

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTHERN DIVISION
No.7:22-CV-125**

JOHN BELT, JR.,

JOYCE LUKEN, as representative of the estate of
JOHN B. LUKEN,

BEVERLY MCCLAIN, on her own behalf and as
representative of the estate of RUDY MCCLAIN,

Plaintiffs,

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Defendant.

COMPLAINT

Plaintiffs, complaining of Defendant, allege and say:

INTRODUCTION

1. This action arises out of the injuries suffered by thousands of servicemembers, civilian workers, and family members who were exposed to contaminated water at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune (“Camp Lejeune”). For more than three decades, toxic chemicals escaped from fuel tanks, industrial facilities, and other sources on and around Camp Lejeune and seeped into the groundwater below. By drinking, cooking with, bathing in, and otherwise coming into contact with that water, hundreds of thousands of men and women working and residing on base were exposed to these chemicals, greatly increasing their risk of contracting cancer and the myriad other life-destroying diseases they are known to cause. All along, the federal government officials charged by order and conscience to ensure the safety of Camp Lejeune’s water failed to carry out

that duty. Indeed, for decades the government did not even bother to test the water despite having a legal obligation to do so. And even after discovering the contamination in the early 1980s, government officials failed to warn the victims for decades that they were at increased risk for serious health problems—preventing the screening and other measures that could have saved lives and mitigated harm.

2. As a result of their exposure to the contaminated water, thousands of men and women who lived and worked at Camp Lejeune from the 1950s to the 1980s have contracted serious diseases and chronic conditions, including—but by no means limited to—leukemias, cancers of the bladder, kidney, and liver, non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma, and Parkinson’s disease. Victims exposed in utero suffered from severe birth defects, and many did not survive. Indeed, so many infants died during the contamination period that one cemetery where hundreds are buried has taken on the grim title of “Baby Heaven.”

3. After decades of delay and obfuscation, the federal government finally came clean about the extent of the contamination in 2008, when, pursuant to an express congressional mandate, the Marine Corps began notifying veterans and family members of their potential exposure. Claims against the United States seeking medical care and benefits for the victims of Camp Lejeune began to flow soon thereafter. But instead of providing the necessary care to servicemembers and others for their injuries, the United States resisted their claims vigorously. When lawsuits were filed under the Federal Tort Claims Act in federal court, the United States escaped liability by invoking North Carolina’s ten-year statute of repose—which operated to bar all of the claims even though the government’s misconduct had not come to light until well after the statutory period had run.

4. At long last, the United States has heeded calls to make good on its moral debt to those injured by their exposure to Camp Lejeune’s toxic water. On August 10, 2022, the President signed into law the “Honoring our PACT Act of 2022” (“PACT Act”), which incorporates at Section 804 the Camp Lejeune Justice Act (“CLJA”). The CLJA establishes a simple cause of action permitting individuals who were harmed by the contaminated water at Camp Lejeune over the relevant period to obtain compensation in this Court. Under the CLJA, “[a]n individual, including a veteran . . . or the legal representative of such an individual, who resided, worked, or was otherwise exposed (including in utero exposure) for not less than 30 days during the period beginning on August 1, 1953, and ending on December 31, 1987, to water at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, that was supplied by, or on behalf of, the United States may bring an action in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina to obtain appropriate relief for harm that was caused by exposure to the water at Camp Lejeune.” PACT Act § 804(b). And to meet the burden of proof, a plaintiff need only “produce evidence showing that the relationship between exposure to the water at Camp Lejeune and the harm is . . . sufficient to conclude that a causal relationship is at least as likely as not.” *Id.* § 804(c)(2).

5. Plaintiff John Belt, Jr., plaintiff Joyce Luken’s decedent, John B. Luken, and plaintiff Beverly McClain’s decedent, Rudy McClain, each resided at Camp Lejeune between 1953 and 1987. Mr. Belt, Mr. Luken, and Mr. McClain were each subsequently diagnosed with liver cancer, among other diseases and conditions. There is overwhelming evidence that the contaminants found in the water at Camp Lejeune caused, or were at least as likely as not the cause of, their injuries. Plaintiffs now seek compensation under the CLJA for substantial medical costs, loss of income, pain and suffering, and other injuries caused by the federal government’s decades-long failure to ensure the safety of the water at Camp Lejeune.

PARTIES

6. Plaintiff John Belt, Jr. is a natural person and resident of Prince Frederick, Maryland. He was stationed at Camp Lejeune from approximately 1960 until 1964.

7. Plaintiff Joyce Luken is a natural person and resident of Spring Hill, Florida. Ms. Luken brings this suit as Representative of the Estate of John B. Luken, deceased. Mr. Luken was stationed at Camp Lejeune from 1969 until 1970.

8. Plaintiff Beverly McClain is a natural person and resident of Jacksonville, Florida. Ms. McClain brings this suit in her personal capacity and as Representative of the Estate of Rudy McClain, deceased. Mr. McClain was stationed at Camp Lejeune for not less than thirty (30) days in 1970.

9. Defendant United States of America has waived its sovereign immunity from suit under the PACT Act §§ 804(b) and (f).

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

10. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction under the PACT Act § 804(d) and 28 U.S.C. § 1331, because this action arises under the Constitution and laws of the United States.

