

5200
NREAD
4 June 1985

From: Director, Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs Division, Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune
To: MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Subj: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION MEASURES

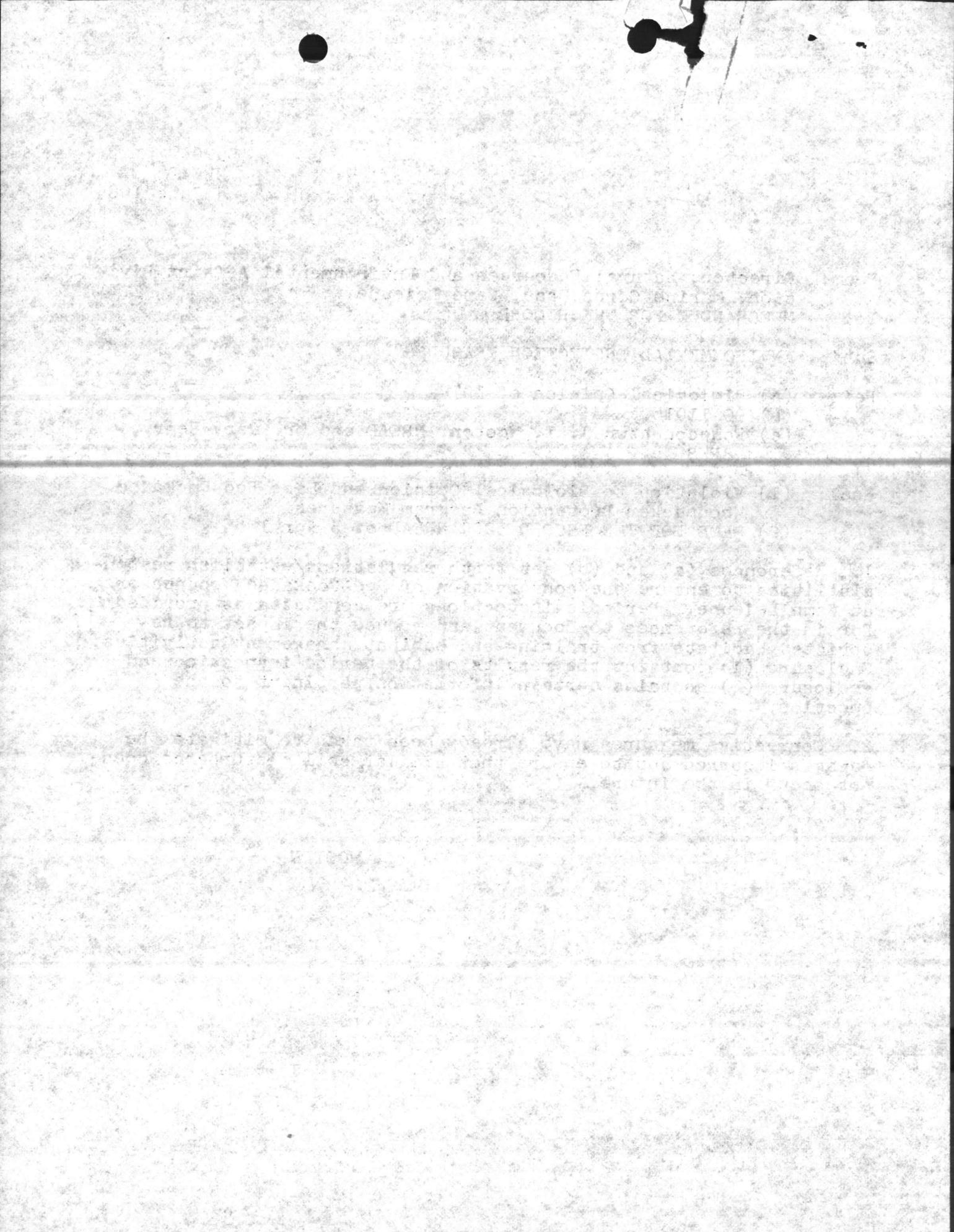
Ref: (a) Biological Opinion of 1979
(b) BO 11015.6
(c) Fonecon btwn J. I. Wooten, NREAD and Mr. Gary Henry, USFWS

Encl: (1) Violation to Biological Opinion and Base Red-Cockaded Woodpecker Protection Program Measures
(2) MEMO FOR THE RECORD 5200 NREAD of 5 Apr 1985

1. References (a) and (b) set forth regulations/establish responsibilities to ensure the conservation of Red-Cockaded Woodpeckers at Camp Lejeune. Periodic inspections are conducted as provided for in the references to document and reduce the impact to restricted habitats from training and habitat management activities. Enclosure (1) contains the results of the period inspection and enclosure (2) contains certain information pertinent to the inspection.

