the Department of the Navy to look at the maps in terms of something new with security. We don't know if that's going to be an issue or not. We're going to hear back from them hopefully early next week, but that's something we, we have to honor in terms of -- I feel we have to honor it if the Department of the Navy is concerned about the security bases, I can't challenge them on what they think is a security issue or not. there would be -- who am I as an epidemiologist to tell the security people at Camp Lejeune they're wrong about security when we know that there are big issues for security. So we're going to see what they send back to us and hopefully it'll be no problem. They know that the information is public information. They know that the information is there and they saw it a year ago, so -- but they did make that request and we feel we have to honor that. But at this

point it hasn't slowed up anything.

MR. ENSMINGER: Well, if they're worried about security, yes, you can challenge their security concerns by going onto Google maps and getting in the damn satellite and going right in and finding every damn water storage tank and every water treatment plant on Camp Lejeune, for God's sake. This is nothing more than a damn red herring and an excuse for them to drag their feet and try to kill these reports. That's all this is.

DR. PORTIER: Morris and I have talked about how we will move forward depending upon what the Navy decides to do about security and the maps. It should not delay the reports at all. If they insist the maps create a security problem for them, we have a way to move forward without them. So we will do what we have to do to get those reports out regardless of -- and match the security concerns about the Department of the Navy.

MR. PARTAIN: Now if these concerns are indeed raised by the Department of the Navy, can we be, as CAP, be apprised that they have been made or objected to?

DR. PORTIER: You wouldn't know because of the way we dealt with it in the report when we released the report.

MR. PARTAIN: Okay.

MR. STALLARD: Do we have any other questions for Dr. Portier or Dr. Sinks?

MR. PARTAIN: Going back to Dr. Portier, now you know, I know we are getting towards the end of the survey period. I'm still waiting on -- I got my notification last week that I shall be receiving the survey.

MR. ENSMINGER: So did I.

MR. PARTAIN: You know, there's still, there's the public service announcement or video that's on YouTube. I made the point earlier when you weren't here this morning, you know, people, you know, have to know about these things to go find them. And one of the suggestions I made was making a public service announcement, you know, the whole point of what Jerry was making with the request for a press release, joint press release with DoD and ATSDR, is the word still needs to get out and people, if they know about Camp Lejeune, then they're going to go to YouTube, they're going to come to ATSDR, they're going to

1 come to our website and find information, but the 2 people who are still unsure or who are unaware or 3 just getting into the issue, need information and 4 I'd like -- you know, we are running out of time 5 for the survey. I heard earlier we had, what, 6 participation rates with the active -- I mean the 7 service personnel at 25 percent, the civilian 8 employees, what, 40 percent? You know, we still 9 have a lot of room for improvement and I think, 10 you know, I know you said you'd bring it up with your communications director but something more 12 aggressive needs to be done. And something more 13 aggressive is the national media that there is an 14 emphasis. I mean, if you look at the 15 Commandant's YouTube video and he's saying this 16 needs to be done. You know, you fill it out. 17 need to communicate that because if, you know, if 18 you're in the middle of the forest screaming and 19 there's no one to hear you, it's kind of 20 pointless. And that's what I'm afraid is 21 happening right now.

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MR. ENSMINGER: Mary Blakely had a good idea, and did anybody think about NPR? I mean, NPR -- they do -- they will air public service announcements. They won't -- and it doesn't cost

1 you a dime. 2 DR. PORTIER: Again, we've -- this one, my 3 communication director and I have gone over quite 4 a bit of, quite a number of times. We are 5 targeting media. Vivi's not here. 6 MS. BLAKELY: She made a presentation 7 earlier. 8 DR. PORTIER: Oh, okay. 9 MR. PARTAIN: And that's why we're asking 10 the questions. 11 DR. PORTIER: Well, we're targeting the 12 media that we're pretty sure are for the right 13 Targeting the national media and just people. 14 throwing out a public service announcement for 15 something like this, I've been told, is going to be ineffective. We can, we can focus our money 16 17 much more directly by looking at where we're 18 sending the surveys and focusing our media 19 outreach on those people --on those areas where 20 we have the densest populations of people, and 21 that's what they're trying to do. 22 MS. BLAKELY: Well, can the ATSDR formally 23 invite the Marine Corps to make a public -- use 24 the public broadcasting system or the NPR to --

DR. PORTIER: We hadn't thought of NPR.