11. Venue lies exclusively in this district under the PACT Act § 804(d).

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

I. Camp Lejeune's Water Is Highly Contaminated with Dangerous Chemicals for Over Thirty Years

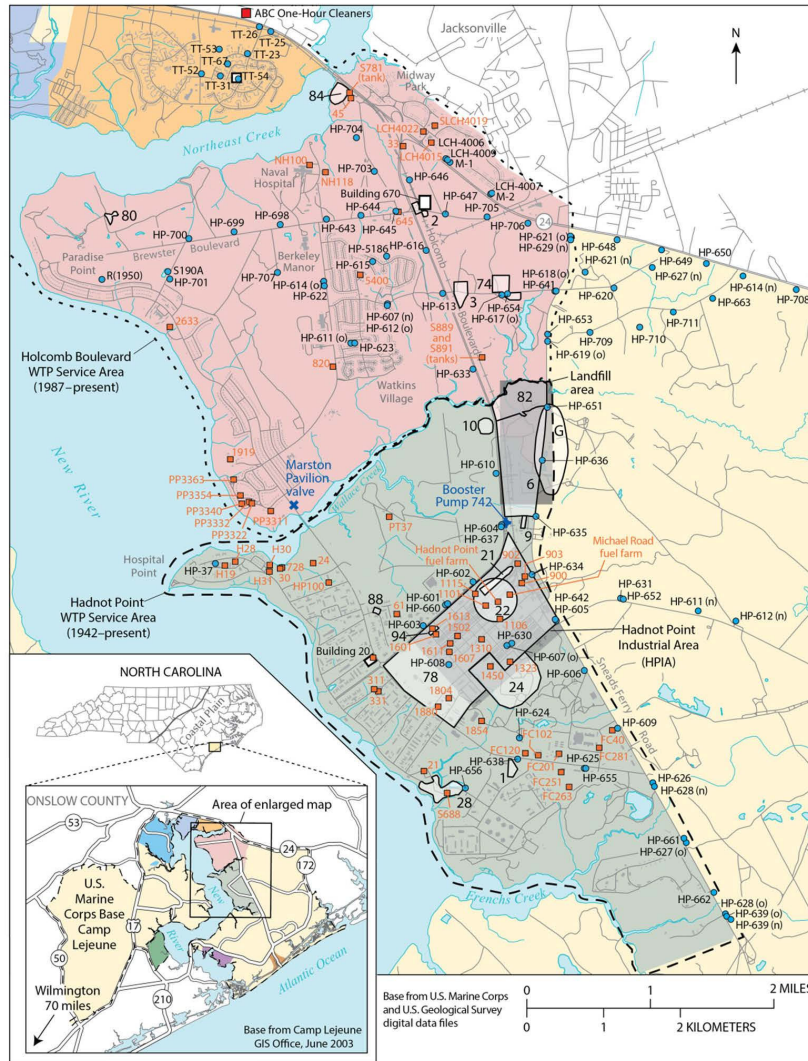
12. Named for Major General John A. Lejeune, the 13th Commandant of the Marine Corps, Camp Lejeune is a United States Marine Corps base located just outside of Jacksonville, North Carolina. Established in 1941 and given its current name in 1942, Camp Lejeune has long served as a major training and service facility for the Marine Corps.

13. From the early 1950s to the mid-1980s, nearly one million servicemembers, their families and others resided at the base at various points in time.

14. The United States was responsible for the primary source of drinking water to servicemembers and other residents of Camp Lejeune through, among other means, a series of wells on the base.

15. Camp Lejeune's family housing areas were served by three main water-distribution systems—Hadnot Point (beginning in 1942), Tarawa Terrace (beginning in 1952), and Holcomb Boulevard (beginning in June 1972). Those systems consisted of a collection of wells, a water treatment plant, and a distribution system. They each served a distinct area of the base, except that before 1972 the Holcomb Boulevard area was served by the Hadnot Point system.

16. The following map, reproduced from a 2017 government report, depicts the three areas (Hadnot in green, Holcomb in pink, Tarawa in orange):



Historical water-supply areas of Camp Lejeune Military Reservation

- Montford Point
- Tarawa Terrace
- Holcomb Boulevard
- Hadnot Point
- Courthouse Bay
- Onslow Beach
- Other areas of Camp Lejeune Military Reservation

EXPLANATION



Contamination sites

- CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980)—Installation Restoration Program site and identification number (refer to Faye et al. 2010)
- RCRA (Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976)—Above-ground and underground storage tank site and identifier (refer to Faye et al. 2012)

Water treatment plant (WTP)

- Name and length of operation
- Hadnot Point: 1942–present
- Holcomb Boulevard: June 1972–present
- Tarawa Terrace: 1952–1987
- Water-supply well and identifier

17. Beginning in the mid-1950s, toxic chemicals from various sources, including unlined landfills, leaking storage tanks, and a local dry-cleaning business, seeped into the soil and groundwater of Camp Lejeune and contaminated many of the wells used to supply the water-treatment plants. For many years, however, the United States failed to conduct testing of the water in violation of governing orders and basic duties of care.

18. In 1979, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”) promulgated regulations governing drinking water under the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, 42 U.S.C. §§ 300f *et seq.* To comply with those regulations, the Camp Lejeune water utility began testing drinking water at the base.

19. In the early 1980s, testing determined that the drinking water at both the Hadnot Point plant and the Tarawa Terrace water treatment plant was contaminated by volatile organic compounds (“VOCs”) far in excess of safe levels. Because the two water systems operated independently of each other, they were necessarily contaminated from different sources, indicating major problems in and around Camp Lejeune.

20. The water from the Hadnot Point plant was principally contaminated by trichloroethylene (“TCE”), a degreasing solvent for metal equipment. An assessment commissioned by the United States Navy in 1982 found that the level of TCE in the Hadnot Point plant was as high as 1,400 parts per billion—**280 times** the current EPA maximum containment level for TCE of **five** parts per billion.

21. The water from the Hadnot Point water treatment plant was also contaminated by other VOCs, including perchloroethylene or tetrachloroethylene (“PCE”), a solvent primarily used in dry-cleaning operations, benzene, and vinyl chloride.

22. The contamination of the Hadnot Point water primarily originated from leaking underground storage tanks, industrial area spills, and waste disposal sites.

