THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY

convenes the

NINTH MEETING

CAMP LEJEUNE COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE PANEL (CAP) MEETING

JULY 16, 2008

The verbatim transcript of the

Meeting of the Camp Lejeune Community Assistance

Panel held at the ATSDR, Chamblee Building 106,

Conference Room A, Atlanta, Georgia, on July 16,

2008.

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

July 16, 2008

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TRANSCRIPT LEGEND

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- -- (sic) denotes an incorrect usage or pronunciation of a word which is transcribed in its original form as reported.
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- -- "uh-huh" represents an affirmative response, and "uh-uh" represents a negative response.
- -- "*" denotes a spelling based on phonetics, without reference available.
- -- "^" represents inaudible or unintelligible speech or speaker failure, usually failure to use a microphone or multiple speakers speaking simultaneously.

PARTICIPANTS

(alphabetically)

BOVE, FRANK, ATSDR
BRIDGES, SANDRA, CAP, CLNC
BYRON, JEFF, COMMUNITY MEMBER
CLAPP, RICHARD, SCD, MPH, PROFESSOR
ENSMINGER, JERRY, COMMUNITY MEMBER
GROS, MICHAEL, COMMUNITY MEMBER (not present)
MCCALL, DENITA, COMMUNITY MEMBER (not present)
PARTAIN, MIKE, COMMUNITY MEMBER
RUCKART, PERRI, ATSDR
SIMMONS, MARY ANN, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS PUBLIC HEALTH
CENTER
SINKS, TOM, NCEH
STALLARD, CHRISTOPHER, CDC, FACILITATOR
TOWNSEND, TOM (VIA TELEPHONE)

PROCEEDINGS

(9:00 a.m.)

WELCOME AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

MR. STALLARD: I'd like to welcome everyone back for our meeting today, and before we go around and do introductions for the purpose of the court reporter, as you all know everything is captured and it's streaming. It's archived and also posted on the website. So we have some new faces I see in the audience. And for the benefit of the CAP and any members in the audience, I just want to recap, if you will.

When the scientific panel met to determine the future of this activity, the purpose of the CAP was to determine the feasibility of future scientific studies. As you know we are in essence moving beyond that initial charge. And additionally, the expert panel said that to conduct any Camp Lejeunerelated activities with the full participation of the affected community.

So it seems as though we, in essence, addressed the initial, number one component of the establishment of the CAP and are moving

into a phase now that is essentially the implementation of the study. But I just wanted everyone to be on the same page about why we exist and what we're doing.

MR. ENSMINGER: I'd like to say something.

MR. STALLARD: Here's one of the ground rules. Once again, we all speak into the microphone.

MR. ENSMINGER: I'd like to bring up item two that says to conduct Camp Lejeune-related activities with the full participation of the affected community. That's what the CAP's for. But whenever there's any damn meetings between DOD and ATSDR, the CAP's not included in it.

And that's a bunch of crap. We're here to represent the community. We need to have representation at all meetings, and we need to see all correspondence that takes place between the Department of the Navy, the Department of Defense, the United States
Marine Corps. I don't care who it is. We need to be privy to that information or we can't keep the affected community informed.

I get sick of it. I said at the last

1	meeting, I feel like a damn village beggar at
2	the back door of the tavern trying to get
3	food. That's how I feel about getting
4	information about this situation. This is
5	going to stop.
6	MR. STALLARD: Let's go ahead and use this
7	opportunity to go around the room and
8	introduce ourselves for the benefit of the
9	court reporter. I'll start. I'm Christopher
10	Stallard. I am a CDC employee, and I've been
11	serving with the CAP since its inception as
12	your facilitator.
13	MS. BRIDGES: Sandra Bridges with the CAP.
14	Sandra Bridges representing the CAP.
15	DR. CLAPP: Dick Clapp, I'm an
16	epidemiologist at Boston University and also
17	on the CAP.
18	MR. ENSMINGER: I'm Jerry Ensminger, a
19	member of the CAP.
20	MR. BYRON: I'm still Jeff Bryon, a member
21	of the CAP.
22	Dr. BOVE: Frank Bove, ATSDR.
23	MR. PARTAIN: Mike Partain, a member of the
24	CAP.
25	MS. RUCKART: Perri Ruckart, ATSDR.

1 MS. SIMMONS: Mary Ann Simmons, Navy and 2 Marine Corps Public Health Center. 3 MR. STALLARD: Thank you. 4 MR. ENSMINGER: Chris, who are the other members of the audience? 5 6 MR. STALLARD: We can go through that and 7 get an opportunity in just a moment, Jerry. 8 Administrivia: Security as you know 9 is a lot more stringent here at this new 10 facility. We're very protected and 11 safeguarded. And so we ask that you register 12 by the deadline to facilitate the security 13 processing in the future. And that vouchers, 14 the timely submission of your vouchers means 15 that you can get paid timely and we can close our books. 16 17 Here's some operating guidelines. 18 speaker at a time. These are essentially the 19 same guidelines we have each and every time. So here's an opportunity if you would like to 20 21 have something added to that's not up here or 22 need clarification, please ask. 23 One speaker at a time. 24 Oh, Tom. Tom, we're going to get to 25 you in just a moment.

1	Zero personal attacks. Respect for
2	the speaker sort of goes with one speaker at a
3	time. Now the audience is here to listen.
4	This is an open meeting. They're not obliged
5	to participate. They may respond if asked by
6	the CAP. That's their choice. Everyone,
7	please speak into the microphones and put your
8	cell phones on stun or silence them please so
9	as not to disrupt the activities.
10	Tom, once again I neglected. I know
11	you're in the room and you can see us. Would
12	you please introduce yourself?
13	MR. TOWNSEND (by Telephone): Tom Townsend
14	with the CAP.
15	MR. STALLARD: And you are where?
16	MR. TOWNSEND (by Telephone): Idaho.
17	MR. STALLARD: Idaho.
18	Are there others on the phone?
19	(no response)
20	MR. STALLARD: As you know Denita is part of
21	this CAP. She's unable to be with us. She's
22	undergoing recovery from cancer from what I
23	understand or
24	MR. ENSMINGER: Had a lung removed.
25	MR. STALLARD: That's a pretty serious

1	recovery.
2	MS. RUCKART: And Mike Gros, I guess, was
3	not able to call in.
4	MR. STALLARD: I don't know about Mike.
5	MR. ENSMINGER: Mike's been sick.
6	MR. STALLARD: Mike is sick.
7	MR. ENSMINGER: Pretty soon they'll have us
8	all killed off.
9	MR. STALLARD: By old age if nothing else.
10	There's been a request by CAP member
11	Jerry Ensminger for to get an understanding of
12	who some of these new faces are. We know
13	Lieutenant Colonel Tencate who's back. He's
14	not a new face. And so would you mind, anyone
15	else
16	Is it someone in particular?
17	MR. ENSMINGER: These uniformed people and
18	the man in the suit.
19	MAJOR EVANS: My name is Major Mike Evans.
20	I'm replacing Colonel Hale ^ Eastern Area
21	Counsel's Office at Camp Lejeune.
22	MR. STALLARD: Thank you.
23	MAJOR GRAEF: My name is Major Harold Graef
24	over at Headquarters Marine Corps, the
25	Environmental Section.

1	MR. ENSMINGER: Environmental Section?
2	MR. STALLARD: I think he's taking Kelly,
3	Kelly has left as you know, and he's filling
4	in for Kelly.
5	MR. ENSMINGER: At INL?
6	MAJOR GRAEF: Yes, sir.
7	MR. STALLARD: Is there anyone else that
8	you'd like to?
9	MR. ENSMINGER: The long-haired dude.
10	MR. WUNDER: Dave Wunder, I'm a retired
11	Marine, and I'm an environmental law attorney
12	and ^ counsel.
13	MR. ENSMINGER: You've got ECO on the east
14	coast. What do you call the one on the west
15	coast, WACOs?
16	MR. WUNDER: ^.
17	MR. STALLARD: So as we do in previous
18	sessions, you've seen the agenda, but putting
19	the agenda aside so to speak because we're
20	going to address those issues, what is it that
21	you would like to achieve this meeting, and
22	what is it that, if anything, you would like
23	to avoid? So what it is that you hope to
24	achieve in this meeting?
25	MR. BYRON: Further studies.

1	MR. STALLARD: What's that?
2	MR. BYRON: Further studies for adults and
3	the children that were born prior to
4	MR. ENSMINGER: The siblings of the in utero
5	population.
6	MR. BYRON: This is Jeff Byron. We want the
7	adult study to go forward. And I realize the
8	complexity in this, but we also want the
9	siblings of the children who are being studied
10	now to be studied.
11	MR. STALLARD: Move adult studies forward
12	and the inclusion of children. Is that what
13	you're saying?
14	MR. BYRON: And the children that were born
15	prior to moving onto base housing.
16	MS. BRIDGES: The dependents on the base,
17	their children now, the transcending
18	MR. STALLARD: Say that in another way.
19	MS. BRIDGES: The children that were on the
20	base, their children, the next generation.
21	They're experiencing the same problems that
22	their fathers and mothers did after living,
23	being conceived and born on the base.
24	MR. STALLARD: So the children of the
25	dependent children who were on base.
	1

1	MS. BRIDGES: Exactly.
2	MR. STALLARD: What else?
3	MR. ENSMINGER: I'd just like to see the
4	damn truth and all the documents, all of them.
5	MR. STALLARD: Truth, documentation. Jerry,
6	can I use a word here we used before which has
7	been our code of conduct, transparency?
8	MR. ENSMINGER: Okay.
9	MR. STALLARD: Okay.
10	MS. BRIDGES: May I say something? At the
11	last meeting one of the last things that we
12	said, at the last meeting one of the last
13	things that we were discussed was that
14	transparency was going to be lifted, and we
15	requested that Jerry be notified of
16	everything. And now we're still going at it
17	this meeting.
18	MS. RUCKART: Christopher, may I say
19	something?
20	MR. STALLARD: Yes, please.
21	MS. RUCKART: Tom Sinks will be joining us
22	later, and he's going to address the issue of
23	transparency so you will have some resolution
24	on that.
25	MR. ENSMINGER: Yeah, I understand it's all

1 one-sided. Like getting half of a telephone 2 conversation. 3 MS. RUCKART: But he'll be here and then you 4 can bring up your issues with him. 5 MR. STALLARD: Okay, folks, what we're 6 looking to do is we bring these up so we can 7 manage expectations. 8 It seems like Mary Ann is sitting over 9 here all by herself. 10 MS. SIMMONS: Do you want me to move over 11 there? 12 MR. STALLARD: It's not intended to be that 13 way. 14 But we bring it up so we can manage 15 expectations and develop solutions to these 16 issues. And so we continue to nibble away and 17 make progress toward transparency. And I 18 guess we need to, what's the end point for 19 that and when will we know that we achieved it 20 and what will it take to get it. 21 So with that we're going to move into 22 the formal presentation part of our agenda 23 which has Morris up first to share with us the 24 water modeling update.

25

UPDATE ON WATER MODELING

MR. MASLIA: We've been having computer network issues. I don't know if somebody's telling me it's my time to leave or what. So I will just talk from this sheet here and go over, basically, I just want to go over two items and then open it up for questions if that's okay with everybody.

The first one we had a, we received a letter from the U.S. Navy. It's also from the Marine Corps but on Navy letterhead dated June 19th, and it provided us technical comments or comments with respect to the Tarawa Terrace water modeling reports that have been published to date and that are on the web. We intend to answer that and write in full and then both their letter and our responses will be posted on our website.

But we did just provide them with oral response to their four recommendations at the end of the letter when we had a meeting last, it was last week I guess, late last week when we went up to Washington, D.C. to the Navy. And basically, the four areas were improve communication; number two, convene an expert panel to look at the Tarawa Terrace water

1 modeling results, which we have rejected; --2 MR. BYRON: I'm sorry. What was rejected? 3 MR. MASLIA: The expert panel like we had in 2005 to review the results of the Tarawa 4 5 Terrace modeling. And that one we have 6 rejected because we had one. 7 Finalize the remaining chapters of the 8 Tarawa Terrace reports, the three remaining 9 chapters, and we're working on those. 10 then apply the lessons learned from Tarawa 11 Terrace to Hadnot Point, which we are doing. 12 And those were the letters, generalized if you 13 want to call it, recommendations. They are 14 specific comments which, as I said, we will 15 address specifically in a response to the U.S 16 Navy and Marine Corps. 17 Are there any questions on that issue? 18 (no response) 19 MR. MASLIA: Then I have distributed an 20 updated timeline, and that's what you have 21 here, on ^ 17. And basically, I just want to call your attention to a couple of items here. 22 23 First, on the first line -- these are 24 numbered by task numbers so I'll refer that's, 25 I know that's hard to see by 17. But task

number 2.11, which is the database development, we had several months ago obtained some additional site date. And we have completed the analysis of those sites and included it in our database. So although it says 17 sites, there are probably a few more including this six, but that's all the site data that we have. That was based on review of some other site data which alluded to some additional sites. So that has been completed ——

MR. PARTAIN: Morris, what is this additional site data?

MR. MASLIA: Just when they either do remediation studies or they'll go out and sample. So as you're reading one report it may refer to another site that has been done. And so we go and look at that other site. I can't give you the exact site. I've got the list, but I don't have it with me.

But there were six additional sites that were mentioned as we were doing the first 12 sites that we did not have reports on. We asked the Marine Corps, Scott Williams, to provide us that. They did, and we have

1 reviewed them, and we initially thought it 2 would take a little bit longer because you 3 don't know what's in the site reports. 4 hadn't seen them and water level data, maybe 5 some aquifer test data, maybe some water 6 quality samples, things of that nature. 7 And so unlike Tarawa Terrace where we 8 really did not have but one site, I think 9 Tarawa Terrace, at Hadnot Point, as I said 10 right here, you've got 17 different sites that 11 have been looked at in terms of 12 hydrogeological investigation for remediation 13 studies and things of that nature. And so 14 before we could put a water model together, we 15 have to go through all of that information. 16 It could be several pages; it could be hundred 17 or several thousand pages in length. 18 extended the initial target completion date 19 somewhat and --20 MR. BYRON: Somewhat? 21 MR. MASLIA: What? 22 MR. BYRON: Somewhat? 23 MR. MASLIA: Yeah, somewhat. 24 MR. BYRON: I thought this report was 25 supposed to be done, I'm seeing here 2010.

1	MR. MASLIA: That's correct.
2	MR. BYRON: What are you guys projecting for
3	a finish date on this report?
4	MR. MASLIA: I'll get to that, 2010.
5	MR. BYRON: Well, that's what you say today.
6	MR. MASLIA: Well, that's the best I can do.
7	MR. PARTAIN: Morris, have you requested all
8	the reports and data, I mean, I understand
9	MR. MASLIA: Yeah, it doesn't work that way,
10	okay? Because we don't know it's an
11	iterative process. We don't know what is out
12	there until we start reviewing reports. When
13	we review reports, and we find information
14	that we don't have, then we can request it.
15	Upon requesting it then we get it and review
16	that. If that leads to additional reports
17	there's no catalog, a universal catalog, of
18	everything that exists.
19	MR. ENSMINGER: Well, I mean, the Marine
20	Corps hired Booz, Allen and Hamilton to do
21	this document search.
22	MR. MASLIA: I'm not going to speak for the
23	Marine Corps. I'm going to tell you what I
24	was told, and this was our understanding.
25	They went through every building of the base

1 to see what type of documents were there. 2 They specifically did not go and say is there 3 a remediation study on site X, Y, Z in this 4 building or this location. And I think that's 5 -- they were not, my understanding was they were not hired to go search out the specific 6 7 documents. So we have the documents --8 MR. ENSMINGER: My understanding there was a 9 computerized inventory of all the existing 10 documents, right? 11 MR. WILLIAMS: Can I say something? 12 MR. ENSMINGER: Sure. 13 MR. WILLIAMS: The Booz-Allen-Hamilton 14 search only went to '87. These reports were 15 done after '87. Morris actually gave us the 16 '87 date. We were only going to go to '85. 17 So anything done after '87 wasn't captured by 18 Booz-Allen-Hamilton. 19 MR. MASLIA: And that is correct. 20 MR. ENSMINGER: Why did their document 21 search stop at '87? 22 MR. WILLIAMS: We had originally planned for 23 it to go to '85, and based on Morris' input at 24 the kickoff meeting, we expanded it to '87 25 because we felt that was the boundary of

information that he needed for his water modeling.

Is that accurate?

MR. MASLIA: That's correct. And that was at the time of Tarawa Terrace, after '87 everything was shut down and there were no more supply wells, no more water produced at Tarawa Terrace itself after '87.

At Hadnot Point the situation is different. At Hadnot Point you still have current data on wells producing, and some of that information could be very useful in an historical reconstruction since we're looking at all information at Hadnot Point.

MR. ENSMINGER: Especially that Jerry
Wallmeyer (ph) letter. I'd like to see that.

MR. MASLIA: Also in discussions go down to task 2.13a and b. We also have requested, there's apparently ten years of continuous data are kept on presently operating wells. And by that I mean you may have maintenance records when they're operating, when they're not operating.

And again, from a historical reconstruction standpoint using, we're trying

to get a water model that is accurate as possible and as calibrated as possible to the best set of information, we've got a good set of present day information.

And we have requested that, and we also have requested from our end through our management an additional person for three months to go through this. Because each well package contains about 120 pages. So we are in the process of going through that.

MR. PARTAIN: Morris, going back to the historical documents, what I was concerned about, if we're not identifying everything up front and getting everything that is requested, all of the documents requested up front, what's not to say to get to completion or near completion of the water model and all of a sudden a supposedly hidden document or document that like was found in a corner dusted off and it was data that you needed and now you have to change your model configuring to account for that data and get another delay.

MR. MASLIA: That is always the case in doing historical work. We've run into that

not only here but at other sites that we've worked in. And there is absolutely no guarantee.

MR. PARTAIN: If you request all documentation --

MR. MASLIA: We have requested all documents in writing. We have requested, I mean, and we're going, and as documents are found or as we identify, as I said, it's an iterative process.

If I say I need all water documents that does not necessarily help somebody to look for a document by Arthur Smith in 1975. But if I then go to another document, and it refers to a specific title of a document or a specific date, then I ask for it by name. And it's an iterative process. That's the best we can do. But there is no guarantee that we will not find any documents down the line.

However, I will tell you the geology, the hydrogeology, is not going to change. So if it has to do with sampling some more and things like that, hopefully, and as we believe we have done with the Tarawa Terrace model, it's calibrated and it's robust enough to take

that into account.

It's not going to -- in our opinion, change anything significantly. But to be honest and straightforward with you, there is no guarantee that I have or our staff have uncovered every single document.

MS. SIMMONS: I'd just like to mention that that's why we did the Booz-Allen searches so all the documents from that time period would be available. So they're there for you to look at, of course.

LT. COL. TENCATE: So that scenario would --

MS. SIMMONS: Yes, that scenario --

LT. COL. TENCATE: -- that's something that wouldn't be uncovered because a couple documents did show up. We say hey, let's do a full, base-wide search so this doesn't happen.

MR. PARTAIN: I recently compiled a timeline from '50 to '89, and there's about 20 or so letters. The past several months I've been working on a timeline between '50 and '89 using the CLW and the ^ documents. And I've got a list of about 20 letters, communications coming back and forth between ^ and the base that are referenced in these letters and

1 they're not there. And I'd like to know where they're at. One of them is a May 10, '83 ^ 2 3 letter that you all ^ back in '99^. 4 LT. COL. TENCATE: That's a perfect example, 5 I mean, some of the documents are Marine Corps 6 documents, and we can locate those. We just 7 search our base. But ^ documents, we don't 8 have the ^, and they may have archived those 9 or they may have disposed of them, but --10 MR. ENSMINGER: Well, this was addressed to 11 Lejeune. 12 LT. COL. TENCATE: Well, we --13 MR. ENSMINGER: You'd have a file copy. 14 LT. COL. TENCATE: If it still survives it's 15 in that archive. 16 MR. ENSMINGER: I mean, you know, and 17 another thing that really bothers me about 18 Lejeune is that it was declared a Superfund 19 site within the retention time for a lot of 20 these documents where they should have never 21 been disposed of through the normal cycle. 22 And once it's declared a Super Fund site, it's 23 got to stay there for 50 years. You can't 24 destroy it. So I'd like to know why --25 LT. COL. TENCATE: My understanding is it's

available. MR. ENSMINGER: Well, I understand there's also a bunch of documents that are being withheld by the Department of the Navy and the JAG Department that are being claimed as attorney/client work product. And I certainly hope it's none of these documents that were produced back in the '80s. LT. COL. TENCATE: There certainly are privileged documents amongst them. MR. ENSMINGER: That were produced in the '80s? LT. COL. TENCATE: I don't know the dates, Jerry. MR. ENSMINGER: Okay. MR. ENSMINGER: Okay. MR. BYRON: This is Jeff Byron. Doesn't usually when you pay people to do work for you, seeing as how I'm a taxpayer, shouldn't I have the right to have those documents since you work for me? LT. COL. TENCATE: Privileged documents? MR. BYRON: Give me the legal reason why I don't have that right. You have privileged documents	1	a ^ record is there, and it's publicly
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23 MR. BYRON: Give me the legal reason why I 24 don't have that right. You have privileged	21	you work for me?
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	23	MR. BYRON: Give me the legal reason why I
25 documents	24	don't have that right. You have privileged
	25	documents

1	LT. COL. TENCATE: Because they're subject
2	to privilege.
3	MR. BYRON: Your privilege, but we pay you.
4	You get paid out of my tax dollars. I
5	think you work for me. When you get down to
6	the logistics of it, you work for the people.
7	You may get your check from the government,
8	but they get their check from me. They never
9	fail to ask for it on April 15 th now, do they?
10	MR. PARTAIN: (off microphone) You guys
11	consider instructions coming from LANTDIV to
12	the base as work product as far as internal
13	work product would go? That's what the
14	Walmeyer (ph) letter is. It's basically ^.
15	It's a direction from LANTDIV to the base. A
16	direction, a directive, it's an action plan
17	for them to find out what is going on.
18	MR. ENSMINGER: It's a remediation plan.
19	MR. PARTAIN: Would that be considered a
20	work product?
21	LT. COL. TENCATE: If it's part of a
22	government system of records it would be in
23	our records. It would be
24	(Whereupon, multiple speakers spoke
25	simultaneously.)