1 will ask the question about NPR to --2 MS. BLAKELY: And it wouldn't cost the 3 ATSDR. 4 MR. ENSMINGER: NPR and PBS. 5 MS. BLAKELY: Yeah, PBS. 6 DR. PORTIER: I'll ask about that and see 7 what the possibilities are there. That might be 8 a good idea and something that could work. 9 MS. BLAKELY: Can you formally invite them 10 to do that, though? 11 DR. PORTIER: We'll do it. We don't have 12 to. All we have to do with that is point them to 13 the website with the Commandant's message or 14 point them to our website which should hopefully 15 point them to the Commandant's message. 16 can get that out by simply pointing them to it. 17 We don't have to negotiate with the Navy for 18 that. 19 Oh, good. MS. BLAKELY: 20 MR. PARTAIN: As you well know, Dr. Portier, 21 and the most influential media in the country 22 today is not the print magazines. It's not the, 23 you know, the magazines, retirement magazines, or what have you, it's television. And I haven't 24

seen anything on television about this.

1	it's, I mean, if people see it, hear it, and you
2	may not reach Jerry, who's in the middle of
3	nowhere, but you might reach a friend of his that
4	tells him about Camp Lejeune.
5	DR. PORTIER: If we could just get Fox News
6	to carry it, we'd probably be all right.
7	MR. PARTAIN: Well, they haven't progressed
8	beyond the alleged contamination yet, so I don't
9	know if that's going to happen.
10	DR. PORTIER: I'm going to have to go. I
11	have somebody waiting for me in my office now. I
12	can be back down at about 2:45 for another five
13	or ten minutes before I have to run out the door,
14	if that's okay.
15	MR. STALLARD: Okay.
16	MR. ENSMINGER: And you've made a mistake by
17	saying Fox News.
18	MR. STALLARD: All right, thank you, Dr.
19	Portier.
20	DATA MINING WORKGROUP UPDATE
21	Admiral Rodenbeck, would you care to provide
22	us with an update?
23	ADMIRAL RODENBECK: Certainly. And of
24	course welcome, everybody, to cool and blustery
25	Atlanta. I guess that's sort of a change for us

1 since we are known as Hotlanta. 2 Really don't have much to say. 3 there's not been any meetings of the data mining 4 workgroup. The Department of Navy and Marine 5 Corps are forwarding draft reports as they come 6 out from their contractors at the ATSDR. 7 And we're in the midst of -- as far as the 8 effort for the groundwater model -- groundwater 9 modeling effort, you know, closing that out 10 pretty much because as you heard from Morris, 11 he's pretty much along the ways and is doing things to finalize his effort. So that's pretty 12 13 much it on the data mining effort. 14 MR. STALLARD: Any questions? Well, thank 15 you for coming down. 16 ADMIRAL RODENBECK: Okay. I quess as a 17 suggestion, unless there's something new that 18 pops up that this be pulled off the agenda item? 19 I'm asking. 20 MR. STALLARD: Seems reasonable. 21 ADMIRAL RODENBECK: Okay. 22 MR. STALLARD: Thank you. 23 ADMIRAL RODENBECK: No, no, thank you. 24 MR. STALLARD: All right.

CAP PRESENTATION/CAP UPDATES/COMMUNITY CONCERNS

This is our opportunity now for updates from the CAP members on activities they've been involved in since our last meeting.

DR. CLAPP (by telephone): Yeah, I'd like to chime in, if I could, here. This is Dick Clapp calling from Boston.

MR. STALLARD: Mm-hmm.

