

JAN 01 1986

JAN 1988 - DESTROY
SECNAVINST 5215.5B, Part 11, Chap 1
Par 11010(1)(b)
RETENTION - 2 YEARS



JCW
Darryl
Charles ~~SES~~ ~~CDP~~
File

6280/5
FAC

16 JUL 1986

Assistant Chief of Staff, Facilities, Marine Corps Base, Camp
Lejeune
Public Works Officer

P-806, LAV MAINTENANCE SHOP: WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION FOR
PERMIT TO PLACE FILL IN WETLANDS, DESIGN CONTRACT #84-4142

Encl: (1) NC Div of Envir Mgmt ltr dtd 10 Jun 86

1. We are providing the enclosure for your use in this project. This certification is required prior to issuance of the U.S. Corps of Engineers permit, which usually is issued 4-6 weeks following State action.
2. Request you examine the project plans and specifications and advise Mr. Alexander of any problems in meeting the conditions of certification.

T. J. DALZELL

Copy to:
LANTDIV (CODE 09P)
NREAD
EnvEngr

File *209* *209* *209* *209*

329015
750

1 0 JUL 1988

Assistant Chief of Staff, Facilities, Marine Corps Base, Camp
Lejeune
Public Works Officer

9-808, LAV MAINTENANCE SHOP, WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION FOR
PERMIT TO PLACE TILL IN WETLANDS, DESIGN CONTRACT 484-4142

Encl: (1) NO Div of Environment for 10 and 22

1. We are providing the enclosure for your use in this project. This certification is required prior to issuance of the U.S. Corps of Engineers permit, which usually is issued 4-8 weeks following State action.
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T. J. DARRIN

Copy to:
LANDIV (CODE 029)
HEAD
ENYBEE



State of North Carolina
Department of Natural Resources and Community Development
Division of Environmental Management
512 North Salisbury Street • Raleigh, North Carolina 27611

James G. Martin, Governor
S. Thomas Rhodes, Secretary

R. Paul Wilms
Director

June 10, 1986

Col. R. A. Tiebout
Asst. Chief of Staff
U.S. Marine Corps
Camp LeJeune, NC 28542

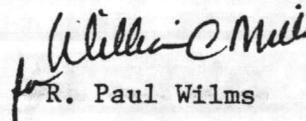
Subject: Certification Pursuant to Section
401 of the Federal Clean Water Act,
Proposed Fill for LAV Maintenance Shop
U.S. Marine Corps
Cogdell Creek
Onslow County

Dear Col. Tiebout:

Attached hereto are two (2) copies of Certification No. 1929
issued to U.S. Marine Corps dated June 10, 1986.

If we can be of further assistance, do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely yours,


for R. Paul Wilms

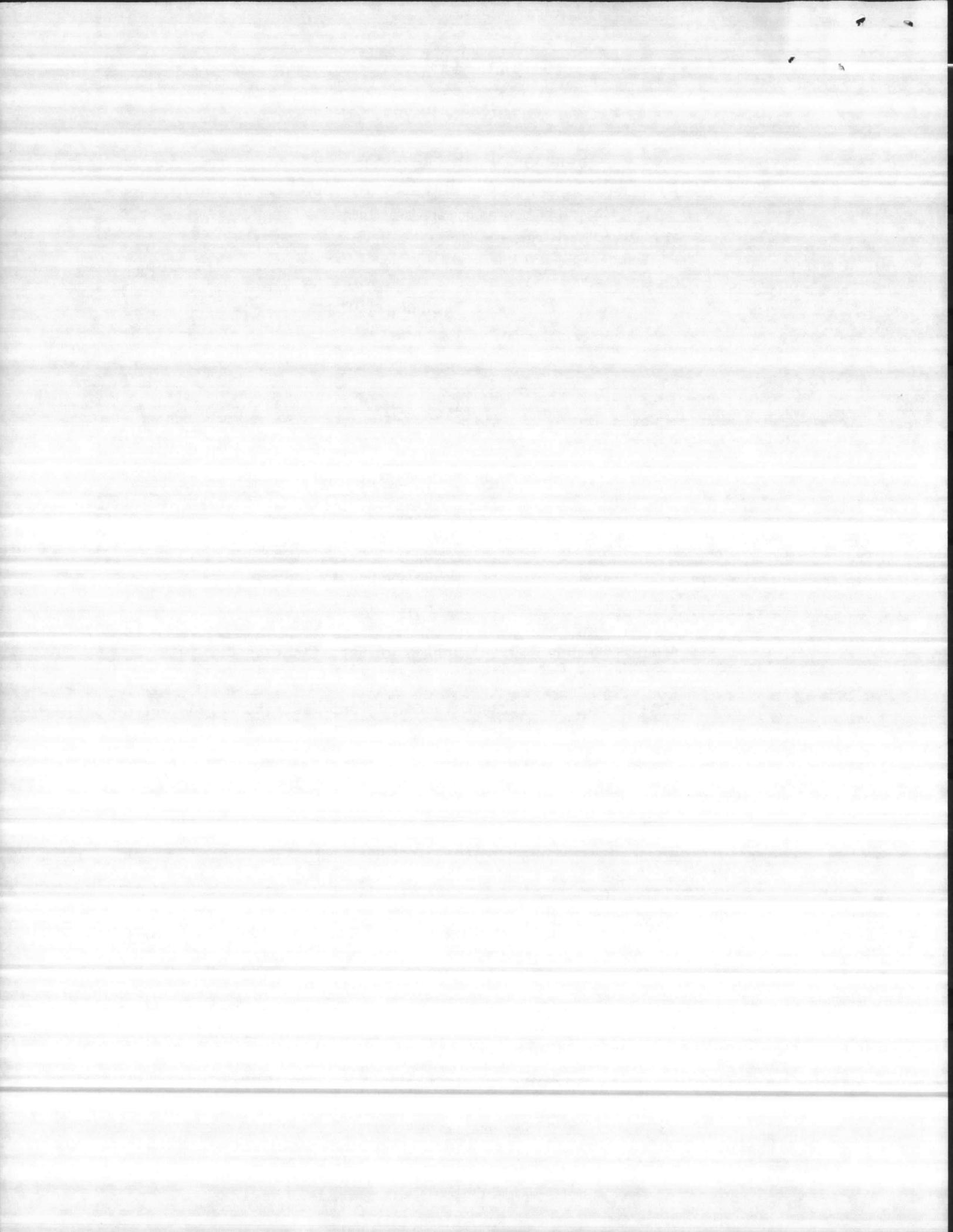
cc: Wilmington District Corps of Engineers
Wilmington Regional Office
Mr. William Mills
Mr. David Owens

Pollution Prevention Pays

P.O. Box 27687, Raleigh, North Carolina 27611-7687 Telephone 919-733-7015

An Equal Opportunity Affirmative Action Employer

Enclosure (1)



NORTH CAROLINA
Onslow County

CERTIFICATION

THIS CERTIFICATION is issued in conformity with the requirements of Section 401 Public Laws 92-500 and 95-217 of the United States and subject to the North Carolina Division of Environmental Management Regulations in 15 NCAC 2H, Section .0500 to U. S. Marine Corps pursuant to an application filed on the 10th day of June, 1986 to place fill in an area for construction of a maintenance shop.

The Application provides adequate assurance that the discharge of fill material into a wetlands area adjacent to the waters of Cogdell Creek in conjunction with the proposed maintenance shop in Onslow County will not result in a violation of applicable Water Quality Standards and discharge guidelines. Therefore, the State of North Carolina certifies that this activity will not violate Sections 301, 302, 303, 306, 307 of PL 92-500 and PL 95-217 if conducted in accordance with the application and conditions hereinafter set forth.

Condition(s) of Certification:

1. That the activity be conducted in such a manner as to prevent significant increase in turbidity outside the area of construction or construction related discharge (increases such that the turbidity in the Stream is 25 NTU's or less are not considered significant).
2. That fill materials originate from a clean upland source, free of any toxic materials.
3. That silt fences be installed around the project and maintained until slopes have been stabilized.
4. That earthen embankments shall be stabilized with vegetative cover immediately after completion.

