

NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS  
Marine Corps Base  
Camp Lejeune, North Carolina 28542

10 Sept 85  
Date

From: Director

To:

Charles

Subj:

Please review + Comment

by 20 Sept

JLW

17 Sept 85

Julian -

Don't plan to send my personnel into impact areas to do management work as attached authorizes. Also do not agree with attached statement saying that no hazardous duty pay is justified in SDA's when CPD has already officially concluded that it is justified. This should be paid to personnel working on RCW management in SDA's and also to turtle workers in beach SDA.

Charles

---

This was sent to Safety for an opinion I have discussed with RT Andrews & T Pitter but haven't gotten any guidance.

JLW



1

2



UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS  
Marine Corps Base  
Camp Lejeune, North Carolina 28542-5001

T-5040

IN REPLY REFER TO:  
5040  
TRNG/OPS  
5 Sep 85

FIRST ENDORSEMENT on Dir, NREAD ltr 5040 NREAD dtd 24 Jun 85

From: Assistant Chief of Staff, Training and Operations  
To: Director, Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs  
Division  
Via: Assistant Chief of Staff, Facilities  
Subj: NREAD ACTIVITIES IN SURFACE DANGER ZONES (SDZ)/SAFETY  
Ref: (b) RCO ltr 1500 KWZ:kwz of 13 Nov 83  
(c) Base Wildlife Mgr ltr 11015/1B NREAD of 30 Aug 84  
(d) Dir, NREAD ltr 5040 NREAD of 10 Sep 84  
(e) Dir, NREAD ltr 12000 NREAD of 15 Mar 85  
(f) CPO ltr 12550 CPD of 15 Apr 85

1. Returned. The contents of the enclosures have been reviewed with regard to activities required and/or desired in both surface danger zones and impact areas. The review included local policies and directives as well as historical practices, applicable Marine Corps directives, and references (b), (c) and (d).

2. Outlined below are policy statements for each activity; if mutually acceptable they can be incorporated in local directives and SOP's:

a. Forestry Management:

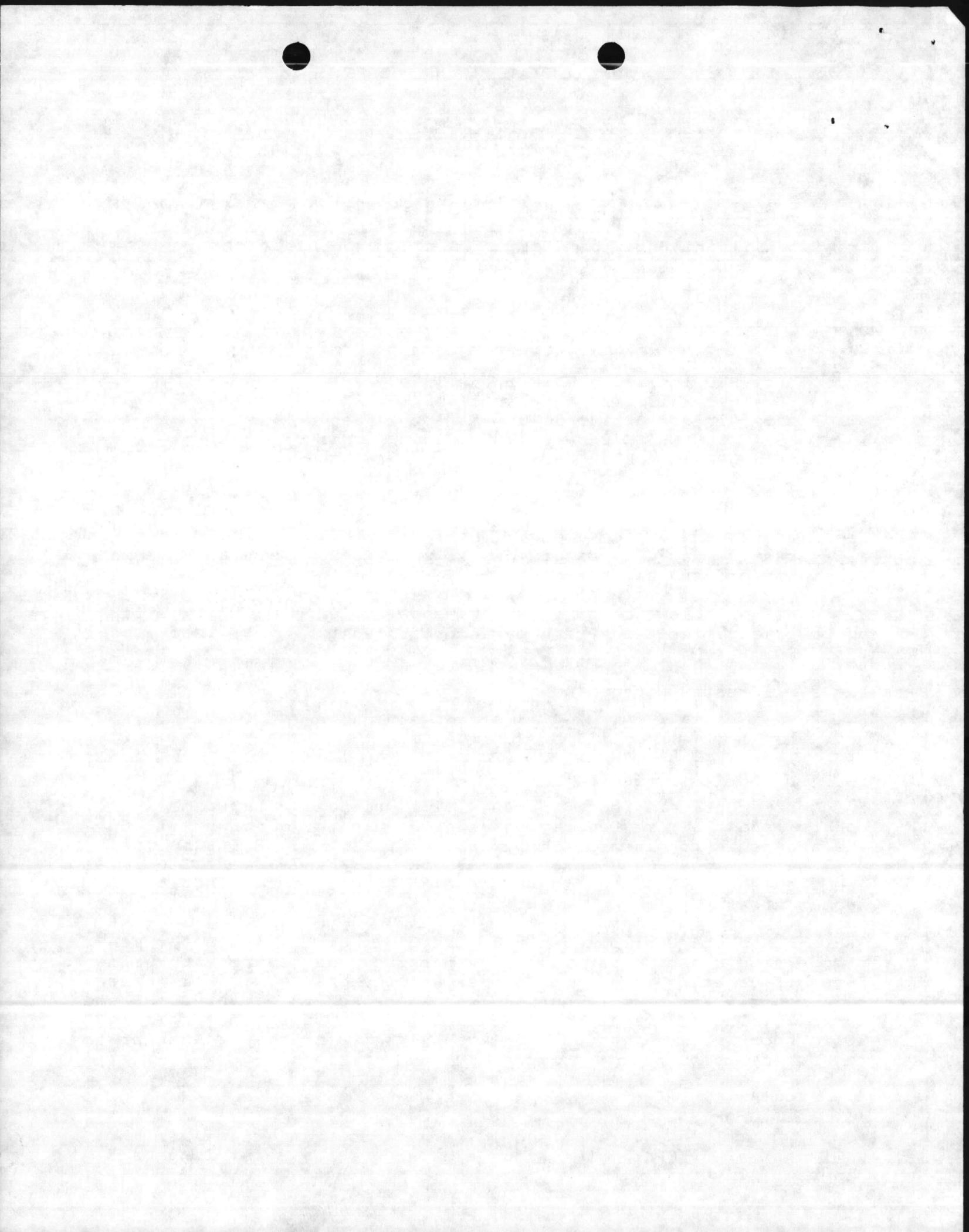
(1) Controlled burning

(a) Burning is required in impact areas to reduce the severity of wildfires, to improve visibility, safety and often for other considerations. NREAD will coordinate with Range Control and the Fire Department and schedule the burning well in advance so as to minimize the impact on training. EOD support will be provided. To improve safety for all hands, aerial ignition should be investigated as a technique to be used in impact areas.

(b) Controlled burning should occur in SDZ's for many of the same reasons, particularly to reduce the severity of wildfires originating in an impact area. Although weather will often be a controlling factor, burning should be scheduled through Range Control well in advance so as to minimize the impact on training. EOD support will be provided to visually inspect the area prior to the scheduled burn and to accompany the work crews.

(2) Fighting Wildfires

(a) No attempt should be made to fight wildfires in an impact area. Perimeter roads are prime containment lines and can be utilized.



Subj: NREA ACTIVITIES IN SURFACE DANGER ZONES (SDZ)/SAFETY

(b) Wildfires can and should be fought in SDZ's although there is a possibility of unexploded ordnance. Range Control should be kept informed of all fire fighting efforts and EOD support will be available.

(3) Site preparation, timbering, logging and reforestation

(a) These activities are not appropriate for impact areas.

(b) Normally the stands of timber in SDZ's provide additional "insurance" in the form of a buffer to absorb the impact of ricochets, rounds fired or dropped "out of safe," and misdirected weapons firing. Accordingly, these activities are not desired on a routine basis. On the other hand due to range and SDZ configurations there are stands of timber with little or no contamination which could be safely harvested. In these instances a proposal to timber in an SDZ should be forwarded to AC/S, Training and Operations for review of the safety and training implications. Each case will be considered on its merits. Only limited EOD support can be provided depending on the size of the stand and the contract period.

(4) Firewood areas. These should not be established in either impact or surface danger zones.

b. Wildlife Management

(1) Red-cockaded woodpecker

(a) All aspects of RCW management and protection should be continued in both impact areas and SDZ's.

(b) Activities should be scheduled through Range Control to minimize the impact on training and EOD support will be provided.

(2) White-tailed deer

(a) No management activities are authorized in the impact areas.

(b) Control of the deer population in the SDZ's may soon become a problem as much of this area is prime habitat and no hunting has been allowed in the 1983 or 1984 seasons. It is recommended that representatives of NREAD, the Game Warden and Training and Operations meet to discuss possible SDZ options including:



Subj: NREA ACTIVITIES IN SURFACE DANGER AREAS (SDZ)/SAFETY

- 1' size and health of the herd
- 2' number of deer to be harvested
- 3' controlled hunts
- 4' organized hunts
- 5' open hunting

(3) Turtle nesting

(a) The beach north of Onslow Beach recreation area includes both SDZ and impact areas.

(b) Due to increased use of the G-5, G-6, and G-7 ranges, safety cannot be guaranteed, particularly at night, nor can EOD escort be provided on a nightly basis. Accordingly, monitoring activities are not recommended in the impact area.