DR. CLAPP (by telephone): There's two thi-I was wishing I could have said this this morning
actually. I think that the plan about male
breast cancer diagnosed in Marines who have been
in the VA system is a great step forward. I
really urge Frank and Perri and the others who
are working on that, I guess it's a tall order as
Frank said, for whoever this person is that's
seven feet tall but it's a very important, I
think, step forward on trying to figure out
what's the story on breast cancer, male breast
cancer, in Camp Lejeune Marines. So that's one
thing.

And I would be happy to participate in any kind of discussion this -- the method that Frank outlined is actually the same method that I used in my investigation of cancer incidence in Massachusetts Vietnam vets. You know the cancer

that we were most interested in was a rarer one called soft tissue sarcoma, and sure enough, we found it. So that's one thing.

And then, Perri's report about the status of the birth outcomes, the reanalysis of the birth outcomes in the childhood cancer study being completed by midyear of 2012, I think that's fantastic. We're getting to the, near the end of the road on those two important pieces as well. So I would like to, you know, just urge completion and widely sharing the results of that when it comes out.

And then one last thing is that Jerry and Mike both were talking about public broadcasting. I think some of you may have seen the show that they did on trichloroethylene about that -- I think it was September 30. I got to be on that show and I got to put in my two cents worth about trichloroethylene and why it should be considered a human carcinogen.

I don't know how widely watched that show is. Jerry had been on it earlier -- Jerry and Rachel Liebert had been on it earlier in the summer, and another nice piece that was about Camp Lejeune. So that's my report and I urge

1 people to -- that those shows -- both of those shows are still on the Need to Know Show website, 2 3 that PBS Need to Know Show website, so I urge 4 people to take a look. 5 MR. ENSMINGER: Just one thing about that. They had that Matthew Kibbe, the --6 7 DR. CLAPP (by telephone): Yeah. 8 MR. ENSMINGER: They had him on there and I 9 asked PBS to go in and fact check that one 10 comment that that man made while he was on the 11 program. He tried to basically justify or, or 12 quantify or qualify his statements about doing 13 away with the EPA during that piece by saying 14 that he was a stage four cancer survivor. How 15 many stage four cancer survivors do you know of? 16 DR. CLAPP (by telephone): Yeah, right. 17 MR. ENSMINGER: You know, but I never got any feedback from PBS whether or not they had 18 19 ever gone and had asked this guy to validate his 20 Somebody needs to do that. statement. 21 MR. PARTAIN: One thing to tack onto what 22 Dr. Clapp was saying, about the male breast 23 cancer cluster and also kind of segue into what 24 was saying with Dr. Portier on the notification. 25 You know, it's funny how things happen when these

1 stories get out. We're up at 73 men now for breast cancer, with breast cancer from Camp 3 Lejeune. The last two cases were identified ironically out of the Jacksonville Daily News which is right there, has talked about Camp Lejeune for eons and male breast cancer over the 6 7 past four years. And when they ran an article 8 about a month, a month and a half ago, two people 9 saw it and contacted me through the reporter, who 10 were male breast cancer -- actually they're both deceased, but one's husband was an employee on 12 the base and the other, her father died of male 13 breast cancer after serving on the base for a 14 period of time.

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MR. ENSMINGER: One's a husband.

MR. PARTAIN: Yeah.

MR. ENSMINGER: Now, you're talking about male.

MR. PARTAIN: I know. Her husband died of male breast cancer. He's dead. His wife contacted us. Now the -- and ironically the person who contacted me -- one of the persons who contacted me was from Jacksonville, Florida, and I don't know how, I forgot to ask her how she saw it, but she saw the paper and the article, and

that was the first she heard about the male breast cancer at Camp Lejeune. So, I mean that's why we need to get out there and saturate the media, get on the TV. I mean that's been said now for four years. Get this on television, television nightly news. It will spread.

MR. BYRON: This is Jeff. What's to keep us from putting a YouTube video out ourselves as the CAP?