2. Corrective measures have already been taken to mitigate the damages incurred and to ensure that similar soil disturbance does not occur in the future.

J. I. WOOTEN



VIOLATION TO BIOLOGICAL OPINION AND BASE ORDER 11015.6

This periodic inspection was conducted on 14 April 1985 by Mr. C. D. Peterson and Mr. W. G. Bostic, Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs Division personnel. The violation had previously occurred on 28 March 1985 as forestry personnel of the Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs Division were attempting to contain a wildfire. Approximately 655 acres of forest lands were burned during this wildfire. The wildfire occurred during a period of extreme fire danger (Class V) which prevailed during the spring fire season. Marked Red-Cockaded Woodpecker habitat is located where the wildfire occurred and the following violations are documented:

1. TLZ DODO - Grid 884298

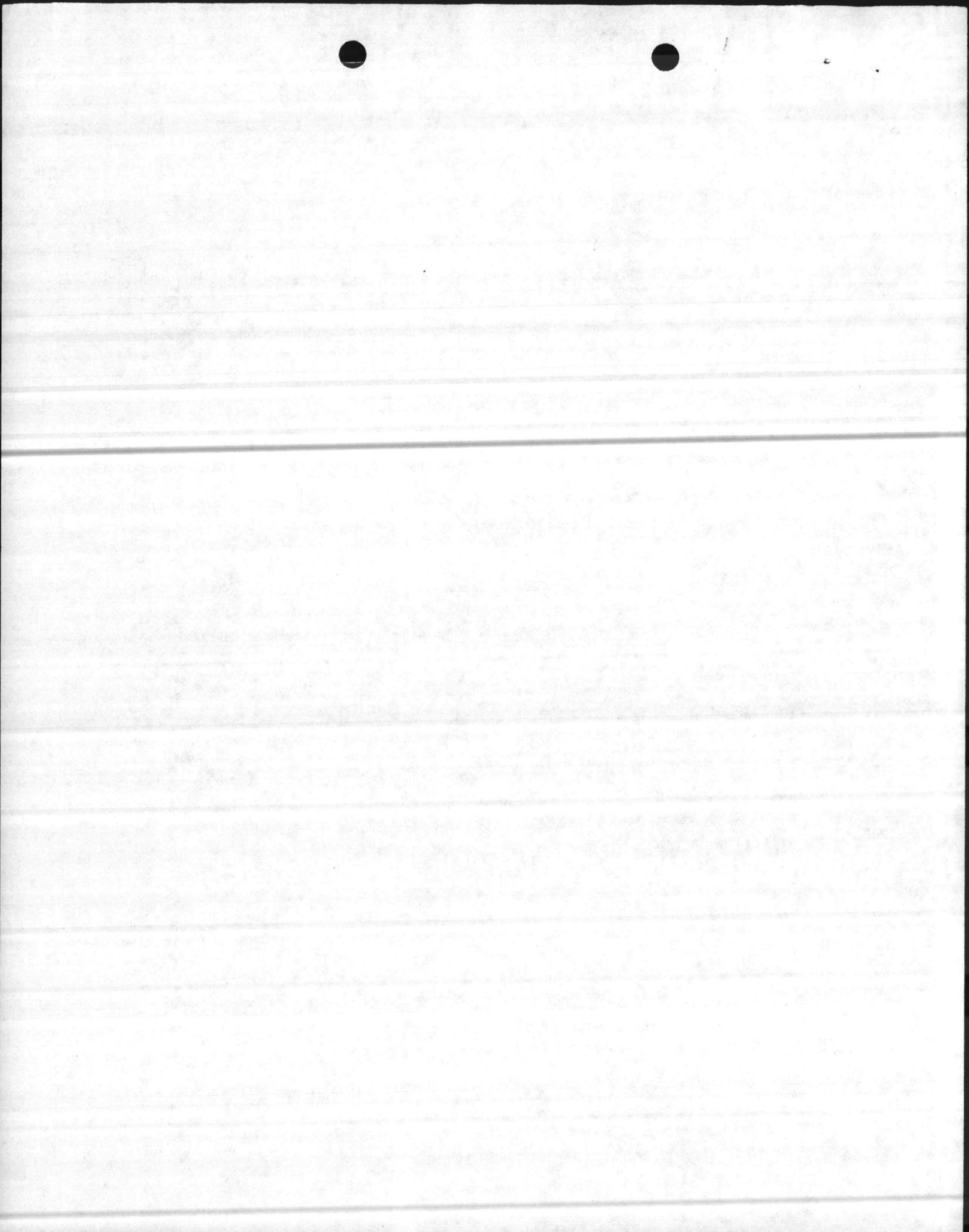
a. Plowing 144 feet of firelanes creating a major disturbance within a buffer zone which is restricted 1 March through 31 July.