23. The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (“ATSDR”), an agency of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, has estimated that at least one volatile organic compound found in the Hadnot Point drinking water exceeded its current EPA maximum contaminant level at all times from August 1953 to January 1985.

24. The principal contaminant in the water from the Tarawa Terrace water treatment plant was PCE. In 1985, a PCE level of 215 parts per billion was detected. As with TCE, the current EPA maximum containment level for PCE is only five parts per billion.

25. The source of the PCE in the Tarawa Terrace water was the waste disposal practices at ABC One-Hour Cleaners—a private, off-base dry cleaner.

26. The ATSDR later estimated that PCE concentrations in Tarawa Terrace drinking water exceeded the current EPA maximum contaminant level for 351 months from November 1957 to February 1987.

27. In addition to the Hadnot Point and Tarawa Terrace distribution systems, the Holcomb Boulevard distribution system was intermittently contaminated by Hadnot Point water between 1972 and 1985. And as noted above, before 1972, the Holcomb Boulevard area was supplied with water by the Hadnot Point system.

28. Contractors and military scientists repeatedly raised alarms as testing throughout the early 1980s revealed the extent of the contamination. For example, as early as October 1980, the Laboratory Chief of the U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency lab at Fort McPherson took the time to handwrite “Water is highly contaminated with low molecular weight halogenated hydrocarbons” on test results delivered to the Navy. And in early 1981 he issued a pointed, all-caps warning alongside the results of a subsequent test: “WATER HIGHLY CONTAMINATED WITH OTHER CHLORINATED HYDROCARBONS (SOLVENTS)!”

29. But despite these urgent early warnings, officials at Camp Lejeune did not take any steps to close the contaminated wells until benzene was found in the water at Hadnot Point in 1984, and they continued to move slowly even after that shocking discovery. Wells were gradually

removed from service over the course of 1984 and 1985, but contaminated water systems at Camp Lejeune were not fully shut down until 1987.

30. In 1989, the EPA named both Camp Lejeune and ABC One-Hour Cleaners “Superfund” sites under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (“CERCLA”), 42 U.S.C. §§ 9601 *et seq.*

II. Studies Confirm Severe Contamination of Camp Lejeune Water and Establish Links to Deadly Diseases

31. As required by CERCLA, the ATSDR conducted a Public Health Assessment (“PHA”) of Camp Lejeune. The ATSDR completed its initial assessment in 1997.

32. The 1997 ATSDR PHA concluded that individuals who served or resided at Camp Lejeune had been exposed to contaminants of concern in the drinking water. It declared those exposures to be a public health hazard.

33. The 1997 ATSDR PHA was subsequently removed from the agency’s website in 2009 after new information emerged, including the fact that benzene had been present in a well in the Hadnot Point system.

34. After the removal of the 1997 Public Health Assessment, the ATSDR completed five health studies¹ of Camp Lejeune:

a. A 2013 study of whether *in utero* and infant exposures to contaminated drinking water were associated with birth defects suggested an association between drinking water contaminants and neural tube defects.

b. A 2014 study compared mortality rates among Marine and naval personnel stationed at Camp Lejeune with mortality rates for Marine Corps personnel stationed at Camp Pendleton, a Marine Corps base located in Oceanside, California. The study found

¹ <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/sites/lejeune/health-studies.html>.

an elevated mortality rate for the Camp Lejeune personnel for several causes of death, including multiple myeloma, Hodgkin lymphoma, and cancers of the kidney, liver, esophagus, and cervix.

c. A 2014 study found that civilians who worked at Camp Lejeune from 1973 to 1985 had elevated mortality hazard ratios for kidney cancer, leukemias, multiple myelomas, rectal cancer, oral cavity cancer, and Parkinson's disease.

d. A 2014 study of mothers who lived at Camp Lejeune at the time of delivery suggested associations between TCE exposure and low birth weight and other birth issues. It also found an association between PCE exposure and the risk of preterm birth and an association between benzene exposure and term low birth weight.

e. A 2015 study identified associations between exposure to PCE and other chemicals in the Camp Lejeune drinking water and male breast cancer.

35. In addition to those studies, the ATSDR employed water-modeling techniques and historical reconstruction to estimate concentrations of particular contaminants in drinking water over time and to determine the level and duration of human exposure to contaminated drinking water.

36. In January 2017, the ATSDR published a superseding PHA² for Camp Lejeune.

37. The 2017 Public Health Assessment reached a number of conclusions about the water supply at Camp Lejeune:

a. **Hadnot Point Water System.** The 2017 Public Health Assessment concluded that “[r]esidents, workers, Marine and naval personnel, and Marines-in-training at MCB Camp Lejeune were in the past exposed to contaminants in drinking water supplied

² <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/sites/lejeune/2017-PHA.html>.

by the Hadnot Point [water treatment plant].” It further concluded that “this contaminant exposure was at levels that could have harmed their health” and that “[t]he estimated levels to which all the above-mentioned groups of people were exposed could have resulted in an increased cancer risk and increased potential of experiencing adverse, noncancer health effects.” According to the ATSDR, “[t]richloroethylene (TCE) and vinyl chloride were the chemicals that contributed most to the increased cancer risk.”

b. **Tarawa Terrace Water System.** The 2017 Public Health Assessment concluded that “the Tarawa Terrace [water treatment plant] might have harmed the health of young children,” including through “an increased risk of cancer,” and that “Marines living in the Tarawa Terrace area who were exposed to water from the Hadnot Point [water treatment plant] during training may have had a higher risk of health-related problems.”

c. **Holcomb Boulevard Water System.** The 2017 Public Health Assessment concluded that prior to 1972, when the Holcomb Boulevard Water System was served by the Hadnot Point water treatment plant, residents’ exposure to contaminants “could have resulted in an increased cancer risk and increased potential of experiencing adverse, noncancer health effects.”

d. **Lead exposure.** The 2017 Public Health Assessment concluded that “past exposure to lead found in tap water at 19 locations could have harmed people’s health.”

e. **Other Exposures.** The 2017 Public Health Assessment concluded that Marines and civilians who trained in indoor swimming pools in the Hadnot Point area between the early 1950s and 1985, as well as civilians who worked at laundry facilities, were exposed to contaminants at levels that might have harmed their health.