MR. ENSMINGER: Yeah, I know but --

MR. BYRON: And this, you know everybody doesn't want to participate like the Marine Corps. I'm not that interested in their participation anyway because they don't really participate when they are here. They lie and now, now the Department of Justice is even trying to get exemption from FOIAs, which they've been doing for the last 11 years to my knowledge, anyway. They don't need any approval from Congress. They've been doing that as it is.

MR. PARTAIN: Well, for us to get on

YouTube, we need a video and we need someone that
has some editing capabilities. And then once you
put that together you can upload it simply, but I
don't have the equipment and programs to do that.

Otherwise, I could.

MR. STALLARD: All right. Thank you, Dr. Clapp, for your input there.

DR. BOVE: I just want to say, Dick, that we'll keep you informed about our progress and look for your advice.

DR. CLAPP (by telephone): Good. Great.

And our mutual friend, Frank, is still hanging
on. I'm sorry I couldn't be there in person, but
we have a friend who's in hospice so I -- I'll
keep you informed about that, too.

DR. BOVE: Thanks.

MR. STALLARD: Thank you, Dick. Morris, you got something for us?

MR. MASLIA: Yeah. Yes, thank you. I just want to add to again -- if there's -- first I -- you know, with respect to the reports -- just, it's clear these are more voluminous and much more data than the Tarawa Terrace reports and that's part of the issue, just quality assuring them and all of that. The models are far more complex, and again, of being naïve, we thought we could do just like we -- well, as Jerry mentioned, with Tarawa Terrace and Chapter A, B, C. From a scientific standpoint, that makes

perfect sense 'cause if I want to know about this type of site or that, you just pull it.

Realistically, we need to deal with what the situation is on the ground right now. And key is to get the results in the near future and finish our part. So I wanted to just show you what we had done when we did with a previous study at Toms River, New Jersey. And we only put one report through review, and what it was was a box that had a report, supplemental data, CDs, DVDs, and 157 plates run by 17 maps in there.

And again, we'll need to make my management team will both need to make a decision how to do that, but again, this would go through review all as one report, okay? And so in terms of that, then, yes, you would have final results in, you know, in one shot.

So that's just a suggestion, again in that format, not that that's what I'm leaning towards something like that to minimize putting more reports through so we can get the final results. We'll have the final results as part of that process, not the last -- you know, not a report that there's four more in front of it, stack, you know, stacked up.

'Cause the other issue is there a -- there's a minimum amount of people we have to go through independent review with. The agency -- I've already run out of people to review reports. You know, they have other jobs and stuff like that. And plus, externally, who are you going to get to review reports as you keep sending them out? So that, that's also to be considered. So just to assure you that it is weighing on my mind and we're seriously considering it, I'd say within the next week or two we'll probably make a determination as to the format of the remaining information what's going down there.

MR. STALLARD: So you're considering rather than incremental reports is to --

MR. MASLIA: Yeah. A boxed set, which would be considered one report going to review, okay? And I -- again, unlike we did this, although we did do it, the web people may have a problem. I mean those are a lot of PDFs but again electronically nowadays it's still a PDF, but with each chapter report, again as I said, some of the review is completely out of our control, okay. I mean it's not a technical issue. But still, there are multiple levels of review.

There's independent review, which is inside
the agency from a technical standpoint, comes
back to the author to respond to. Then Office of
Science sends it out for peer review; it comes
back to the author to respond to. Then it goes
through what we call our EE clearance system, our
electronic clearance system, and at each step,
the supervisory step, it comes back to the author
to respond to.

And so, you know, we need to take that, given the current climate, and now there's the extra level as Tom and I've reported is HHS.

Again, that's nothing I can do. So if we have just, you know, one report, a, you know, findings, if you want to call it, and all that.

That's got supplemental data with it, maps, CDs, and DVDs with everything else on it. It would just go through as an entire package, so to speak.

MR. ENSMINGER: And what is HHS reviewing?

MR. MASLIA: I mean, I'm not in on that and
I think what they're calling it is just release
protocol. In other words, how to release reports
or whatever. I don't know. That's out of my
jurisdiction, domain and anything to do with it.