b. Disturbing soil, plants, trees and tree root systems by plowing 1680 feet of firelanes in contiguous habitat.

2. TLZ DODO Area - Grid 875303

a. Plowing 870 feet of firelanes in a buffer zone area thereby creating a major disturbance as restricted 1 March through 31 July.

Corrective action has been taken to mitigate the damage incurred by the violation. The firelanes have been recovered and leveled by the utilization of a small bulldozer.





UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs Division
Marine Corps Base
Camp Lejeune, North Carolina 28542

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MEMO FOR THE RECORD

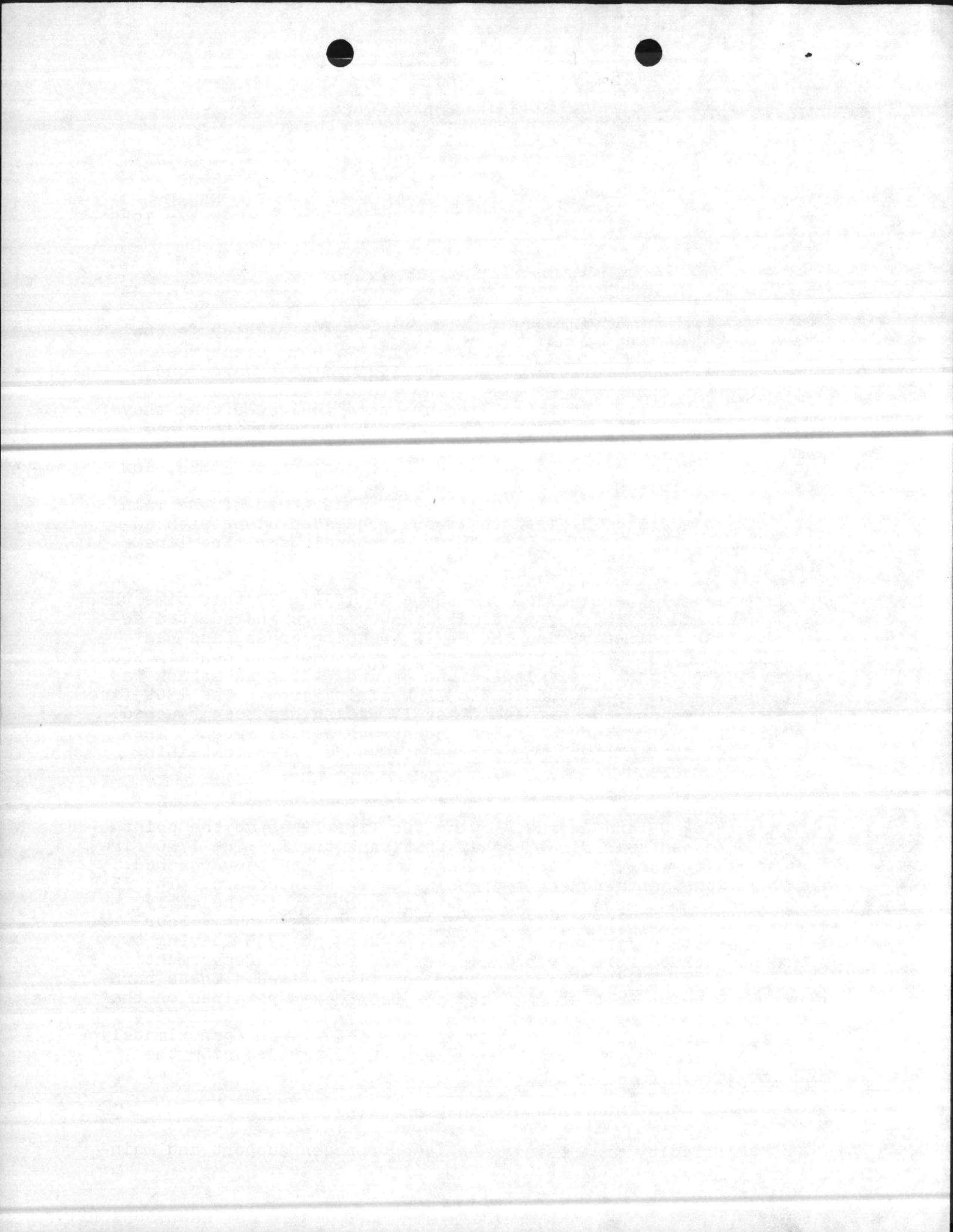
1. On 28 March at 1114 Tower 3 reported a smoke reading in the vicinity of TLZ Canary. Boondocker 7 and 9-8 were dispatched to the scene. Upon surveying the fire located near Ward Pond, a fireplow was requested at 1141. Individuals fishing at Ward Pond were questioned about the fire and they indicated that they had heard an explosion and had seen a flash where the fire had started. The fire danger rating that morning was Class III. Sustained SW winds of 14-18 miles per hour gusting to 30MPH, low relative humidity and heavy fuel accumulations caused the fire to build rapidly, burn hot and spot 100-200 yards ahead of the main fire. Three additional fire plows were requested along with additional forestry and Fire Department personnel, for fire line construction and patrol.