38. The ATSDR also released a report in January 2017 entitled “ATSDR Assessment of the Evidence for the Drinking Water Contaminants at Camp Lejeune and Specific Cancers and Other Diseases.”³ The report evaluated the links between the contaminants found in the water at Camp Lejeune and various diseases and chronic conditions. It found either “[s]ufficient evidence for causation” or “[e]quipoise and above evidence for causation” for the following diseases or chronic conditions with respect to at least one of the contaminants: kidney cancer, non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma, multiple myeloma, leukemias, liver cancer, bladder cancer, Parkinson’s disease, kidney diseases, systemic sclerosis/scleroderma, and cardiac defects.

III. Congress and the Executive Branch Acknowledge the Harms Caused by Exposure to Contaminated Water at Camp Lejeune

39. Through statutory enactments and regulatory actions, Congress and the Executive Branch have both recognized the link between exposure to Camp Lejeune’s contaminated water and a number of serious diseases and conditions.

40. In 2012, Congress enacted the Honoring America’s Veterans and Caring for Camp Lejeune Families Act, Pub. L. No. 112-554, 126 Stat. 1165. Title I of the statute is entitled the Janey Ensminger Act, in honor of a nine-year-old girl who died of a cancer that she developed from exposure to the water at Camp Lejeune. *Id.* § 101, 126 Stat. 1167.

41. The Janey Ensminger Act entitles veterans and their families (including babies who were exposed *in utero*) who served or resided at Camp Lejeune for at least 30 days between 1957 and 1987 to receive hospital care and medical benefits for fifteen specified illnesses or conditions without having to prove a connection between a veteran’s military service and the illness or condition. 38 U.S.C. §§ 1710(e)(1)(F), 1787(a) (2012). Those illnesses and conditions are

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https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/sites/lejeune/docs/atsdr_summary_of_the_evidence_for_causality_tce_pce_508.pdf.

esophageal cancer, lung cancer, breast cancer, bladder cancer, kidney cancer, leukemia, multiple myeloma, myelodysplastic syndromes, renal toxicity, hepatic steatosis, female infertility, miscarriage, scleroderma, neurobehavioral effects, and non-Hodgkin's lymphoma. 38 U.S.C. § 1710(e)(1)(F).

42. Congress later expanded the pool of victims eligible for hospital care and medical benefits to include those who had served or resided at Camp Lejeune as early as August 1, 1953. Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015, Div. I, Tit. I, § 243, Pub. L. No. 113-235 (codified at 38 U.S.C. § 1710(e)(1)(F)).

43. In January 2017, the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs promulgated a regulation establishing that veterans exposed to the water at Camp Lejeune are entitled to certain disability benefits. Final Rule, Diseases Associated With Exposure to Contaminants in the Water Supply at Camp Lejeune, 82 Fed. Reg. 4173 (Jan. 13, 2017). The regulation provides that a veteran who served at least 30 days at Camp Lejeune between August 1, 1953, and December 31, 1987, “shall be presumed to have been exposed during such service to the contaminants in the water supply.” 38 C.F.R. § 3.307(a)(7)(iii). The regulation further provides that if the veteran develops one of eight specified diseases, the Department of Veterans Affairs “will presume that the individual concerned became disabled during that service” for certain purposes. 38 C.F.R. § 3.307(a)(7)(iv). Those eight diseases include two diseases not covered by the Janey Ensminger Act—liver cancer and Parkinson's disease—in addition to bladder cancer, kidney cancer, adult leukemia, multiple myeloma, aplastic anemia and other myelodysplastic syndromes, and non-Hodgkin's lymphoma. 38 C.F.R. § 3.309(f).

44. Although the 2017 rule provides disability benefits to servicemembers, it does not provide other forms of compensation and it does not provide any compensation for non-servicemembers who were injured by the contaminated water at Camp Lejeune.

IV. Claims Brought by Victims Under the Federal Tort Claims Act Are Consolidated and Dismissed

45. In the mid-2000s, a half century after the water at Camp Lejeune first became contaminated, the United States Navy began notifying affected individuals about “past water quality issues” at Camp Lejeune. In light of that disclosure, over four thousand veterans and other individuals filed administrative claims with the Navy seeking compensation for their injuries.

46. A number of injured servicemembers and others whose administrative claims were denied brought suits against the United States in various federal district courts under the Federal Tort Claims Act (“FTCA”), 28 U.S.C. §§ 1346(b), 2671–2680.

47. As a general matter, the complaints alleged that the government was negligent in its maintenance of the water supply system at Camp Lejeune and had failed to comply with its duty to warn servicemembers and others about their risk of developing cancer and other diseases and conditions from exposure to the water at Camp Lejeune. The complaints explained that the United States had a legal duty to ensure that the water supply was safe for drinking and other purposes, properly constructing wells, and ensuring that the wells could not be contaminated by the surrounding land. The complaints pointed to orders issued by the Department of Navy Bureau of Medicine and Surgery in 1972, known as “BUMEDS,” that imposed a detailed set of requirements for ensuring water safety quality—orders that the United States had failed to follow.