Violations of any condition herein set forth shall result in revocation of this Certification.

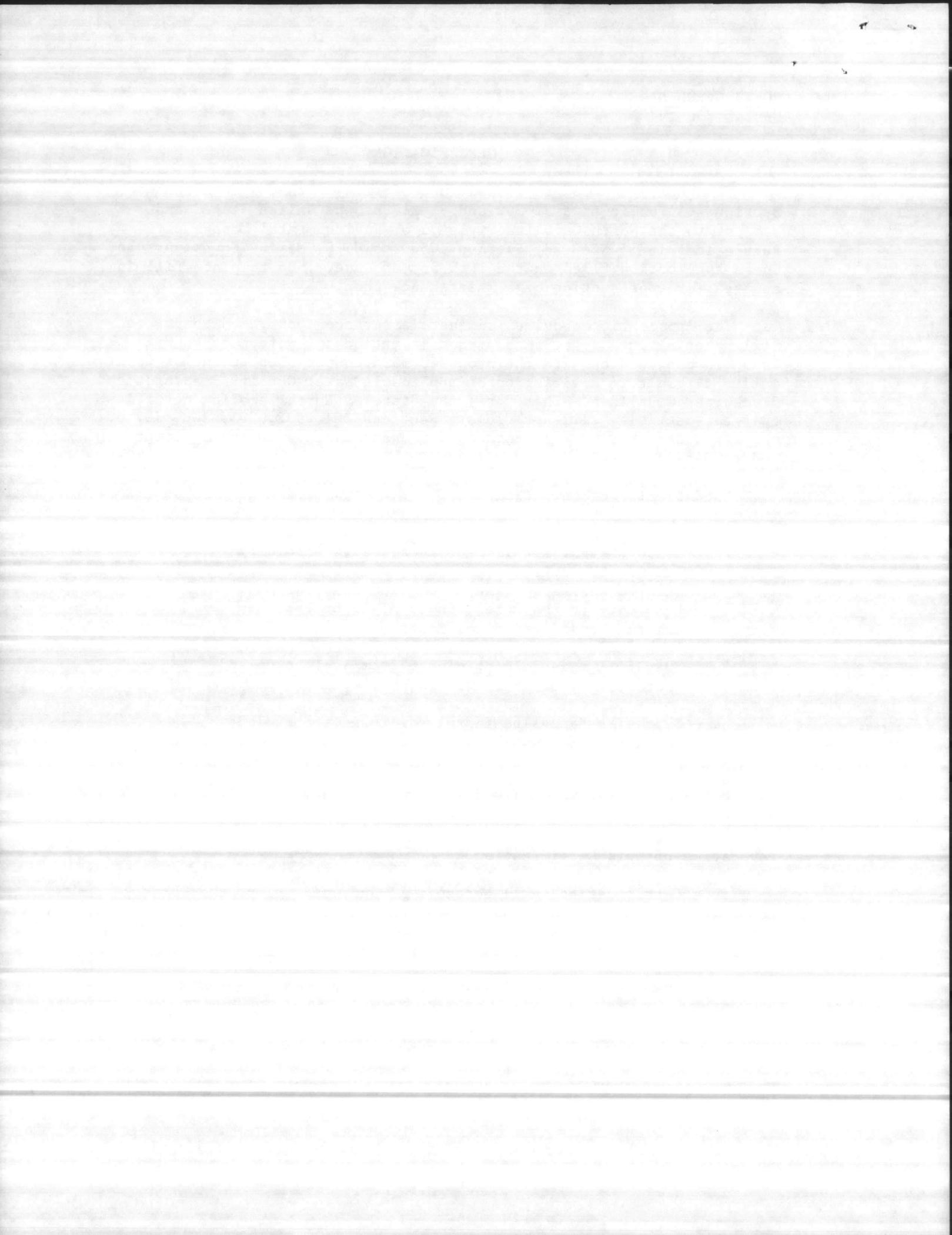
This Certification shall become null and void unless the above conditions are made conditions of the Federal Permit.

This the 10th day of June, 1986.

DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT


R. Paul Wilms, Director

WQC# 1929



NORTH CAROLINA
Onslow County

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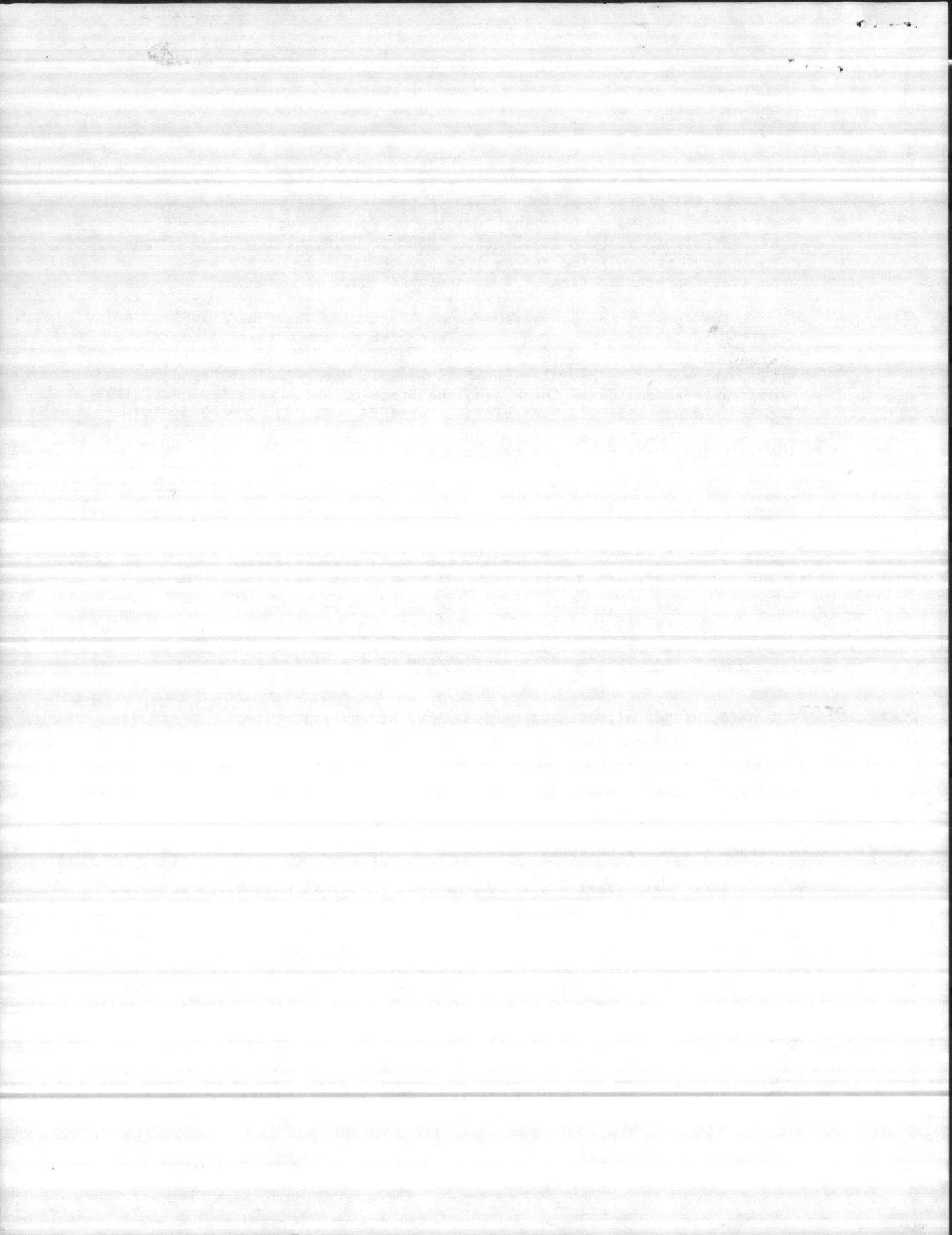
This the 10th day of June, 1986.

DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

William Mills
for R. Paul Wilms, Director

WQC# 1929

*extra
copy.
A*



MEMORANDUM
OF CALL

129-86
Previous editions usable

TO: Talked to Lt Col Wellington

YOU WERE CALLED BY - YOU WERE VISITED BY -
this date -

OF (Organization)

PLEASE PHONE FTS AUTOVON

WILL CALL AGAIN IS WAITING TO SEE YOU
 RETURNED YOUR CALL WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

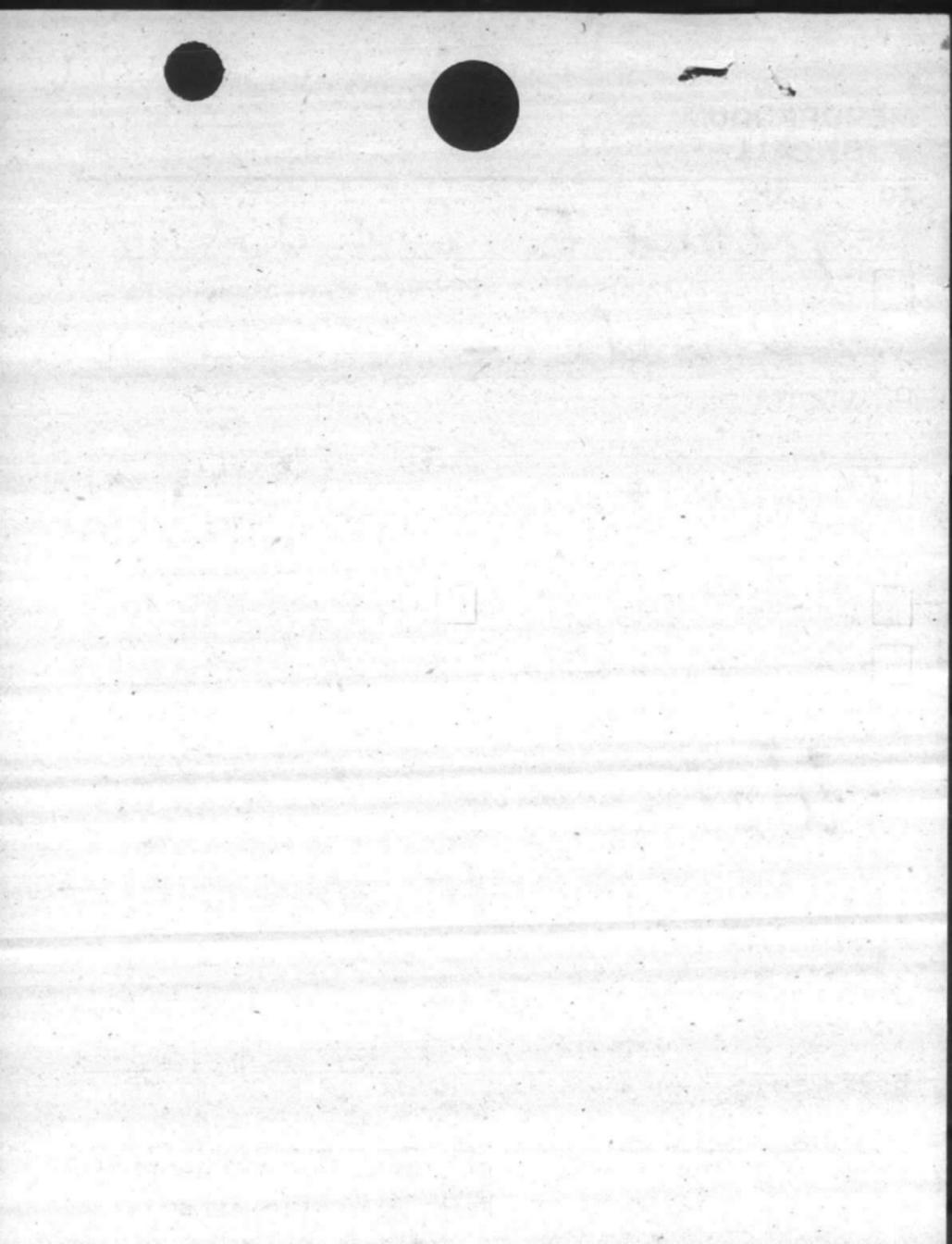
MESSAGE

Wet hands Map
For Lt Col Wellington

RECEIVED BY

DATE

TIME



Julian -

12 Jan 87

Called Steve Leonard who turned out to be on jury duty, Wake County this week. Talked to his assistant Kevin Morehead relative to wetland mapping West US 17 - North Hwy 50 - East RPR 1105 - South RPR 1107 who advised that only 7 quad sheets had been mapped for Onslow County including Camp Lejeune (6 sheets) and Swansboro Quad (1 sheet). No mapping has been done in subject area and according to Morehead that area has a low priority for mapping at present time.

Charles

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general introduction of the subject.

2. In the second part, we shall discuss the various methods of solving the problem.

3. The third part is devoted to a detailed study of the most important cases.

4. In the fourth part, we shall see how the results obtained can be applied to practical problems.

5. Finally, in the fifth part, we shall give some concluding remarks and suggestions for further work.

6. The paper is divided into five sections, each dealing with a different aspect of the problem.

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State of North Carolina
Department of Natural Resources and Community Development
Division of Soil and Water Conservation
512 North Salisbury Street • Raleigh, North Carolina 27611

James G. Martin, Governor
S. Thomas Rhodes, Secretary

June 10, 1986

William E. Austin
Director

Mr. Charles B. Peterson
NREAD
Assistant Chief of Staff Facilities
Marine Corps Base
Camp Lejeune, North Carolina 28542

Dear Charles:

Enclosed is a table with the results of our planimetry, using a Salmoiraghi 236-A planimeter on blue line copies of NWI maps.

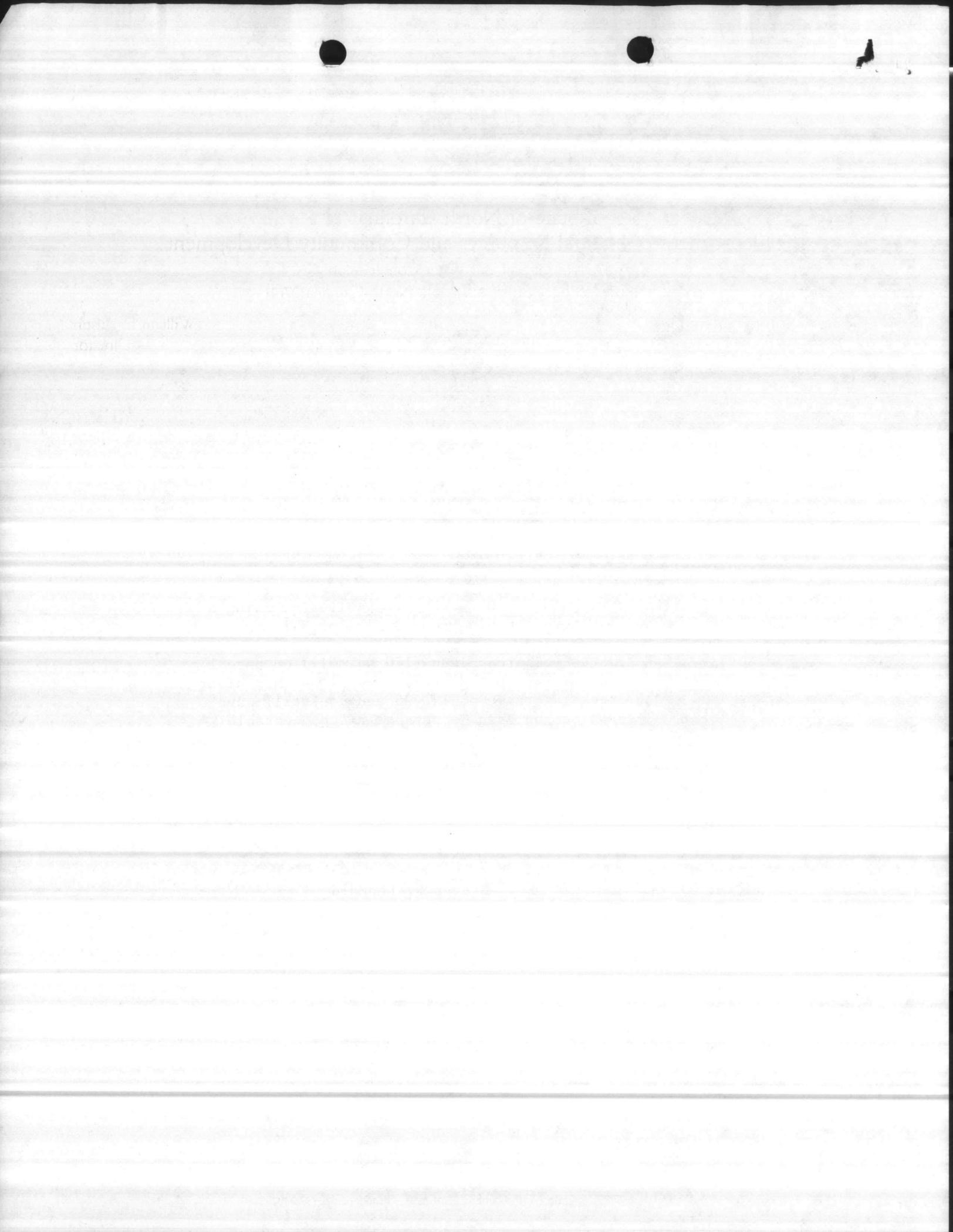
The acreage approximates the area given (170 sq. mi.) on page 1 of your 1985 Conservation Report. Subtract the ELOWL (New River estuary and tidal creeks) acreage of 12,735 and you still have more than 95,000 acres on the Base -- perhaps an unacceptable error percentage if the 86,248 acres indicated by the Soil Survey is correct. Thus, apply whatever fudge factor is necessary to bring all this into line with the known acreage at Camp Lejeune.