2. The first plow arrived on the scene at 1230. By this time the fire's head had advanced approximately 500 meters and spotted across the tank trail dividing the IA/IE training areas, and was traveling in a north easterly direction. Attempts to contain spotovers along the tank trail failed and an indirect head attack was initiated near Hog Pen Pond in the IA training area. The 1300 fire danger readings showed that the Class IV rating had been reached. A helicopter was requested at this point for aerial recon. The indirect attack contained the eastward advance after containing several spotovers.

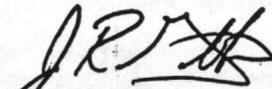
3. The northern advance was contained by backfiring the tank trail dividing HB and IA and plowing two fire lines at the point where the second head fire reached that tank trail. The 1700 fire danger readings showed that the Class V rating had been reached. Spotovers were contained at this point using boondockers. The IE sector was then plowed out and as winds subsided, in the early evening, the southern portion of IA was also plowed out. Four Forestry personnel and two fire plows secured at 1930 leaving two fire plows, three Forestry technicians and two Fire Department boondockers to patrol lines and burn out flank fires. These burn-out fires were secured at 0030 and one boondocker remained on the scene throughout the night to patrol fire lines. Approximately 655 acres fell within the containment perimeter with approximately 200 acres remaining unburned. Problems encountered during the fire included:

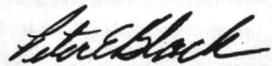
- a. High winds and long distance spotting.
- b. Difficulty in obtaining helicopter recon support and maintaining that support during the time it was needed.

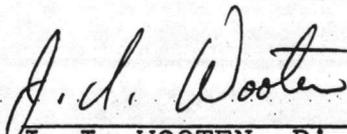
ENCLOSURE (2)