48. The complaints further alleged that United States personnel had themselves caused or permitted large quantities of chlorinated solvents and other contaminants to be dumped or disposed of within Camp Lejeune without warning residents. The complaints also alleged that

even after the United States knew or should have known that the water supply was dangerously contaminated, it failed to take the necessary steps to warn at-risk individuals and correct the problem.

49. In 2011, the Camp Lejeune cases were consolidated in a Multi-District Litigation (MDL) in the Northern District of Georgia (MDL No. 2218).

50. On October 14, 2014, the United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit, in a certified interlocutory appeal in the MDL, held that CERCLA does not preempt North Carolina ten-year statute of repose, N.C. Gen. Stat. § 1-52(16) (2010). *Bryant v. United States*, 768 F.3d 1378, 1379 (11th Cir. 2014). The holding was required by the Supreme Court's decision in *CTS Corp. v. Waldburger*, 573 U.S. 1 (2014).

51. On December 5, 2016, the District Court dismissed the claims without reaching the merits of the plaintiffs' negligence and duty-to-warn claims. *See In re Camp Lejeune N.C. Water Contamination Litig.*, 263 F. Supp. 3d 1318 (N.D. Ga. 2016). The court based its dismissal in whole or in part on three alternative grounds: (i) the claims were barred by North Carolina's ten-year statute of repose, *see id.* at 1340; (ii) at least some of the claims brought by servicemembers were barred by the doctrine of *Feres v. United States*, 340 U.S. 135 (1950), *see Camp Lejeune N.C. Water Contamination Litig.*, 263 F. Supp. 3d at 1342–1343; and (iii) the claims were barred by the FTCA's discretionary-function exception, 28 U.S.C. § 2680(a), *see Camp Lejeune N.C. Water Contamination Litig.*, 263 F. Supp. 3d at 1360.

52. On May 22, 2019, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit affirmed the district court's dismissal. *See In re Camp Lejeune, North Carolina Water Contamination Litig.*, 774 F. App'x 564 (11th Cir. 2019). The Court of Appeals based its affirmance exclusively on the

North Carolina statute of repose and thus did not reach the other grounds for the District Court's decision. *Id.* at 568.

53. In the wake of the District Court's decision, the Navy elected to deny all of the thousands of pending claims seeking compensation for harms caused by the government's failure to ensure safe water at Camp Lejeune. The Navy took the position that it lacked the legal authority to pay the claims in light of the district court's ruling.

V. Congress Enacts the Camp Lejeune Justice Act

54. On August 10, 2022, the President signed into law the Honoring our PACT Act of 2022, which incorporates at Section 804 the Camp Lejeune Justice Act. The purpose of the legislation is to supersede the judicial rulings that barred recovery under the FTCA for individuals injured by the contaminated water at Camp Lejeune by providing a new statutory basis for relief.

55. Section 804(b) establishes a new federal cause of action specifically for those affected by the extensive contamination at Camp Lejeune. It provides that:

[a]n individual, including a veteran (as defined in section 101 of title 38, United States Code), or the legal representative of such an individual, who resided, worked, or was otherwise exposed (including in utero exposure) for not less than 30 days during the period beginning on August 1, 1953, and ending on December 31, 1987, to water at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, that was supplied by, or on behalf of, the United States may bring an action in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina to obtain appropriate relief for harm that was caused by exposure to the water at Camp Lejeune.

56. The CLJA "appl[ies] only to a claim arising before the date of enactment of this Act." PACT Act § 804(j)(1). The statute expressly incorporates the FTCA's requirement that a claim must be presented to the relevant federal agency before the judicial action may proceed. *Id.* § 804(h) (cross-referencing 28 U.S.C. § 2675). Under that provision, if the federal agency fails to make a final disposition of a claim within six months of its filing, the claim is "deemed" denied, allowing the claimant to file an action in court. 28 U.S.C. § 2675(a).

57. The CLJA makes clear that a plaintiff may obtain a recovery for a “latent disease.” PACT Act § 804(e)(1).

58. To meet the burden of proof under the CLJA, a plaintiff must “produce evidence showing that the relationship between exposure to the water at Camp Lejeune and the harm is— (A) sufficient to conclude that a causal relationship exists; or (B) sufficient to conclude that a causal relationship is at least as likely as not.” *Id.* § 804(c)(2).

59. The CLJA includes its own statute of limitations and expressly makes inapplicable any other statute of repose or statute of limitations. *Id.* § 804(j)(2) and (3). The CLJA’s statute of limitations provides that “[a] claim in an action under this section may not be commenced after the later of—(A) the date that is 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act; or (B) the date that is 180 days after the date on which the claim is denied under section 2675 of title 28, United States Code.” *Id.* § 804(j)(2).

VI. Plaintiffs’ or their Decedents’ Residence at Camp Lejeune and Diagnoses of Liver Cancer

John Belt, Jr.’s Liver Cancer Diagnosis

60. John Belt, Jr. was stationed at Camp Lejeune from approximately 1960 until 1964. During that time, he resided on base. He was thus exposed to water polluted and contaminated as described herein with chemicals including but not limited to TCE, PCE, vinyl chloride, and benzene.

61. Mr. Belt was later diagnosed with liver cancer, among other diseases and conditions.

62. Mr. Belt’s exposure to the contaminants contained in the Camp Lejeune water supply caused or at least as likely as not caused his liver cancer and other injuries. He was exposed

to these dangerous chemicals, and studies have shown that such exposure leads to liver cancer and other injuries.

63. Mr. Belt has suffered significant harm as a result of his liver cancer and other conditions.

64. Mr. Belt presented an administrative claim for compensation to the United States Navy pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2675 on or about September 30, 2015. Subsequently, the Navy denied the claim or the claim was constructively denied pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2675(a) because the Navy failed to dispose of the claim within six months of the date of filing, thereby satisfying the requirements of the statute.