Sincerely,

Steven W. Leonard
Steven W. Leonard

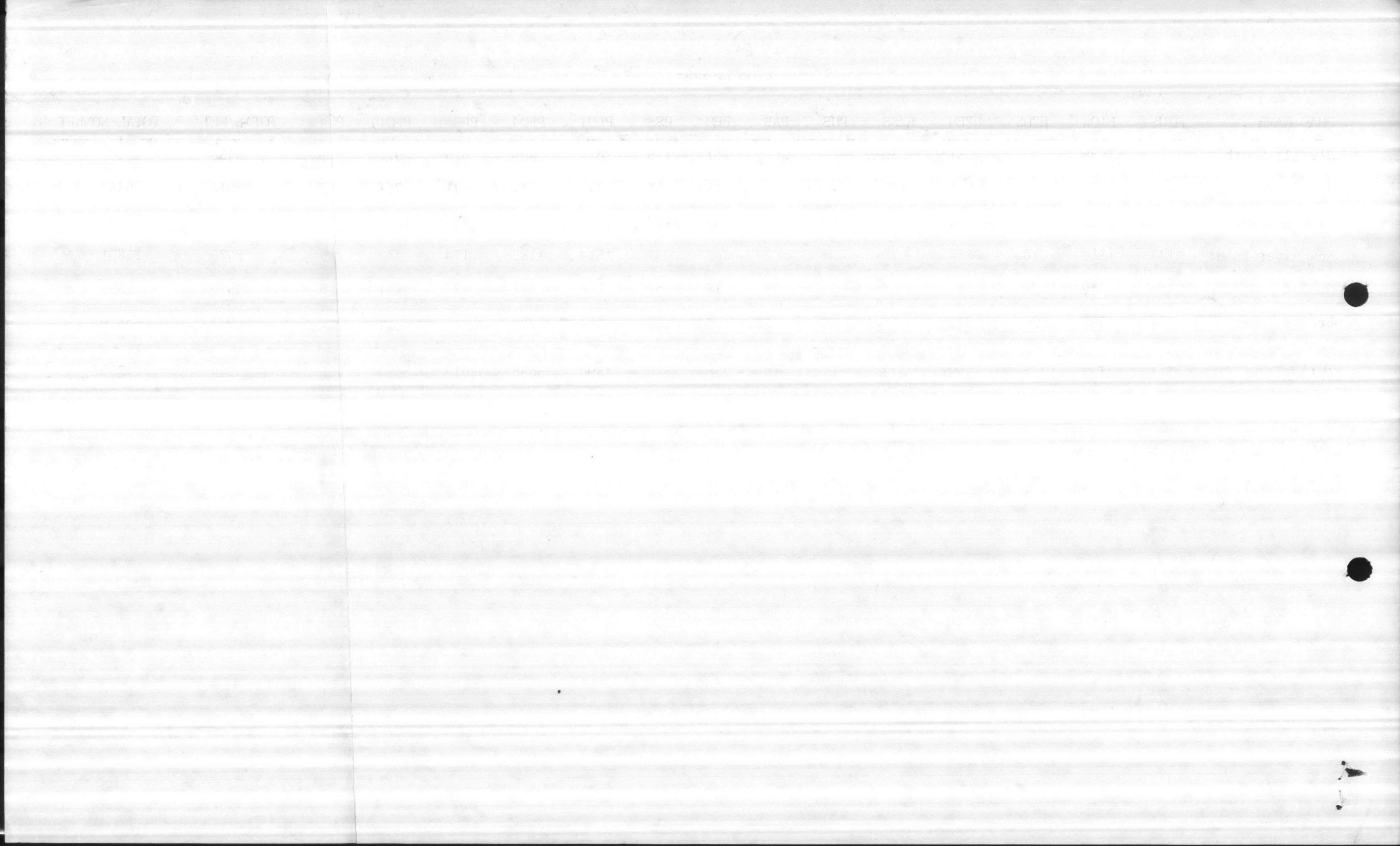
SWL:mw

Enclosure



CAMP LEJEUNE

QUAD NAME	M2US	E1OW	E2US	E2EM	E2SS	PUB	PAB	PEM	PSS	PFO1	PFO4	PFO6	PFO()	POW	TOTAL WET	TOTAL NONWET
J'ville South		3820		51	36			251	175	1614	899	619	972	21	8458	20486
Sneads Ferry		5124		163	188			18	61	545	211	41	261	2	6614	6352
Camp Lejeune		2123	7	14	3	1	17	305	1133	1005	730	1107	1259	91	7795	29928
New River Inlet	147	1312	10	1844	20		2	142	934	1514	1183	174	717	76	8075	11871
Hubert		39	28	62				18	63	210	341	72	141	5	979	1893
Browns Inlet	164	317	230	935	66			4	13	2	292				2023	3820
TOTAL	311	12735	275	3069	313	1	19	738	2379	4890	3656	2013	3350	195	33944	74350



ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, FACILITIES
HEADQUARTERS, MARINE CORPS BASE

cp

DATE 5/5

TO:

BASE MAINT O

DIR, FAMILY HOUSING

PUBLIC WORKS O

DIR, BACHELOR HOUSING

COMM-ELECT O

BASE FIRE CHIEF

DIR., NAT. RESOURCES & ENV. AFFAIRS

ATTN: Julian/et al

1. Attached is forwarded for info/~~action~~.

*This is first I've heard of
Nat'l Estuary Program. Sure looks*

2. ~~Please initial, or comment, and return all papers to this office.~~

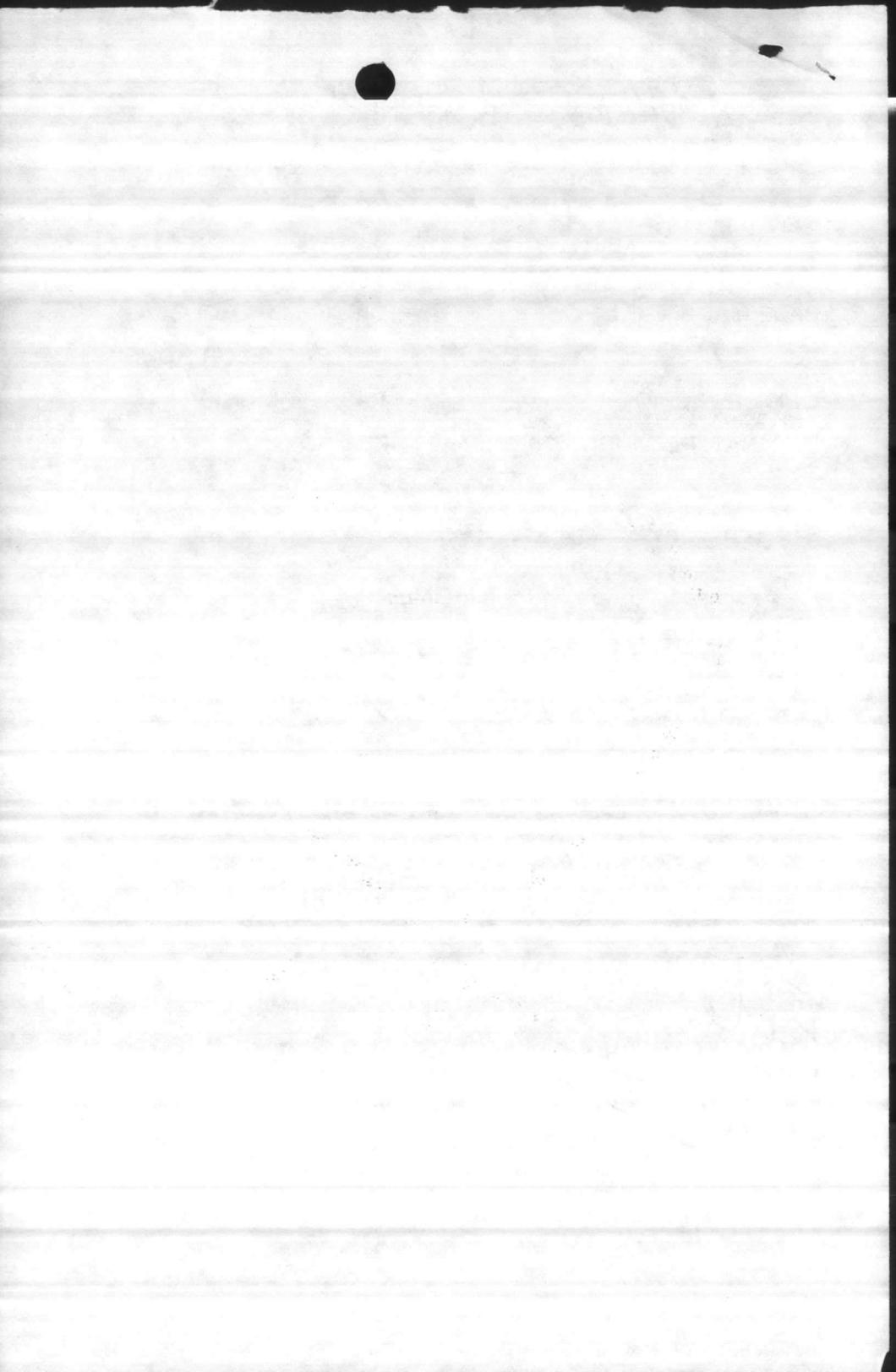
*like nonpoint source pollution is
still a big issue.*

3. Your file copy.

*1/2
BWB*

*File
Withland
gilt*

"LET'S THINK OF A FEW REASONS
WHY IT CAN BE DONE"



Porter wrote in the letter to Reps. James J. Florio (D-NJ) and Edward J. Markey (D-Mass).

Porter had said April 10 at a congressional hearing that the Hanford facility was investigated because it certified a waiver from groundwater monitoring requirements under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act in 1985 but was determined by EPA in 1986 not to qualify for the waiver.

Wastes stored at the Hanford facility contain hazardous liquid solvents and heavy metals mixed with low-level radioactive wastes and it appeared that RCRA regulations may have applied but were not being followed by the Energy Department, Porter commented.

The hearing was held jointly by the House Energy and Commerce Subcommittees on Commerce, Transportation and Tourism and on Energy Conservation and Power.

Florio Criticizes DOE Waste Disposal

Florio, chairman of the Committee on Energy and Commerce, charged at the April 10 hearing that DOE has inappropriately defined all of the Hanford facility as "byproduct material."

This definition subjects the waste to RCRA Act regulations, which exempt RCRA requirements based on chemical factors, he said.

It is clear that Energy does not have the expertise to manage the hazardous components of mixed wastes, while EPA and the states do, the subcommittee chairman said. He added that allowing Energy to openly defy RCRA rules is sending confusing signals to the private sector.

The federal government must convey a message to the business community and public that all hazardous waste disposal facilities, including those operated by federal agencies, such as DOE, will be regulated equally, Florio suggested.

DOE Record Said Due to Self-Regulation

Markey, chairman of the Energy Conservation Subcommittee, asserted at the hearing that Energy's "disastrous" record of handling of mixed hazardous and radioactive wastes largely stems from the department attempting to regulate mixed wastes itself. He said that lax DOE self-regulation has led to extensive contamination of groundwater and drinking water at numerous sites.

Markey said one of two bills (HR 2593, HR 2009) could help alleviate the problem by giving the Environmental Protection Agency responsibility for regulating mixed wastes.

HR 2593, introduced by Rep. Ron Wyden (D-Ore), would require EPA to set and enforce standards for releases of radioactive wastes from Energy Department facilities. HR 2009, offered by Wyden and Rep. Thomas A. Luken (D-Ohio), would subject mixed hazardous and radioactive wastes to regulation by EPA under RCRA.

Markey repeated criticisms of how the department has handled mixed waste expressed March 25 by congressmen and others testifying at a joint hearing by the Senate Environment and Public Works Subcommittees on Nuclear Regulation and on Environmental Pollution (Current Developments, March 28, p. 2126).

Walker Defends DOE Expertise

Mary L. Walker, DOE's assistant secretary for environment, safety, and health, argued at the hearing that legislation giving EPA jurisdiction over all mixed wastes would prevent the department from using its expertise in dealing

with radioactive wastes, thereby increasing risks to human health.

Walker said existing statutory regulations enable EPA to use its unique expertise to govern handling and disposal of hazardous wastes while allowing Energy the same opportunity to use its wealth of experience to control radioactive wastes.

Stripping the department of its jurisdiction over mixed wastes in which radioactive components predominate, as both HR 2593 and HR 2009 call for, would be "throwing the baby out with the bath water," according to the DOE official.

Energy currently is working cooperatively with EPA and reviewing all of its policies to ensure that mixed waste handling by DOE facilities provides an adequate level of protection, Walker said.

She added that the department has a system in place to deal with environmental contamination from mixed wastes at DOE facilities and already has cleaned up a few facilities.

Most of the current contamination problems at DOE facilities began decades ago when environmental regulations were much less stringent, Walker said, and the department now is working to alleviate those problems.

Porter Suggests NRC Involvement

Porter advocated before the panel handing over authority for regulating mixed wastes to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

However, he said, EPA could maintain an oversight role to ensure that NRC was properly interpreting RCRA rules.

Eventually, states should take over enforcement of regulations covering mixed wastes because they are in the best position to handle the difficult technical problems of applying RCRA or Atomic Energy Act regulations to the specific characteristics of individual sites, according to Porter.

Under a state regulation and enforcement scenario, EPA again would maintain an oversight role to ensure compliance with RCRA regulations and consistency between states, he said.

The EPA official added that the agency is in the process of inspecting all hazardous waste disposal sites, including those associated with federal facilities, and will initiate criminal action whenever necessary.

He said EPA is "very interested" in inspecting Energy's nuclear facility in Fernald, Ohio, where extensive ground water contamination with mixed wastes has been detected.

Marine Affairs

SAN FRANCISCO BAY, TWO CAROLINA SOUNDS NAMED TO NATIONAL ESTUARY PROTECTION PLAN

The National Estuary Program will provide funds for the San Francisco Bay and the Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds in North Carolina, Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Lee M. Thomas announced April 16.

The estuary program seeks to create a master environmental plan to control both point and non-point pollution, according to EPA. It also will try to protect wildlife, control freshwater input and removal, foster sound land use, and increase public understanding of the unique environmental conditions in estuaries (Current Developments, May 15, 1985, p. 133).