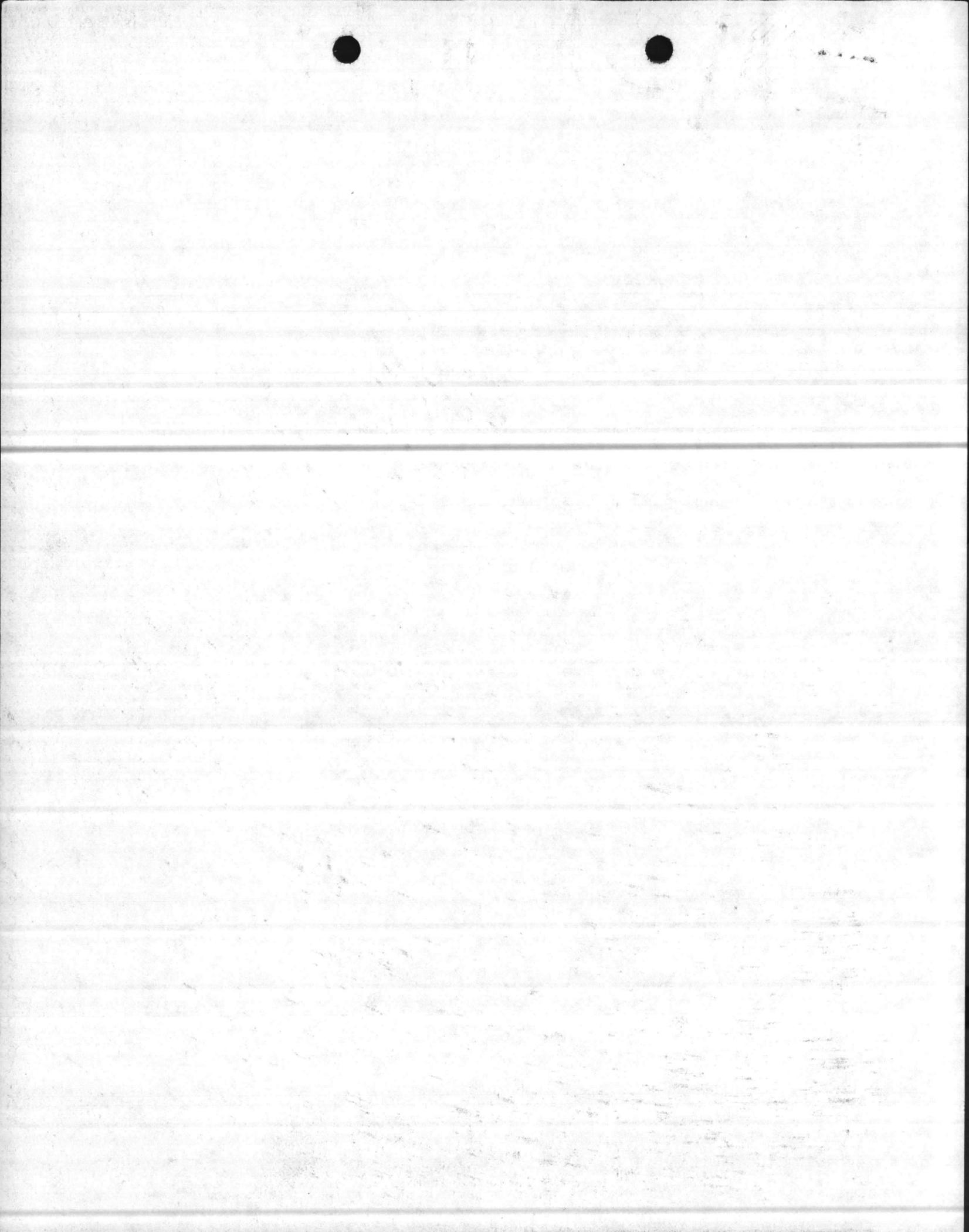


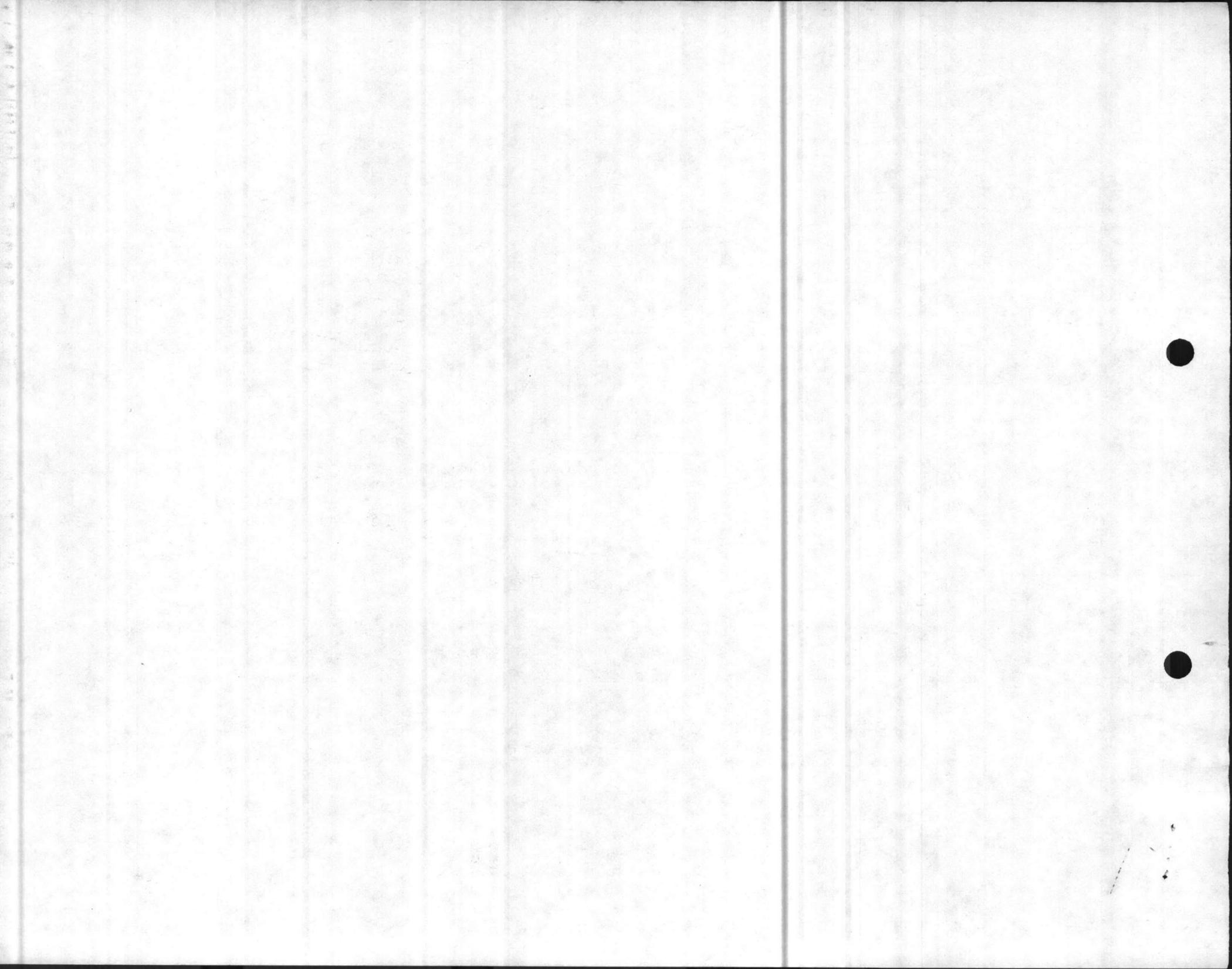
- c. Winch problems on two tractors.
- d. The fourth plow dispatched was not low ground pressure and had a straight blade mounted, making off-road use difficult.
- e. Food was not made available for crews working until 0030.


J. E. GIBBS


P. E. BLACK, Base Forester

 4-5-85
J. I. WOOTEN, Director





File Charles OP



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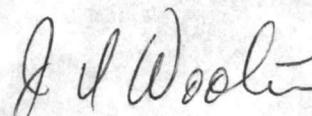
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The first part of the report is devoted to a summary of the work done during the year. It is followed by a detailed account of the various projects which have been carried out. The first of these is the study of the effect of temperature on the rate of reaction between hydrogen peroxide and potassium iodide. This has been done by measuring the rate of evolution of iodine at various temperatures. The results show that the rate increases with temperature, and that the activation energy is about 15,000 calories per mole.

THE EFFECT OF TEMPERATURE ON THE RATE OF REACTION

The second part of the report is devoted to a study of the effect of concentration on the rate of reaction between hydrogen peroxide and potassium iodide. This has been done by measuring the rate of evolution of iodine at various concentrations of hydrogen peroxide and potassium iodide. The results show that the rate increases with the concentration of both reactants, and that the order of reaction is one with respect to hydrogen peroxide and one with respect to potassium iodide.