John Luken's Liver Cancer Diagnosis

65. Plaintiff Joyce Luken's decedent, John Luken, resided at Camp Lejeune from 1969 until 1970. He was thus exposed to water polluted and contaminated as described herein with chemicals including but not limited to TCE, PCE, vinyl chloride, and benzene.

66. Mr. Luken was later diagnosed with liver cancer, among other diseases and conditions, including neuropathy, nerve damage, erectile dysfunction, and weakness in his lower limbs.

67. Mr. Luken's exposure to the contaminants contained in the Camp Lejeune water supply caused or at least as likely as not caused his liver cancer and other injuries. He was exposed to these dangerous chemicals, and studies have shown that such exposure leads to liver cancer and other conditions.

68. Mr. Luken's liver cancer and other conditions caused him to suffer significant harm during his lifetime. He ultimately passed away as a result of his illnesses on March 6, 2011.

69. Ms. Luken, in her capacity as Representative of the Estate of John B. Luken, presented an administrative claim for compensation to the United States Navy pursuant to 28

U.S.C. § 2675 on or about March 29, 2012. Subsequently, the Navy denied the claim or the claim was constructively denied pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2675(a) because the Navy failed to dispose of the claim within six months of the date of filing, thereby satisfying the requirements of the statute.

Rudy McClain's Liver Cancer Diagnosis

70. Plaintiff Beverly McClain's decedent, Rudy McClain, resided at Camp Lejeune for not less than thirty (30) days in 1970. He was thus exposed to water polluted and contaminated as described herein with chemicals including but not limited to TCE, PCE, vinyl chloride, and benzene.

71. Mr. McClain was later diagnosed with liver cancer, among other diseases and conditions.

72. Mr. McClain's exposure to the contaminants contained in the Camp Lejeune water supply caused or at least as likely as not caused his liver cancer and other injuries. He was exposed to these dangerous chemicals, and studies have shown that such exposure leads to liver cancer and other conditions.

73. Mr. McClain's liver cancer and other conditions caused him to suffer significant harm during his lifetime. He ultimately passed away as a result of his injuries on October 22, 2013.

74. As a result of her husband's illness and death, which were caused by his exposure to the contaminants in the Camp Lejeune water supply, Ms. McClain has experienced significant harm, including emotional distress and loss of companionship, care, and comfort.

75. On or about June 25, 2014, Ms. McClain presented two administrative claims for compensation to the United States Navy pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2675—one on her own behalf and one on behalf of the Estate of Rudy McClain. Subsequently, the Navy denied the claims or the claims were constructively denied pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2675(a) because the Navy failed to

dispose of them within six months of the date of filing, thereby satisfying the requirements of the statute as to both claims.

COUNT ONE: CAMP LEJEUNE JUSTICE ACT

76. Plaintiffs respectfully incorporate by reference the allegations of the preceding paragraphs.

77. Plaintiffs or their decedents resided at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina for not less than thirty (30) days between August 1, 1953 and December 31, 1987.

78. During Mr. Belt's, Mr. Luken's, and Mr. McClain's periods of residence at Camp Lejeune, they were each exposed to water that was supplied by, or on behalf of, the United States.

79. Mr. Belt, Mr. Luken, and Mr. McClain were each later diagnosed with liver cancer and other illnesses.

80. A causal relationship exists between Mr. Belt's, Mr. Luken's, and Mr. McClain's exposure to the water at Camp Lejeune and their diagnoses. The existence of the causal relationship is at least as likely as not.

81. Plaintiffs each presented a claim to the United States Navy for money damages arising out of their or their decedents' exposure to the water at Camp Lejeune, which claims were properly presented more than six months prior to the commencement of this action and did not result in a settlement.

82. Ms. McClain presented a claim to the United States Navy for money damages arising out of injuries to her that resulted from her husband's exposure to the water at Camp Lejeune, which claim was properly presented more than six months prior to the commencement of this action and did not result in a settlement.

83. As a consequence of his liver cancer, Mr. Belt has suffered and will continue to suffer significant harm, including (but not limited to) medical costs, pain and suffering, and a reduced life expectancy.

84. As a consequence of his liver cancer and other conditions, Mr. Luken and Mr. McClain suffered significant harm, including (but not limited to) medical costs, pain and suffering, and premature deaths.

85. As a consequence of her husband's liver cancer, which caused his premature death, Ms. McClain has suffered and will continue to suffer significant harm, including (but not limited to) emotional distress and loss of companionship, care, and comfort.

CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(CLJA)

Plaintiffs respectfully request that pursuant to section 804 of the PACT Act the Court enter judgment against the United States and award damages and all other appropriate relief for the harm to them or their decedents that was caused by exposure to the water at Camp Lejeune.

JURY TRIAL DEMAND

Plaintiffs demand a trial by jury of all issues so triable pursuant to Rule 38 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and section 804 of the PACT Act.

Dated: August 10, 2022

/s/ J. Edward Bell

J. Edward Bell, III (to make special appearance)
219 Ridge Street
Georgetown, SC 29440
jeb@belllegalgroup.com
Phone (843) 546-2408
Fax (843) 546-9604
Counsel for Plaintiff

/s/ Eric W. Flynn

Eric W. Flynn (N.C. Bar No.: 57615)
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eflynn@belllegalgroup.com
Phone (843) 546-2408
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LR 83.1(d) Counsel for Plaintiff (in association with Bell Legal Group LLC)

/s/ Zina Bash

Zina Bash
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512-620-8375
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Texas State Bar No. 24067505
Lead Counsel for Plaintiff

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Lead Counsel for Plaintiff

/s/ W. Michael Dowling

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State Bar No. 42790
LR 83.1(d) Counsel for Plaintiff (in association with Keller Postman LLC)

CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

John Belt, Jr.; Joyce Luken, as representative of the estate of John B. Luken; and Beverly McClain, on her own behalf and as representative of the estate of Rudy McClain

(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff Calvert County, MD

(EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)

(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)

See attachment

DEFENDANTS

United States of America

County of Residence of First Listed Defendant _____

(IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)

NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.