The program began in 1985 with a \$4 million appropriation and includes Buzzards Bay, Mass.; Long Island Sound; Narragansett Bay, R.I.; and Puget Sound, Wash. EPA has budgeted \$5.6 million for the 1986 program, which will serve all six estuaries.

"These bodies of water are among the most important in the nation in their contributions to the coastal ecosystem and in their recreational and environmental impact," Thomas said. San Francisco Bay covers 450 square miles, has at least 10 rivers that flow into it, and it harbors many native fish, including the striped bass and Dungeness crab. Accumulation of heavy metals in fish tissue has become a particular problem for the bay, EPA said in a press release.

The Albemarle and Pamlico estuarine system is an important spawning ground for many fish on the Atlantic Coast, EPA noted, but is increasingly stressed by residential and industrial development.

The National Estuary Program is conducted in cooperation with EPA, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the Army Corps of Engineers, the U.S. Geological Survey, the Department of Interior, and the Department of Agriculture.

Hazardous Waste

ARKANSAS TO FINE EPA FOR EXCEEDING STANDARD U.S. OFFICIALS SAY MAY BE IMPOSSIBLE TO MEET

Arkansas has proposed fining the Environmental Protection Agency \$10,000 under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act for not promptly detoxifying 7,000 gallons of dioxin-contaminated wastewater generated by its Combustion Research Facility, an experimental incinerator in Jefferson, Ark., to a level that could be impossible to achieve, according to EPA officials.

The wastewater was generated during four days of test burns of dioxin at the Arkansas facility in September 1985, according to Paul Des Rosiers, chairman of the EPA Dioxin Disposal Advisory Group.

The dioxin burned in the incinerator originated at Vertac Inc., an Arkansas manufacturer of the defoliant Agent Orange, he said.

Under the permit granted to EPA by Arkansas, the wastewater was required to be detoxified within 90 days to the point where it would be safe for disposal through land application or at publicly owned treatment works, according to Des Rosiers.

John Skinner, who as director of EPA's Office of Environmental Engineering and Technology is responsible for operating the facility, told BNA April 15 that the water detoxification standards proposed by the agency Jan. 14, which EPA feels it must adhere to, will be "extremely difficult if not impossible to meet in practice."

Skinner was director of the EPA Office of Solid Waste while the 1984 amendments to RCRA were approved by Congress in November 1984 (Current Developments, Nov. 16, 1984, p. 1243).

Under a RCRA rule proposed in January 1985 and made final in July 1985, certain dioxin-contaminated wastes became subject to RCRA standards (Jan. 18, 1985, p. 1514).

Standard of 4 Parts Per Quadrillion

The proposed regulations, which would require detoxification of hazardous wastes before disposing of them on land, would require EPA to detoxify the wastewater to the level of 4 parts per quadrillion of dioxin, Skinner said (Jan. 17, p. 1763).

He said that while some commercial hazardous waste facilities could obtain a permit to dispose of the dioxin-contaminated wastewater, none of the ones contacted by the agency would agree to accept the wastes because the question of how to dispose of dioxin is still a highly charged political issue.

The RCRA proposal would require EPA to clean the water to a level three orders of magnitude greater than the agency's most advanced method, which can reduce levels to 5 parts per trillion, he said. While an experimental method exists that may reduce the dioxin levels to near the proposed standard, the procedure is very sensitive and not yet reliable, Des Rosiers said.

While the agency conducts tests on the experimental method at its research laboratories in Duluth, Minn., EPA plans to spend \$80,000 to transfer the wastewater from drums to new storage tanks, he said, which should be completed by November.

Another option being considered is to attempt to incinerate the wastewater at the Arkansas facility, he said.

Surface Mining

COMMENT PERIOD REOPENED ON OSM PROPOSAL TO EXPAND DEFINITION OF OWNERSHIP, CONTROL

The comment period on a proposal that could establish a far-reaching definition of surface mine ownership and control for federal regulatory enforcement purposes is being reopened by the Interior Department's Office of Surface Mining, the agency announced April 16.

Andrew F. DeVito, an OSM regulatory analyst working on the proposal, told BNA April 16 that the agency is leaning toward a wide definition of ownership that would include business entities with "indirect" interests in the company applying for a mining permit. OSM is seeking further reaction to this approach.

Under this wider definition, any business having an interest of 10 percent or more in the permit applicant, either directly or indirectly through one or more intermediary companies, would be subject to enforcement action for violations by the permitted business under surface mining law, DeVito said (51 FR 12879).

OSM originally proposed April 5, 1985, to change the definition of ownership and control under the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act, but included a range of definitional options (Current Developments, June 14, 1985, p. 279).

The original proposal suggested definitions ranging from the indirect ownership approach to one that would limit enforcement liability to one "step" of ownership above or below the mining permit applicant, the agency analyst explained.

OSM Decision Said Based on Comments

The agency decided to reissue the proposal and seek further comment after receiving several comments supporting a wider definition of ownership, according to DeVito.

One important influence on the agency in reaching this decision was a letter from the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, which threatened to try to cut off funding for OSM's applicant violator computer tracking system if the wider ownership definition was not imposed, he said.

The Feb. 25 House committee letter maintained that the tracking system would "leave most violators untouched" if only companies immediately connected to the permit applicants were included in the ownership definition.

DeVito explained that the final rule defining ownership and control will serve as the basis for decisions on denying permits in OSM's applicant violator system.

Mining industry comments submitted on the original proposal generally objected to the expanded ownership defini-

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Florio Criticizes DOE Waste Definition

Florio, chairman of the Commerce subcommittee, charged at the April 10 hearing that the Energy Department has inappropriately defined all mixed wastes contained at the Hanford facility as "byproduct" material.

This definition subjects the wastes only to Atomic Energy Act regulations, which exempt byproduct material from RCRA requirements based on cost and other non-environmental factors, he said.

It is clear that Energy does not have the expertise to manage the hazardous components of mixed wastes, while EPA and the states do, the subcommittee chairman said. He added that allowing Energy to openly defy RCRA rules is sending confusing signals to the private sector.

The federal government must convey a message to the business community and public that all hazardous waste disposal facilities, including those operated by federal agencies, such as DOE, will be regulated equally, Florio suggested.

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ARKANSAS TO FINE EPA FOR EXCEEDING STANDARD U.S. OFFICIALS SAY MAY BE IMPOSSIBLE TO MEET

Arkansas has proposed fining the Environmental Protection Agency \$10,000 under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act for not promptly detoxifying 7,000 gallons of dioxin-contaminated wastewater generated by its Combustion Research Facility, an experimental incinerator in Jefferson, Ark., to a level that could be impossible to achieve, according to EPA officials.

The wastewater was generated during four days of test burns of dioxin at the Arkansas facility in September 1985, according to Paul Des Rosiers, chairman of the EPA Dioxin Disposal Advisory Group.

The dioxin burned in the incinerator originated at Vertac Inc., an Arkansas manufacturer of the defoliant Agent Orange, he said.

Under the permit granted to EPA by Arkansas, the wastewater was required to be detoxified within 90 days to the point where it would be safe for disposal through land application or at publicly owned treatment works, according to Des Rosiers.

John Skinner, who as director of EPA's Office of Environmental Engineering and Technology is responsible for operating the facility, told BNA April 15 that the water detoxification standards proposed by the agency Jan. 14, which EPA feels it must adhere to, will be "extremely difficult if not impossible to meet in practice."

Skinner was director of the EPA Office of Solid Waste while the 1984 amendments to RCRA were approved by Congress in November 1984 (Current Developments, Nov. 16, 1984, p. 1243).

Under a RCRA rule proposed in January 1985 and made final in July 1985, certain dioxin-contaminated wastes became subject to RCRA standards (Jan. 18, 1985, p. 1514).

Standard of 4 Parts Per Quadrillion

The proposed regulations, which would require detoxification of hazardous wastes before disposing of them on land, would require EPA to detoxify the wastewater to the level of 4 parts per quadrillion of dioxin, Skinner said (Jan. 17, p. 1763).