The third part of the report is devoted to a study of the effect of a catalyst on the rate of reaction between hydrogen peroxide and potassium iodide. This has been done by measuring the rate of evolution of iodine in the presence of various substances. The results show that the rate is greatly increased by the presence of certain substances, and that these act as catalysts for the reaction.



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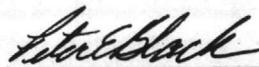
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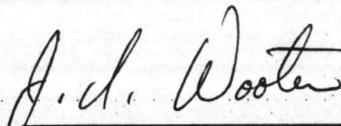
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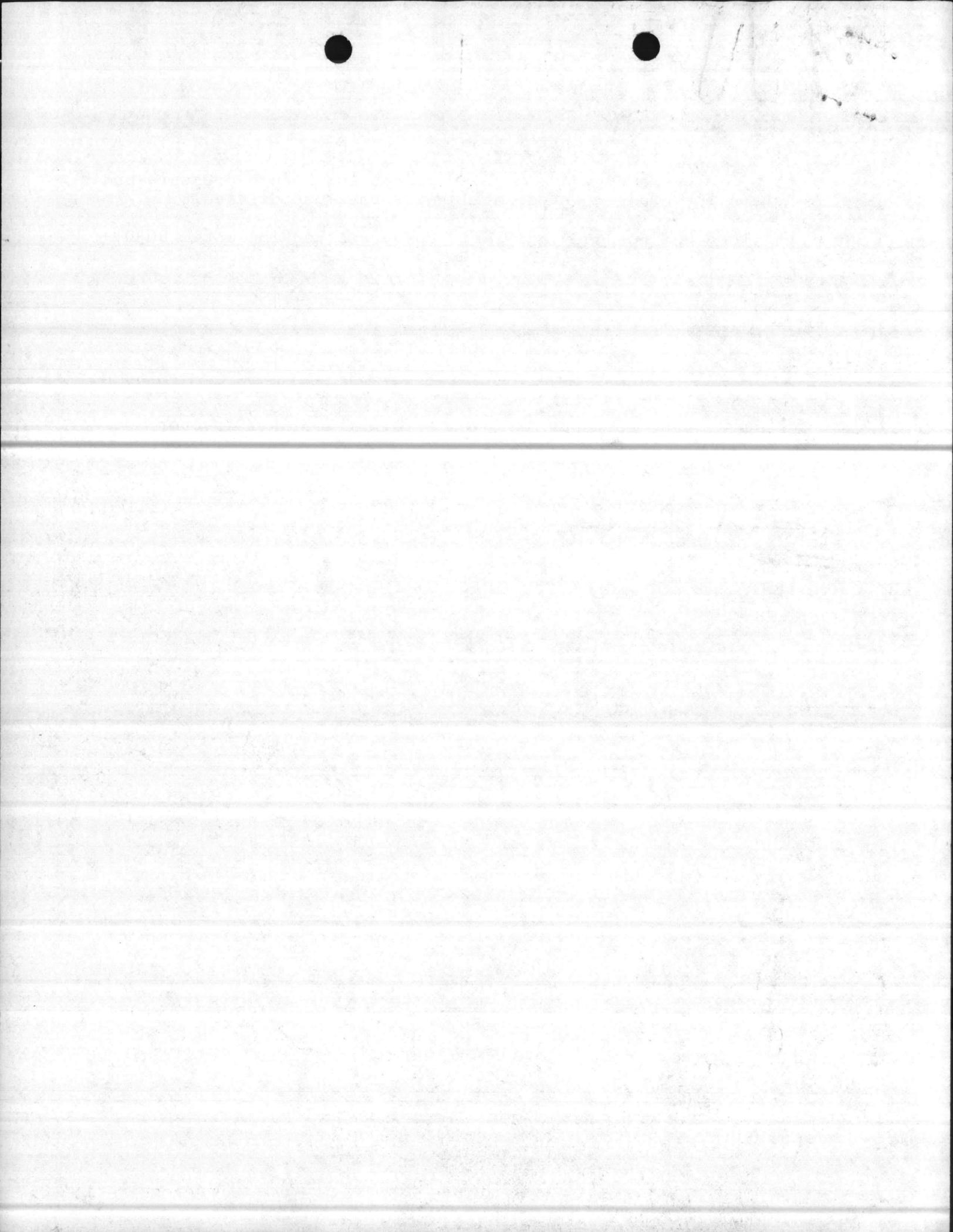