1	MR. WILLIAMS: Can I say something here?
2	All of those documents were turned over to the
3	CDC panel and the GAO. All those documents
4	have been reviewed and indexes were provided.
5	So while they've not been released to the
6	public, investigative agencies have had access
7	to them.
8	MR. ENSMINGER: What did you give them to
9	the GAO for? They didn't do anything with
10	them, looking at that damn report they wrote.
11	MR. WILLIAMS: That's your opinion.
12	MR. PARTAIN: Well, Scott, is that index,
13	are you talking about you have indexed the
14	circular files? Is that index available to
15	the public?
16	MR. WILLIAMS: I don't
17	MR. PARTAIN: Because it's pretty daunting
18	to go through
19	LT. COL. TENCATE: The circular records
20	should be available. But if you're talking
21	about the ^ archive.
22	MR. PARTAIN: (off microphone) I mean, what
23	format is that available? Where did you get
24	that? ^ the index? I mean, I've already
25	indexed

1	LT. COL. TENCATE: The CERCLA index or the
2	CLW?
3	MR. PARTAIN: Either one or both. Because
4	I've used, if you go to the Booz-Allen
5	website, and it's not very user friendly
6	trying to find the documents. And it doesn't
7	capture like handwritten comments on the
8	documents and things like that. And it'd be
9	nice to have, if there is a written or printed
10	index, to have that ^ to print that.
11	MR. WILLIAMS: I think the archive has an
12	index. We have an index.
13	MR. PARTAIN: You have a search index, but
14	you can't print it out or at least I haven't
15	figured out how to print it out where I can
16	create a layout of all
17	LT. COL. TENCATE: I don't know the ^. I
18	know there's an index. I don't know the
19	accessibility of it.
20	MR. PARTAIN: Where do you go find it? Is
21	it on the Booz-Allen website?
22	LT. COL. TENCATE: We can ask.
23	MR. PARTAIN: I'd appreciate that.
24	MR. STALLARD: Okay, would you like to hear
25	Morris continue with his water modeling

report, and --

MR. PARTAIN: Sorry about the tangent.

MR. STALLARD: That's okay. The tangent was relative to the water modeling and the access to documents which can be I hope you'll specifically bring up during the next segment of the agenda on transparency and all these kinds of stuff. These documents that you wish to have or the answers that have been offered here, providing you the index and all of that.

MR. MASLIA: To continue, another point if you go down to task 2.19, the water distribution system analysis, we have moved that from near the end of the water modeling to the end of this fiscal year, this summer or this fall.

And I've pulled a person from the database area in the document area to go on that task specifically to address some of the interconnection issues and some of the other issues that have been brought up at other CAP meetings between Hadnot Point and Holcomb Boulevard water distribution systems on there. So we will do that this year, but hopefully have that done by the end of this fiscal year

1 2 answer some ^ questions. 3 4 5 these plants? 6 7 8 9 put them under subpoena, but --10 MR. PARTAIN: 11 12 MR. MASLIA: We have talked to them in the 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

or at least in the fall at some point to

MR. PARTAIN: Does that include going and talking to the former employees who worked in

MR. MASLIA: We will be happy to have them come and make ^ statements. I believe we don't have legal or regulatory authority to

I'm not saying put them under subpoena but finding out the information.

past. We have talked to them in the past, and that's how we constructed the first set of models for Tarawa Terrace and Hadnot Point. However, if we're speaking specifically about interconnection, unless an operator could say I was there, and I turned on the valve to interconnect the two systems, what we have to do is do what we refer to as scenario testing.

In other words run the models and simulate or make them think that a valve was opened and see that. We can do that with models. There's not necessarily any data to back that up. It's just a model simulation.

It will tell us, number one, if it's even plausible because of hydraulic gradients or not, and will also tell us, we can see how long it takes for contaminants to mix through the system.

We had at the last meeting, I mentioned running some initial simulations like that, and because of the nature of this system everything gets mixed in and diluted down below MCL levels within a week no matter what you do. However, the purpose of this activity is to document that more robustly, more rigorously and actually write out the steps that we have gone through and what assumptions we have made in doing that. And so that's what we will be doing with that activity.

MR. PARTAIN: Well, what kind of figures are you coming up with, the golf course, as far as their water consumption?

MR. MASLIA: We haven't yet, because I haven't put anybody on this task. So we will be getting to that. But I will tell you what that will do is -- and I don't need a model to tell me this -- is if you're watering using

the golf course through the distribution system, it's going to dilute the water even further, and the distribution system, but it's going to make it go out even faster to satisfy the demand at the golf course.

So it's basically like opening a spigot at the end of the line, and all the water's going to be going out towards the golf course so any contaminant or any constituent that may have resided there without the golf course pumping is going to make it move faster, dilute it even further within the system. And that, I don't need a model to tell me that. That's just hydraulics.

MR. ENSMINGER: What are you talking about, dilution, what?

MR. MASLIA: If you have a pipeline, the golf course is at the end of the distribution system. If you open up that demand, open up, somebody needs water at the end of the distribution system, that's going to cause more water to flow through the system at a faster rate.

As it flows through the system, everything else being the same, the amount of

water being supplied is going to dilute it faster. The contaminants are not just going to sit in the system because you've got an open spigot being the golf course, watering the golf course. As --

MR. ENSMINGER: Whoa, whoa, whoa, stop. The explanation I got about the use of the Holcomb Boulevard treated water was that the entire system was charged or the tanks were full. Everything was fine, and the operator that I talked to said the first time that they had ever, they turned those, that irrigation system on after he started working there, he said it looked like he had a broken main.

He was sitting at the treatment plant, the Holcomb Boulevard Plant, and watched the pressure gauges just bottom out. Okay, okay, and what they were doing was they were irrigating the damn golf course with the clean Holcomb Boulevard water, and then they went over and opened up the damn valve and recharged the damn Holcomb system with poison water from Hadnot Point. That's what they gave for the people to use.

MR. MASLIA: We will run those scenarios,

1 but what I'm telling you that the first part 2 of your statement is exactly what I said. 3 That's right. As it flows out onto the golf 4 course, the lowest pressure is going to mix 5 what's ever in there even more and cause it to 6 discharge out of the system even faster. It's 7 not going to stay stationary in the system. 8 MR. ENSMINGER: Well, how far can you dilute 9 1,400? I mean, it might have been diluted 10 down to 600 or 700. 11 MR. MASLIA: Well, this one I can't answer 12 that because we haven't done a simulation. I 13 am not --14 MR. PARTAIN: Well, the dilution rate --15 MR. MASLIA: Wait, wait, let me say, I 16 am not going to go in and do simulations using 17 a biased assumption. MR. PARTAIN: We don't want you to. 18 19 MR. MASLIA: I'm going to let the model, 20 okay, but I'm going to tell you you can't defy 21 hydraulics. 22 That's fine. On dilution I MR. PARTAIN: 23 was asking, you were saying that as it's being 24 used, concentrations are diluted. But is that 25 assuming there that are no further

contaminants entering the system to, quote, bolster or create more contamination? Are you talking about ^ the water and then you've got clean water afterwards dilutes out?

MR. MASLIA: No, that's just a generalized statement, and that is why I want to run the model to give you specific results. What we will do is have a number of scenarios. We have measured data per se on specific timeframes. So we have to go in there and say we know at a certain time period they had certain concentrations in the wells. We know the tanks held a certain volume of water. We know they operated in a certain manner.

And then see what happens if you turn on, irrigate the golf course for so many days. What happens if you irrigate on the weekend versus during the day. What happens if you irrigate during the summertime versus a different time. Those are all scenarios, and there can be umpteen number of different scenarios, some more plausible, some less plausible.

MR. ENSMINGER: Well, the explanation I got was that they did this late in the afternoon,

1 early evening, when the sun set. That way 2 they got maximum use of the water, and if they 3 did put it out there, it didn't evaporate. 4 MR. MASLIA: We need to take that into 5 account and --6 MR. ENSMINGER: But we need to know how 7 often they did this, too. I mean, it was 8 daily for during the hot months when you 9 weren't getting any rain. 10 MR. MASLIA: Anyway, that's what that task 11 is going to do. But I'll caution also in us 12 having to put more and more resources into 13 this one task because we just don't have them. 14 I don't have the people. I don't have the 15 time. So we're going to have to do it in a 16 way that may not answer 100 percent of the 17 questions but may get 90 percent of the 18 questions answered. And that's just the 19 reality of the situation, what we're facing at 20 this point. 21 MR. BYRON: Sorry about the timeline, I 22 mean, I'm not trying to indicate to you that 23 you're causing this to go out that late, 24 believe me. It's just tragic, okay? 25 MR. MASLIA: Let me go on to the next point

that I want to bring up, and that's task

2.22b. And we have been requested, and we
agreed to convene an expert peer review panel
for Hadnot Point like we did for Tarawa

Terrace in 2005 whereby we bring in different
experts and all parties involved will be
issued an invitation to supply us with two or
three names that they wish to appear on the
panel.

We obviously can't put all two or three people from each party, but we will accommodate, we will guarantee at least one person that you name will be on that panel. And that's the same process that we used for Tarawa Terrace. And if you'll notice, it comes right in, we're projecting right now, and it's just our best guess, but we really would like to see this happen around the second week in January of 2009.

We don't want to go any further than that because that delays everything else, but in the meantime it has to happen after we have completed some initial data reports so we can give the panel some information to review as well as hopefully we'll have some initial

water distribution system modeling runs. And it'll be given to the panel and let them, as they did with Tarawa Terrace, tell us should we go in this direction or that direction.

Do we need to modify our approach in any, you know, what is their expert and experienced view as to what we should do, and so it would be the similar thing as we did in March of 2005 with Tarawa Terrace.

MR. ENSMINGER: Well, refresh my memory, but I don't think that one in March of 2005 was just for Tarawa Terrace.

MR. MASLIA: It actually was. They made some comments relative to Hadnot Point, but the 99 percent of the information was only for Tarawa Terrace. We had some additional model run data that we presented to them. We presented to them the overall approach and recommendations they made for Tarawa Terrace are applicable, for example, doing sensitivity ^ data discovery. But, in fact, the data were not specific to Hadnot Point but rather were specific to Tarawa Terrace.

MR. ENSMINGER: And who's hosting this, you?
MR. MASLIA: ATSDR.

1 MR. ENSMINGER: Is it going to be held here? 2 MR. MASLIA: That has not been determined, 3 but I would think that that would be the most 4 likely and most convenient location. 5 MR. ENSMINGER: Is this going to be one of 6 these secret meetings or are we going to be 7 allowed to attend this? 8 MR. MASLIA: It's a public meeting. 9 be like the one for Tarawa Terrace. It'll be 10 recorded. We'll have a court reporter. 11 don't know if it will be videotaped or not. 12 It may be. We have the, I think Phil will be 13 here. Again, there'll be expert 14 15 representatives from all parties involved as 16 well as open to the public. It is a public 17 meeting. I don't have any details at this 18 time. I have just put in a new request from 19 our contractor to get a funding estimate for 20 that. 21 And I think that's basically it on the 22 timeline. It is, at this point, ambitious. 23 have as many people as I can put to work 24 working, and I'll answer any additional 25 questions you may have at this point in time.

1 MR. BYRON: This is Jeff. From the 2 indications of what I'm hearing here today, we 3 went for years thinking Midway Park wasn't 4 contaminated. And is there any area on the 5 base as far as supplying water that may not have been affected? I mean, with people 6 opening valves to re-supply water tanks and 7 8 stuff like that, do we even know really? 9 MR. MASLIA: With data or from a --10 MR. BYRON: I know you don't have the data 11 yet. But I mean, just from what you've seen 12 and is there any area on the base that wasn't 13 affected by contaminated water or --14 MR. MASLIA: We're not, we haven't looked at 15 16 MR. BYRON: -- you're not there. 17 MR. MASLIA: -- that air station. 18 haven't necessarily looked at --19 MR. PARTAIN: The rifle range. 20 MR. MASLIA: -- yeah, yeah, and that goes 21 beyond our initial task. Frank could probably 22 address that better as far as whether we are 23 or we're not. I can't really answer that. I 24 can only answer areas that we're looking at 25 presently and that's still in keeping with the

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task of the current health study.

DR. BOVE: Yes, this is Frank. Even with interconnection, and assuming the worst case scenario, they're not watering the lawns outside the summer. And for birth defect analysis we really have to look at first trimester. So at least for birth defects, we can certainly identify an exposure during the crucial time. Childhood leukemia gets more difficult because we don't know which trimester, if any particular trimester, is the vulnerable period. So we have to assume the whole period is possibly vulnerable. that's where it gets more difficult. why we have to address this issue as well, otherwise, we're going to have difficulty doing the study. So as for the other part, we've always assumed Rifle Range, ^ ^ were relatively free of contamination ^ so those could also be unexposed people residing in those areas where there's not that much family housing.

MR. MASLIA: And were also not connected in any way to --

MR. ENSMINGER: Camp Johnson was.

1	MR. MASLIA: to the distribution systems
2	at Hadnot Point.
3	MS. BRIDGES: Children were. Children were
4	bussed, pre-K kindergarten, they were bussed
5	to Hadnot Point.
6	DR. BOVE: But we're looking at maternal
7	exposures here so keep that in mind.
8	MR. STALLARD: Thank you, Morris.
9	MR. ENSMINGER: Hey, Morris, when are you
10	going to lunch?
11	MR. MASLIA: I'm eating upstairs.
12	MR. ENSMINGER: Why don't you come down to
13	the cafeteria at lunch time?
14	MR. MASLIA: What time?
15	MR. ENSMINGER: Whenever we take our break.
16	MR. MASLIA: Okay.
17	MR. STALLARD: All right, we're slightly
18	ahead of schedule here.
19	MS. RUCKART: Well, because Tom's going to
20	be joining us at 10:30, I think we should go
21	to the agenda item after that so that when we
22	come back from our break Tom will be here, and
23	we can start with him.
24	MR. STALLARD: Yeah, we can do that, the
25	recap of, that's about the appropriate amount

of time. So folks just so we're all in sync here, we're about 15 minutes ahead of the agenda, so we're going to have Perri give her update of the 2008 April meeting.

RECAP OF APRIL 2008 CAP MEETING/OTHER CAP BUSINESS

MS. RUCKART: Well, I'd just like to go over some of the main points that came up at the last meeting to get us oriented for our meeting today. So I passed out a handout that tells what we were discussing. As I mentioned earlier, Tom Sinks will be joining us after the break, and he'll be discussing the issue of transparency, and you can take up any questions you have with him at that point.

Something that came up at the last CAP meeting we need some clarification from you all. There was some discussion about having an ombudsperson, and we weren't clear really what was being requested, whether that was to arbitrate between the CAP and each of our agencies separately or to... Just what was that request really about?

MR. ENSMINGER: What are you talking about?

MS. RUCKART: Well, I read the minutes from
the meeting, and this is what was mentioned at

1 the last meeting, having an ombudsperson. 2 we just weren't really clear on what was being 3 requested of the ombudsperson. 4 MR. ENSMINGER: This probably stemmed from 5 the issue of transparency and being included 6 in the decisions or in the processes of all 7 these meetings and all this correspondence 8 that's going back and forth concerning Camp 9 Lejeune initiatives. And why aren't we 10 included in this. We're supposed to be 11 representatives to the affected community. 12 MS. RUCKART: So let's just kind of fold 13 that in with transparency and not make that 14 its own action item. 15 MR. STALLARD: Well, it's a solution. It's 16 a potential solution to this issue of 17 transparency that objective advocate, if you 18 can be that, an objective representative to 19 balance between the CAP, the community, the 20 various agencies that has the authority to 21 sort of negotiate the maze of issues. 22 MS. RUCKART: Well, like I said, we'll just 23 kind of pull that into transparency and table 24 that for now. 25 Jeff, did you want to say something?

1	MR. BYRON: Yeah, as I remember I believe it
2	was more about information sharing that Jerry
3	brought up, and I think all the CAP members
4	said we wanted it to be Jerry.
5	MS. RUCKART: Well, like I said, let's just
6	table that until Tom gets here.
7	MR. BYRON: That's fine.
8	MS. RUCKART: This is something that came up
9	at the last meeting, making available a CAP
10	conference call for the community members to
11	get together before the meeting. And I did
12	provide a bridge number or I did provide the
13	availability of having a bridge number, but I
14	never actually heard back from
15	MR. ENSMINGER: Yeah, yeah, I saw that. I
16	mean, that's appreciated, and we will use it.
17	But this is summer months, and you've got
18	people gone helter-skelter; people that are in
19	the hospital; people that are off on vacation.
20	You've got people that have weddings.
21	MS. RUCKART: Well, that's fine, but just so
22	you know that if you to know when you want to
23	have a call, we can work out some scheduling
24	issues
25	MR. ENSMINGER: Oh, we appreciate that. I

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mean, we will use it.

MS. RUCKART: There was also a request for ATSDR to provide the CAP with a regular status update e-mail. And I guess we're just e-mailing you as needed. We sent you some documents such as a final feasibility assessment and the draft survey protocol. So I think that's working well to just e-mail you as needed as things come up, not really have a schedule for that but just as needed.

MR. STALLARD: Wait a minute on that.

How do you feel that's working?

MR. ENSMINGER: It's working good.

MS. RUCKART: ^

We have completed the feasibility assessment, and that was finalized at the end of June, and we did provide that to you. We also have finished preparing our health survey protocol, and we sent that to you all. We'll be discussing that later and the status of that. And we're right now in process of preparing the protocols for the other two projects, the mortality study and the cancer incidence study which again, that is something we'll be talking about later in the meeting.

We had said that DOD and ATSDR were going to work together to establish procedures for tracking and tracing individuals. And when we get into some of the summaries of the meetings we've had, you'll see that we have discussed how that process is going to work, what they're doing and what we're going to be doing in the future to find people and ^ notification efforts and to ^ the survey.

And we at ATSDR are going to provide the DOD with the names and contact information we have for those who participated in the 1999 to 2002 ATSDR telephone survey so that they can receive notification letters. And we're planning to do that by the end of this month.

DOD agreed to provide CAP members with a list of all their entities that they use for the media campaign on notification and their outreach efforts will be presented later today. I think a very detailed account of that will be presented later.

There are lingering concerns about the security and privacy with DOD's online notification registry. It was suggested that there would be an explanation of that, the

1 Privacy Act statement posted on the website. 2 That will be discussed later by Mary Ann. And 3 the security warning is removed. I don't 4 think that is coming up. I have checked, and 5 that has been taken care of. 6 MR. WILLIAMS: The security warning was 7 removed. It was just updated so that the 8 individual's computer security doesn't pop up 9 on the screen. It wasn't a security warning 10 from --11 MR. PARTAIN: It was a trigger from 12 Microsoft. Don't trust this site. 13 MR. WILLIAMS: Right. 14 MR. PARTAIN: But that doesn't happen any 15 more. 16 MS. RUCKART: The issue's been resolved. 17 Everyone's satisfied. That's all that 18 matters. 19 There was a question brought up. Can 20 the questionnaire associated with filing a 21 claim against the federal government and that 22 is also part of the paperwork of the Navy ^ 23 requests be removed? The USMC says they have 24 no position on that. The Navy said, no, it 25 can't be removed.

LT. COL. TENCATE: That's right. We asked
them to consider it.
MR. ENSMINGER: What, the questionnaire?
LT. COL. TENCATE: Right.
MR. ENSMINGER: That questionnaire, the way
that's worded on that site is misleading, and
it is, that's devious. I mean, there are
people, you're telling people if you're
represented by an attorney, you must give this
to your attorney and have your attorney fill
this out. Then you go on to say if you're not
represented by an attorney, just go ahead and
fill this damn thing out and get back to us.
And then you can ^ disqualify yourself by some
means, by some of your answers, from filing a
claim against us. You didn't say that.
LT. COL. TENCATE: It's not our site.
MR. ENSMINGER: Excuse me?
LT. COL. TENCATE: It's not our site.
MR. ENSMINGER: Whose site is it?
LT. COL. TENCATE: It's the Navy's.
MR. ENSMINGER: It says United States Marine
Corps.
LT. COL. TENCATE: It's the Navy's claim
site. We asked them if they would change the

1	wording to it. They ^ their leadership,
2	considered it, and they said no.
3	MR. ENSMINGER: Some lawyer. Whatever
4	happened to honor and integrity? Please,
5	please
6	LT. COL. TENCATE: A decision-maker, I don't
7	know who it was, but someone in the Navy
8	leadership reviewed it, considered it, and
9	they told us thanks for your input but, no, we
10	want to keep it the way it is.
11	MR. PARTAIN: Who do we need to write and
12	make our formal request to have it changed?
13	LT. COL. TENCATE: You can write to the Navy
14	JAG ^.
15	MR. ENSMINGER: Just go to Capitol Hill.
16	MR. PARTAIN: Because those questions are
17	more for soldiers. We don't need the
18	questions on ^ 95. I understand you're not
19	the one that
20	LT. COL. TENCATE: ^ the answer.
21	MR. PARTAIN: I'm making the point.
22	MS. RUCKART: At the last meeting the DOD
23	about a request for CAP members to make
24	suggestions for how to keep the media engaged

1 improve their outreach. So please feel free 2 and provide those suggestions. 3 There was a request for the DOD to 4 repost the chronology and searchable library 5 of documents on their Camp Lejeune website. Has that been accomplished? 6 7 MR. WILLIAMS: We're actively working on 8 That's going to be by the end of 9 August. 10 MR. PARTAIN: What will be there? What will 11 it be? 12 MR. WILLIAMS: We're talking the documents. We'll make like a --13 14 MR. PARTAIN: Oh, the library of documents. 15 MR. WILLIAMS: Yeah, I hope it's going to be 16 a little bit more user friendly. It's going 17 to be a document reading room, more search 18 functionality and that kind of stuff. 19 quite an undertaking. We've got a contractor 20 who's working on it. I hope that by the end 21 of August we'll have that up. I gave an 22 ambitious target of August 1st, but probably 23 not going to be able to make it, but --24 MR. PARTAIN: I have ^. 25 MR. WILLIAMS: Sir?