He said that while some commercial hazardous waste facilities could obtain a permit to dispose of the dioxin-contaminated wastewater, none of the ones contacted by the agency would agree to accept the wastes because the question of how to dispose of dioxin is still a highly charged political issue.

The RCRA proposal would require EPA to clean the water to a level three orders of magnitude greater than the agency's most advanced method, which can reduce levels to 5 parts per trillion, he said. While an experimental method exists that may reduce the dioxin levels to near the proposed standard, the procedure is very sensitive and not yet reliable, Des Rosiers said.

While the agency conducts tests on the experimental method at its research laboratories in Duluth, Minn., EPA plans to spend \$80,000 to transfer the wastewater from drums to new storage tanks, he said, which should be completed by November.

Another option being considered is to attempt to incinerate the wastewater at the Arkansas facility, he said.

Surface Mining

COMMENT PERIOD REOPENED ON OSM PROPOSAL TO EXPAND DEFINITION OF OWNERSHIP, CONTROL

The comment period on a proposal that could establish a far-reaching definition of surface mine ownership and control for federal regulatory enforcement purposes is being reopened by the Interior Department's Office of Surface Mining, the agency announced April 16.

Andrew F. DeVito, an OSM regulatory analyst working on the proposal, told BNA April 16 that the agency is leaning toward a wide definition of ownership that would include business entities with "indirect" interests in the company applying for a mining permit. OSM is seeking further reaction to this approach.

Under this wider definition, any business having an interest of 10 percent or more in the permit applicant, either directly or indirectly through one or more intermediary companies, would be subject to enforcement action for violations by the permitted business under surface mining law, DeVito said (51 FR 12879).

OSM originally proposed April 5, 1985, to change the definition of ownership and control under the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act, but included a range of definitional options (Current Developments, June 14, 1985, p. 279).

The original proposal suggested definitions ranging from the indirect ownership approach to one that would limit enforcement liability to one "step" of ownership above or below the mining permit applicant, the agency analyst explained.

OSM Decision Said Based on Comments

The agency decided to reissue the proposal and seek further comment after receiving several comments supporting a wider definition of ownership, according to DeVito.

One important influence on the agency in reaching this decision was a letter from the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, which threatened to try to cut off funding for OSM's applicant violator computer tracking system if the wider ownership definition was not imposed, he said.

The Feb. 25 House committee letter maintained that the tracking system would "leave most violators untouched" if only companies immediately connected to the permit applicants were included in the ownership definition.

DeVito explained that the final rule defining ownership and control will serve as the basis for decisions on denying permits in OSM's applicant violator system.

Mining industry comments submitted on the original proposal generally objected to the expanded ownership defini-

24 Apr 1986

5200
NREAD

Director, Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs Division,
Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune
Assistant Chief of Staff, Facilities (Attn: Environmental Engineer)
Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune

WETLANDS MAPS

Encl: (1) Four full sets of Wetlands Maps (draft) of Camp Lejeune prepared by USFWS

1. The enclosed maps are provided for your use as requested.

J. I. WOOTEN

Writer: D. D. Sharpe, NREAD 5003
Typist: J. Cross 24Apr86

(Greatly Improved)

1910

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

19 March

Date

From: Director

To: Record

Subj:

Wetland Maps

(COE)

Talked with Wam Wright this date
& he advised this bill was for field work
& rough quadrangle maps which were
complete. The rough quads have been sent
to USFWS for finish work which will
be paid for by USFWS. The Quads
are in mail to CH today.

Julesin



T-11382

Standard Form 1080
Revised May 1970
2 Treasury FRM 2500
1080-108-06

VOUCHER FOR TRANSFERS BETWEEN APPROPRIATIONS AND/OR FUNDS

VOUCHER NO.
SCHEDULE NO.
BILL NO. B0586G403
PAID BY

EXCEPTION TO SF 1080 APPROVED BY NARS. JAN 77.

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 CDR, USAED, WILMINGTON
 PO BOX 1890
 WILMINGTON, NC 28402-1890

Department, establishment, bureau, or office billed

Accounting Officer
 Comptroller Department, MCB
 Camp Lejeune, NC 28542-5001

Jan 2043

Charles Peterson

APPLIES FOR SERVICES	QUAN- TITY	UNIT PRICE		AMOUNT
		COST	PER	DOLLARS AND CENTS
Preparation for preparing the maps and "user notes" on the six USCG quadrangle maps covering Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, NC.				\$4,165.00
TOTAL,				\$4,165.00

Mr. Wainwright 1st
 FTS

Remittan
 671343-4630
 WILMINGTON
 NC 28402-1890

Charles Hollis 2nd

CLASSIFICATION - Billing Office

96X

3-19-86

Accepted or the services performed as stated and should be charged to the
 appropriation(s) and/or fund(s) as indicated below; or that the advance payment requested is approved and should be paid as
 indicated.

18 March 1986
 (Date)

----- J. I. WOOTEN -----
 (Authorized administrative or certifying officer)
 Director, Natural Resources Division
 (Title)

ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATION - Office Billed

1751106 2720 000 67001 0 067001 2D 000000 523 2043 2392Q \$4,165.00

Paid by Check No.



1954
 STATE OF TEXAS
 COUNTY OF DALLAS
 DISTRICT COURT
 IN RE: THE ESTATE OF
 JAMES EARL RAY, DECEASED
 WILLIAM H. HAYES, Executor
 vs.
 JAMES EARL RAY, JR., et al.
 Defendants

ORDER OF THE COURT
 IN RE: THE ESTATE OF
 JAMES EARL RAY, DECEASED
 WILLIAM H. HAYES, Executor
 vs.
 JAMES EARL RAY, JR., et al.
 Defendants

WHEREAS the Court has received
 and read the petition of the
 Executor of the Estate of
 James Earl Ray, deceased,
 for the appointment of a
 guardian of the property of
 James Earl Ray, Jr., et al.,
 and the Court is satisfied
 that the appointment of
 the said guardian is in the
 best interests of the
 said James Earl Ray, Jr., et al.,
 the Court orders that the
 said guardian be appointed
 and that the said guardian
 be qualified in and for the
 County of Dallas, State of
 Texas, and that the said
 guardian be bonded in the
 sum of \$10,000.00, to be
 approved by the Court, and
 that the said guardian be
 appointed on this 15th day
 of May, 1954.

T-11380

Standard Form 1080
Revised May 1970
2 Treasury FRM 2500
1080-108-06

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Department, establishment, bureau, or office billed

Accounting Officer
 Comptroller Department, MCB
 Camp Lejeune, NC 23542-5001

FINAL #1

ORDER NO.	DATE OF DELIVERY	ARTICLES OR SERVICES	QUAN- TITY	UNIT PRICE		AMOUNT
				COST	PER	DOLLARS AND CENTS
M67001	185MIPR001	Reimbursement for preparing the wetland delineations and "user notes" on the six USGC quadrangle maps covering Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, NC				\$4,165.00
TOTAL,						\$4,165.00

Remittance in payment hereof should be sent to—
 FAO, USAED, WILMINGTON
 PO BOX 1890
 WILMINGTON, NC 28402-1890

ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATION - Billing Office

96X4902 RF VW8125949100000

CERTIFICATE OF OFFICE BILLED

I certify that the above articles were received and accepted or the services performed as stated and should be charged to the appropriation(s) and/or fund(s) as indicated below; or that the advance payment requested is approved and should be paid as indicated.