1	I just once a report gets cleared, scientific
2	and peer review and E-clearance, we give it to
3	our communications people and
4	MR. ENSMINGER: Then it gets lost in a flow
5	chart
6	MR. MASLIA: Well, no I'm saying, I don't
7	know Jerry. I just I do not know what that
8	involves.
9	MR. ENSMINGER: I mean, who the hell do they
10	have up there that even knows what the hell
11	they're looking at?
12	MR. MASLIA: I from what I understand
13	that's not the issue.
14	MR. ENSMINGER: What is the issue?
15	MR. MASLIA: I don't know.
16	MR. STALLARD: But it's not that.
17	MR. MASLIA: It's nothing technical.
18	DR. BOVE: It's nothing technical. It's
19	probably a policy of communications.
20	MR. MASLIA: Right, okay.
21	MR. ENSMINGER: Well, they're in there
22	changing the words glad to be happy or what?
23	MR. MASLIA: I couldn't tell you because
24	Chapter B is the first one to go through that,
25	and I gave a draft copy to our communications

people yesterday and, you know --

MR. STALLARD: So, would you pull that back then if you decide in the next week to go --

MR. MASLIA: Chapter B will probably -- no, 'cause Chapter B's already out the door, so to speak, okay? But all the others are just in the initial stages. Chapter D, Chapter G, and Chapter F and all that are all just in the initial stages, of either being drafted or going through independent review, which is the internal technical review. And so that -- those would be the ones. And as I said, that way we could write the final report and then just put supplemental information as either appendices or CDs and however, like the, you know, USD files. The publically released USD files as part of Chapter D. Okay, again, we said as Chapter D. Again, I think you're talking about a year, easy.

MR. STALLARD: Thank you for the update and giving us a perspective on approach there. I know Mike wants to get out of here so that he can use cruise control and not his foot as much as possible while driving. So would you please give us your updates if you have any that you'd like to share with the group in terms of things you've

1 been involved in, active with, since the last 2 meeting in Wilmington? 3 MR. PARTAIN: I did the male breast cancer. 4 I already did the male breast cancer, so. 5 MR. STALLARD: Okay, Jerry? 6 MR. ENSMINGER: I've been all over the 7 United States with this film, the screenings at 8 film festivals. It's gotten a huge reception, 9 very positive reception. The film is under 10 consideration for an Academy Award. Most people 11 don't know that but they do now. 12 MS. RUCKART: What category? 13 MR. ENSMINGER: Feature documentary. 14 MS. RUCKART: (Indiscernible) 15 MR. ENSMINGER: Huh? 16 MS. RUCKART: Yeah, I was just curious if 17 it's for the film itself or the director or what. 18 MR. ENSMINGER: No, when you rate 19 documentaries, it's, you know, it's the film. 20 mean it's, that's it. There's supposed to be a 21 short list which will be coming out, supposedly 22 over the Thanksgiving holiday. The short list is 23 14 films. They select those 14 films from all 24 the feature documentaries that have premiered

since January. And then after the short list,

1 they take those 14 films and they are judged and they select five. That list of five will be the 2 3 official nominees. So if the film makes it to 4 the list of five, then we will be in Hollywood 5 for the Academy Awards ceremony. And I can --6 you can see me in bib overalls and a bow tie. 7 MR. STALLARD: That'd be great. 8 Any activity on the Hill, legislatively? 9 MR. ENSMINGER: No, nothing to report on 10 right yet, right now. The bills are still, you 11 know, still looking for pay fors. We're trying to get the House Veterans Affairs Committee to 12 13 actually consider the bill. They refuse to 14 consider the House version, the one named after 15 my daughter. So we're trying to get them to even 16 consider it. 17 MR. PARTAIN: Right. So where is it stuck 18 at? 19 MR. ENSMINGER: Say what? 20 MR. PARTAIN: Isn't it stuck in the House Veterans Affairs Committee? 21 22 MR. ENSMINGER: Yeah, that's what I said. 23 MR. PARTAIN: Oh. 24 MR. STALLARD: All right. Thank you, Jerry. 25 MR. ENSMINGER: Oh, and one more thing I