MR. PARTAIN: I have a nice annotated time
line you can post on your site, too.
MR. WILLIAMS: I haven't had a chance to
read the whole thing, but I read ^.
MR. ENSMINGER: It's the truth, this one.
This one's really the truth.
MS. RUCKART: There was a request at the
last meeting for the DOD to include a strong
message on their website that would promote
participation in the health survey. And along
with that there was also a motion for a formal
answer from the Commandant whether he's
willing to sign a letter asking for
participation in the health survey. I'm not
sure who wants to address that from your side.
LT. COL. TENCATE: We will get the highest
authority we can to sign the letter. We will
give it to our leadership and get the highest
authority.
MR. ENSMINGER: The emphasis you have a
lot of resistance by people, former Marines,
that, you know, they really don't pay
attention to an issue. But it is our
suspicion that if the Commandant of the Marine
Corps would sign the thing, it would

legitimize this issue in the eyes of the people that were exposed.

And I don't know what the Commandants have been doing here over the years, but they've, in my opinion, purposely distanced themselves from this thing as much as possible. And in line with our motto and our slogan, we take care of our own, I think the Commandant could at least put his signature on a notification letter or a survey.

LT. COL. TENCATE: I agree with you that it's important to get a high level signature on there. But like I said, we'll give it to our leadership, and encourage the highest level that we can. That's all we can do.

MR. BYRON: How about a meeting with the Commandant? We can establish that with me and Jerry and some of the people here. And I don't want to see his lawyer. I've already met with his lawyer, and all I heard is sovereign immunity out of you guys. For some reason you think you're all kings or something. Isn't that what that means? From the time of, you know, England and being oppressed by a monarchy. I mean, you guys

throw up sovereign immunity in the

Commandant's office to me. It doesn't wash.

You want me to write an argument against

sovereign immunity.

I think the Commandant should be the one that signs this, and anybody under that really doesn't mean anything to a four-year Marine like me that wants to know, General So-and-so, who's he? You put Commandant in front of that, now I'm listening. I think every one of you Marines understands that. Am I mistaken? I don't see that I could be.

LT. COL. TENCATE: We hear your concern.

MR. BYRON: It's not a concern. It's kind of a demand. I think I've waited 20-something years for this and my kids are suffering.

We'll get to that later. I have a 25-year-old that don't have any teeth any more. I've got a three-year-old that had ten pulled the day before his birthday, and you guys sitting here and telling me you can't get the Commandant's signature. That's not good enough, not at all.

My daughter, nine o'clock yesterday, while I was going to the airport, was having

cysts removed from her face, five of them.

You think the Commandant can spend the time to sign that and read it? I think he's got time.

I'm fed up with your inaction basically. You guys have delayed this thing for years now. You're saying 2010 now. It's supposed to be done in 2008. We keep finding documents. You say areas of the base weren't contaminated, then we find out you guys were opening up the valves because the golf course is more important than the people. Give me a break. Who's on the golf course? The officers more than the enlisted I guarantee you.

You guys are commissioned to protect your underlings, us, the corporals, the sergeants. What did you do? You just sloughed it off. Oh, it would cost us too much to bring 12 tanker trucks in a day.

Well, that was 4.3 million by your own estimate. What do you think it's going to be to fix this now? What's it cost you? You put in over \$100 million in the cleanup, and you've got how many thousands of pounds of this stuff out of the water? You dare to say

that our kids haven't been affected? Adults aren't being affected by this?

Well, I'd like you to tell that to some of these adults that are on my website with leukemia, non-Hodgkins lymphoma, the kids losing their teeth, bone diseases. It's not just my family. I'm fortunate. I make enough money that I can keep up with the economics of it. I'm probably at the top five percent of that group. The other 95 percent don't have that means.

And that's why I'm here because I'm not letting you guys get away with this. You didn't even -- it was on the National Priority List in 1989. When did I get my letter? Two thousand, and you talk about honor and respect? You've got to earn respect. The Commandant has to re-earn it from me.

You've lost a whole generation of
Marines. Do you know that? A whole
generation. My kids would never serve. My
grandkids will never serve in the Marine Corps
because it's an assault to my intelligence.
I've already told them if you join, you'll be
assaulting me personally. And you would never

1 get their signature. They can join any other 2 branch but not the Corps right now, not until 3 you fix this. 4 MR. ENSMINGER: Tell them to give us a 5 definition of BUMED 62-40.3. I'd like to hear 6 your legal version, explanation of that 7 directive. 8 MR. STALLARD: Can you please rephrase --9 MR. ENSMINGER: I'd like a definition of 10 BUMED 62-40.3 Bravo and three Charlie. And it 11 was the standards for drinking water, and they 12 were the Navy's standards. Why weren't they followed? 13 14 MR. STALLARD: Okay, folks --15 MR. ENSMINGER: They weren't. 16 MR. STALLARD: May we continue with Perri's 17 wrap-up? 18 MS. RUCKART: Just one other item that we 19 The CAP members requested a timeline 20 for future studies. ^ and Morris provided 21 his. And in your packet you have the health studies portion, and we'll be going over that 22 23 later this afternoon. 24 Also, one thing that I want to have 25 discussed now. We have allowed for other CAP

1 business. We talked about this at the last 2 CAP meeting, but it has come up again in terms of nominating other CAP members. Is there 3 4 anyone here that would like to discuss that? 5 MR. BYRON: What do you mean? 6 DR. BOVE: Again, we've gotten some phone calls from, I guess it's called "Water 7 8 Survivors" website. And they want -- how to 9 say it -- they want to be kept informed of 10 what happens at the CAP and get materials from 11 the CAP. So I'm doing that and trying to keep 12 them informed. And if that works, then fine. So that's what I'm doing just so you all know. 13 14 I would do that with anyone whether water 15 resources, water survivors or any other group 16 that asks me for information, and they do. I 17 provide them with whatever information they 18 want. So that may deal with this issue. 19 way they also know that they can listen in at 20 the website and get materials. 21 MR. TOWNSEND (by Telephone): Frank, Tom 22 I propose a new member that's in the 23 wings if you're ready. 24 MR. ENSMINGER: His phone's cutting out. 25 DR. BOVE: Tom, I think you're cutting out.

1	MR. TOWNSEND (by Telephone): Yeah, I
2	propose sometime ^ Fred Wagner who lives in
3	Washington state in the event ^.
4	MR. PARTAIN: Yeah, we have him on the list
5	for
6	MR. ENSMINGER: He's on the waiting list,
7	Tom, if we have an opening.
8	MR. TOWNSEND (by Telephone): Okay, when you
9	have an opening.
10	MR. STALLARD: Anything else?
11	MS. RUCKART: I think that's it for CAP
12	business.
13	MR. STALLARD: I think we're on schedule.
14	We have about we need a break here.
15	All right so that's the important CAP
16	business we're going to take care of right now
17	is the break and come back at 10:30 and we'll
18	go into this, and Tom should be here by 10:30?
19	That's the plan, right?
20	Tom, we're going to be taking a break
21	for 15 minutes now so we'll talk to you at
22	10:30.
23	MR. TOWNSEND (by Telephone): Me, too.
24	(Whereupon, a break was taken from 10:15
25	a.m. to 10:30 a.m.)

MR. STALLARD: Let's resume, please. I just would like to briefly address the operating guidelines. If you noticed, we had a demonstration of the expression of deep-felt frustration and emotion by Jeff. And we had the audience to whom, if they so interpreted, could have interpreted it as being directed at them. Respecting the speaker.

As you know in working with the CAP it's a fine line between science and the progress of science toward the solutions that seem way off, and balancing the needs and frustrations in the immediate life situation of many of the CAP members and those they represent. So I just wanted you to know that I'm mindful of our guidelines, and I appreciate the fact that you are mindful about them as well.

TRANSPARENCY/SUMMARY OF JULY 8 ATSDR/DOD MEETING

So particularly as we now go in -- and Tom is here, and we're going to talk about a contentious issue, at least it has been in the past, about the notion of transparency.

Frankly, I'd really like to know as we go forward what would, is it achievable to see

and have a relationship with the other agencies that is successful?

When will we know that we are at that point? How can we define that in the future? So we talk about transparency, and we hear from Jeff's frustration about past deeds or misdeeds or whatever. What would the best scenario look like that we know as a CAP that we are all working together for a common goal, and you believe it and own it?

MR. ENSMINGER: Stop all the secretive stuff. Why have meetings that -- we have a CAP that was formed by an act or a Congressional initiative where we were created to represent the community and to keep the community informed of what's going on with the Camp Lejeune situation. But how the heck can we do that if we're not tied into the loop?

I mean, there shouldn't be any secrets going on in any of these damn meetings that take place about Camp Lejeune initiatives.

Why aren't we included? Why don't we have a seat at the table? Why aren't we included in these letters and this correspondence that goes back and forth? It's concerning Camp

1 Le jeune. 2 But, damn it, we fought a war 232 3 years ago and declared our damn independence 4 from an oppressive government and a tyrant 5 named George. We've got another one we're 6 getting rid of soon. But damn it, I demand 7 the right to know what's going on in this 8 stuff. 9 MR. STALLARD: A perfect segue for our next 10 presenter who will talk about transparency 11 issues. Welcome, Tom. 12 DR. SINKS: Well, let me just say I didn't 13 prepare any notes. I don't have a prepared 14 speech to give you. MR. ENSMINGER: I didn't either. 15 16 DR. SINKS: You're better at speaking than I 17 am, Jerry. 18 And I'm not exactly sure what all of 19 your issues are, and I'm always interested in 20 hearing you and trying to answer questions. 21 Just for myself I will tell you this, I'm 22 terrible at keeping any secrets so I usually 23 don't. And I'm also very available and I 24 don't know if Tom Townsend's on the phone or

not, but he frequently calls me up.

And I think I'm pretty good at calling him back, and I welcome any of you, including you, Jerry, if you want to call me, call me.

Jerry, you've never called me. I feel hurt.

You're welcome to call me.

I'm pretty, I make myself available.

I try to listen. I don't always get it right.

I won't ever always get it right, but I will
hopefully always try to listen. And if you
feel I'm not listening, wake me up and say
you're not listening to me, and I will try my
best. So for me personally I will always try
my best to do that.

Some of the issues that you bring up in terms of the CAP, at least from what I see, and I have some familiarity with both expert panels and CAPs, is what is the role of a CAP. What should the role of the CAP be. And my impression is the CAP is an advisory group to ATSDR in terms of being, maybe not a representative sample but representing the community, the best interest.

We want to make sure the community has a voice in what we decide. And that's as it should be. That's why we have one. I believe

it was our decision to form a CAP. It wasn't Congress' decision to form a CAP, but they were certainly agreeable to our decision. But it was ours.

Let me also just say, one of the things you said, Jerry, there about secrecy and stuff like that. Government always has the need to meet with government and will always have the need to meet with government. And we will continue to meet with government as we need to. We'll meet with Congress as we need to.

We won't make it our business to necessarily draw among people who represent those communities in those meetings because it's not standard operating procedures. It's just not the way we generally do it. And that's not to say we have secrets or we aren't transparent, it's just when I go to meet with, or I'm on the phone with people who I deal with, even with you, Jerry, or Tom or Richard Mach, I'm on the phone with them.

I mean, I have conversations, and I wouldn't expect you to be sitting there on my shoulder listening to my conversations, and I

wouldn't expect Richard Mach to be listening
to my conversation with Tom or with you,

Jerry. And so I think there's an issue of
kind of defining what do we mean by

transparency, where is it appropriate.

And I'm very open to hearing what you think and having that discussion. But I will say government always has the right to meet with government. And regardless if we have a CAP or we don't have a CAP that right is going to continue, and you and I are not going to change that.

But let me be specific about where I think we are with DOD, DON, the Navy, right now. I think you all know we had a meeting last week. I'm the person who has pushed for us to have more active meetings with the folks that we deal with at the Navy and the Marines because I think there's a lot to put on the table in terms of the complexity of where we're going.

In the past where we've had one study that these two folks are doing and Morris where we had one study with a fairly complex issue of water modeling involved in it, that

was fine. Now we're being pushed as you know to increase the complexity of our work substantially. And I would tell you it will increase it, at least in my mind, in an order of magnitude.

We're going to get ourselves involved in a very huge health survey, a mortality study, a cancer incidence. These are huge, huge things. And, frankly, the more input that we get from CAP and the more constructive comments that we get from anybody the better off we're going to be.

And I think, frankly, that the one, maybe the challenge that's put in front of us because of this transition from the Marines to the Navy and their needing more information to understand what we're doing, I would tell you it's actually helped us in some way. The materials that you were given today that are this, frankly, I see as a tremendous help to us.

And I think that it has made us have to sit down and take a look at this stuff and understand where are we going, what are the complexities, what is the time scheduling of

all of these things, and how are we going to manage this over time, and how do we fit that in the budget. This is not a simple, it's just not simple. It's getting more complex. So I have pushed that we have more active involvement with the folks who are going to provide us funding so they have a clearer idea.

And in talking to Richard Mach we both agreed that the way we need to be transparent with these, because we need to have these meetings, is to make sure we generate minutes of the meetings and provide those to the CAP and to any stakeholders outside who wants them. And I think that that's, well, it may not be the same as sitting at the table. I think that that is something that ought to be very useful because then you do have a good idea of what we're doing.

And I'll tell you the first couple of times we sat together with these folks I think it was a little harder. You know, it was a new group of players, and I think it was a little harder for us to communicate our needs, understand their needs. They have needs, too.

This last time I think it was very positive in terms of understanding that we have different needs. We can agree to disagree, but we need to nail down what are the issues and how do we resolve them, and do it in a way that we all see the ^. The end game here is to provide the best science that we can in an efficient and in an effective way. We need to be looking at all those things.

And we can understand that we're also very clear that the decisions in terms of the science, the final decisions in terms of what we do are ATSDR's. They're not the Navy's. They're ATSDR's. That being said we have peer review of our stuff. We have a CAP. The Navy is welcome to send us comments. Anybody's welcome to send us comments, and we would be open-minded to them recognizing that the bottom line is we want to do the best job we can.

I will also tell you just for me personally, my concerns on this project are essentially we've been at this a long time.

We have not provided results yet on the case

control studies going on for a long time. I'm personally disappointed we haven't done that. I think all of you should be disappointed we haven't done that. I know Frank and Perri are, and I know Morris is.

And I think we want to be even more so accountable in getting some results because we don't want to be a group doing good science that's taking 20 years to do good science and not getting our products out. So that's another part of it.

One more thing, Jerry. We didn't come up with firm budget numbers at that meeting. We did come up with some critical issues that need to be addressed by both of us. We did come up, I think we all walked away with a good idea that we would have budget issues figured out for '09 before the next fiscal year starts so that we won't be in the same circumstance that we were in this year where we didn't resolve issues until the end of May.

And you've got the mike, Jerry.

MR. ENSMINGER: Well, you were talking about the length of time it's taken to do all this stuff and to provide good science. But the

public health assessment is still a piece of crap. It's still up on the website. Why? Why don't you pull that thing? That thing is worthless, and I'd love to sit down with you and point out every error in that. And I can't. Why do you insist on leaving that thing up there? It's erroneous. We know it is.

DR. SINKS: Well, first of all, I'd welcome the opportunity to sit down with you and go through it point by point. Again, I want -- this is an important, this whole activity is very important to the Center, and I apologize that senior leadership may not have been as plugged into it in the past as maybe it could be. But I just want to reemphasize to you, I'm available. And I'll work something out to do that. I won't promise I would take it off the website, but I'd be certainly happy to listen to you.

I will tell you, Jerry, you've heard me say this before, one of the most useful pieces of that document is the fact that they could not determine whether the VOC's in drinking water were or were not a substantial

health hazard. And that was one of the issues that compels us long term to do the series of studies we're doing.

If they had gone ahead and concluded there is no problem, or the problem is recognized, we wouldn't be in the position we are now which is to start looking at the real data. So I will argue with you somewhat that it's -- you said it's worthless. It's not worthless. It is useful.

MR. ENSMINGER: Well, I mean, there's parts of it that are good, but it has so much erroneous information in it, it's almost criminal to have the thing up there for a public document. And when I called Dr. Cibulas, his secretary didn't even put me on hold. She went, "It's Jerry Ensminger." And then she gets back on the phone and says, "Dr. Cibulas isn't in." I said, "Who the hell were you talking to?" But, gee whiz.

DR. SINKS: Well, that's great. I'll just talk to Kathy. Maybe I'll pull her off and just tell her how to put, use hold so there's musical hold when you call.

If you want to focus on that health

1	assessment
2	MR. ENSMINGER: It's not a focus, it's just
3	
4	DR. SINKS: I think the one issue on the
5	health assessment, at least for the health
6	assessment people, is whether or not there is
7	new information that would change
8	substantively what they have said. And one of
9	the issues that was said was whether or not
10	and they did do an ammendment to it which was
11	I forget exactly what the language was. I
12	think they said there was no cancer risk, and
13	the issue was well, we don't know there's no
14	cancer risk for adults, and I think they did
15	that change. But now the substantive issue
16	for that consultation is that new information
17	that we have that needs to be revised. I
18	don't know the answer to that.
19	MR. ENSMINGER: Yeah, there's contamination
20	dates
21	DR. SINKS: But we're open
22	MR. ENSMINGER: the narrative of the
23	different water systems. They're incorrect.
24	DR. SINKS: And if that's an issue for you,
25	we can re-look at that. Again, my major

focus, me, personally, is the amount of work we're talking on right now with these new set of studies which are overwhelmingly large and complex. And also making sure that the two studies, one that's, the half done and one that was finished, get -- the one that was done on reproductive health has to be revised. The case control study one needs to be done. And the burden on Morris right now to make sure he does a good job of water modeling on Hadnot Point which has become very difficult to do. So that's --

MR. ENSMINGER: That was the last -DR. SINKS: -- mainly that's where I'm
focused.

MR. ENSMINGER: That was the last explanation I got was that they were waiting to get the water modeling completed, and then they could rewrite the public health assessment to a point where, and correct it with the right information, with the accurate stuff after the water modeling's done. Well, why leave that? Why leave the erroneous one up there in the meantime?

DR. BOVE: I think what was said is not that

it, was that the work that's come since the health assessment, in a sense, replaces that health assessment. I don't think that we ever said that that health assessment will be written necessarily. There was never a commitment to that as far as I know. We may revisit that but --

DR. SINKS: Well, we can keep that.

But Jerry, I wanted to, let's go back to the transparency issue because that's why we have us here. Thank you for putting us back onto that.

The transparency issue in terms of what we would like to do is one, I will tell you this is primarily coming from me. I want our people to be, probably at least a couple of times a year, sitting down with the Navy people and the Marines people in a meeting like we had last week to discuss these issues and make sure that this kind of information is being provided.

And then we've agreed with them that we will provide meeting notes to yourself, the CAP and whoever and make those available. So those will be available to you. And I think

that will be helpful. It may not be 100 percent satisfactory to all of you, but I'm hoping to hear anything you have to say to that.

In terms of correspondence we all recognize that once somebody sends a formal letter on letterhead, it's FOIA-able, it's available, and I see no reason to hold that back from the CAP. I'm not sure it's going to get to you ^ though the exact second, but that should be fine. There is one letter that we got a couple of weeks ago on comments on the Tarawa Terrace, some comments we got from them on the Tarawa Terrace water modeling --

MR. ENSMINGER: Yeah, we got those.

DR. SINKS: Did you get those? So that's the only thing that, I think what we're going to move from, frankly, Jerry, is from pushing at each other, letters, and to actually sitting down more often together and speaking about what our needs are and communicating that way. And I think that would ^ much more productive than letters that zing back and forth. It certainly will help us in our working relationship on that.

1 And the other thing I, what I'm saying 2 here we do need to have a working relationship 3 with these people who are providing us the 4 resources. We will maintain a firewall, if 5 you will, between us and the Navy that assures 6 that we're the ones that are making the 7 decisions of where we are going and what we're 8 doing. 9 We will be able to comment, but we're 10 going to be responsible for that. And the 11 quality of our work ultimately is our 12 responsibility. And we're the ones who you 13 will get to look at and blame in terms of the 14 quality of the work that we do with the data 15 and the resources that we've been given. 16 MR. ENSMINGER: Why do you necessarily go to 17 blame? Why couldn't we --18 DR. SINKS: Well, I hope you won't --19 MR. ENSMINGER: -- why couldn't we be 20 congratulated? You went right to blame. Are 21 we expecting something here from that? 22 DR. SINKS: Jerry, we'll be very happy to 23 give you thanks as well. 24 MR. ENSMINGER: But my problem with 25 transparency is there were a lot of

correspondence going back and forth. Like I said before, I felt like I was the beggar at the back door of the village tavern after food scraps just to find out what the hell was going on in this situation. I mean, and there was a lot of stuff about budgeting. And this stuff would have direct impact on the initiatives that ATSDR and the CAP would have been working on to pursue on the Camp Lejeune situation.

And there is no reason why we shouldn't be included in that stuff. As a matter of fact, I know DOD would like to cut us out of the loop in a lot of stuff because they do their best dirty work behind the scenes and out of sight of the public. And if the public does find out about it, then they get slapped, and rightfully so, just like they did with that AP article about funding that they were trying to play games with, and we got the money.

DR. SINKS: I think I can hold accountable the DON and DOD in terms of coming to the table and meeting with us, having these discussions and actually asking that they ask

us the difficult questions and our having to respond. I can't be, I can't influence how DOD or DON operate outside of that sphere of this project like in terms of working with us nor can they influence us on that. You know that as well.

In terms of the village beggar, I
don't live in a village. I don't know. But
again just from a personal point of view, I
hope I'm somebody who's approachable. I hope
I'm somebody who if you have a question you
can feel like you can ask. If I feel you're
being unfair, I'll let you know, but I want to
have a relationship with you that is more
transparent, and I'm open to that.

MR. PARTAIN: Now you mentioned the letters and correspondence and said there were four of them. I'm thinking about a way to get them to us. Is it possible to just go ahead and give the CAP members on the distribution list for those important letters?

DR. SINKS: It's something we can discuss, but I'm not sure -- it's something we can discuss. I haven't really thought about it.

What I want to do is see that you get the

letters.

MR. PARTAIN: Six months down the road.

DR. SINKS: Yeah, right, I understand.