(c) Monitoring activities can be continued in the SDZ as long as personnel remain on the beach, proceed with caution, and are briefed on the possibility of dud hazards. Periodic visual sweeps by EOD can be made to help reduce the hazard.

c. Other activities of a special nature or one time requirements

(1) Activities within a designated impact area are not desired and should be considered only in a truly unique case.

(2) Activities in SDZ's should likewise be discouraged but can be accommodated to comply with existing laws or regulations or when it is clearly in the best interest of the base to conduct such activities. In such cases the potential risk to personnel and equipment will be carefully weighed against the expected benefit and/or impact on training.

3. With regard to the related issue of hazardous duty or environmental differential pay discussed in references (e) and (f) the following guidance is offered:

a. Impact areas. Work required in any impact area is, by definition, hazardous and appropriate special pay or a differential is warranted.

b. Surface danger zones. By definition these are areas established to contain ricochets and fragments of ordnance exploding or ricocheting on the edge of the impact areas. While slightly more likely to contain unexploded ordnance than some other portions of the base, this is not a usual occurrence and controlled activities can take place in these areas in relative safety, particularly when swept visually by EOD personnel prior to entry and supported by EOD personnel during operations. In light of the selective functions outlined in paragraph 2 above

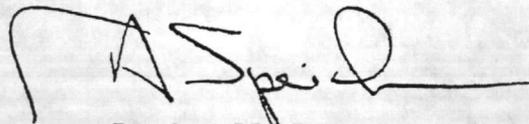


Subj: NREA ACTIVITIES IN SURFACE DANGER ZONES (SDZ)/SAFETY

which are authorized in the SDZ's, it is considered that no differential or hazardous duty pay is justified, with one exception.

(1) When wildfires must be fought on the perimeters of impact areas and in surface danger zones there is no time for EOD to visually sweep the area first or accompany all fire fighters, nor can activities necessarily be closely or carefully controlled. In this instance the increased hazard would seem to justify the appropriate pay differential.

4. The delay in responding is regretted; however the issues are complex and safety is always worth the extra time required for research.



J. A. SPEICHER

Copy to:  
DIR, NREAD  
RangeControl0  
EOD 0  
CPO  
SAFETY 0  
PMO (Game Warden)