1	forgot.
2	MS. BLAKELY: Go ahead.
3	MR. ENSMINGER: The film has been sold to a
4	major network. That deal is closed. I can't
5	announce yet who it is but it is big. It's going
6	to get national exposure next spring.
7	MR. STALLARD: So it will be distributed to
8	theaters or television?
9	MR. ENSMINGER: No, it will be on TV.
10	MR. STALLARD: Okay.
11	MR. ENSMINGER: Nationwide, next spring
12	after the Academy Awards. It's already in
13	theaters, certain ones.
14	MS. RUCKART: Paul?
15	MR. AKERS: I don't have any as the
16	newest member, I don't have
17	MS. RUCKART: No, no. I thought maybe you
18	could just tell us a little bit more about
19	yourself. We don't know that much about how you
20	are involved with Camp Lejeune.
21	MR. AKERS: Well, I may be the newest
22	member; I'm also the one member of the CAP that
23	probably had the earliest exposure. My family
24	moved to Lejeune in the early 50s. We
25	transferred from Lejeune in approximately 1960,

out of a compassionate transfer because my mother had metastatic breast cancer and we were trying to get her close to her family in DC. I went to school at Lejeune. We all went to school in the same place, whether you were a senior in high school or a first grader, it was all in one location before they split the school.

MR. ENSMINGER: Little House on the Prairie.

MR. AKERS: You got it. My dad, at one time, was head of the sales commissary and meat department. So he had exposure at Mainside. My mother worked as a gray lady or volunteer at the Naval Hospital. We would go out to Naval Hospital Point, the Hospital Point, for oyster roast and things like that.

I mean, we had no indication that this was going on. We schooled there, we bathed there, I mean everything was totally exposed. That's how I got involved with Camp Lejeune.

MR. STALLARD: Thanks, Paul.

MR. AKERS: I do, knock on wood, I am currently two years out from being clear as far as non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, and I only found that out because I had recurring GI bleeds and luckily, the gastroenterologist decided to look

one more time, turn the scope around and found the lymphoma.

I had no idea the Camp Lejeune concerns even existed until after that when my sister, who is now deceased, sent a newspaper article, previewing this entire situation. So right away it does bring me to something I would like to ask. What can we do to get the word out? The best thing for us to have happen would be for Jerry's film to win the Academy Award. Because then everybody who watches the Academy Awards would at least be aware of the fact that we exist.

MR. ENSMINGER: It ain't my film.

MR. AKERS: I know, well, the film. Okay, the film. Either way, we've got, you know, we go to these groups, these showings, and we're sort of preaching to the choir, so to speak. We need to get the idea and the information out to John Doe who happens to live on a wheat farm in the Midwest. I mean we need to get the word out to the people, because I don't know of any state that didn't or doesn't have some people who were at Camp Lejeune at one time who may have been exposed.

MR. STALLARD: Thank you, Paul, and welcome.

MR. AKERS: Thank you.

MR. STALLARD: Mary.

MS. BLAKELY: I've been working on the -this is Mary Blakely. I've been working on the
death certificates of all the babies of, you
know, I've been going down to Jacksonville with
the register of deeds and scanning the -- all the
death records of all the children of two and
under who have any connection to the Marine Corps
or the base on their death records.

And I was going through the process of organizing them into years and I was doing it on computer, and I got a computer virus and it erased all of my work, but luckily, I have all of my scans and I have started printing them out.