Whether you'd be on the cc or not I'm open to that. Maybe if you guys could put that into a 'for follow up I could discuss that with the Navy. It's an issue, I mean, we can put you on the cc thing from us if we decide that's a relevant thing. I can't tell you how the Navy will respond 'their letters to us.

But we can discuss that internally as to whether that's appropriate for ATSDR to do. Again, my intent is to get you the letters. You get them through FOIA anyway. I've never been a big, I like FOIA as an institution because I think government transparency is important. But I also think sometimes it's a burden because if something's available to you and sometimes the FOIA's process actually delays getting it to you. So Tom Townsend and I have gone back and forth on that several times.

MR. STALLARD: And so let me just summarize briefly what I think I also heard is that you recently had a meeting with our colleagues

from the Department of the Navy and the

Department of Defense in which the

relationship seems to be moving toward,

forward in your ability to work together. And

that there's a commitment to continue that

relationship building in trying to work

together into the future personally on a more

regular basis.

Anything else about transparency? The notion of an ombudsperson, as you can tell there's a great deal of, a level of mistrust among some of the members of the CAP in terms of the information made available to them or provided to them in many different ways.

That's why the whole notion of transparency has come up.

And so a notion of how to move into a relationship on trust is how could there be a representative ombudsperson that essentially the CAP members can go to with their issues or concerns, particularly in the realm of transparency and the way the two government agencies or the government agencies interact.

DR. SINKS: Is that a question?

MR. STALLARD: I'm sort of posing that was a

question because it came up and we were going to defer it to this session about the notion of an ombudsperson.

DR. SINKS: I'll take aim. This is the first I heard of that when I saw those notes here. I'll tell you my general feeling about it. One, an ombudsman being by definition would be an employee who works for us with me, would not be a CAP member. That's usually the way these things work. They have some kind of firewall that insulates them from any of the process.

EPA has had ombudsmen in the past. We had one who worked with us who I will just tell you I think we spent a lot of money down a rat hole and got very little back. That was my personal experience with it. What I'd like to suggest maybe would be, first of all, what I said in the beginning was you folks can talk to me. I'm ^, and I think I'm reasonably trustworthy, maybe not. I don't know --

MR. ENSMINGER: I usually don't bother the higher ups.

DR. SINKS: Well, I don't mind you bothering
me, and I may not always be able to call you

right back, but I take things pretty seriously in terms of the public. I think my salary is being paid so that I serve the public. I'm a public servant. Besides being a scientist I'm a public servant, and all of us are. And we ought to be working for the public. Now, if you're calling me every day, Jerry, I'm probably going to say this guy's a pain in the butt, and I'm not going to call you back every day.

MR. ENSMINGER: I've been called that before.

DR. SINKS: I've seen that. But I'm wondering if this might, if the issues that -- the other point is that you guys are in constant contact with Frank and Morris and Perri, and I'm not sure contact is the issue here. It's trust.

I don't think contact or availability is the issue. I think it's trust. And I'm not sure omsbudsmens (sic) persons with the amount of money and the amount of work we're talking about is worth, the juice is worth the squeeze.

I'm very open to figuring out how we

can work on a trusting relationship and maybe that we can 'this into trust and maybe if we can develop that a little better, and you feel you can reach out, that would be, maybe that would work. I don't know. It's just the one experience I've had with an ombudsman, personally, I haven't seen it be very helpful. And frankly, they have very different, depending on what their job is, some of them have very different roles.

I mean, some of them, CDC just decided that they thought they were going to have an ombudsman and actually walked away from it.

And that person ended up basically dealing with personnel problems with the agency rather than dealing with the connection with people outside the agency.

And I actually mentioned this to our Office of the Director and to those people and said are you going to be a place where people outside of CDC like the vaccine community who have real issues about vaccines and mercury can come to and express their opinion. They said, no, that wasn't their job.

And so it also depends on what the

1 role of the person is. And I guess I'd just 2 add I'm not sure I see a need with the agency 3 right now for us to have an ombudsman, but I 4 deal with -- again, I think it's trust, and I 5 think if we can keep an issue of trust then I 6 think we ^. 7 MR. STALLARD: Thank you, Tom. 8 Anyone else on the issue of 9 transparency? Any other comments? 10 MS. BRIDGES: Yeah. You talk about trust. 11 If we could see something as a result, that's 12 what we need. We need something that we can 13 see that's helping us helping the dependents, 14 the person that, the people that have been 15 affected, afflicted, and we haven't seen it. 16 All we see is our children that are affected. 17 Maybe they don't have cancer or leukemia, but 18 we see them with these learning disabilities. 19 So what happens to them. They go into drugs. 20 They end up in jail. They're killed. 21 not --22 MR. ENSMINGER: We can't get any assistance 23 because the Marine Corps refuses to 24 acknowledge that anybody was harmed, and then 25 we --

1	MS. BRIDGES: Nothing's helping
2	MR. ENSMINGER: want something definitive
3	from this organization, from this agency to
4	definitively say they were harmed. And so
5	we're in a catch-22, and everybody else is.
6	MS. BRIDGES: And it's transcending down.
7	Nothing's stopping it.
8	DR. SINKS: Let me just say to both of you,
9	I agree with you both, but I also want to make
10	sure that you both have a very good
11	understanding of the expectations that you
12	should be putting on us in terms of what we
13	can deliver.
14	MS. BRIDGES: Who can deliver more? Who can
15	deliver more and stop it?
16	DR. SINKS: Well, it depends on what it is
17	you're asking. And that's why I'll just take
18	this as
19	MS. BRIDGES: We need more scientific work
20	done.
21	DR. SINKS: Well, I'm a scientist, and let
22	me say that science isn't always the answer.
23	It doesn't always provide you with the
24	information you want. So let me just be very
25	clear. The expectations you can provide, you
	1

1 can expect from us are scientific in terms of 2 we should do the best darn job we can in doing 3 the science to answer the questions that we're 4 looking at. 5 MS. BRIDGES: And we're doing the same thing 6 7 DR. SINKS: That's not going to resolve --8 MS. BRIDGES: -- channeling our children. 9 DR. SINKS: -- that is not going to resolve 10 some of the basic issues of I have a 11 grandchild or I have a child with learning 12 disability. What do I do? 13 MS. BRIDGES: Not just mine. 14 DR. SINKS: I understand, but I'm just, I 15 want to put that expectation on the table. If 16 your expectations are this agency's going to 17 come and to deliver to you the prevention of 18 future health effects that have occurred from 19 this exposure or not from this exposure, we 20 are not going to provide that for you. 21 These exposures occurred -cannot. 22 Who can? Mr. Mach? MS. BRIDGES: 23 DR. SINKS: I'm just saying those exposures 24 occurred. What has come from them probably 25 will occur, and what we're doing right now is

trying to look at the science in terms of are there health effects that have occurred as a result of this exposure we can demonstrate and how well can we prove it.

And the only way that we would be able to link that to preventing something from getting something is if we do find something, it's a screenable disease that could be screened, then we could do early detection or something like that. There are hundreds of thousands of questions that could be asked of this situation we will not resolve. And I just want to be very clear.

While your comment is right on target, what your concerns are, we also need to be extremely clear on what we can deliver and what we cannot. Because what I don't want to have occur is to have the community put expectations on us that we in no way can deliver, and then we delude you to think that over the next ten years we can deliver when we can't.

So that's another thing where we should be very clear. What is it ATSDR is actually doing? ATSDR is not making decisions

1	about who should be compensated for health
2	effects regarding those things. That's not
3	our job. We are not going to do that.
4	MS. BRIDGES: And I'm not looking at it for
5	the money. I don't expect any of us will
6	MR. ENSMINGER: We can't get shit. We can't
7	get anything.
8	MS. BRIDGES: But we're not looking at that.
9	We're looking at helping the people.
10	MR. ENSMINGER: None. Because they're
11	sitting over there saying we're waiting on
12	you.
13	MS. BRIDGES: We don't expect it, and it
14	doesn't mean anything. Healthcare means more
15	and research to stop it.
16	DR. SINKS: If somebody was to say to me
17	should they be waiting on us, you know, if
18	that question were put to me, my response
19	would be
20	MR. ENSMINGER: Thank god there's an
21	election in November.
22	DR. SINKS: this is what we can do. And
23	if I were asked about whether that should or
24	shouldn't relate to decisions that, you know,
25	the information we are providing is going to

1 be primarily directed to informing the science 2 and secondarily related to informing the 3 community. 4 MR. BYRON: Well, this is Jeff Byron, and do 5 DNA testing. 6 DR. SINKS: I'm sorry, Jeff. 7 MR. BYRON: I said I think you should do DNA 8 testing on the children you've already 9 identified. But I'm getting static from that, 10 and they want me to be a scientist and explain 11 myself. 12 We don't know how. MS. BRIDGES: 13 MR. BYRON: Well, like I said before no 14 doctor's diagnosed my daughter's illness. Му 15 wife found it, and I know there's people 16 against DNA testing for this, that or the 17 other reason, and they want to state that if 18 they do that people are afraid they won't be 19 able to get insurance. 20 I've got news for you. Those 27 that 21 you've got in the study don't have insurance. 22 My daughter doesn't have insurance. Who do 23 you think's footing the bill for the 24 negligence of the Marine Corps and the Navy 25 and the DOD? You're looking at him. So that

frustration's coming out. And I've given you what I believe to be viable and you just turn it down.

Even the handout that I received after the meeting. I don't have to read that. It doesn't justify what you told me. As a matter of fact, I believe it proves my case even more. You tell me that you don't see it in the parents and all of a sudden it shows up in the children. Well, why is that? From three years at 200 parts per billion is what it's from.

DR. SINKS: I don't know the specifics of the notes that you're describing, but I do want to say, one, I think you're on target in terms of your concerns and how you deal with them. I'm just saying to you the work we are doing isn't going into those questions. If we are asked to discuss with policymakers what those issues, you know, what are the options for you and the unresolved issues that you and Sandra bring up, we can have that discussion. But our major area right now is focusing on science and --

MR. BYRON: And that's what DNA testing is.

1 Yes, it would benefit my family if it proved 2 out that these children have these issues. 3 But you know what? It benefits the American 4 people, and isn't that what we're here for --5 MS. BRIDGES: Right. 6 MR. BYRON: -- if I've got the scientific 7 information? 8 DR. SINKS: Let me put something to you a 9 little differently. There's science. Science 10 is one thing, science and technology. But 11 there's research and there's service. 12 Research is designed to answer questions that are research questions, but it's not 13 14 necessarily designed to answer fundamental questions in terms of service. And the issues 15 16 that you're bringing up are really service 17 issues which are what can you do to help me 18 with this situation, like you're uninsured. 19 MR. BYRON: You've missed the point. 20 totally missed the point. What I told you is 21 doctors cannot diagnose my daughter. My wife 22 gets on the internet, finds all these 23 connections. We had her tested and diagnosed 24 and we found something we think is 25 significant. We brought it to you guys as for

scientific means, not just for helping Jeff Byron.

Actually, you guys should be helping our families anyway with all the information I've seen by now. But the point is, is where are you going to advance science by doing further studies? I brought up an avenue, and it's shot down because of these excuses, well, then they won't be able to get insurance if you test them for DNA and that. They ain't got it anyway. That's my point.

And if I do receive some help in the end from it, then that's a secondary benefit. But the whole idea is, aren't you trying to find out what these children have and why? I mean, you have these people. I guarantee, I can't guarantee anything, but it seems to me that all you have to do is study the ones that are already in and that could be an amendment to this study so that you don't have a delay -

DR. BOVE: We've been over this.

MR. BYRON: I know we've been over this. I disagree with you.

DR. BOVE: Fine, but it's not for the

1 reasons you just said. Let's be honest. 2 MR. BYRON: Let's do be honest. That's what 3 I'm waiting for. 4 DR. BOVE: We went over the science of why 5 it wasn't a good idea to do this. And we can 6 do it again if we need to. I wasn't prepared 7 to give that same talk I gave two meetings 8 But I think we should let this issue 9 lie. If you want to bring it up again, I'll 10 prepare something again, once again. It will 11 be the same thing I prepared two CAP meetings 12 before. Nothing has changed since then. So I wish we'd get off this and --13 14 DR. SINKS: Well, let me see if I can link 15 this back into the original ^. Let me try to 16 link back to this. You asked me here to talk about 17 18 transparency, so let me try to link that back. 19 One is I hope we are always open minded in terms of concerns like you're bringing, Jeff, 20 21 which is, are you doing all the science you 22 would be doing. Is there other outcomes you 23 should be looking at. 24 This is a process, you know, we've 25 reopened this up a couple years ago. That's

why this CAP was formed. That's why we had an expert panel. When I first got in the area of the hip with ATSDR, the series of letters that have come out from ATSDR on this same question over four years was now we've made a decision to do a case-control study, and that's what we're doing.

And now we've certainly opened that

and now we've certainly opened that up, and we brought them. So I think we can continue to be open minded, but I will tell you as we take on more and more and more of these projects, you know, thinking beyond and beyond and beyond becomes difficult because let's get back to the end stage. We want to be able to find you results. So I'm very conscious of the clock is ticking. We want to be providing you with results with what we've got in the bank.

Yes, transparency. We should be open minded to ongoing concerns like yours, Jeff.
We won't always say, yes, you're right. And sometimes we'll have to agree to disagree.
But we should be open minded, and we should be able to make our points.

MR. BYRON: The reason I brought that up

again, I had no intention of it, because I figured it was a dropped issue. The only reason I brought it up is because you were talking compensation versus scientific data. That's the only reason I brought it up. My suggestion is based on what I believe would be good scientific data. Now, maybe I'm wrong because I'm not at scientist, but that's what we were talking about. That's the only reason it came up again, Frank.

MR. STALLARD: That's okay. Thank you.

Tom has graciously extended his stay already with us. Mike, you had one question. Is it germane to the --

MR. PARTAIN: I just wanted to make a comment on the transparency issue.

Going back to the transparency, I understand. Part of what we deal with is that the Department of the Navy and the Marine Corps control all the information that happened at Camp Lejeune. And I just want to put a quote of a newspaper article that appeared in September 1985. It was a quote of base environmental engineer Robert Alexander. And he says the 22 sites, which the INS sites,

1 are not considered dangerous because only 2 trace amounts of contaminants have been found 3 to have escaped from ducts. People have not 4 been directly exposed to the flumes. 5 MR. ENSMINGER: Those people, this thing is laced with that kind of lying. 6 7 MR. PARTAIN: And that's what I'm getting at 8 is if we know what's going on, then we can 9 look out for things and maybe be of 10 assistance. We're not going to try to tell 11 you how to do your jobs and stuff, but it 12 would be beneficial to know what is being 13 played so we can --DR. SINKS: And I think, I know Jerry and 14 15 Tom have been very active in providing us 16 information that has led to new information 17 that we've discovered that's very useful to 18 us, and I don't know the specifics of how the 19 others have been involved. And obviously data 20 discovery is a huge issue for us maybe going 21 back to something that last occurred 27 years 22 ago and probably occurred between 50 and 27 23 years ago. 24 MR. ENSMINGER: But it doesn't matter. 25 These people -- it doesn't matter how old it

is. I mean, that was a newspaper article and an interview that was done by a base official at the time and told an out and out damn lie. And they do it constantly.

DR. SINKS: Well, my job, and I mean -MR. ENSMINGER: Yeah.

DR. SINKS: Our job is to do the best job we can in terms of trying to do the data survey and using that. That information does become available. I think we've done a pretty good job on that. We're still doing it. We could use all the help that we can get both from you and from the Navy and the Marines because obviously we never had the data in the first place so now we've got to go get it. But we're very aware of that.

I'll tell you though that it's probably not as unusual as you think. I mean, both of our centers deal with things that occurred in the past with the Department of Energy and all the nuclear weapons complexes that have occurred in terms of dose reconstruction. Much of that information is labeled secret, and we have to go back into the archives and deal with those just the same

1 way. 2 Whenever you're dealing with pollution 3 that a company has put out at a hazardous 4 waste site, they're the ones that are in 5 control of those data. It's not unusual that 6 the person who caused the, who's responsible, 7 if you will, the responsible party is the one 8 who's controlling that information. Our job 9 is to try to get into it, to use the resources 10 we can. And we'd welcome any help you guys 11 can give us, and you've given us a lot and I'm 12 sure will continue to give that assistance. 13 MR. STALLARD: Thank you, Tom. Thank you 14 for extending your stay to be with us. 15 MR. ENSMINGER: This administration's 16 classified their, the White House version of a 17 MAD magazine, for god's sake. 18 MS. BRIDGES: And thank you very much for 19 talking with us. 20 DR. SINKS: Well, again, you're welcome. 21 I'm just a person like everybody else here. 22 You're more than welcome to call me or e-mail 23 me. 24 MR. BYRON: If you can give us the minutes 25 of that, that will be a big help. I mean

1 that's the start so that will help. 2 DR. SINKS: And I'll tell you that it was 3 agreed on by both of us, both the Navy and 4 ourselves. We think that's a constructive way 5 to go. And the main thing I think that came 6 out of that meeting was really a constructive 7 tone for the process of working together 8 toward a common goal which is to get these 9 things done and do them the best way we can 10 and do them as efficiently and as effectively 11 as we can because we think the benefit of this 12 is to the community. There's no personal 13 benefit to me --14 MR. BYRON: DNA does nothing for me. I 15 already know. 16 MR. PARTAIN: Is it a synopsis of the ^? 17 DR. SINKS: I don't know. They're 18 developing them right now. This is my 19 assistant, Patricia Lewis, a very important 20 person for you to know, wonderful person, 21 who's trying to drag me out to the next thing 22 I have to go to. 23 MR. ENSMINGER: Is she better than Cibulas' 24 25 MR. STALLARD: Hush now.

1	DR. SINKS: It's not a question of better.
2	They're both wonderful people.
3	Oh, Tom Townsend is not on the phone.
4	He's been disconnected. So whoever is doing
5	the phone stuff
6	MS. RUCKART: It's up to Tom to call back
7	in. He has the number because he called in
8	this morning.
9	DR. SINKS: Is it 8-6-6?
10	MS. RUCKART: It's 8-7-7.
11	DR. SINKS: Can you give us the number real
12	quick and we'll call him.
13	Patricia Lewis is the one who's at my
14	phone. So I call the 7-7-0-4-8-8-0-6-0-4, and
15	she's usually the one answering the phone.
16	Tom knows her very well. And if you need me
17	feel free to call her.
18	MR. STALLARD: Thank you, Tom.
19	HEALTH SURVEY AND NOTIFICATION
20	All right, we're going to move into
21	the health survey and notification update.
22	MS. RUCKART: This is part of that, we're
23	going to start off this by having Scott give
24	an update on the DOD's notification efforts
25	and then we can get into some more of

specifics of the survey.

MR. WILLIAMS: It's kind of long so I'll just read it. I don't know if you guys are reading this, last couple of CAP meetings you've asked for updates on our notification efforts. This is my attempt at doing that. Outreach status as of July 10th, 2008. I'll just go through it really quickly, 64,960 total registrations thus far, 49,000-and-some-odd of those were from the DMDC database.

Those are people that we registered ^ user website to register. We got their addresses from the DMDC database of 210,222. And basically, the DMDC scrubbed them to make sure the addresses were accurate. And our contractor subcontracted to Continental Services, Incorporated, CSI, to make sure it went to the proper address. So about 50,000 of the 210,000 were good addresses, and we sent those guys a letter. You'll see what came of that later on in this brief.

Thus far we have 7,434 inquiries to the call center and 1,122 e-mails that we responded to, our call center responded to.

And over that time we had 3,714 registrations

1	updated. So people have actually gone to the
2	website and actually provided additional
3	information of their information which is kind
4	of good I think. We've had 64,142
5	notification letters sent out to date.
6	MS. RUCKART: Tom, are you on the phone now?
7	MR. TOWNSEND (by Telephone): Yes.
8	MS. RUCKART: Okay.
9	Anyone else on, beside Tom?
10	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER (by Telephone): Yes.
11	MS. RUCKART: Who is that?
12	MR. WAGNER (by Telephone): Fred Wagner.
13	MR. BYRON: Mr. Wagner, the gentleman that
14	they've proposed to be a CAP member.
15	MS. RUCKART: Fred, this line is just for
16	the CAP members. If you wouldn't mind just
17	viewing it over the internet we'd appreciate
18	that. Thank you.
19	MR. TOWNSEND (by Telephone): Perri?
20	MS. RUCKART: I can't hear you, Tom.
21	MR. TOWNSEND (by Telephone): You can't?
22	MS. RUCKART: Now I can.
23	MR. TOWNSEND (by Telephone): Okay. Fred is
24	on because I'm the only person on the thing,
25	and you lost me and I had to get back on so I

could hear you guys.

MR. WILLIAMS: He's saying there must be two people on the line or he gets dropped, so he asked someone else to call in. That's what he said.

MR. STALLARD: Welcome.

MR. WILLIAMS: Next is just a summary of our outreach efforts. I think Denita asked for this. We don't list them specifically because I think the document would be 20 pages long, but in most cases we try to send, we send information to all, like all the veterans' centers or the commissaries, military treatment facilities, Marine Corps retired activities offices, base newspapers.

As you can see <u>USA Today</u>, we placed a half-page ad in the <u>USA Today</u> that ran on April 21st, 2008. We also put it on the usatoday.com website which went worldwide.

Marine Corps magazines such as <u>Semper Fi</u>,

<u>Leatherneck</u> and <u>Crossroads</u>. That will run monthly in each magazine beginning March 2008 through March 2009.

The next item is the North American Precis Syndicate or NAPS for short. And I

provided a little description of what they do. You can read it. But basically, they put together what's called "Featurettes/News to Use", and it's a conglomeration of articles and information that businesses and the government use.

This "Featurettes/News to Use" gets sent out to all the periodicals, dailies and weeklies across the nation that I think have a circulation greater than 10,000. And it allows the editors of the newspapers, if they need filler in the technology section or in the lifestyle section, they can pick and choose from these featurettes to fill their space. It's a way to get information out to a lot of newspapers.

MR. ENSMINGER: What was given to them?

MR. WILLIAMS: I have some examples that

were actually written out of the papers. So

examples of actually what ran. I can give you

two examples if you want to see them.

MR. ENSMINGER: It's not that they are publishing this stuff. The key is what information are they given to run.