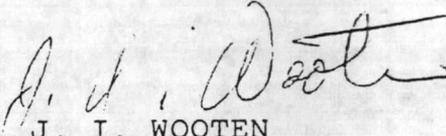


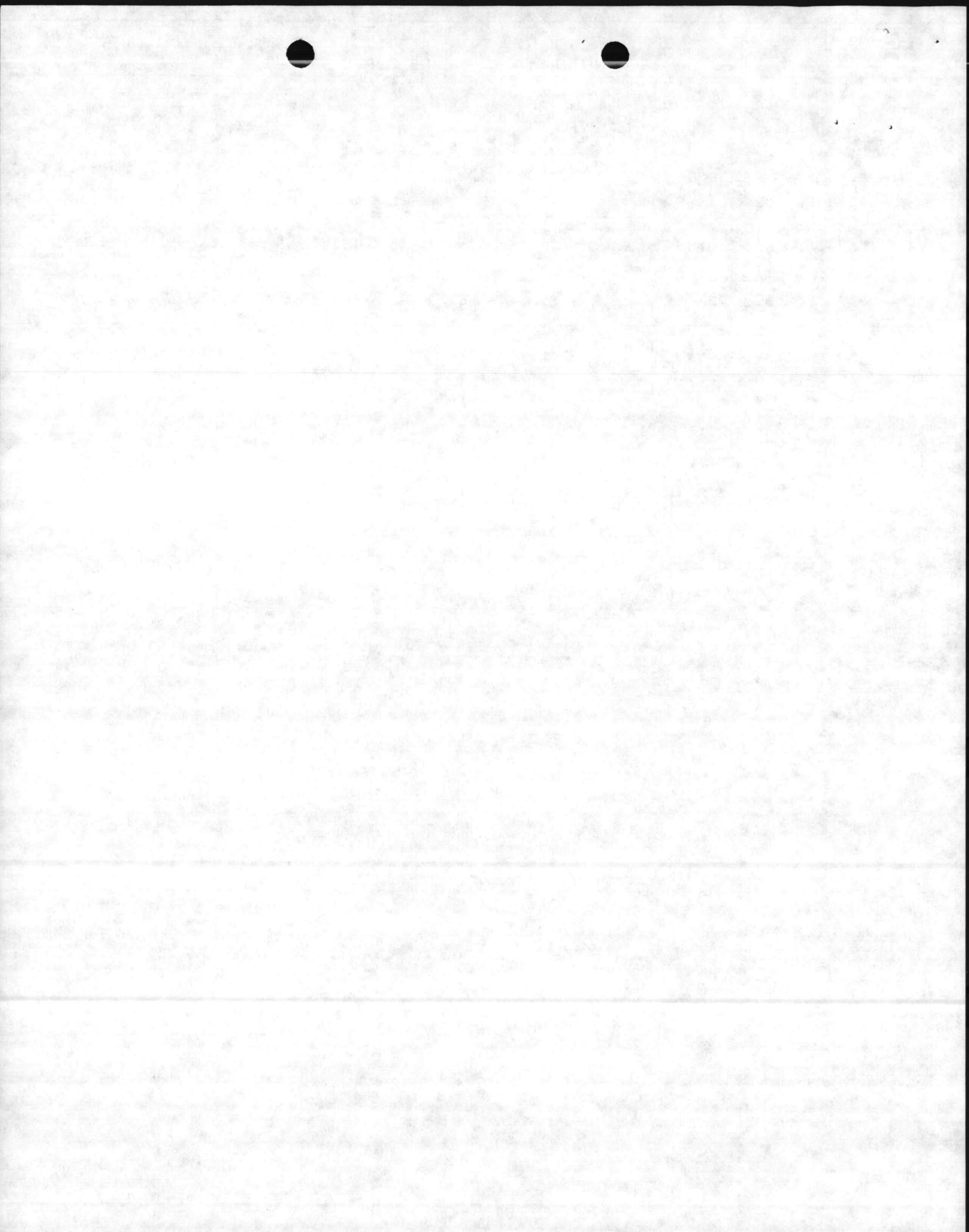
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS  
Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs Division  
Marine Corps Base  
Camp Lejeune, North Carolina 28542

IN REPLY REFER TO:  
5040  
NREAD  
24 Jun 85

From: Director, Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs  
Division, Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune  
To: Assistant Chief of Staff, Training and Operations,  
Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune  
Subj: NREA ACTIVITIES IN SURFACE SECONDARY DANGER AREAS/SAFETY  
Ref: (a) Recent mtg btwn AC/S TRNG&OPRNS, DEP AC/S FAC,  
TRNGFACO, EOD and NREAD personnel  
Encl: (1) Forestry Management Activities in SDA's  
(2) Wildlife Management Activities in SDA's

1. During the reference, forestry and wildlife management activities in secondary danger areas and safety were discussed. Enclosures (1) and (2) provides information pertaining to forestry and wildlife activities in subject areas for use in reaching a determination about civilian personnel safety in these areas.

  
J. I. WOOTEN



FORESTRY MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES IN SDA's

1. Due to the high degree of wildfire occurrence associated with the G-10 and N-1 Impact Areas and Secondary Danger Areas (SDA's), the need to control burn in both impact areas and SDA's to lessen wildfire severity is very important.

2. Historically, the perimeters of the G-10 Impact Areas and the road network in the SDA's have been used as base lines for ignition of the areas during control burning operations.

3. In the past, only the range fan of the G-5 and G-7 ranges in the N-1 SDA have been control burned. Presently, the NREA Division is investigating the possibility of using aerial ignition to control burn impact areas and SDA's. The use of this type of device, either purchased by NREA Division or contracted, would greatly increase the quality of the burn and reduce the man hours and hazard to employees engaged in the burning.

4. Also in the past, other timber management activities logging, site preparation and wildfire suppression have occurred in G-5, G-7 and G-10 SDA's without a safety problem. Currently, there is approximately 5.7 million dollars worth of timber in these areas. However, there is no legal requirement to manage timber resources in these SDA's.



WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES IN SURFACE DANGER AREAS (SDA's)

1. Red-Cockaded Woodpecker Management and Protection: The following activities are programmed for compliance with the Biological Opinion rendered by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service as provided for under Public Law 91-205, as amended (The Endangered Species Act of 1973).

- a. Locating, marking and posting habitat boundaries.
- b. Prescribed burning around cavity trees on an annual basis.
- c. Conducting annual population counts.
- d. Periodic inspections for monitoring land use impact.

2. Control of Deer Population: Although not a legal requirement, hunting to control the deer population should be considered.