But my father, he has lung cancer right now and about -- I don't know, two weeks ago, he ended up in the hospital. He has pneumonia and he's basically coming to the end. And so I've been dealing with his illness. And my oldest son is getting married on Saturday, and I've been dealing with a big wedding. They're only excuses, but I haven't given up working on them. And as soon as I've got them in some order, that

2 was wondering if anybody at ATSDR would like to 3 look at them or just, I don't know, acknowledge 4 that all these babies died, and why? And tell 5 their parents they died and it wasn't their fault. 6 7 MR. STALLARD: Thank you, Mary. Jeff? 8 MR. BYRON: Yeah. Hi, it's Jeff. I really 9 don't have much to report other than, you know, 10 seeing the screening of the movie and just the 11 website will be up for another year. 12 about it. Thank you. Oh yes, actually. 13 retiring from my present company and starting a 14 business, so. 15 MR. STALLARD: New chapter. 16 MR. BYRON: New chapter. 17 MR. STALLARD: Sandy? 18 MS. BRIDGES (by telephone): Yes, sir. 19 really don't have too much to report other than I'm having family problems with cancer. 20 21 grandson, about six, seven months ago. Myself, 22 which I thought was gone, is now back and I'm 23 having to deal with that. 24 As far as doing with the website, I do what

I would feel comfortable presenting them here, I

I can with that and get the word out as much as I

1

can. American Legions and VFW, talk to as many dependents as -- spouses as I can.

I'm really, I'm glad that Jeff and so many statements have been made wanting to -- bringing up the fact that we also have diseases and birth defects, not only mortalities to deal with, but, you know, all these things that these people living, people are living with these. They're not dead. They haven't died, but they're still living and passing this on to their own children. And it isn't fair. You know, that's what I've been trying to work with, and talk to people about, reassure that we're doing everything that we can. And it's slow but it's working. And it's working faster now than it has, you know, the past five years, this past year.

MR. STALLARD: All right. Thank you, Sandy. Tom, you're on the phone?

MR. TOWNSEND (by telephone): Yes, I am.

I'm saddened. I'm saddened by these stories of these families that have been affected. I've lost my wife and a child and I'm not -- I have pretty severe neuropathy and I'm coming down on the medication. The medication is worse than the -- the cure was worse than the bite, I guess.

I feel badly that I can't do any more to aid in the process of getting to the bottom of what the hell happened to us. I'm delighted that the movie feature is out in the world and my thanks to Jerry and you guys that have been meeting. I just can't make it on the flight anymore, and thanks, and I'll continue to follow it and ask God to help us out. Thanks.

MR. STALLARD: Thank you, Tom. Tom, can you share your challenges that you've had with the VA? Have they been improved, resolved at all?

MR. TOWNSEND (by telephone): I do have a claim with the Veterans Administration. It is, at the present time it's gone to Washington, DC. It's been to the Board of Veterans appeal. It bounced back to me. I responded and it's back in the mail. It's probably -- I've had it in for about two or three years, so I don't know what's going to happen with it. I do get assistance from the VA on conventional other issues. I just think the VA is not desirous -- the VA is sort of hanging back just like the Marine Corps is.

MR. STALLARD: All right. Thank you.

MR. TOWNSEND: Thank you, guys.

MR. STALLARD: Mm-hmm.

## WRAP-UP

MR. STALLARD: All right, so we're at a point in the agenda where we need to talk about our next meeting in February.

DR. BOVE: There were some issues raised in the past, even today, about what we call community concerns, CAP concerns. Are there any CAP concerns that haven't been raised? Or do you want to wait until Portier comes back down?

MR. ENSMINGER: No, we raised them already.

DR. BOVE: You raised them already? Okay.

MR. ENSMINGER: Oh, you know, I've got one more. I have one more concern that's been raised before. Might as well raise it again. I'd like to know -- it's something you could write on your chart -- how many memorandums of understanding are there between ATSDR and the private industry? How many MOUs do they have with private industry contamination sites? I mean and, you know, why, why do they have MOUs with federal polluters? I mean it's -- that's, that's special treatment. I don't think a polluter or any polluter should get special treatment.

Title 42 is Title 42. ATSDR was created and mandated by Congress in Title 42 to do health

assessments and human health exposures and their effects at national priority-listed contamination sites. It didn't say that if you are the Department of Defense or the Department of Energy or any other government entity, that you get special treatment. And it is my opinion that these memorandums of understanding are unconstitutional. They are not provided for or authorized by Title 42, and therefore ATSDR should not be entering into them.