MR. WILLIAMS: Right, and you can see that.

At the very bottom there's a summary of articles that have run as of July 10th, 2008, and you can see the "Protecting Marines and the Environment" article. It was picked up by 60 newspapers in ten different states with a readership of 2,400,000 basically.

"Safe Drinking Water for Marines", the article was generated in 28 newspapers in six different states with a readership of 1.4 million. And there was "Technology in our Lives." It was a 60 second radio spot and a 30 second radio spot, and you can see how many times it was broadcast, how many different states, and with the estimated audience.

Yahoo, there've been 151,000 impressions when the ad showed up. We've had 748 clicks which equals .49 percent. So .49 percent of people that see the ad click on it.

The last item here is IRS letters. I think this is something Jerry suggested many years ago, that the IRS could find people.

They have a program called Project 753. If you have a social security number, they can't give us any information, where the person lives or tax information or what have you, but

we just send the social security numbers to them, they will forward letters on our behalf.

And we're in the process of doing that.

We have approximately 150,000 social security numbers that we're going to send them and that's the difference of the 210,000 people from the database minus the 50,000 that we've already sent letters to. Addresses, it's about 150,000. And we started that process recently. We're going to send them in 25,000 letter batches and do 50,000 a month. And the first batch is slated to go out August 1st.

And then the last part is just something ATSDR wanted you to see how we're keeping contact information current in our database in a registry. We posted that notice on the website so that people would come back if they moved, if they change their e-mail address, phone number, what have you.

All mailing addresses are verified at the registered call center. All registrants are validated by the call center prior to being submitted as a registrant to ensure all information is correct. Postcards: beginning

in August and then annually thereafter, we're going to send postcards to all the addresses they have.

And when people sign up on the website or call in, they don't necessarily have to give us a mailing address. Some people it's an e-mail address, not their mailing address. Some people would rather give a mailing address and not their e-mail address because they don't want spam.

So if we have their address, we'll send them postcards. If they only send us emails, we'll send an annual e-mail that says please come back and update their information so that when a survey goes out or some other initiative later on we'll have good information for them.

MS. RUCKART: One thing we discussed at our last meeting is it's not clear if when a person registers are they registering just for themselves with the understanding that they are doing it for their family? Or do they realize that everybody in their family who was living with them at Camp Lejeune needs to register? And that's the case.

Everybody should be registering for themselves. So if you as a former Marine get the letter and your wife lived with you, you should encourage her to get on the website and register as well as, yeah, register separately as well as your dependents at the time. So I believe that that can be addressed in the letters that will be developed and on the website.

MR. WILLIAMS: Well, we've actually already printed 150,000 letters so what we're going to do is update the website. When they go to the website, it will say exactly what you just said. Instead of just representing your family, have everybody in your family that you think needs to register to register.

MR. BYRON: Is that expressed on the website in any way? That each member should --

MR. WILLIAMS: That's what we were just discussing. This was something that came up at our meeting last week and maybe even the meeting we had in June. But yeah, we'd already printed the letters out so they're already gone. But we'll put it on the website so people will know that.

1 DR. BOVE: What was your question? 2 3 MR. WILLIAMS: Yeah, they won't be excluded. 4 I didn't bring the numbers, but I can tell you 5 that civilians will be, actually, there are 6 already civilians at the base that will get 7 letters. 8 The next page is a pie chart. 9 big Ross Perot fan, so I like pie charts. 10 you look at the asterisk, this pie chart is 11 based solely on the call center's 7,145 12 inquiries and does not take into account any 13 online registrations. The reason this is so is we didn't 14 15 have an option on the website for people to 16 list how they heard about the website or how 17 they got there, and we had to get OMB approval 18 for that. We just sat down recently and got 19 the website updated, so we will be able to 20 collect information like this from the website 21 registrants, people who registered online. 22 But this is data from the call center, 23 and as you can see, 47 percent was from Marine 24 Corps publications, 32 percent was from family

and friends, 11 percent was from the DMDC,

25

1 base letters, and things like the USA Today 2 article and USA Today website only two 3 percent, so those aren't extremely effective. 4 MR. BYRON: How about the other websites 5 like Water Survivors? You got any response 6 about how that, how many people found out by 7 that? 8 MR. WILLIAMS: I'm not sure. We'd have to -9 10 MR. BYRON: I just wondered. 11 MR. WILLIAMS: -- check. And they may be 12 collecting information out of there. 13 And the next page we show you a line 14 graph of our registration activity. The blue 15 ones at the very top is the total number of 16 registrants so that number will never go down. 17 It might flatten out if we have a period where 18 tons of people don't register, but it will 19 always go up. 20 The second to the top blue line is the 21 total registered for each month. And as you 22 can see, we sent out those DMDC letters in 23 March, and there's a spike in April which you 24 would expect, and then it tapered off. And so 25 one of the reasons why we're sending out these

1 IRS letters 50,000 at a time, so we'll be able 2 to track this. 3 We'll be able to see how effective the notification is. We'll be able to see when it 4 5 tails off, and what indication using these 6 methods we've notified as many people as we 7 can and got as many registrants as we can 8 expect. So there's even more metrics than 9 this that we're tracking, but this is just a 10 good summary. 11 I guess that's it unless you have 12 questions. 13 MR. BYRON: And thank you for providing it 14 finally; it's what I asked for. 15 MR. PARTAIN: Are you going to get us copies 16 of the articles that ran and the letters that 17 you are sending out? 18 MR. WILLIAMS: I'm not going to give you 19 copies of every article, but I have two 20 examples that were run that I just pulled. 21 MR. PARTAIN: Because the reason I asked 22 that was like I was quoting from an article 23 that appeared in '85, and you can always 24 downplay, minimize trace amounts, unknown 25 contaminants, what have you, and mislead. So

that's why I want to make sure what was being said.

MR. WILLIAMS: Right. Basically what happened is these articles had to be kind of essentially all the same information, but they might have tweaked the title or moved the information around so that it could fit in different sections in newspapers. You know, they might have changed the title so it can go in the technology section. And then they might have emphasized the use of the web, you know. So essentially all the same information as far as notification and getting people to register. But they were relevant. I have two examples.

What we have with the account, you know, we pay this company, NAPS, to do the service for us. We have an account we check to see where it went, and we get, but we don't get the names of the newspapers. We don't get the names of the newspapers until that newspaper editor rips a page out and sends it to us. So it's not a complete list. So we do have some of those, and I've just written up two examples to provide to you.

MR. PARTAIN: And one of the things I'm seeing, too, last month I spoke in front of 150 marines in the Marine Corps, and before I spoke I did a little poll survey and asked them how many were at Camp Lejeune, and roughly 90 to 100 raised their hands. And I asked them how many of those knew about water contamination and maybe about 40 raised their hands.

MR. WILLIAMS: Forty out of 150?

MR. PARTAIN: No, well, 100 were at Lejeune and about 40 raised their hands that they knew about it. And then I asked of those who knew about it, how many were notified and maybe ten people raised their hands. And after I spoke I went to the back of the room and bunches of people came up to me, and they were all asking for information, so what's the Marine Corps saying.

The ones that had known about it, what's going on with the Marine Corps, what information do they have out there. I was asked about the website. Some of them had seen it. They still didn't understand what had happened. They don't, the information

1	from you guys needs to get out there, too,
2	what event took place. They're wanting that.
3	They're asking us that. When they call us on
4	the website or send us e-mails, that's what
5	they're wanting to know is what the hell
6	happened.
7	MR. STALLARD: So there was no context?
8	MR. PARTAIN: The people who were out there,
9	the Marines and their families were never
10	contacted. They want to know exactly what
11	happened. I was there in 1962, was I exposed.
12	There's a lack of information.
13	MR. ENSMINGER: But the water modeling is
14	right on ATSDR's website.
15	MR. PARTAIN: A lot of them don't know.
16	They don't know about the ATSDR website. I
17	refer them
18	MR. WILLIAMS: They'll just have to link
19	back to ATSDR.
20	MR. PARTAIN: And link to ATSDR. Tell
21	people where to go get information is what I'm
22	saying it would be nice to see.
23	MR. BYRON: And we'd handle that on a
24	person-by-person basis pretty much, but you
25	know.

LT. COL. TENCATE: Have you told those folks to go to our website and register?

MR. PARTAIN: Well, I've had several people register that have called the hotline and told me that then they're asked -- and, of course, some of the questions were legal and stuff-- and they've been referred to the CDC. When they call the CDC they're being told well, you need a lawyer, and they're getting frustrated with they need the lawyer. And I've had at least three people who've told me that same thing, that same course, when they've asked questions on the hotline been told they need to call the CDC. And then when they call the CDC they're told, well, you need to get a lawyer, and it doesn't answer anything. They were just trying to find out what happened.

DR. BOVE: I think they need, I think the CDC people say they need to contact the JAG. They never say they need to get a lawyer. The CDC would never say that. That's not -- they say contact a lawyer?

MR. PARTAIN: They were told, like I had a lady in Pennsylvania call me, and her husband was at the base in the '80s, and he died of

Lou Gehrig's disease. She was just calling us, and I told her, well we can't register, well, I'm sorry. They registered him, but they would not give her any information in the future, and then they referred her to CDC. And then she called the CDC, and they said we can't help you. You need a lawyer.

MS. RUCKART: I think there may be a question if somebody specifically asks something of a legal nature and asks for legal advice and you tell them if you have questions like this, we advise you to speak with a lawyer because we can't talk about to you about those specific concerns. But then if they have concerns about claims and compensation, the office will refer them to the JAG. It really just depends on the nature of their question.

MR. PARTAIN: Her question was information. And also, in the future are you going to keep me informed. And they wouldn't answer her, and they referred her to CDC. And then she was told at that point to get a lawyer. And she called me in tears just wanting to know what happened at the base.

1 She wasn't married to him at the time. 2 All she knew is he was a lifelong Marine. She 3 married him after he was off the base and 4 everything. And then, boom, he's got Lou 5 Gehrig's, and he's dead. And she just wants 6 to know what happened and is not getting 7 answers. 8 And that's the frustration I'm getting 9 not only from dependents but from former 10 Marines. They just don't know the details of 11 where to go to get information. 12 MR. WILLIAMS: Well, understand that the 13 people we have working in the call center, 14 they're not health scientists, and if you ask 15 any health-related questions, they have to refer them to the CDC or ATSDR. 16 17 DR. BOVE: And CDC usually, if it's a 18 particular question like that they would refer 19 it to us, Perri or myself. 20 MS. RUCKART: I think I got an e-mail from 21 this person that you're talking about. 22 mean, there was somebody who e-mailed who was 23 24 MR. STALLARD: Okay, but we're talking about 25 individual cases right now, and generally what

1 the bottom line is here, Mike, is that these 2 are individual cases. But it reflects there 3 needs to be something to put into context what 4 this is all about is what you're saying. 5 MR. PARTAIN: Yeah, here's the bottom line. 6 This is what's going on. Here's the bottom 7 line. Here's what's going on. This event 8 took place on base. You may have been 9 exposed. And I know some of it's out there, 10 it's just --11 MR. WILLIAMS: We do have the GAO chronology 12 on, we have the GAO chronology online, don't 13 we? 14 MR. PARTAIN: Yes, you have. 15 MR. ENSMINGER: We don't want to go there. 16 Don't get me started. 17 MS. RUCKART: Part of it is the nature of 18 the question we get. If somebody sends an e-19 mail to our ATSDR Camp Lejeune box, and they 20 said I want to know why I wasn't notified, 21 then I will tell them to go to the Marines, 22 and I don't actually get into a lot of history 23 about the site. But if you say to me what's 24 going on with the situation, what happened, 25 and I want to get notified, then I'll give

them, but I don't want to like overload them, then their request for information gets buried in with all the other stuff about the history. So it's just almost like she's telling you one thing, but you're not exactly sure what she asked. It really depends on what specifically she asked what we responded. If we get asked about health information, we certainly respond to health information. If we --

MR. PARTAIN: No, this was a specific history of what happened.

MS. RUCKART: Well, somebody who sounds similar to this woman you're describing did email something like what you said. She married a person after he was no longer at the base and there was health problems, and he died. And she wanted to know what could she do. But as I said, what could she do, but I would say register with the USMC. We told them, told them tell them you want to be put as next of kin.

But if they're asking what's the situation, should I be concerned about health problems, it just really depends specifically what they're asking what kind of information

1 we'll give so we don't burden, overwhelm 2 somebody so that the real response they're 3 wanting isn't buried in like this three-page 4 e-mail. So sometimes they may get told talk 5 to JAG. It just really depends on the 6 specific nature of their question. But we do 7 respond to all health questions. 8 MR. STALLARD: Anything more for Scott? 9 MR. PARTAIN: When you mentioned the GAO 10 timeline, I believe that picks up with 1980, 11 and a lot of people have seen that, too, and I 12 was there in 1963. And you know, that means 13 something to me. 14 MR. WILLIAMS: That's fine. 15 MR. STALLARD: Thank you. 16 MS. RUCKART: Okay, well, we have about 15 17 minutes before the lunch break. I think last 18 time we decided to actually break a bit early 19 and beat the lunch rush, and then we can come 20 back in one hour with the understanding that 21 we won't be streaming for the first 15 22 minutes. I leave that up to you. 23 MR. STALLARD: All those in favor of taking 24 an early lunch, remain seated. 25 (affirmative responses)

MS. RUCKART: Okay, so we'll meet back here at 12:45.

(Whereupon, a lunch break was taken from 11:45 a.m. until 12:45 p.m.)

MR. STALLARD: We're going to resume now with where we left off. It's a continuation of discussion on the health survey. Scott gave us an update on what the DOD had been doing from a notification perspective. So who's next? Did we cover protocol?

CONTINUE DISCUSSION ON HEALTH SURVEY

MS. RUCKART: Welcome back from lunch. The items that we wanted to discuss under the health survey are the protocol, the questionnaire and the timeline. So we had emailed you the draft protocol and the questionnaire, but we also distributed the questionnaire so everyone has it today.

The protocol has a lot of technical details so much I'm not sure how much we can really get into that. Of course, if you have questions we can talk about that. But in the main focus I think should be the questionnaire

or the timeline. So how do people feel about that?

(no response)

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MS. RUCKART: Do you think we should focus mainly on the questionnaire or the timeline rather than nuts and bolts of the protocol? Οf course, we would entertain questions with --DR. BOVE: We also should talk about the issue of increasing the registration because if you look at our timeline, we're hoping to start at least the initial mailings of surveys sometime early next year, January, February, roughly around there, and testing the waters as to what works in terms of encouraging participation. And then the lion's share of the surveys get sent out after that. But it's also a function of how quickly people register, and we get registrations from dependents and so on, how quickly this survey can get done. But if registrations are dribbling in over time, it's going to lengthen this process out quite a bit. And at some point we're going to have to decide when we'll stop in terms of the study aspect of this survey, when we'll stop taking registrations and consider the study closed.

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And then people who register after that they'd get a survey, but it wouldn't be part necessarily of the study. So there's those kinds of issues. But the most important thing is to try to get registrations to happen as soon as possible, and the IRS is one important way of getting that to happen. And we're going to be also mailing to, the Marine Corps is going to be mailing to our survey list from 1999-2002. That's so this is in the draft summary minutes of the June 18th meeting which we handed out to you. But there may be other strategies, too, if people can think of them that would help this process along to encourage people to register and so that we send the surveys out as early as we can and have as large a participation as possible to survey. So I think that should be also discussed. think that's more important than some of the other items on the agenda. So if --DR. CLAPP: I think we talked about this before, but the importance of a letter from the Commandant just to reiterate that here. that's another way to increase participation in all of this.

MR. ENSMINGER: Well, that's what the Marine
Corps says in their article here. Implementing
solutions, says the Secretary of the Navy and
the Commandant of the Marine Corps are
committed to contacting as many former
residents.

MR. PARTAIN: As far as the survey and participation the one thing that if you create a sense of urgency, then people are going to respond quicker. So in these letters going out that there's a, put the deadline, the survey will be sent out and the survey will be closed on X date, 2009. If your survey is not returned by that time, it will not be accounted for in the study. If you create the urgency and tie that in with that urgency from the Commandant, you've solved your problem.

DR. BOVE: Are there any other suggestions on, the Marine Corps's done a lot. Scott went through that earlier, but are there additional steps that we can take to make sure that we get the registrations early and the most people respond and register, including their dependents and so on? Are there other suggestions?

1 MR. BYRON: How about if they want to sell 2 pharmaceuticals, they put out a commercial on 3 TV. 4 LT. COL. TENCATE: I think Scott's handout, the 5 last page, talks about --MR. BYRON: Yeah, it does have that as far as 6 7 radio and some TV, but like I said it's kind of 8 like "White Christmas". You know, Bob Hope and 9 Bing Crosby and he gets up there in front of 10 all the troops and says we served with this 11 guy, and we're going to have a party for him 12 and want you to come to Vermont. Well, I need 13 the Commandant to get up there and say, well, 14 you know, we've got issues at Camp Lejeune. 15 You need to respond quick. We need your help. 16 LT. COL. TENCATE: We got that. 17 MR. BYRON: But not from the Commandant. 18 LT. COL. TENCATE: The thing on the last page 19 talks about we're going to do some market 20 research to find the best ways to find and 21 reach former residents. Scott alluded to it in 22 his pie chart. 23 MR. WILLIAMS: Yeah, yeah. 24 LT. COL. TENCATE: We're going to do more of 25 that so that, if we do another ad, we get the

1 most bang for the buck, and we're reaching the 2 people we want to reach, not a whole lot of 3 people who don't really care because they've 4 never been in the Marine Corps or never been to 5 Camp Lejeune. 6 MR. BYRON: Okay. 7 MR. STALLARD: I have a question. The people 8 that we do reach who do care, are they 9 encouraged to send it forward to their 10 contacts, people that they still might know in 11 that situation? 12 LT. COL. TENCATE: The letters say please register and tell anybody you know, your 13 14 friends, anybody else, your neighbors. 15 MR. STALLARD: Okay. 16 MR. PARTAIN: Things like advertising in USA 17 Today, I know you've been doing that, but 18 you've got to get the markets and the media 19 that's going to ^. 20 LT. COL. TENCATE: That's exactly what we're 21 doing. 22 MR. PARTAIN: But the thing is, I mean, I'll 23 give you an example, I'm speaking about myself 24 again. I went through this whole thing and 25 literally had a phone call from my dad on June

12th. He told me to go home and turn on the TV, and that's how I found out about Camp Lejeune, was the Congressional hearings. Now all the advertisements and 10,000 articles or whatever went before between 1985 and 2007, and me in Florida, I didn't hear anything. You're missing a large group here, and you need to find some type of mass media that's going to connect. And that's going to be through the nightly news at 6:30 on ABC, CBS, NBC. It's got to be on CNN, and it's got to be a statement from the Commandant.

LT. COL. TENCATE: Those kind of things have happened already in the past, and we still haven't --

MR. PARTAIN: You're not going to get everybody, but that's going to be a saturation point.

MR. WILLIAMS: Real quick, I didn't want to monopolize the time, but if you flip to that one-pager, what you're talking about is exactly what we're going to do. We're probably going to track as people call into the call center or register online how they heard about us to be able to see what the most effective way to

contact people are. We're also going proactively do this stakeholder analysis.

We're going to do stakeholder interviews, which is going to be persons from the '50s who worked or lived on the base, persons from the '60s who lived or worked on the base, persons from the '70s who lived or worked on the based, persons from the '80s. Get the idea? We're going to interview people who didn't retire in the area and lived on the base. People who did retire in the area and lived or worked on the base.

We're going to go to specific stakeholder groups, like the STAND or ^, get some input from those guys. Do some roundtable sessions and basically develop a list of questions so we can do a quantitative survey. And we're also going to query these folks and find out what their habits are. Maybe a lot of women read a certain magazine or what have you, and then we're going to figure out a way, we'll call our contractors what's the best way to get the message out and get the most people to register so you have maximum participation in the survey.

So what you're talking about is exactly what we're going to do. We're going to do it on the back end by tracking people who do register, and on the front end proactively by sampling the population. And we're using some people who have done this before. It's a proven method.

LT. COL. TENCATE: Who's that?

MR. WILLIAMS: We're using Booz-Allen-Hamilton, but they have a -- I can't remember the guy's name. You may know him. He does a lot of polls and poll questions for the Boston Globe and the ^. He's like nationally renowned. I can't think of his name right now. I apologize. But he'll be a third party that actually validates the questions to make sure they're not leading one way or another.

They'll be very fair questions. And then we'll get a true idea of what people's thoughts and concerns are and hopefully the best media outlet to use to contact. And as you say, <u>USA Today</u> looks like it wasn't very effective so far.

MR. PARTAIN: You can put something on YouTube.

Everybody goes to that now and reads it.

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DR. BOVE: I won't say everybody.

MR. PARTAIN: (off microphone) No, I posted the interview that they did with me in Tallahassee ^. And you look at ^ using the media as an example with Tallahassee, I was looking for the Marines in the area of Tallahassee who had been on the base. And before the interview there was a newspaper article and then the The newspaper article ran, and we television. found we got about nine families who were all at ^ and stuff. Well, the TV ad ran. doubled and then some as far as the number of people in the Tallahassee area who had been at Lejeune, and we ended up with 19 families. And of the 19 families, 16 had cancer and the other three had some significant issues. But the media event or the TV, where everyone's at, that generated, you know, we had nine going into the TV story, and then after the TV story ran ^, and I'm not even counting, there was like three or four families who called from Georgia who happened to see the TV ^ that ran and happened ^.

MR. WILLIAMS: I'm not one of the health scientists here, but part of the problem is we

not only have to motivate and identify the people who have come out of the military, we have to motivate and identify the people who don't so we get maximum participation. So it may be harder to motivate those guys. But I

mean, that's ^.

One last thing I was going to point out, the pie chart I showed you earlier is probably skewed a little bit in that we couldn't collect this information for people who have registered online. And I would think that people who clicked on the <u>USA Today</u> online and saw the ad probably would have been the people who clicked on the website and registered that way. If you're more web savvy, you probably registered that way. And up until last week we didn't have the ability to track how they heard about the issue on the website. So <u>USA Today</u> and it may not have been as, it may not have been ^. That's it.

MS. RUCKART: One thing I wanted to mention, there's some numbers here on the timeline.