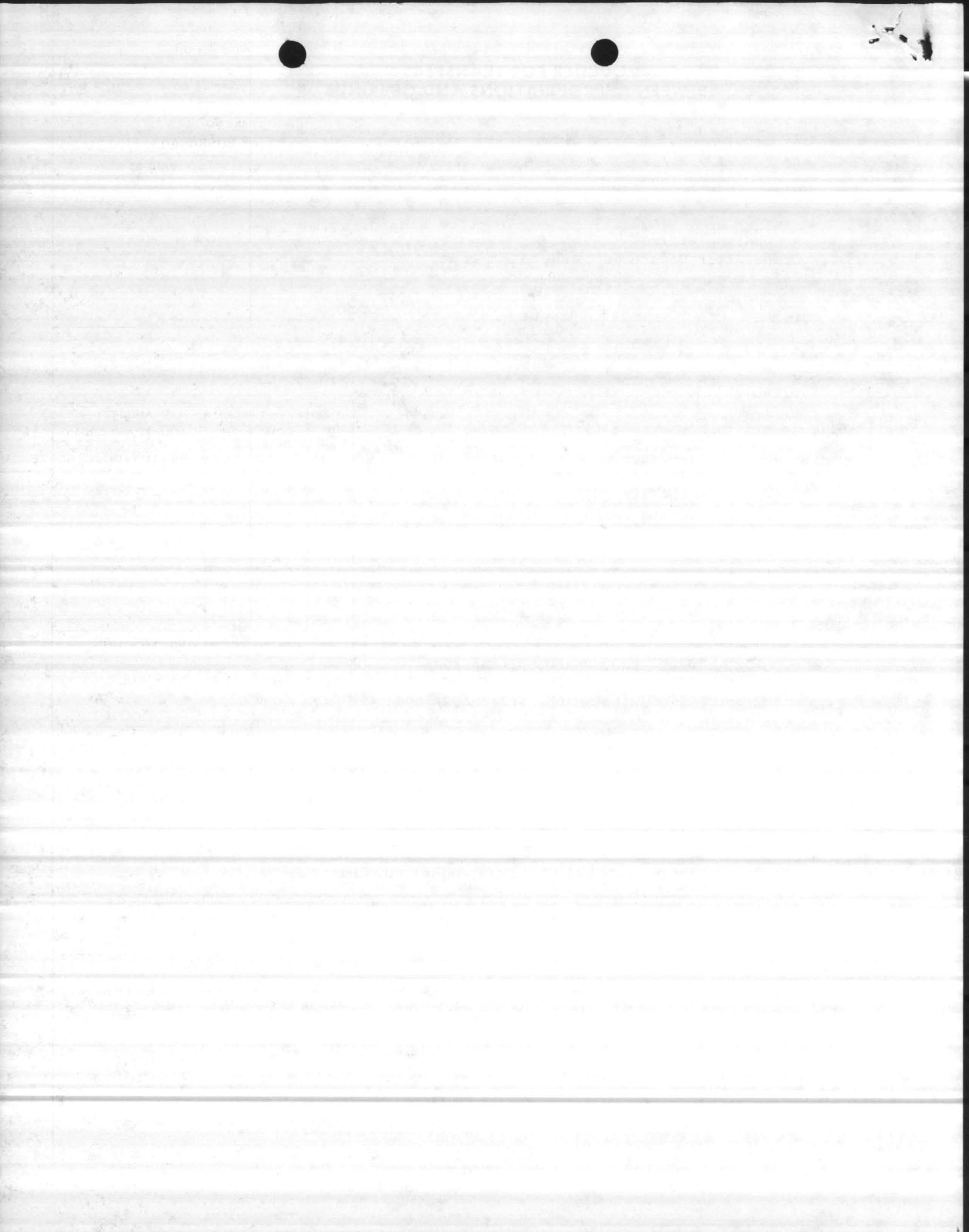
18 March 1986
 (Date)

----- J. I. WOOTEN -----
 (Authorized administrative or certifying officer)
 Director, Natural Resources Division
 (Title)

ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATION - Office Billed

1751106 2720 000 67001 0 067001 2D 000000 523 2043 2392Q \$4,165.00

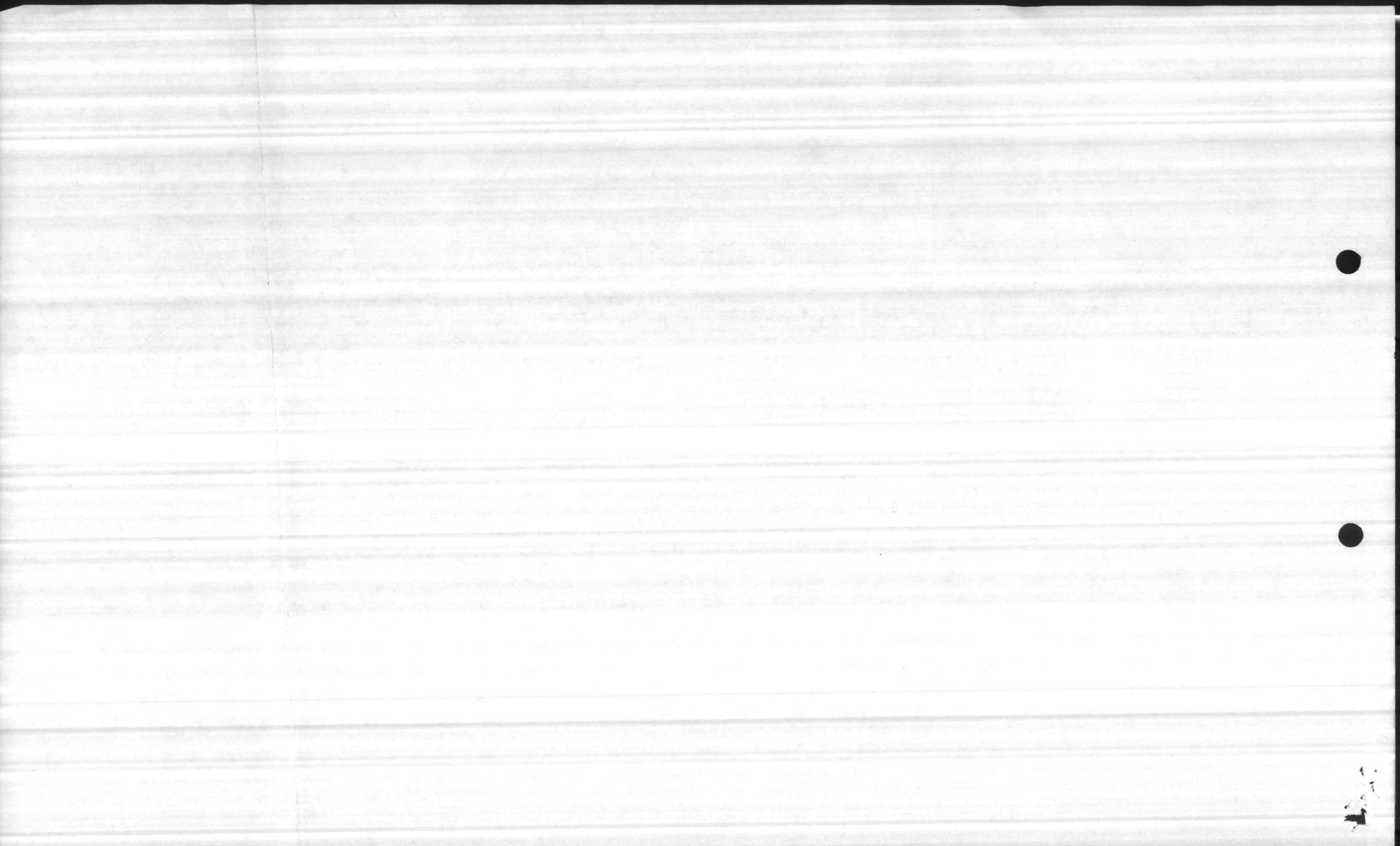
Paid by Check No.



65F-83060/1
23P565F
RUN-DATE 02/21/86

REVOLVING FUND BILLING FEEDER REPORT
WILMINGTON K7K7K7K7K7K7

FINAL BILLING # B2586G403 AGENCY A01852026 VW6125940000000 QUAD MAPS CAMP. LEJUNE
PERSONAL SERVICES COSTS INCURRED (30 OCT 84 - 13 FEB 86) MH
OTHER CONTRACTUAL SERVICES OT 4,165.00
TOTAL BILL 4,165.00
AMOUNT BY OBJECT CLASS 0253 4,165.00
TOTAL 4,165.00



Standard Form 1080
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 1080-108-06

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VOUCHER NO.

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Accounting Officer
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 Camp Lejeune, NC 28542-5001

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