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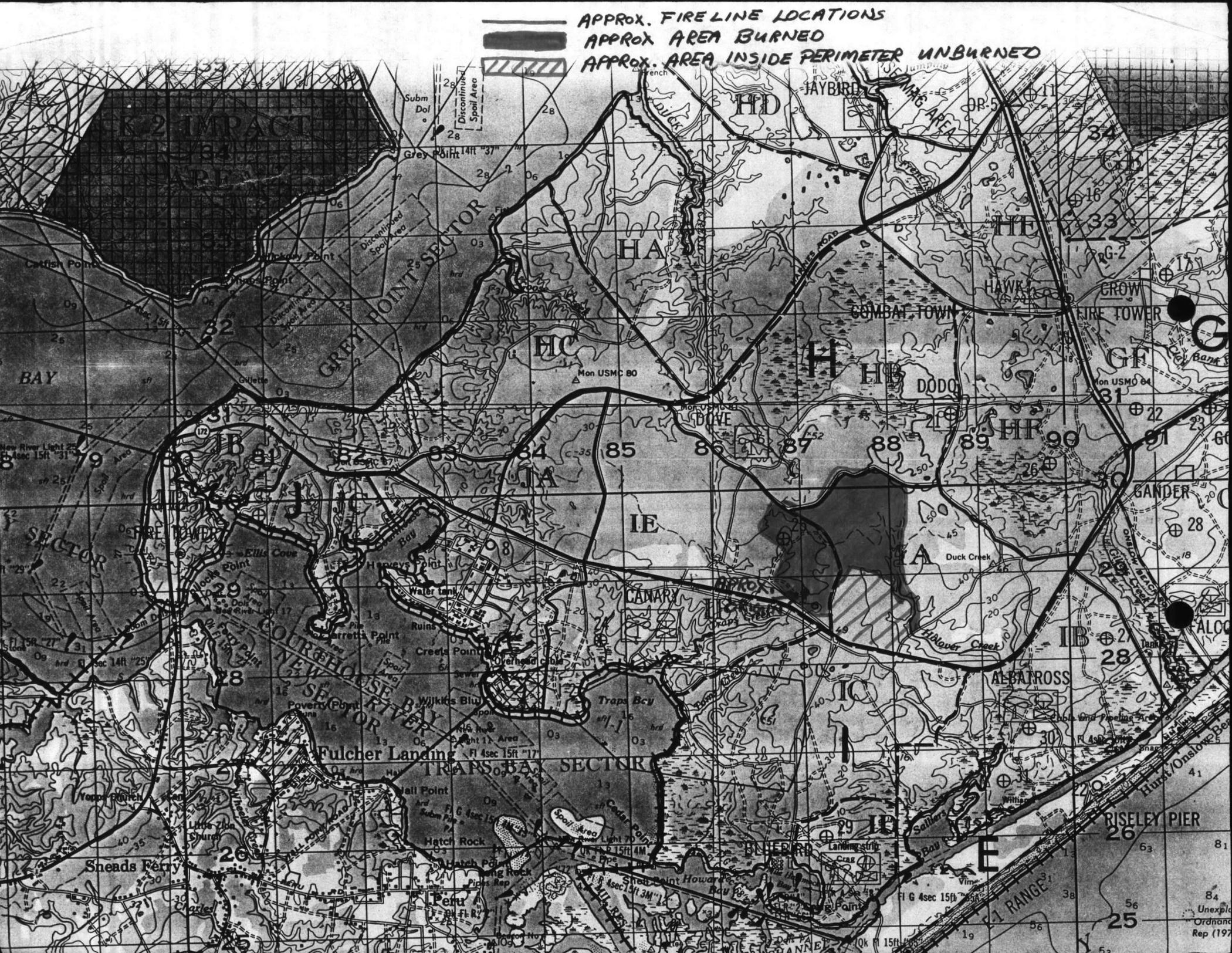

J. E. GIBBS


P. E. BLACK, Base Forester

 4-5-85
J. I. WOOTEN, Director



———— APPROX. FIRE LINE LOCATIONS
 [Solid Black Area] APPROX. AREA BURNED
 [Hatched Area] APPROX. AREA INSIDE PERIMETER UNBURNED



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H-100X



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