Because of these MOUs is exactly why the Camp Lejeune community and the victims are not part of the discussion. All the meetings that take place about Camp Lejeune take place between ATSDR representatives and representatives from the Department of the Navy and the United States Marine Corps. The people who were poisoned don't have a word to say -- or we don't have a voice. We don't have a place at the table. Why?

MR. STALLARD: Thank you. Noted.

Well, this is, I guess, if I had to respond, a venue for our voices to be heard. I hear your concern, thank you.

All right, February. Are we open for February? You got something?

1 MS. RUCKART: Well a couple of things. I 2 had sent around some dates and I got feedback 3 from our management what dates would be best for 4 their schedule, but whatever date you pick would 5 have to be somewhat tentative because the conference room scheduler, the website that 6 7 allows me to select one of these rooms will not 8 be available until later in December so --9 TECHNICIAN: Perri, I'll take care of it for 10 you tomorrow. 11 MS. RUCKART: Okay, good. Okay, so whatever 12 date we pick will be our date. Thanks. 13 TECHNICIAN: Thank you. 14 MS. RUCKART: So the dates we are looking at 15 are February 13th, 21st, those dates accommodate 16 Dr. Portier's schedule as of --17 MR. ENSMINGER: What days of the week are 18 they? 19 MS. RUCKART: I don't know. I don't have my 20 calendar with me. I think it's like a Monday or 21 a Tuesday, but I'm not exactly sure. So, and 22 then Chris Stallard has some travel at the end of 23 February. So the dates that work with both 24 Chris, the Chrises, Chris Portier and Chris

Stallard, were February 13th through 21st. One

1	of those days might be Presidents Day, but you
2	said you don't like Mondays. That would be a
3	Monday holiday anyway.
4	MR. ENSMINGER: No, I don't like Mondays.
5	MR. STALLARD: All right. Well, we'll look
6	at it and try to narrow it down between the 13th
7	and the 21st.
8	MS. RUCKART: Oh, are we going to do that
9	now?
10	MR. STALLARD: I don't know.
11	MS. BLAKELY: The 13th is a Monday?
12	MS. RUCKART: I think the 21st is a Tuesday.
13	MR. ENSMINGER: The 21st. That's my date.
14	MR. STALLARD: The 21st is a Tuesday.
15	MS. RUCKART: Well, no, you said that you
16	were unavailable as of the 22nd, so the 21st goes
17	for you?
18	MR. STALLARD: Yeah, I just have to pack a
19	suitcase. That's all.
20	MS. RUCKART: Okay, so we want to go
21	DR. BOVE: The 20th is a holiday, so the
22	21st is
23	MR. STALLARD: So that Tuesday then, is what
24	we're saying.
25	MR. PARTAIN: That's fine with me.

on

1	MR. BYRON: You guys got it easy. I work or
2	those days.
3	MR. PARTAIN: Yeah, that's not a recognized
4	holiday in my calendar.
5	MR. BYRON: Not in my calendar either.
6	MS. RUCKART: So Tuesday, 2/21?
7	MR. BYRON: That's a problem, Mike.
8	MR. STALLARD: All right. Are there any
9	other comments to be made? All right, then I
10	wish you all a safe journey. I think, submit
11	your vouchers. Safe travels home.
12	MR. PARTAIN: Thank you.
13	MR. STALLARD: See you. Thanks for being
14	here. We're out, on the phone. Thank you all
15	for your participation.
16	MS. BRIDGES: Thank you, Chris.
17	MR. STALLARD: Mm-hmm.
18	(Whereupon, the meeting was adjourned, 2:10 p.m.)
19	

## CERTIFICATE OF COURT REPORTER

1

## STATE OF GEORGIA COUNTY OF FULTON

I, Steven Ray Green, Certified Merit Court Reporter, do hereby certify that Shane Cox, Certified Court Reporter, reported the above and foregoing on the day of November 10, 2011; 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 15th day of December, 2011.

STEVEN RAY GREEN, CCR, CVR-CM, PNSC

STEVEN RAY GREEN, CCR, CVR-CM, PNSC
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