Attorneys (If Known)

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- ☐ 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff ☐ 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)
- ☒ 2 U.S. Government Defendant ☐ 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)

- | | PTF | DEF | | PTF | DEF |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Citizen of This State | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| Citizen of Another State | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 |
| Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | Foreign Nation | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 |

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

Click here for: [Nature of Suit Code Descriptions.](#)

CONTRACT	TORTS	FORFEITURE/PENALTY	BANKRUPTCY	OTHER STATUTES
<input type="checkbox"/> 110 Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> 120 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 130 Miller Act <input type="checkbox"/> 140 Negotiable Instrument <input type="checkbox"/> 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment <input type="checkbox"/> 151 Medicare Act <input type="checkbox"/> 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excludes Veterans) <input type="checkbox"/> 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits <input type="checkbox"/> 160 Stockholders' Suits <input type="checkbox"/> 190 Other Contract <input type="checkbox"/> 195 Contract Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 196 Franchise	PERSONAL INJURY <input type="checkbox"/> 310 Airplane <input type="checkbox"/> 315 Airplane Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 320 Assault, Libel & Slander <input type="checkbox"/> 330 Federal Employers' Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 340 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 345 Marine Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 350 Motor Vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 360 Other Personal Injury <input type="checkbox"/> 362 Personal Injury - Medical Malpractice PERSONAL INJURY <input type="checkbox"/> 365 Personal Injury - Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 367 Health Care/Pharmaceutical Personal Injury Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability PERSONAL PROPERTY <input type="checkbox"/> 370 Other Fraud <input type="checkbox"/> 371 Truth in Lending <input type="checkbox"/> 380 Other Personal Property Damage <input type="checkbox"/> 385 Property Damage Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881 <input type="checkbox"/> 690 Other LABOR <input type="checkbox"/> 710 Fair Labor Standards Act <input type="checkbox"/> 720 Labor/Management Relations <input type="checkbox"/> 740 Railway Labor Act <input type="checkbox"/> 751 Family and Medical Leave Act <input type="checkbox"/> 790 Other Labor Litigation <input type="checkbox"/> 791 Employee Retirement Income Security Act IMMIGRATION <input type="checkbox"/> 462 Naturalization Application <input type="checkbox"/> 465 Other Immigration Actions	<input type="checkbox"/> 422 Appeal 28 USC 158 <input type="checkbox"/> 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157 INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS <input type="checkbox"/> 820 Copyrights <input type="checkbox"/> 830 Patent <input type="checkbox"/> 835 Patent - Abbreviated New Drug Application <input type="checkbox"/> 840 Trademark <input type="checkbox"/> 880 Defend Trade Secrets Act of 2016 SOCIAL SECURITY <input type="checkbox"/> 861 HIA (1395ff) <input type="checkbox"/> 862 Black Lung (923) <input type="checkbox"/> 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g)) <input type="checkbox"/> 864 SSID Title XVI <input type="checkbox"/> 865 RSI (405(g)) FEDERAL TAX SUITS <input type="checkbox"/> 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant) <input type="checkbox"/> 871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC 7609	<input type="checkbox"/> 375 False Claims Act <input type="checkbox"/> 376 Qui Tam (31 USC 3729(a)) <input type="checkbox"/> 400 State Reapportionment <input type="checkbox"/> 410 Antitrust <input type="checkbox"/> 430 Banks and Banking <input type="checkbox"/> 450 Commerce <input type="checkbox"/> 460 Deportation <input type="checkbox"/> 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations <input type="checkbox"/> 480 Consumer Credit (15 USC 1681 or 1692) <input type="checkbox"/> 485 Telephone Consumer Protection Act <input type="checkbox"/> 490 Cable/Sat TV <input type="checkbox"/> 850 Securities/Commodities/Exchange <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 890 Other Statutory Actions <input type="checkbox"/> 891 Agricultural Acts <input type="checkbox"/> 893 Environmental Matters <input type="checkbox"/> 895 Freedom of Information Act <input type="checkbox"/> 896 Arbitration <input type="checkbox"/> 899 Administrative Procedure Act/Review or Appeal of Agency Decision <input type="checkbox"/> 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes
REAL PROPERTY <input type="checkbox"/> 210 Land Condemnation <input type="checkbox"/> 220 Foreclosure <input type="checkbox"/> 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment <input type="checkbox"/> 240 Torts to Land <input type="checkbox"/> 245 Tort Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 290 All Other Real Property	CIVIL RIGHTS <input type="checkbox"/> 440 Other Civil Rights <input type="checkbox"/> 441 Voting <input type="checkbox"/> 442 Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 443 Housing/Accommodations <input type="checkbox"/> 445 Amer. w/Disabilities - Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 446 Amer. w/Disabilities - Other <input type="checkbox"/> 448 Education PRISONER PETITIONS Habeas Corpus: <input type="checkbox"/> 463 Alien Detainee <input type="checkbox"/> 510 Motions to Vacate Sentence <input type="checkbox"/> 530 General <input type="checkbox"/> 535 Death Penalty Other: <input type="checkbox"/> 540 Mandamus & Other <input type="checkbox"/> 550 Civil Rights <input type="checkbox"/> 555 Prison Condition <input type="checkbox"/> 560 Civil Detainee - Conditions of Confinement			

V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- ☒ 1 Original Proceeding ☐ 2 Removed from State Court ☐ 3 Remanded from Appellate Court ☐ 4 Reinstated or Reopened ☐ 5 Transferred from Another District (specify) ☐ 6 Multidistrict Litigation - Transfer ☐ 8 Multidistrict Litigation - Direct File

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity):
U.S. Civil Statute assignment pending for Section 804 of H.R.3967 - Honoring our PACT Act of 2022

Brief description of cause:

Action for injuries arising from water contamination at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

☐ CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P.