These are just pretty good estimates, and they're also on our budget summary, but I want to mention that these numbers are just for our

contractual costs.

They don't include FTEs and persons, inhouse persons' staff time. So it will be a
little bit more when we factor that in. And
then we handed out the estimated budget summary
for includes this fiscal year and the next two.
On here though, on the timeline there are
numbers. And when it says health survey, it
has that three million number. I just wanted
to point out that number does not include the
in-house staff time of Frank and myself and
others that work on the project.

Now, Frank was mentioning that on the one-page budget summary sheet, that is accounted for in the management and oversight category. So I just wanted to point that out. When you are looking at the total for the health survey, there are some additional costs that aren't factored in. You look confused.

MS. BRIDGES: No, I'm surprised.

MS. RUCKART: Oh, surprised? Okay, she's surprised. By the look on your face I wasn't sure.

DR. BOVE: This is actually closer to what we need.

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MS. BRIDGES: Unbelievable.

DR. BOVE: We think we need this. I just want to point out this is subject to draft written on it meaning that these numbers certainly can change, but these are the cost figures it would take to do these kinds of studies. These kinds of studies are not inexpensive. Let's put it that way. And they also take time as the timeline shows. So keep that in mind.

MS. RUCKART: So we can talk more in depth about the timeline and the questionnaire if anyone has any specific things they want to bring up or just questions about what we presented.

DR. BOVE: And there's also, as I said, there's this draft summary of the June 18th meeting which we also handed out if you have any questions about that. This was a meeting that we participated in with the Marine Corps representatives and Navy representatives to discuss the health survey primarily, but we also talked a little bit about some of the other studies, mostly on the health survey.

And let me just briefly go over what was discussed at this meeting so you have a sense

of we started off by trying to get a sense of what the congressional language was, which is vague. This was not written by epidemiologists. And there are things in there that could be --go all kinds of different directions. And, in fact, the meeting started off by going in all kinds of different directions because of that.

But I think we realized at some point that the survey was going to be a scientific survey, that it was going to try to do the best science we can with the survey, and that it was going to be based on a literature review which is in the feasibility assessment and also in the protocol for the survey, draft protocol, so it's in the same lit review in both places in terms of what we know from the occupational mostly, occupational literature about the effects of these solvents.

And so that's how the survey was going to be geared. We talked about the NAS panel and how that could work in terms of reviewing protocols for this survey as well as for the future studies and the feasibility assessment. And from what we've heard so far from the NAS

panel, it appears that they want to certainly review the feasibility assessment and the question is whether using them to also review the other study protocols would be useful or not.

And there's some pros and cons to that.

The pros are that it's always good to get their input and their approval of what we're doing.

The cons are the timeliness of it and will it hold up the survey. So we're not sure yet how we want to use the NAS panel for these other study protocols, but they do have the feasibility assessment, and they are at least planning to review that. So at this point we're not sure about the other protocols.

We do go through a peer review process, an outside peer review process, for each of the protocols. And in that process I'm going to try to make sure that we get the best epidemiologists as peer reviewers. Sometimes we haven't been able to get good peer reviewers for our products at ATSDR, and it's a problem. But I'm going to try to make sure that the people reviewing these protocols are people with a lot of experience in doing these kinds

of studies.

The kind of people who met back in

March, we pulled together epidemiologists, and

Dick was there and so was Chris Rennix, to

discuss these studies. We want that kind of

caliber of expertise in reviewing our protocol.

So we don't have to use the NRC panel

necessarily. It might be useful; it might not.

As I said, there are pros and cons.

Now we also talked about the 1999 to 2002 survey. That data is ready. We just have to prepare a letter that we can clear the agency that would go along with the letter to these survey participants that explains how we got their name, why did they participate in our survey, and now they're being notified about registrations.

MS. RUCKART: The letter is prepared though.

DR. BOVE: Yeah, the letter's prepared. But through the clearance process we always want to tweak it this way and that way, so we prepare the draft and we'll hopefully finalize it by the end of this month. So those letters can go out to the 12,500-and-some people on the survey.

See if there's anything else. Another issue that was discussed and was another comparison group from outside of Lejeune, the protocols and the health feasibility assessment mentions Pendleton. But that doesn't mean we're fixed on Pendleton. We asked the Marine Corps if Pendleton isn't appropriate to come up with another base where we can get 50,000 or so people who are very similar in all respects or in most respects to the Camp Lejeune population with one difference. They didn't drink contaminated drinking water.

And so whether it's Pendleton, there's some discussion that Pendleton's west coast and the west coast Marines may be different from the east coast Marines. I don't know. I'm willing to entertain any base where we're sure that the drinking water wasn't contaminated and the Marines are similar to --

MR. ENSMINGER: Well, I know that back in the day, back when all this was taking place, people that were at Pendleton hardly ever got aboard ship. The east coast people were deploying all the time. We even had Caribbean cruises back then and ^. So the people at

1 Pendleton didn't ever see --2 DR. BOVE: During the '75-'85 period, too, that 3 was the case? 4 MR. ENSMINGER: Yeah, yeah. And then you got 5 to be watching, watch out for crossovers, too. 6 People that were at Pendleton but had 7 previously been at Lejeune, which there 8 shouldn't be that many. 9 DR. BOVE: Well, we would deal with that by 10 saying that we have to know their entire 11 history. So we would say that since the DMDC 12 data doesn't give you any information before 13 '75, they'd have to have started at '75. 14 That's our stipulation in the mortality study, 15 too. They have to start in '75 so we can then 16 figure out where they went after that. 17 stipulation would be never have been stationed 18 at Camp Lejeune, but it may not be Pendleton. 19 Yeah, Tom? 20 MR. TOWNSEND (by Telephone): I'm an individual 21 that was at Pendleton. Lejeune, it was '65, 22 and I went out to Pendleton after Lejeune. How 23 are you going to find these people? 24 DR. BOVE: Well, maybe we should talk about 25 that because that's part of the discussion

about the survey and the future studies. And this is a little complicated. So I'll try to go through it and then if there are any questions, we can go through it again.

The survey population is a much broader group. It consists of people who will be in the mortality study. That's the DMDC database of 210,000 or 222 Marines, 8,000 civilians.

Actually, some of those people won't be in the mortality study. I'll get to that in a second, but it includes all those people, plus people who've registered for some other reason, that they heard through the media or they're dependents and they hear about it or something, and people in our 1999-2002 survey.

There's some overlap in all of these.

That huge group there gets a survey. The sooner they register the better so that most of them get the survey and participate in the study. But that's the health survey population.

For the other studies we have to limit it because it's not based on any interviews if it's not based on any information other than what's available from the DMDC database. The

DMDC database only has information on where you were stationed from '75 on for active duty and '74 to -- '74 I think it is, on, for civilians.

So the mortality study and the cancer incidence data linkage study will have to be limited to those people where we can actually figure out where they were at all times, whether they went to Lejeune, other bases or whether we use Pendleton but any people came to Camp Lejeune. We have that information in the DMDC. So that's the populations in a nutshell. We're going to discuss it more, but how we're going to reach these people, Tom, is outreach for the most part.

Anyone who's not in that DMDC database, and the DMDC database is only people who were active duty from '75 on. They could have started before that, but that's all we have computerized. So anybody like yourself who served before that the only way we're going to be getting those people is through outreach, outreach, media work, whatever we can do to get the word out.

MR. PARTAIN: On the subject of Pendleton I believe that there's a public health assessment

for Camp Pendleton, and --

DR. BOVE: A draft, I think.

MR. PARTAIN: A draft, and that there was trichloroethylene present at the base as well, but I don't remember the details. How would that affect --

DR. BOVE: My understanding is the drinking water's pretty clean there. So that's why I was thinking of Pendleton, but there are other issues besides that. If the population's not, if there's a more similar population, for example, a base in North Carolina or a base somewhere in the south, a base in the mid-Atlantic that also has, is free of drinking water contamination, that might be a better comparison.

So I'm open. I just, Camp Pendleton's a placeholder in there. We need a base. This is coming out of the meeting we had with the epidemiologists. We need a base where there is no exposure to drinking water contamination.

Because of the cloudy nature, who's exposed and who isn't or whether anybody has been exposed at Camp Lejeune, there's still some question in people's minds, many people's minds.

And it would be good to have a clean, 2 unexposed group as well. That's not the U.S. 3 population because the U.S. population is not similar to Camp Lejeune. We need former 5 Marines to compare them to. So there may be 6 other things that went on at the meeting, but 7 there was pretty much agreement of the approach

of the protocol.

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Which, when we do a survey, when you do survey research, the key to increasing participation besides having someone that you respect or an entity that someone respects asking for their participation, besides that are incentives, monetary incentives sometimes will be used. The most important thing is contact over and over again with the potential participants to get them to respond.

So what we talked about in the protocols comes right out of the textbook on survey research. It's not a new approach at all. You send a letter out first to tell people a survey's coming about two weeks before the survey's coming. And then you send the survey out. You could also use e-mail and have the survey up on the web. We might do that, too.

After two or four weeks we send another letter out thanking them for sending in the survey if they did and encouraging them to send it in if they haven't. And then another two-to-four weeks --

Go ahead.

MS. RUCKART: As Frank was mentioning we have this pre-notice letter to let people know that something is coming that's just sort of brief. And then about one-to-two weeks later they'll get the full invitation letter with a copy of the survey that will provide some more details.

And as Frank was saying, they'll also get an e-mail if we have their e-mail address just to have as much contact with everyone as possible. Then about two weeks later everyone will get a reminder-slash-thank you postcard. So if you already turned it in, it's a thank you. If you haven't, it's a reminder, please do this. And for those with e-mail addresses they'll also be getting the reminder-slash-thank you e-mail.

Then about two weeks after that we'll send a second letter with a hard copy survey in case they misplaced the first one, but only to

those who've not responded at that time, as well as an e-mail indicating that they haven't responded and directing them to the internet address for completing the survey.

And then about a week or two after that for those people who still have not responded, we're going to start telephone reminders. So actually having people call them and letting them know, hey, we really would like you to participate. And at that point there'd be a chance to get any questions answered and things like that.

But this whole process we envision to taking about two-to-three months. So from the start date event that we send them the survey, this whole process will take two-to-three months. And the reason it's two-to-three months is because if they haven't responded, we get to the point of needing to do a telephone reminder, that's a little bit variable because you could call and not reach a person. Then you can call again, and then do not reach them. And then you call again a few days later. That's why it's two-to-three months.

But if you get the survey, you fill it

out and mail back or go on-line, it could be a few days. So it's really up through a three-month process.

DR. BOVE: From the time you send the letter right before you send the survey to the time we stop trying to contact people is probably a three-month window of time.

MS. RUCKART: And we've allowed about six months for this process. If you look at our timeline, we're going to start sending out surveys to the large group in April, and we have tentatively set the end date of September.

So that's more than the two or three months we're talking about, but we're allowing for having some incorrect addresses needing to do some more tracing. So they're not actually going to get it in April. They may not get it until June, and then they still have those three months for our whole follow-up process, and we'd end in September.

But as Frank was mentioning before, all of this is very contingent upon having very complete notification efforts and registration efforts. So if, during this process, we see the registrations are still coming in pretty

1 heavy in high numbers, this process could be 2 extended beyond September. 3 That's why we're very hopeful though 4 because we're starting now, the six months 5 plus, prior to when we want to send the survey out that we would have a very good effort 6 7 completed by the time we send the first survey. 8 And we could actually do this in the six months 9 that we've allotted for this process. 10 DR. BOVE: So maybe we should go through the 11 survey. 12 MS. RUCKART: Do you want to go through it or ^? 13 14 DR. BOVE: Maybe we should just, you know, go 15 through it. MS. RUCKART: Well, first of all let me just 16 17 say that the one that we e-mailed to you a few 18 weeks back has gotten tweaked a bit. 19 one I handed out today is our most current 20 version, and it's only gotten tweaked by about 21 one or two questions which I can explain to you 22 and highlight where that is. 23 And the one I handed out today, this is 24 the most current one as I said. Now, recognize 25 that it is subject to change slightly, not

really in the content, but just some changes that may come up because this has to undergo, first of all, we're going to be getting comments from DOD. Second of all, we'll be getting our peer reviewers' comments ^ NAS or just separate peer review. We also will be getting comments from OMB, the group that reviews any surveys that contact more than nine people, and also our internal IRB, Institutional Review Board, when you contact live participants. So it is subject to change slightly. Hopefully, they won't have anything substantial.

So the first page just gets the contact information. Information that we would need to be able to link up with any health records basically, and also for just contacting people in the future should that be necessary.

MS. BRIDGES: You said health record. What do you mean?

MS. RUCKART: So if, later on you'll see that we're asking questions about your health, certain diseases that you may have had. And we need to verify that you have them. So if you report that you had breast cancer let's say, we

would like to get some kind of medical confirmation that you have that.

So we're asking you to provide us with the hospital where you were treated, a doctor who treated you, and then we're going to be giving you with the survey a medical release form. When you sign that, that will give us the authority to contact that doctor or that hospital and ask them to share your health records with us. We can't get those health records without you signing that medical release authorizing us to have those records.

So then hopefully you would sign the release. You would indicate to us, yes, I have breast cancer. I was treated at whatever hospital, and then we would contact them and get some proof that, yes, you were treated for this and then we would count it as a verified case.

MS. BRIDGES: Okay, there's a woman that was, well, her and her family, stationed at Camp Pendleton, and then they moved to Lejeune. He was transferred to Lejeune. He has since died. She married again, divorced, two children, and she's got a problem with her son, the one that

had the first trimester there at Lejeune.

She's had a lot of problems with him. So I asked her to try and get his records. The doctor's no longer practicing. They can't find the records. Is the state required to keep those records?

MS. RUCKART: Well, first of all --

MS. BRIDGES: This is like from the middle '70s and we're talking about the old hospital at Camp Lejeune again. But her own personal records with her private physician when they left Lejeune, those would be in the middle of the 1970s.

MS. RUCKART: Well, you'll see as we go through the survey, there's certain conditions where we are going to be asking for medical records, and certain ones where they just won't exist. So at that point you'll see they won't be able to be verified, and we'll just be running frequency. But let's get into it, and I think it'll be more easy for you to understand.

The first page there's some demographic information, contact information, identifying information about the subject. Again, that continues on page one. You're asked about

1	race, ethnicity, and your educational
2	MR. ENSMINGER: I've got a question for you on
3	that race. Why are you singling out Hispanic?
4	MS. RUCKART: Why haven't we singled out
5	Hispanic?
6	MR. ENSMINGER: Why are you?
7	MS. RUCKART: That's for the ethnicity
8	question, number two?
9	MR. ENSMINGER: Yes.
10	MS. RUCKART: It's just I think a standard way
11	that
12	DR. BOVE: It is the standard way, yeah.
13	MS. RUCKART: we analyze people in terms of
14	their race.
15	MR. ENSMINGER: Why not include it in question
16	one?
17	MS. RUCKART: Because it's not a race.
18	MR. ENSMINGER: Hispanics?
19	MS. RUCKART: It's not a race because you could
20	be a Caucasian Hispanic. You can be a black
21	Hispanic. It's not a race. It's just the way
22	they classify, a standard type of thing.
23	DR. BOVE: It's not satisfactory whatsoever. I
24	agree with you on that, but this is ^.
25	MS. RUCKART: Anyway, here's where there was a

change from the previous version that we emailed to you a little while ago, number four.
So we want to find out where you were living
when you were active duty. Previously we were
thinking of possibly getting your addresses
from when you were at Camp Lejeune forward to
times present. But as we can get into it or
that won't really be necessary in terms of
linking you for health records.

So if you were not active duty at Camp Lejeune, you don't have to answer this question about where you lived. But if you were an active duty Marine or Navy personnel at Camp Lejeune, we want to know some information so we can assign you to a housing area, whether or not the barracks or family housing and then assign you your exposure status based on water modeling. So you would answer that question.

Then number five would be answered by people who were not active duty at Camp Lejeune. That would be Camp Pendleton or comparison population, the dependents and the spouses and the civilian employees. So for number five if you're the spouse or the dependent, we want you to give us the name of

1 your sponsor so that we can then link you back 2 to your sponsor's family housing records and 3 assign you an exposure in the same way. And 4 then you would also fill out where you lived, 5 but we still want to know who your sponsor is so we can get quote/unquote proof from our 6 7 housing records. But, of course, if you were a 8 civilian worker, we'll have your location code 9 from the DMDC, and we'll know where you were 10 stationed on base. 11 DR. BOVE: No, we will know --12 MS. RUCKART: I'm sorry, not where you were 13 stationed, where you were working. Where your 14 unit was located on base. 15 MR. ENSMINGER: MOS. 16 DR. BOVE: Yeah, your MOS, and from that we'll 17 have to figure out where you were on base. 18 There's no data where you were on base. 19 MS. RUCKART: And then obviously for Camp 20 Pendleton we don't need to know where they 21 lived at Camp Pendleton, ^, it's the unexposed 22 group. 23 So getting into medical history, we are 24 going to be asking about diseases, medical

conditions and illnesses that they had when

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they were first stationed, employed or living at Camp Lejeune or the comparison population. And anything that happened before you were on the base can't really be associated with the base because it happened before you were potentially exposed to the water.

So since you were first stationed, living or employed there we want to know if you had any kind of cancer. If you did, you select from this list.

MR. PARTAIN: If you can't select one, what happens if, say I've got a brain cancer -MS. RUCKART: There's a place to indicate more than one, but you have to start somewhere, so we're starting with your first one. And then we want to get some specific information from you so that we could link you up with some records and identify, I'm sorry, confirm your reported cancer. So we want to know how old you were. So that will tell us basically the year because we'll have your birth date. We'll be able to identify what year. We need that when we're asking for records. That helps. We want to know if it's a primary cancer.

The state you were living in. The

reason we need to know that and the year you were diagnosed is because depending on what year it was, we could go back to cancer registries and get information. Cancer registries have started at different times in different states, so whether we can do that or not depends on the state you lived in when you were diagnosed, but that's a possibility.

And then we also want to know the doctor and the hospital involved in your treatment. Because if there is no cancer registry in the state at the time that you were diagnosed, that's another avenue. We can try to get some medical records from the provider or the hospital.

So, Sandra, that's why we need that information, your social security number, date of birth, things like that.

There's a place to indicate the second cancer you had, and god forbid, more than that. And then with question seven we're asking about kidney disease, and basically the same types of things in terms of locating information for that, the doctor and the provider that treated you so we can try to get some medical records.

The same thing for liver disease and lupus and scleroderma, and I just want to point out the reason that we're mentioning some of these diseases by name is because the literature suggests that there's a reason to believe that these are associated with the chemicals we're finding. So we're focusing on the ones where it's expected that these diseases are related to the solvents at Camp Lejeune.

DR. BOVE: Yeah, the lit review is in the protocol for this and in the feasibility assessment. So it's pretty much the same lit review.

MS. RUCKART: Again, other diseases that we're going to be asking about, Parkinson's disease and, okay, here's where it gets kind of different, where we can't actually, well, the skin rash so we're trying to make sure that we can find out about skin rashes that were associated with TCE. Because it's not as cut and dry with skin rash as let's say cancer, trying to get some information on verifying that you had cancer and Parkinson's disease or something like that. So we're trying to ask

some specific questions that will kind of separate out non-TCE-related skin rashes and TCE-related skin rashes.

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DR. BOVE: And actually, I think it was the TCE blog where they listed the skin disorders that -- it's also in scientific literature -- that TCE blog I think had this description of four skin disorders in particular that ^ appearing in the occupational literature. ^ as possibly associated with trichloroethylene exposure. So they actually can go to the TCE blog and see the four. One is called exfoliated ^ dermatitis, erythema multiforme -- I don't know if I'm pronouncing these right -- Stevens Johnson syndrome and ^. But there were four of them. A lot of them involve not only the skin but other organs and usually the liver is involved. And there's so much of what happens when you get the drug-induced hypersensitivity reaction. They're similar to that, but they're not the same. But so you go to the TCE -- I think that's where I saw this, or you go to the scientific literature. But these are the four skin disorders. So it's not just any skin disorder. It's these particular ones that

we're really interested in. But since a person may not know or they may be called by another name, we want to get the information on the rash --

MR. BYRON: Or they may not be able to spell it.

MS. RUCKART: But as Frank was saying, people might not know the names so that's why we're asking about the symptoms. And these symptoms kind of link up with those specific diseases. And so if you tell us the symptoms and then we go and get some health records, we'll hopefully be able to know it's one of those or something else. So we're also asking about aplastic anemia and some locating information in terms of treatment and diagnosis for that condition.

And then we have on question 14 which is a space for people to report any other health concerns that are not covered by these questions above. Now the questions six through 13 detail some very specific conditions. We're asking some very detailed information so that we can link back with your medical records.

And as we mentioned, those were based on the literature suggesting that there is an

association in occupational populations with the solvents at Camp Lejeune.

Now, because there may be other conditions that are being experienced by people ^ at Camp Lejeune, we want you to report those, but it's just not necessarily or not probably very likely that we'll be able to get medical records for those. But we still want to know about them, and that's why we have question 14. I will tell you though we are asking the question 15 about some reproductive problems. But that's ^ separately because only the women would answer that.

MR. PARTAIN: Reproductive issues, I am, and I know we are hearing a lot of reproductive problems coming from both men and women. In men, and there's some EPA literature back in

the '80s talking about TCE affecting the epididymis and epididymitis showing up. And

I've talked to quite a few people including

myself who have that issue. And also with women endometriosis and cysts on the ovaries.

And there's quite a few people with that.

Shouldn't that be something we break out

separately, too?

MS. RUCKART: Well, one reason why we're only asking the reproductive history of women only and not men is because we don't want to double count. Let's say you and your wife both report there's a spontaneous abortion, which is a fancy word for miscarriage, we don't want to double count it so if we ask the women...

MR. PARTAIN: I'm talking about reproductive

disorders that are specific to men and women, not child or an abortion, but a reproductive disorder in men and reproductive disorders in women that are showing up in association with these chemicals. Endometriosis of men -- I'm sorry. Endometriosis of women and ovarian cysts. We're getting all kinds of people describing it.

It's almost we hear getting together with women on the base and in their 30s they end up with a radical hysterectomy and cysts on their ovaries. And then with men we're hearing, I can include myself, epididymitis or the tubing above the testicle becomes swollen and infected and --

MS. RUCKART: Well, I'll take a stab at what I think and then Frank ^. I would say that it

wasn't seen in the literature, so we're not specifically targeting it. But if we see a lot of people reporting this in question 14 here, we can certainly, everyone's signing a medical release form, we can certainly see what we get

It's not totally off the table, but we're just focusing mainly on these other conditions. But we're still allowing for reports of anything that people want to tell us about.

in question 14 and pursue that at that point.

MR. PARTAIN: But that's something we're telling you now as a community. We're seeing it. And get it on the survey, and people may not make that association when they're filling it out. To be honest with you I didn't even remember about the epididymitis on my part until I started talking to people.

I found a guy in Hawaii who lost a testicle to it, and there's a gentleman in Tallahassee who was born at the base, and he's had bouts with it all through is life. Oh, yeah, I had that, too. At 13 I had to go to the doctor and I ended up having a cyst. I mean, it is something that shows up, and it's

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in the EPA literature ^ COW document discuss the chemical showing up in the vas deferentia. DR. BOVE: Well, again, this is based on a lit review on the human data. We can expand that lit review. Look at other animal data to see if that tells us something different. I didn't have time to do a full review of the animal literature. This wasn't a tox profile. EPA actually has a draft PCE assessment which looks at all the literature, both animal and human, and there's a committee, NAS panel, looking at that. Either it's constituted or will be constituted soon through a deal with the EPA.

The evidence beyond spontaneous abortion for PCE and male reproductive effects is not as strong on the human data. And so it is mentioned in the lit review we did, but there's very little evidence at this point. So that's why it didn't make it on here. I'm willing to review other materials. If people want to send them out, I'll do another look and see on this and see if it warrants it.

There are other conditions that people have told us about as well. We've been told

about a whole plethora of diseases. We can't do that. It sort of has to focus. But we did want to put a catchall question in here so people could put these kinds of disorders that haven't been looked at probably, and that's why we don't know whether they're related to PCE or TCE or not.

Remember though, almost all the literature for occupational exposures, and that's not quite the same as a drinking water exposure, there are similarities; there are differences. So keep that in mind when we're reviewing this. And also, animal data can tell us some things useful. And again, send me the material. I also will be looking at your concern about this particular ^.

But we do know from the occupational literature, we have seen in the occupational literature that spontaneous abortion has come up in studies applied to the workers. And so we wanted to make sure we captured that because there are studies out there that indicated that it may be associated with dry cleaning and PCE exposure.

And the way to deal with that question,

because it's difficult to confirm spontaneous abortion with medical records, is to ask two additional questions. And one was did you have a positive pregnancy test before the miscarriage. And was the miscarriage confirmed by a physician.

When you ask those two questions along with the question of whether you had a miscarriage or a stillbirth, it appears that you get a better, more valid answer from them. So it was suggested in the literature, and we included those two questions. So that's there. The other questions sort of follow along with the reproductive history so we included those, too.

about male-female reproductive ^ on here, but if there are other diseases that people feel that were not being covered by this survey, it should be because there's some evidence, either animal or human evidence, that there's an association with TCE or PCE or any of the solvents for that matter, bring it to our attention if you find. We want to look at it, too. And that includes the audience, too. If

you come across literature that we aren't aware of, it's not mentioned in the lit review, again, the lit review is just on the human data.

I looked over the EPA's document and what we say and what they say about the human data is pretty darn close, and the same study's mentioned. So we've covered that pretty well. But I don't cover, we didn't cover, animal data. We just don't have the time to do that. That requires a toxicologist, and I'm not a toxicologist and neither is Perri. And we need a toxicologist to do that.

That would be something that our agency would give us a tox profile, and we haven't updated the PCE or the TCE tox profile. I wish we would, but we haven't. We do have the NAS panel's TCE report, and we did use that as well. So there's that out there, and it's too bad there isn't an equivalent report like that for PCE. That will be coming but not before this survey goes out I'm pretty sure. So most likely it will be out after.

MR. ENSMINGER: Is this going to be a two-year panel, too?

DR. BOVE: I don't know. I don't know much about the panel. All I know is a few of the people who might be on it, and I don't think they've met yet as far as I know. And I have seen parts of this PCE assessment. I have the whole assessment, but I've only had time to look at the human data, and I focused on that because that's what I was ^.

MR. ENSMINGER: Well, they're going to extend this one beyond Bush's reign so when they do make a recommendation somebody will do something about it.

DR. BOVE: Right, I think it takes awhile for them to do the review. It would take us awhile to do, run through a tox profile, too. It's something we contract out, and it takes awhile to do. We wanted to get something out there quickly that would summarize what we know at least for the human data.

Again, if there's something in the survey you feel is not there, should be there, and you know there's some evidence or some suggestive evidence or whatever, bring it to our attention, and we'll continue to do that.

MR. PARTAIN: Another thing we hear a lot about

is thyroid, hypothyroidism, hyperthyroidism, of course, thyroid cancer which I saw on the site yesterday.

MS. RUCKART: One thing I want to mention is, we talked about this a bit at our previous meetings, is strong science, credible science. So the study will be more highly regarded and have a lot more weight if we are focusing on conditions that can be verified. So we have to keep that in mind.

There's a lot of things that people can report, and while they may be happening, they're just for various reasons there aren't going to be any kind of record. So we can, of course, report on them just in a general type of way, like a frequency. Oh, you know, some of these people reported this or that.

But the study is going to be strongest with those conditions that can be verified.

And I think that's what everyone wants to see, a very strong study so those conditions will be handled a little bit differently than ones where there just are not records. We can still, of course, do as much as we can, but there's only so much we can do with those.

MR. PARTAIN: But both of those like the reproductive issues, there's medical records out there because they're conditions that have to be treated, and with the endometriosis a lot of women end up having hysterectomies. I mean, if it's there, and it's showing up, and there are data coming in on it, I just want to make sure that's captured.

MS. RUCKART: I guess I wasn't only talking about a particular disease. But I mean, just in general people are reporting diseases, even cancers. If we can't verify it, then we can report on one list we got X many people say they have whatever. But the analysis is really going to have to focus on the verifiable ones. The verified ones I should say because that will make the study strongest, and everybody's looking at the study with a very critical eye, and we need to make it like foolproof basically.

MR. BYRON: So is when -- this is Jeff Byron.

Is the Marines and their dependent family

members in that answer to this questionnaire,

are you wanting them to provide medical records

then at the same time because that can get --

1 MS. RUCKART: If you have them --2 MR. BYRON: -- ^ for you guys as far as that. 3 MS. RUCKART: If you have them, then by all 4 means, yes, send them in. 5 MR. BYRON: And if there's 500 pages and two 6 pages out of there can explain --7 MR. ENSMINGER: All you need is the page where 8 you're diagnosed. 9 MR. BYRON: I just want to clarify. 10 MS. RUCKART: We wouldn't need all the records, 11 just the page that says, yes, I treated so-and-12 so, and this date you were diagnosed with 13 whatever it is, yes, that would be sufficient 14 for our needs here. 15 MR. STALLARD: Who pays for that to be sent 16 back? 17 MS. RUCKART: Well, we're requesting funds from 18 the DOD and as part of the three million ^ 19 health survey that includes, you see it right 20 here, 5.7, obtaining medical records to confirm 21 self-reported diseases. So we're requesting 22 funds for that process. 23 So after we get through the section on 24 the health, we're going to be asking about your

work history because while you were at Camp

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Lejeune or even after, you may be exposed to different chemicals that are related to diseases. So we need to consider that when we do our analyses, what other things you've been exposed to that may influence any health outcomes that you have.

And then just some standard questions.

You're asked about your smoking history and alcohol history. We factor that in when we do our analyses. And that's it.

One thing I want to say, this format that we have here, this is just for content only. I mean, this is maybe not so easy for filling it out, you know, the tables don't have a lot of room. But this is just for content only.

When we actually have this sent out, it'll be formatted in a user friendly way with plenty of space to write down, to put things that you want to report on. So please don't hold that against this version that we have here.

And, of course, the web-based version will look really nice. You can scroll as far as you need to, type as much as you want.

1 DR. CLAPP: At the beginning you have a 2 statement. It's estimated to average 45 3 minutes per response. Where does that come 4 from? MS. RUCKART: Okay, well, we had some people in 5 6 our office take the survey, and we just put an 7 average. I mean, you know, it could be more 8 than that; it could be less. And so the 9 average is 45 minutes. Just the time it takes 10 to fill it out. So if you happen to 11 unfortunately have a lot of health conditions 12 or maybe you worked in a lot of different jobs, it will take you longer than somebody who never 13 14 worked and has a pretty good health outlook. 15 DR. CLAPP: Just want to follow up on that same 16 thing, so if somebody starts it and said this 17 is taking too long. I'm not going to do this. 18 Do you have a way of trying to coax them back 19 into it? Is that one of the follow up phone 20 calls? 21 MS. RUCKART: So if they start it, and they 22 don't fill it out and we don't get it back, 23 then ^ if they didn't respond. So we'll keep 24 after them, and they'll have the phone calls, 25 and then when the telephone staff call them,

1 they'll be encouraging people to respond. 2 there's going to be some training provided and 3 Q&As and the telephone staff will be 4 encouraging. So if a person says, well, I 5 don't, it's taking me too long, or why is this 6 important, why should I do this, there'll be a 7 response provided to tell them why it's 8 important. Please do those. 9 DR. CLAPP: But you don't walk them through it, 10 right? It's not --11 DR. BOVE: But the web-based one could be 12 certainly engineered so that they can fill out 13 part of it and then come back to it. We'll 14 need to engineer that in. So it's harder to do 15 that. We can't do that with a mailed survey. We can do it with a web-based one. 16 17 DR. CLAPP: You could say that halfway through. 18 DR. BOVE: Yeah, we want to do that, and for 19 the --20 MS. RUCKART: You can do that with paper. You 21 can start filling it out and take a break --22 DR. BOVE: Yeah, I know. That's true, but the 23 web-based thing could actually encourage you to 24 25 MS. RUCKART: To save it for later.

1 DR. BOVE: -- save it for later if it's getting 2 too burdensome. You could put that in the 3 language here, too, but that wouldn't be a bad 4 idea, to encourage them that way. 5 MR. BYRON: You might need to tell them to make 6 copies before they start. 7 DR. CLAPP: They start and make a mistake and -8 9 MR. BYRON: I have others in my family who made 10 a mistake. 11 MS. RUCKART: And that's the thing, you said 12 there are others in your family. That's the 13 thing. We really wanted to discourage you from 14 copying it and giving it to others. We would 15 rather have you, have each of those people 16 register, and they get their own. 17 otherwise it will be difficult for us to calculate the participation rate. 18 So that is 19 one thing. Please, please don't share with 20 others. Just encourage them to register, and 21 they'll get their own and will be accounted for 22 in that way. 23 Just to give you some sense of where we 24 are in this process, I submitted this for OMB 25 clearance. That's the longest approval process

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that we're up against here. And there's something that's necessary before OMB will review it, called a 60-day Federal Register notice. And hopefully, that will be published shortly.

It is pretty tight to get this ready to go by January, but I was meeting with our OMB liaison here, and she told me it is doable. I mean, she and I met a few times, and we're fine tuning our package, and hopefully it will go to our internal CDC OMB officer later this week or next week. And then once the 60-day Federal Register notice is published, I guess at that point it can go up to the OMB, outside OMB. DR. BOVE: And don't feel like you have to comment on this today. Take it home with you and look it through. Look through the protocol if you have time and provide comments. for everybody here including the audience. want comments. We want to make this a survey that everyone feels good about and is also a scientifically rigorous survey.

MS. RUCKART: Mike Partain was wondering about the situation where a spouse, a wife, was married to a Marine who has died, so how's he

going to get the survey. So we have a mechanism for that, next of kin, which when I get e-mails from people who say, my husband was there, and he died, and what can I do, I tell them to register with the Marines and say they want to receive the survey as next of kin. So we would like to have the spouse fill it out and give us information so that Marines' illnesses and health information will be part of our survey.

MR. PARTAIN: Adding to or asking what you're saying there, on the literature that's going out to these families of these Marines, are we spelling out or are they spelling out that each member of the family, deceased or not living -- deceased or living -- be registered so they get their individual survey? We're getting questions on that.

I know people have called me, and it's usually the service member that's registered and not the spouse or the families and stuff like that, and they think that they're covered that way. What I'm understanding what you're saying they need mom, child one, child two, child three and then dead child four to

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register. Everybody needs to register.

MS. RUCKART: Right. We talked about that a little bit earlier with Scott. He said that the letters that they have prepared to go out in August, they're already printed. We can't change them, and they can't change them. But on their website, I mean, everyone who gets the letter is going to be directed to the website or the call center to register.

At that point that's where the information will be out there, and every member of your family who was there should register on their own, and any new letters that go out will specifically state that. Like the letters going to the people as part of the, who were part of the '99 to '02 telephone survey that the USMC is going to mail out will specifically say, have all your family members register. So there's a process for that.

MR. PARTAIN: It's my understanding that you guys that that's going to be addressed when people call in. Jane Doe, and her and her children are going to get picked up, too.

MR. WILLIAMS: The call center already knows and it's going to be updated on the website in

the next website update and any subsequent letters will stipulate it.

MR. PARTAIN: Because that's one of the common questions I get, too, is what about my family.

DR. BOVE: Another source of next of kin information is going to come out of the mortality study which we can talk about next when we get, if there are any more questions about this. But in the mortality study we 'quickly then.

In the mortality study we will attempt to get death certificates for everyone who died in that cohort at least. And from the death certificate there is a line where you get next of kin information. Now, that's not necessarily always filled out or accurately or whatever, but that will be another source of information on next of kin.

MR. BYRON: And just a comment, you know, we're talking about registration, and I do know that we correct it on our website as far as registering with the Marine Corps because we want our participants on our website to register with the Marine Corps. But I do know that Water Survivors is still reductant to do

that, so I don't know how you're going to encourage -- because it's the issue of transparency. It seems like it's getting better, but I mean, time will tell. But those people are going to get left behind.

MS. RUCKART: What is happening is some of those people are feeling more comfortable coming to us, ATSDR, so when anyone sends me their address, I put it in a file, or folder rather. And after I get so many I send them in batches to the USMC, so they're getting registered.

MR. PARTAIN: So they are? Okay, good. So they can go to both places.

DR. BOVE: Yeah, well, they can, but we're not encouraging them. We would like them to go to the Marine Corps website because we don't have the staff. We haven't created the staff for that purpose, but we can capture. We can capture and so if they insist on contacting us instead. I've spent quite a bit of time talking with representatives from Water Survivors over the last two, three months. And I think I've gotten somewhere with them, but they still feel that they, fearful of that. So

1 some lawyer must have told them somewhere that 2 they would be giving up some of their rights. 3 I keep telling them that that lawyer is an 4 idiot, but also that I'm not a lawyer so you 5 never give up your rights by just giving 6 someone your name and address. But that's 7 fine. If they come to us, it'll get to --8 MR. BYRON: And that's what's important. 9 MR. STALLARD: Just for my own understanding, 10 do they know that it's forwarded to Tom for 11 them to get --12 DR. BOVE: Yeah, they know. 13 MR. BYRON: So I don't understand the issue. 14 DR. BOVE: That's fine. I don't care about the 15 issue. I don't care how it happens as long as it happens, happens quickly, completely, that's 16 17 all I care about. 18 MR. STALLARD: And you batch them, and it gets 19 over and they get registered? 20 DR. BOVE: Yeah. 21 MS. BRIDGES: Well, the other website, our 22 website said the same thing originally. 23 MR. BYRON: Originally, yeah, 'cause that's 24 transparency. But we talked about it. 25 DR. BOVE: We'll work with it.

1 MR. STALLARD: All right, is there anything 2 else on the whole survey business? 3 (no response) 4 MR. STALLARD: This is a big deal. Is there 5 any previous health survey of this magnitude that's sort of a template to follow in this 6 7 regard? 8 DR. BOVE: Not that I know of. 9 MS. RUCKART: ^, Frank. 10 DR. BOVE: Millenium cohort's not as big as 11 There are opinion surveys that are done 12 by Gordon* and others, but I think this is far 13 and away, except for the census itself, right, 14 this is the biggest that I've ever known. 15 MR. STALLARD: We might as well keep you. 16 think you're doing a good job. 17 DR. BOVE: Actually, there are a number of 18 firsts probably in this whole effort. 19 water modeling is pretty much a first. 20 health survey is definitely a first. The 21 notification effort as far as I know is a first, and the cancer incidence data linkage 22 23 study will definitely be a first if we can get 24 50 state cancer registries to even work with

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us.

MR. WILLIAMS: The IRS said this would be the largest mailing they've ever done using this program. So that's definitely a first.

MORTALITY AND CANCER INCIDENCE STUDIES

DR. BOVE: So there are a lot of firsts here, and our mortality study I don't know if it's the biggest, but it's a big one. I don't know. I can't remember how big the agent orange ones were, that would probably be --

MR. ENSMINGER: They would be bigger.

DR. BOVE: -- but we're talking that magnitude here. We're talking, again, somewhere around the vicinity of 200,000 active duty Marines and civilians plus 50,000 additional with people from another base. And the way again this works is they have to have started in '75 or later. If they started before '75, we don't know where they were before '75. And since this is just using available data, we're not interviewing; we're not doing any contact with the person, all we have is that DMDC database.

We have to start with people who started in '75 or later, and then we know where they were. And from the DMDC database, we've been through this before, you get a social security

number, which is key here, as well as date of birth, which is also key, and we have that for everybody. Now there may be some data entry errors here and there, but that's pretty good data, and with that we can determine whether a person died or not.

And we've talked back and forth in my agency and also in the CAP meetings about the best way to determine whether a person's alive or dead. We're going to go with a way that's cheaper, but in the long run it's pretty much similar to the more expensive route and may even be a little bit better in terms of finding out about the deaths sooner than you would with the other approach.

The other approach is called the National Death Index. It costs 21 cents per person per year follow up. It would cost quite a bit of money. And the National Death Index doesn't capture deaths that occur overseas either, and it has a lag period of about a year and a half I think it was, or two. All this is in the feasibility assessment. There's a lag period.

If you use the social security database

and the veterans' database, and there's one other database as well, in a coordinated fashion, you pick up not only what the National Death Index would pick up anyway, but you could also pick up overseas deaths. So that's the approach we're going to take. We're going to get a contractor to do that.

Once we find out the person's died, we find out where they died as well. And then we bring that information to the National Death Index, and then they can tell us cause of death. And then we go to the state death certificate. So that's the approach there.

So I don't know how many people will be in the mortality study because we have 210,000, 210,222, but not all of them started in '75. Probably 25, 30 percent of them probably started before '75, so that number will drop to some extent. And it's similar with the 8,085 civilians. That will drop to some extent, too, but we still have plenty of people to look at cancers as well as other causes of death.

Keep in mind the key limitation of a mortality study is it looks at deaths, and that people do not necessarily die from their

cancers or other causes of ^. And so that is a major limitation to a mortality study. On the other hand diseases are verified, we have verification that they had, that they died of these things, and that's the strength of a mortality study.

So given that limitation though, we then were trying to find a way to look at cancer incidence because, again, you don't necessarily die of cancer. And what would be the best way to do that. And one way is to use the survey itself.

And if the survey has a participation rate of over 65 percent -- of course, OMB wants it to be 80 percent -- but if you can get over 65 percent participation rate, you're doing really well. And if we can confirm those diseases, we're doing really well. And that may be all we need to do is use the survey data itself.

However, the experience of survey research is that you often do not get that high a participation rate. You often have difficulty verifying the diseases, and it's open to question about who's participating and

who isn't.

Is it the people only participating the people with the diseases, and they were never exposed. And the people who aren't responding are the people who don't have diseases and so on. So those kinds of biased questions that were swirling around the survey, then it's not as effective a piece of scientific information as we want.

So the other approach, which is a first again, because there is no national cancer registry in this country unfortunately. Some other countries have, but we don't. What we have are 50 states, 50 cancer registries plus some sub-parts of states have cancer registries. We have a mess out there.

They all have data from 1997 onward.

Before '97 some do, some don't. So it didn't start until '97. And so no one has tried, as far as I know, to get cooperation from all 50 states, all these registries, and do a data linkage study, what we're proposing. So it may not work. I have no idea whether it will work.

The only experience, there is I think one example where there ^ data was linked with

cancer registry data across the country, and somehow that happened without having to get the participation of all 50 states. I don't know how it was done. But I know we can't do that. We have to go through every state and deal with their particular rules and regulations. So this is the difficulty of that study. If we can get most of those states to participate, then the data linkage study will be useful.

If the health survey works, and this is the argument that we've heard from the Department of the Navy, for example, why are you doing the data linkage study. Why not just do the survey? And that's a good question. And the answer is just so we have a backup in case the survey doesn't work.

With that kind of answer though then they'll say, well, why don't you wait until the survey's done to see how it works before you start the data linkage study. And that's a good point, too. And the answer to that is what we can do in the meantime is discuss this with all 50 states using both our own CDC Cancer Division people. We're going to meet with them soon as well as another group of

called NACCR and see if we can't gain the participation of most, if not all, of the cancer registries.

So we can do that as we're working on the survey. And so that's what we propose to see if that flies. It wouldn't cost much money. It would just cost staff time really to pursue this. If we see that most states say no thanks, we don't want anything to do with you or make it so unbearable to go through all the hoops to get their participation, then we can cut it at some point.

So to get at cancer incidence then we have two approaches, both may fail, the survey and this cancer data linkage study. I hope that that's not the case, but that is a possibility because they're both firsts. One is a massive survey that hasn't been done. The other's a massive data linkage effort that's never been done. So that's what we're up against here.

Now there are particulars about both studies we can talk about. A lot of information's in the feasibility assessment.

Again, if you haven't, you don't have to bring

these issues up now. If you have time, go through that assessment. If you have comments, we're still listening and waiting to hear.

MS. RUCKART: We've started on the protocol for the mortality study, and the mortality and the cancer incidence study because they don't require direct contact with participants, do not need the OMB reviews, the approval process will be much shorter. I expect that if we have a draft mortality study protocol in the next month or so, we can share it with you because we can share it with you before the ^. We'll start working on the cancer incidence study protocol.

DR. BOVE: The information on the feasibility assessment will be able to tell you what we plan to do. I mean, the protocol itself will mirror that very closely. So with the information you have in the feasibility assessment, you pretty much know what we're proposing. So you can take a look at that -- NAS is taking a look at it apparently, too -- and give us the feedback.

There's also the minutes of that epidemiologic panel. In the first appendix of

the feasibility assessment you can see both what was agreed upon in the minutes there and also the questions and responses that you've got to particular questions. And those minutes were all approved by the people there so that also is useful information, too.

So are there any questions? I guess first looking at the timeline, and you can see, well, actually, the only way you can see this is if you unstaple it. You can see there's a whole lot of activity going on. This is what I think scares Tom Sinks and higher ups. There's Perri and me and all this lack of space. We are going to contract a lot of this out. I mean, there's no question about that.

And there's no question about it, there's a lot of work to be done including, of course, there is a current study we have to analyze and finish. And we have to re-analyze the past study. So all this is happening during this period of time. So we decided to clone ourselves. No, we want to do a lot of contracting out, but we will oversee that process.

MS. BRIDGES: You're talking about the year

2011.

DR. BOVE: Yeah, we're talking about, well, the current study and the re-analysis is the dependent on when Morris can give us some data on the Hadnot Point and resolve the interconnection issue and so that we can do that analysis. I know Tom mentioned earlier he would like to produce some stuff for you. He's been after us to at least analyze Tarawa Terrace information in the study. The problem with that is that we don't know who's unexposed there.

Until the interconnection issue gets resolved, there's some question about when people, who was unexposed. Some people we know were unexposed. For a particular birth defect, if their first trimester wasn't during the summer months, and they lived in Midway Park after '73 or '72, June '72, and their first trimester was after June '72 and so on and so forth, they're unexposed.

But in a leukemia case we don't know yet. If their pregnancy, if their first trimester is during the summer months, we don't know yet. So until I feel confident that we've

dealt with the interconnection issue as well as we can, we have that nailed down, I don't want to do these analyses and then have to redo them again.

So that's the problem there that until we get that resolved, we can't do the analysis in the case controll study or the reanalysis.

But we hope to get data that we can use from Morris before he's finished. We will get data from Morris. There'll be some preliminary data from him. We can use that data to run the analyses.

If any changes occur, we can make those changes later and go through the review process so that the peer review's seen that at least our methods are okay and sign off on that. And again, we can tweak it if the contamination levels go up or down or there's something else. So we can finish before he's finished. Or at least finish -- yeah, we can finish before he's finished as well.

The studies that take time and go to 2011 are really the cancer incidence data linkage study is the one that's going to be

difficult to do as I was pointing out. And that could take forever or may not happen at all.

The health survey, you see it going on to 2011, but here is the issue here. What the health survey, actually, that shouldn't be under health survey. I think there's an error here. Because, well, okay, if in the unlikely -- well, I shouldn't say that. We have enough data in the health survey information itself to analyze the diseases we're asking about.

The only reason we might want to conduct a case controld sample -- I can't even conceive of one, but maybe we're thinking that those diseases we weren't specifically asking about if something interesting pops out. The conclusion doesn't say anything about it. The literature out there is limited. The occupational data, we haven't studied every disease so there's a lot we don't know.

If something pops up we can do a case controll survey of that particular disease to get more information on it. But really I would forget that line entirely. That's why we have draft on these things.

If you look at, say, analyze data and prepare draft report of the survey, we're hoping to be done by August of 2010 on that one.

MS. RUCKART: We'll have a final report by December.

DR. BOVE: Yeah, so it takes time, but -MR. STALLARD: I've got a question on that. We
talked about, based on the literature and all
that kind of stuff, do we know what's in the
pipeline that is yet to be published so to
speak? Some kind of between where it's
published today and what we anticipate in the
next couple --

DR. BOVE: No, I don't, but again --

MR. ENSMINGER: PCE, that PCE study --

DR. BOVE: Well, that's the second.

With the PCE, the EPA did a full, like a tox profile, only much more elaborate, much, much, much more elaborate on the literature that exists. And that will be finalized at some point. An NAS panel will review it. I'm expecting that to be a final thing in another, year or two, too. But, no, I don't know of any individual studies that are being conducted.

1 DR. CLAPP: There's a National Child Cohort 2 study underway, but that's going to be years. 3 DR. BOVE: Yeah, I mean -- Endicott, that's 4 work being done. 5 DR. CLAPP: Yes. MS. BRIDGES: How about other countries? 6 7 DR. BOVE: Oh, I have no idea. 8 MR. STALLARD: Is there a venue to ask to see 9 if there's any PIs doing work --10 DR. BOVE: Well, if a study gets published, 11 we'll find it, and that's when we can use it 12 anyway. But, no, I don't know. But that's why 13 I keep mentioning. And when I mention the 14 literature, I'm talking about the human 15 literature. I'm not talking about the animal 16 literature. I'm not going to, I can get other 17 people to do that work. I just can't do it. 18 So to answer your question, so the 19 survey we're hoping to get done by the end of 20 2010. The mortality study gets done also 21 before the end of 2010. The mortality study's 22 easier to get done more quickly. So those two 23 things don't take forever. The cancer 24 incidence data linkage study does take forever. 25 And if the survey doesn't pan out, going

back to the mortality study, remember, it's a data linkage study. All the data we have is from the DMDC database. We don't have smoking information. We don't have drinking information. We don't have occupational information outside of what they did when they were active duty. It's very important to get information on those things because people are always worried about them acting as confounders.

So if for certain, we can use the survey information to help us to understand how these so-called confounders might be working. But if the survey information is no good, if we don't get the high participation that we want, then we would do it, we could do a case control sample similar to what we're doing right now with this current study of a particular cause of death and get that information from an interview of next of kin.

That also, the same thing could be said for the cancer incidence data linkage. That would be the same thing there. And that would then push, that's the line that goes way out because you have to finish the mortality study.

You have to finish the data linkage study before you can even think about the case control sample. So but we want to show everything and all the options here. But we're hoping that the survey is successful and that solves a lot of problems right there.

Are there any questions? This is complex, and any questions? Think about it or you can call Perri and I about this stuff, too. Again, call us if you want us to add particular diseases in the survey. Give us some clues as to where we should be looking for evidence, any evidence, suggestive animal data, human data.

WRAP UP

MR. STALLARD: So this is a perfect segue.

Based on that timeline you have, when would be an appropriate time to consider having a follow-on meeting for the CAP? I mean, what is a significant milestone that would be sort of a marker for everyone coming back together again?

MS. RUCKART: Over the next couple months a lot of things will be happening behind the scenes because we'll just be waiting and seeking the approval from OMB and IRB. So it will kind of be a holding period. By the end of September

our plans are to finalize the protocols of mortality and cancer incidence study, and we're going to submit all three, the health survey as well, for our IRB.

So at that point we just have to kind of wait and see what they come back to us with.

We need to kind of wrap up the health survey ^ saying that we can take comments and provide that. But at a certain point we'll have to move forward because we'll be going to OMB, and we have to submit our final draft at that point. So really all through the fall it will just be waiting to hear back any comments that we get from them. We won't have much to report.

DR. BOVE: We don't have much but we can talk about how things are progressing. But I'm also looking at Morris' timeline to try to figure out where there might be an interesting point to have something to report, and a key part of the work in the next couple of months is the -- I have this timeline again, the brown, 2.14 a, b and c, the statistical analysis and that gray in there. Where's the line, water distribution system analysis.

Those two, now, so that would be, follow the brown line and it goes to November basically. And the water distribution system analysis goes into November to December. It may be worthwhile sometime in there.

Now, there's one other thing to think about. The NAS panel is supposed to come out with a report October, November, but I don't think that's going to happen now because they want to review the feasibility assessment. That may push them back another two or three months. I don't know for sure. So that's another point in time that would be, around January, February of next year. That's also when we're hoping to get going on the survey.

So there are a couple of points in time that things may be happening. When Morris is done, that would be sometime around November or December, at least far enough to maybe be able to say something. There's the expert panel that happens. There's the NAS panel, and then there's the health survey. So I don't know, in all that.

MR. STALLARD: Is it known when the next meeting with the Department of the Navy and the

1 Marine Corps colleagues is --2 DR. BOVE: They're talking about quarterly, and 3 we'll also have minutes on the previous one 4 soon, about a month or so. I don't know if 5 that warrants a full meeting, but that's up to 6 you. 7 MR. STALLARD: What's the sense of others 8 hearing, I mean, based on the momentum that we 9 see moving forward and the specific milestones 10 that are going, the ability to communicate and 11 share information, what is your sense? 12 the sense of the necessity of meeting again and 13 when would that be appropriate? 14 MR. ENSMINGER: We're supposed to have them 15 every three months. And we've seen in the past 16 what happens when we don't meet. Things get 17 delayed, foot dragging. 18 MS. RUCKART: How do y'all feel about maybe a 19 phone conference because if you get to touch 20 base, but I don't know if we need to have an 21 all day meeting if we don't really have that 22 much to report because we are in this waiting 23 period. It seems like it might be a lot to 24 travel everybody in. DR. BOVE: Well then, it won't be three months 25

1	exactly, but it looks like November sometime.
2	MR. STALLARD: And Jerry can celebrate.
3	MR. ENSMINGER: Oh, yeah. Just don't make it
4	the first two weeks in November.
5	MS. RUCKART: Then coming on Thanksgiving.
6	DR. BOVE: Yeah, because Thanksgiving. So
7	maybe we
8	MR. ENSMINGER: I'm going deer hunting the
9	first two weeks in November.
10	MS. RUCKART: Well, Jerry, you're always
11	telling me it's so important you'll hold off on
12	your vacation but not your hobby.
13	DR. BOVE: Looking at this timeline then I
14	think sometime in December might be helpful or
15	you can wait until after the expert panel meets
16	sometime in late January. And hopefully, by
17	that NAS panel we'll have something, but these
18	are options. So some time from the late
19	November, early December. So some time between
20	early December and January may be worthwhile.
21	MR. BYRON: Well, if we do that, then we do
22	need the phone conference.
23	MS. RUCKART: I'd like to know when you want
24	get everyone's comments on additions to the
25	survey. I think we should set a deadline

1 because at some point we're going to have to 2 finalize our OMB package for submission. And I 3 don't want people to come up suddenly and say, 4 oh, I wanted to send this. So I'd like to say 5 DR. BOVE: What was our deadline for NAS? 6 Wait a minute. We asked for written comments --7 8 That's different. MS. RUCKART: I'd like to 9 see it in the next three weeks. How's that? 10 mean, I'd really like to see it in the next two 11 weeks, but -- what about two weeks, by the end 12 of the month? Is that enough time for people? 13 DR. BOVE: I would give you a month, middle of 14 August. 15 MS. RUCKART: But, see, I'm just concerned that 16 things are going to be happening 17 simultaneously, and we're going to be submitting to OMB, and then we're going have to 18 19 submit a revised one. I don't know how that's 20 going to --21 DR. BOVE: Well, what I'm suggesting is they 22 get it to us as soon as possible, but try to 23 get it during the month. I mean, some of you 24 gave comments today, and I would encourage you 25 to send us an e-mail and reiterate those

1	comments.
2	MR. ENSMINGER: This is on the survey.
3	MS. RUCKART: Yes.
4	DR. BOVE: Well, the survey is the key here
5	time-wise, but all this. We want you to give
6	us comments as soon as you can.
7	MR. STALLARD: How about no later than 15
8	August? Does that sound okay?
9	MR. ENSMINGER: Not to Perri it don't.
10	MS. RUCKART: Just because I'm concerned that
11	we're submitting it, and I don't know whether
12	it's going to leave CDC's OMB, and I want to
13	make sure that whatever goes to OMB we don't
14	have to pull it back, and then we'll try to
15	tell us or it's going to cause delays. I just
16	don't want that to happen.
17	DR. BOVE: With that knowledge, get them in as
18	soon as you can.
19	MR. STALLARD: Okay, compromise, she said two
20	weeks. You said four. Three? So that would
21	come down to
22	DR. BOVE: Try as soon as you can to give us
23	comments.
24	MR. STALLARD: The eighth of August.
25	MR. PARTAIN: We should know what our illnesses

1 are already.

DR. BOVE: Yeah.

MR. PARTAIN: On the subject of meetings, the next meeting of the CAP, I don't know if I'm comfortable waiting all the way into December. We've got a lot of data that came out today. There's a lot going on, the notification, Department of the Marine Corps, and I mean, things are going to develop over the next two, two-and-a-half months. I mean, at the very least something in September, the end of September.

DR. BOVE: Well, I mean, Scott, there's all this effort that you're doing, your group's doing, including the community surveys itself. So it may be worth, if it's not a full meeting maybe a conference call or something to tell us what the results were and to talk about maybe what other actions need to happen with Scott.

MR. WILLIAMS: The stakeholder analysis, I believe this is going to be finished end of October. So this sort of ducktails with the November, December timeframe. It may run a little longer. If you look at the CR data on

MR. PARTAIN: Do a conference call or schedule a conference call at the very least so if something does develop that we do need to get together, it's slated. We can do it, and then do our meeting in December.

DR. BOVE: Why don't we just tentatively say that sometime in late November, early December we may call a meeting because we'll have several things to discuss including Morris'.

We'll send you an e-mail. We'll pick some dates in November and December and work from there. And again, Morris should have some material to report, and the Marine Corps should have some. I doubt NAS will have their report ready. But we can tell you the progress we have with the survey data. That might be the next.

MS. RUCKART: But with a conference call we can have more than one call between now and November, December. We could have two calls. We could have a call in September. We could have one in October. There's no limit on the amount of times we can have a conference call. We can have them as necessary.

MR. PARTAIN: I understand nothing's going on,

1 but if something happens --2 DR. BOVE: That's fine, but then we'll send out 3 -- if there's something, if something happens, 4 you will be notified. We don't have to have a 5 CAP meeting in order for you to know what's 6 going on. That's not been the case up to now. That's not going to be the case. It's always 7 8 going to be ongoing. 9 MR. STALLARD: Okay, so we have, I heard at 10 least three potential agenda items for a 11 meeting in either November, December. That is 12 an update on the water modeling, survey update, 13 and stakeholder analysis feedback. 14 MS. BRIDGES: What about research? There are 15 not any studies going on right now according to 16 y'all. But what about research on the 17 chemicals and what the destruction that it does 18 I mean, what about University of Georgia, 19 for instance? Can you tell us that? Are there 20 any studies going on on the chemicals and the 21 effects that it has on the people? DR. BOVE: Well, that's what I was saying that 22 23 24 MS. BRIDGES: No studies on research. You said 25 there's nothing. But what about health

studies?

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DR. BOVE: What we said was that I'm not aware of any health studies, at least I'm not aware of any particular health studies that are, I mean, there's Endicott again. And there's maybe one other study, and it's trichloroethylene. It's workers. Now the health department is talking about a community. I haven't seen, I haven't been involved. involved a couple, two years ago. assisting a protocol. And after that I've been out of the loop. There's also a place called Battelle-Tyco, I guess it was. So again, the state was talking about doing something. I haven't seen a protocol. So those are possible things going on. But as I said, the EPA did this thorough evaluation of looking at the effects of perchloroethylene, PCE. panel did one on trichloroethylene and there's been some new stuff since then. And I tried to cover that at least on the human side in the feasibility assessment. But we'll continue to, you know, I continually look to see if new stuff has come out. And again, if you're aware of new stuff that's come out --

1 MS. BRIDGES: Like DNA. 2 DR. BOVE: Anything, anything that has to do 3 with these solvents' exposure, the effects of 4 the solvents, yeah. Anything you see out there 5 let us, and we'll be looking as well. MS. BRIDGES: What are they doing at the 6 7 University of Georgia? 8 DR. BOVE: Again, we'll be -- if they publish 9 anything that has to do with trichloroethylene, 10 whether animal data or human, we'll be looking 11 at it. I just didn't summarize the animal data 12 because I didn't have the time to do that. 13 That takes even larger effort I would think 14 than what I do. I would like to have a 15 toxicologist do that who does animal studies to be able to review that literature. 16 17 MS. BRIDGES: Are we working with any 18 toxicologists? 19 DR. BOVE: Well, as I said, the EPA did that. 20 They have a draft out there, and the NAS panel 21 is going to review it for PCE. And for 22 trichloroethylene, as I said, the NAS panel did 23 that, and if anything new on trichloroethylene comes up, we will look at it. Some human data 24 25 has actually come up. And as I said, I didn't

put it in there, but there's stuff coming out all the time. You know, not all the time, but a lot comes out, and we're following up on that literature. So we'll keep you up on that. That's all I can say. Nothing contiguous is happening at the University of Georgia as far as I know around TCE.

MR. STALLARD: Thank you.

Are there --

MS. BRIDGES: Dr. Clapp, do you know anything?

DR. CLAPP: Nope, not beyond what Frank just said.

MR. PARTAIN: With the mortality cancer incidence, are you going to get to that veterans' cancer database that I sent you the e-mail on? It was in reference to an article. Are you going to be able to hook into that?

DR. BOVE: I can't remember which article it's in, but for the mortality study we're going to go with the databases that I mentioned. For the cancer incidence data linkage study we mentioned both the Veteran Administration's Cancer Registry, and DOD has one, too, ' or something. Yes, we will go, we will try to get the participation of every cancer registry that

1 exists in this country. That we have in the 2 feasibility assessment. Again, please read the 3 feasibility assessment because we do go over a 4 lot of the different data that exists and how 5 we would do both the mortality study and the data linkage study. And again, if you have any 6 7 questions, give me a call. Give Perri a call. 8 If we can do that data linkage study. 9 veterans' one, of course, only, the Veterans 10 Administration databases cover a small 11 percentage. That's the problem. So that is a 12 major limitation. 13 MR. PARTAIN: But they show up like, there's 14 one --15 DR. BOVE: Well, we're using it anyway. MR. PARTAIN: Well, the article I found 16 17 referenced on that database, they had 612 breast cancer cases. 18 19 DR. BOVE: Right, but the study was based, 20 yeah, the study was -- yeah, I know what you're 21 talking about now, that male breast cancer 22 study. They had that many cancers that they're 23 studying, but they still have a large 24 population. But of that population how many of 25 those people were active duty Marines at Camp

1 Lejeune. There's probably a tiny percent. 2 MR. PARTAIN: But 612 male breast cancer cases 3 in a database is ^ the fact that it exists 4 there. 5 DR. BOVE: It's significant that it exists there. It's also, if I remember the article 6 7 right, the incidence is increasing, and it was 8 very interesting that it was, but what 9 population did that consist of besides the 10 military population that's served by the 11 Veterans Administration. I don't know. 12 don't tell you in that article. 13 MR. PARTAIN: But that, what they mentioned was 14 a veterans', the article they mentioned was a 15 veterans' database, specifically military 16 veterans. 17 DR. BOVE: But right, but again, the Veterans 18 Administration database covers something 19 between ten and 20 percent roughly. really know, it varies, depending on what year. 20 21 And so there's still 80 percent of the military population out there we don't know much about 22 23 just ^ databases. That's the problem. 24 And so it's very interesting about male 25 breast cancer, and no one seems to know why.

1 The problem with that study is just what we pointed out. They don't provide additional 2 3 information about who these people are to know 4 what's going on. 5 MR. STALLARD: Go ahead. 6 MS. SIMMONS: Can I just ask one question? 7 Does every state have a cancer registry? 8 DR. BOVE: They do now. 9 DR. CLAPP: Now they do. They didn't before. 10 DR. BOVE: Some states they may not cover the 11 entire state or is that not now the case? 12 DR. CLAPP: No, now they're covering all the states, but just recently. 13 14 DR. BOVE: Just recently. From '97 on? 15 DR. CLAPP: I think Vermont was like 2003. 16 DR. BOVE: Yeah, see, that's the thing. There 17 are cancer registries --18 MR. STALLARD: I've got some handouts here from 19 Mary Ann. DR. BOVE: Actually, in the appendix there's a 20 21 list of cancer states and when their cancer 22 registries came on line. But some states 23 didn't cover the entire state in '97, but they 24 were collecting some data from '97 on. 25 MR. STALLARD: Mary Ann has brought some

1	information on DOD Privacy Act information
2	resources, so we'll just hand that out for your
3	benefit.
4	Are there any other issues, topics,
5	unexpressed things that haven't been covered as
6	you'd like to add at this moment?
7	(no response)
8	MR. STALLARD: All right then, I would be
9	remiss if I didn't once again encourage you to
10	submit your vouchers timely.
11	MR. ENSMINGER: We've got to turn these in?
12	MS. RUCKART: The name tags.
13	MR. STALLARD: Oh, the name tags.
14	MS. RUCKART: Yeah, turn in your badge to
15	the, to Security.
16	MR. STALLARD: It's the end of the year, and
17	they're saving paper.
18	MR. ENSMINGER: I come here without any, and
19	I leave with a ream every time I leave.
20	MR. STALLARD: So we're not doing such a
21	good job on saving paper.
22	I'd like to thank the members of the
23	audience for their participation, patience and
24	fortitude.
25	Thank you, Perri, for the audiovisual

1	support.
2	MR. ENSMINGER: Do you think we could afford
3	a few more microphones in the next meeting?
4	MR. STALLARD: Well, we're working on that.
5	MS. RUCKART: I actually asked, and this
6	meeting we only have two, and it's not
7	possible
8	MR. STALLARD: It is a bit awkward.
9	And, Tom, thank you for your
10	participation and hanging in there with us.
11	MR. ENSMINGER: You can sell some of these
12	metal detectors out here that they don't use
13	and buy some more microphones.
14	MR. STALLARD: All right, thank you all once
15	again for coming and bid you all a safe
16	journey home.
17	(Whereupon, the meeting was adjourned at 2:40
18	p.m.)

CERTIFICATE OF COURT REPORTER

STATE OF GEORGIA COUNTY OF FULTON

I, Steven Ray Green, Certified Merit Court Reporter, do hereby certify that I reported the above and foregoing on the day of July 16, 2008; and it is a true and accurate transcript of the testimony captioned herein.

I further certify that I am neither kin 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 24th day of Aug., 2008.

STEVEN RAY GREEN, CCR, CVR-CM
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