DEMAND \$
> \$75,000.00

CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint:

JURY DEMAND: ☒ Yes ☐ No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY

(See instructions):

JUDGE _____ DOCKET NUMBER 2:22-CV-22

DATE

August 10, 2022

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

/s/ W. Michael Dowling

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT #

AMOUNT

APPLYING FOR

USCIS

MAIL FOLDER

Case 7:22-cv-00125-D-RJ Document 1-1 Filed 08/10/22 Page 1 of 3

I.(c)

Attorneys

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Eric W. Flynn
Bell Legal Group, LLC
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INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS 44

Authority For Civil Cover Sheet

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filings and service of pleading or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. Consequently, a civil cover sheet is submitted to the Clerk of Court for each civil complaint filed. The attorney filing a case should complete the form as follows:

- I.(a) Plaintiffs-Defendants.** Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving both name and title.
- (b) County of Residence.** For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the "defendant" is the location of the tract of land involved.)
- (c) Attorneys.** Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section "(see attachment)".
- II. Jurisdiction.** The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Rule 8(a), F.R.Cv.P., which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an "X" in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below.
 United States plaintiff. (1) Jurisdiction based on 28 U.S.C. 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here. United States defendant. (2) When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an "X" in this box.
 Federal question. (3) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked.
 Diversity of citizenship. (4) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below; **NOTE: federal question actions take precedence over diversity cases.**)
- III. Residence (citizenship) of Principal Parties.** This section of the JS 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.
- IV. Nature of Suit.** Place an "X" in the appropriate box. If there are multiple nature of suit codes associated with the case, pick the nature of suit code that is most applicable. Click here for: [Nature of Suit Code Descriptions](#).
- V. Origin.** Place an "X" in one of the seven boxes.
 Original Proceedings. (1) Cases which originate in the United States district courts.
 Removed from State Court. (2) Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 U.S.C., Section 1441.
 Remanded from Appellate Court. (3) Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date.
 Reinstated or Reopened. (4) Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date.
 Transferred from Another District. (5) For cases transferred under Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.
 Multidistrict Litigation – Transfer. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407.
 Multidistrict Litigation – Direct File. (8) Check this box when a multidistrict case is filed in the same district as the Master MDL docket.
PLEASE NOTE THAT THERE IS NOT AN ORIGIN CODE 7. Origin Code 7 was used for historical records and is no longer relevant due to changes in statute.
- VI. Cause of Action.** Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause. **Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity.** Example: U.S. Civil Statute: 47 USC 553 Brief Description: Unauthorized reception of cable service.
- VII. Requested in Complaint.** Class Action. Place an "X" in this box if you are filing a class action under Rule 23, F.R.Cv.P.
 Demand. In this space enter the actual dollar amount being demanded or indicate other demand, such as a preliminary injunction.
 Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.
- VIII. Related Cases.** This section of the JS 44 is used to reference related pending cases, if any. If there are related pending cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.

Date and Attorney Signature. Date and sign the civil cover sheet.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the

Eastern District of North Carolina

John Belt, Jr.; Joyce Luken, as representative of the
estate of John B. Luken; Beverly McClain, on her
own behalf and as representative of the estate of
Rudy McClain

Plaintiff(s)

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Defendant(s)

Civil Action No. 7:22-CV-125

SUMMONS IN A CIVIL ACTION

To: *(Defendant's name and address)* UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
c/o Michael F. Easley, Jr.
United States Attorney for the Eastern District of North Carolina
150 Fayetteville Street, Suite 2100
Raleigh, North Carolina 27601

A lawsuit has been filed against you.

Within 21 days after service of this summons on you (not counting the day you received it) — or 60 days if you are the United States or a United States agency, or an officer or employee of the United States described in Fed. R. Civ. P. 12 (a)(2) or (3) — you must serve on the plaintiff an answer to the attached complaint or a motion under Rule 12 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The answer or motion must be served on the plaintiff or plaintiff's attorney, whose name and address are:

Zina Bash & Warren Postman
Keller Postman LLC
111 Congress Avenue, Suite 500
Austin, TX 78701

W. Michael Dowling
The Dowling Firm PLLC
P.O. Box 27843
Raleigh, NC 27611

If you fail to respond, judgment by default will be entered against you for the relief demanded in the complaint. You also must file your answer or motion with the court.

CLERK OF COURT

Date: _____

Signature of Clerk or Deputy Clerk

Civil Action No. 7:22-CV-125

PROOF OF SERVICE

(This section should not be filed with the court unless required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 4 (l))

This summons for *(name of individual and title, if any)* _____
was received by me on *(date)* _____ .

☐ I personally served the summons on the individual at *(place)* _____
_____ on *(date)* _____ ; or

☐ I left the summons at the individual's residence or usual place of abode with *(name)* _____
_____, a person of suitable age and discretion who resides there,
on *(date)* _____ , and mailed a copy to the individual's last known address; or

☐ I served the summons on *(name of individual)* _____ , who is
designated by law to accept service of process on behalf of *(name of organization)* _____
_____ on *(date)* _____ ; or

☐ I returned the summons unexecuted because _____ ; or

☐ Other *(specify)*: _____

My fees are \$ _____ for travel and \$ _____ for services, for a total of \$ 0.00 .

I declare under penalty of perjury that this information is true.

Date: _____

Server's signature

Printed name and title

Server's address

Additional information regarding attempted service, etc: