



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE
Duval Building
9450 Gandy Boulevard
St. Petersburg, Florida 33702

April 4, 1974

Colonel W. Plaskett, Jr.
Chief of Staff
Marine Corps Base
United States Marine Corps
Camp Lejeune, North Carolina 28542

Dear Colonel Plaskett:

Please reference your letter 3F/JFL/jlh, 11102, dated March 19, 1974, requesting our comments on your feasibility study for artillery and tank firing from Camp Lejeune on targets anchored within the offshore sector of Brown's Island, North Carolina.

The information supplied with your letter was not sufficient for us to adequately assess the effects of the proposed firing on the biota of the area. We reviewed your proposal with biologists at our Atlantic Estuarine Fisheries Center in Beaufort, North Carolina, and learned that the proposed firing range is currently being utilized by shrimp trawlers which have been experiencing good catches of shrimp. Undetonated ordnance would preclude further use of these areas by the shrimping industry. Since Brown's Island is bounded by two inlets, its offshore waters and these inlets are used as primary migration routes for marine fish and shellfish entering and leaving the estuary behind the island. Exploding ordnance during peak migration periods may be expected to have an adverse effect on these organisms.

Information pertaining to ecological conditions offshore of Brown's Island is very limited, and it would be imprudent for us to make definitive statements regarding the effects of your proposal on the biota of the area. In our opinion, however, use of an area of inherent importance to valuable marine organisms, as a firing range does constitute a major federal action that requires preparation of an environmental impact statement for full evaluation of all aspects of the proposal.

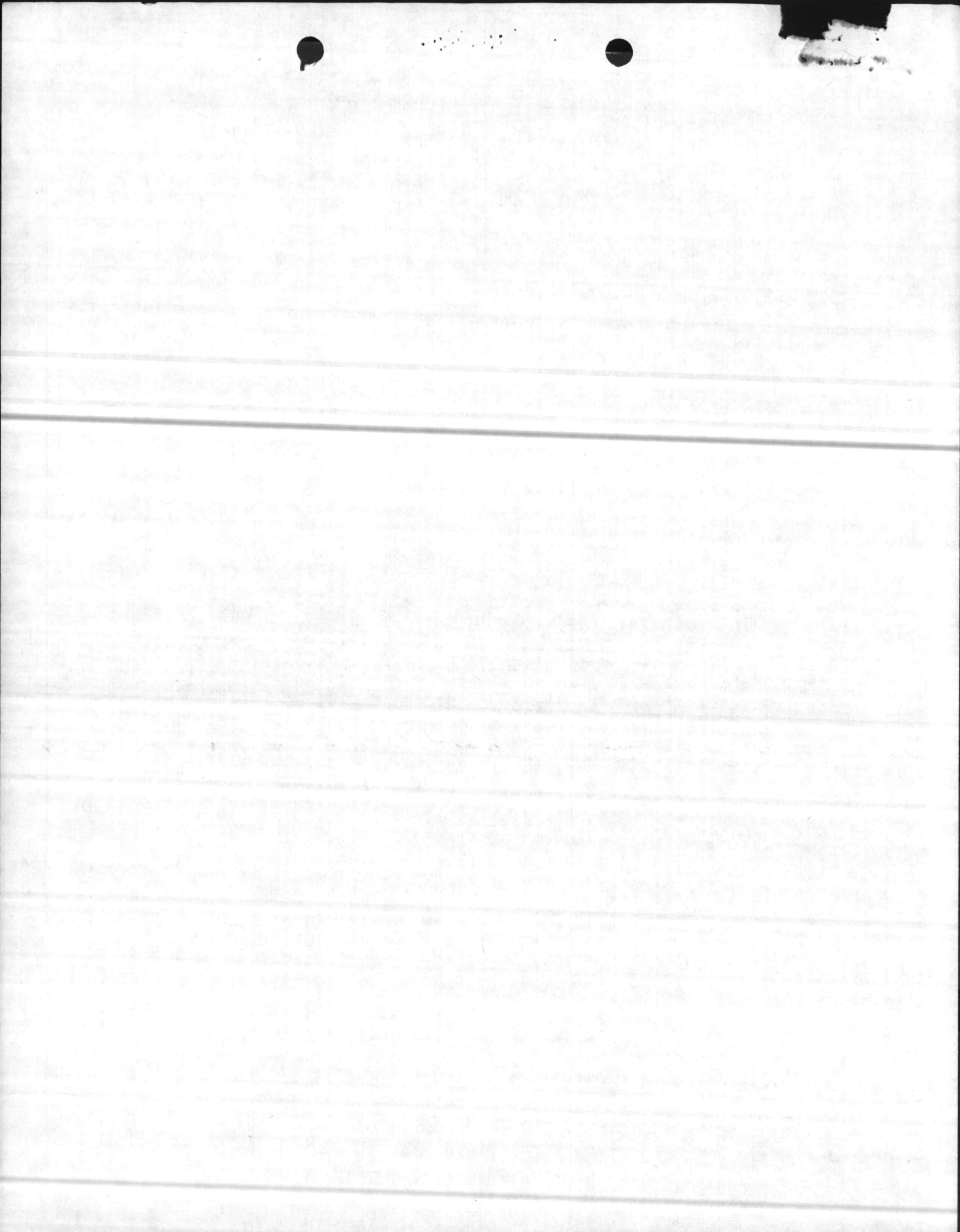
We appreciate the opportunity to comment on your feasibility study. If you have any additional questions please feel free to contact us.

Sincerely,

Evert J. Brakke
Acting Regional Director

Enclosure (1)
APPENDIX A

A-16



3F/JFL/jlh
11102
25 Feb 1974

From: Commanding General
To: Commander in Chief, U. S. Atlantic Fleet, Norfolk,
Virginia 23511
Subj: Proposed Off Shore Artillery/Tank Firing at Camp
Lejeune, North Carolina
Ref: (a) Code of Federal Regulations (Title 33) (Chapter II)
Encl: (1) Combat Training Chart, U. S. East Coast, North
Carolina Approaches to New River

1. The Base Training Facilities Officer at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, is conducting a study concerning the availability of artillery and tank units firing from Camp Lejeune on targets anchored within the off-shore sector designated on enclosure (1).

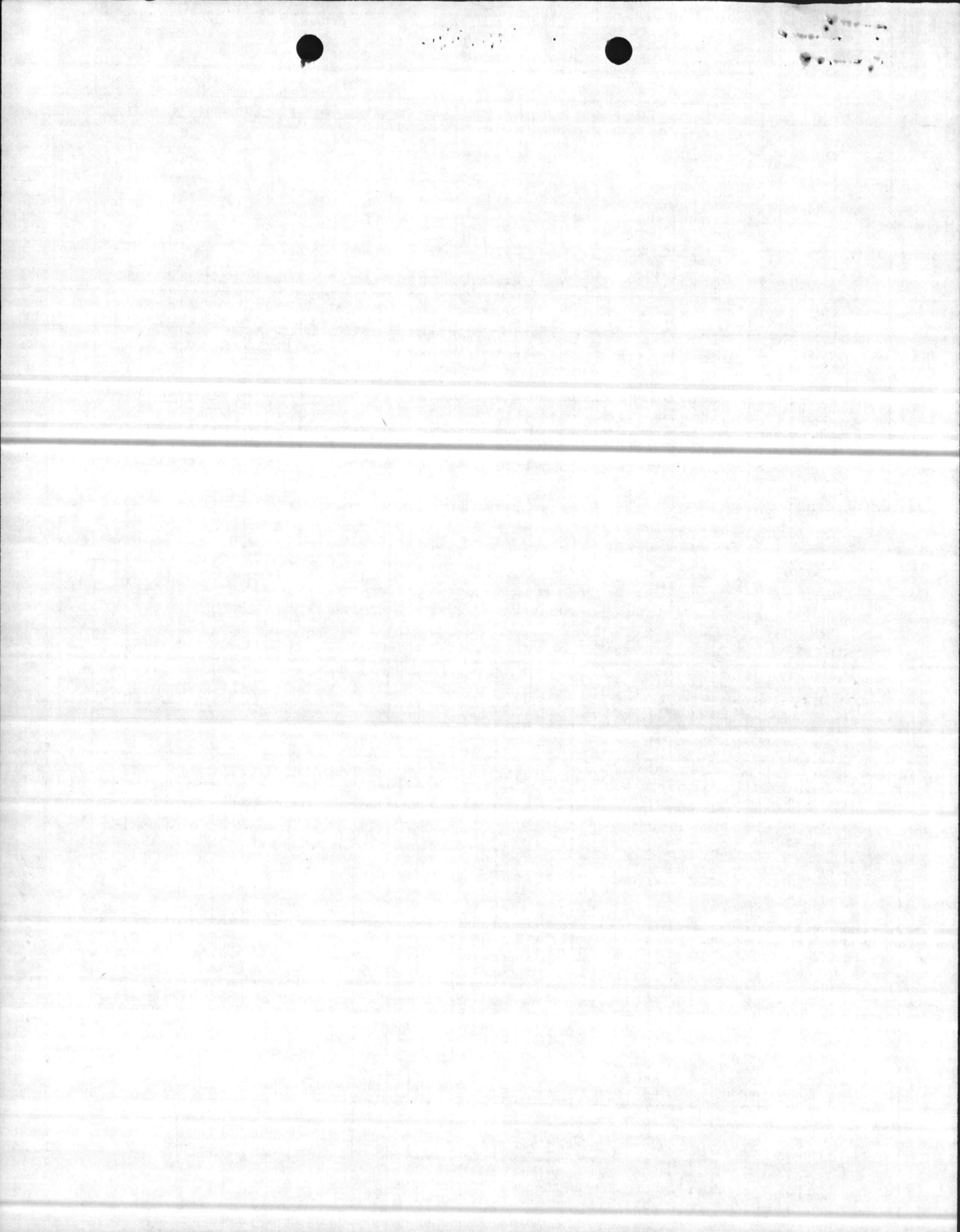
2. Marine Corps units could be within Federal Regulatory limits established in reference (a) when firing on targets within the sector indicated on the map in enclosure (1). All safety prerequisites cited in reference (a) are presently in effect as routine procedure to be followed when units are firing on Brown's Island. At the present time, the target and bombing area is used as part of a seaward buffer zone by the off-shore sector for ordnance fired on targets on Brown's Island.

3. Units firing on anchored ocean targets could not detonate ordnance exceeding the equivalent of 500 lbs. of TNT. Any danger factors inherent to a particular type of ordnance could be compensated for by the using unit.

4. The purpose of this letter is to announce the intention to fire artillery and tank units into the designated area and to solicit comments, recommendations, or advice; the proposed action. It is requested that comments and recommendations be forwarded prior to 22 March 1974.

W. FLAHERTY, JR.
Colonel
Chief of Staff

Enclosure (1)
APPENDIX A





HEADQUARTERS
COMMANDER EASTERN SEA FRONTIER
FLUSHING & WASHINGTON AVENUES
BROOKLYN, N. Y. 11251

IN REPLY REFER TO:

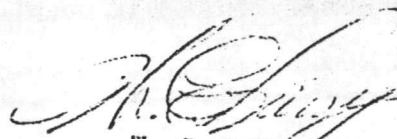
E-31A:VRH:lhg
3500
Ser 55

2 APR 1974

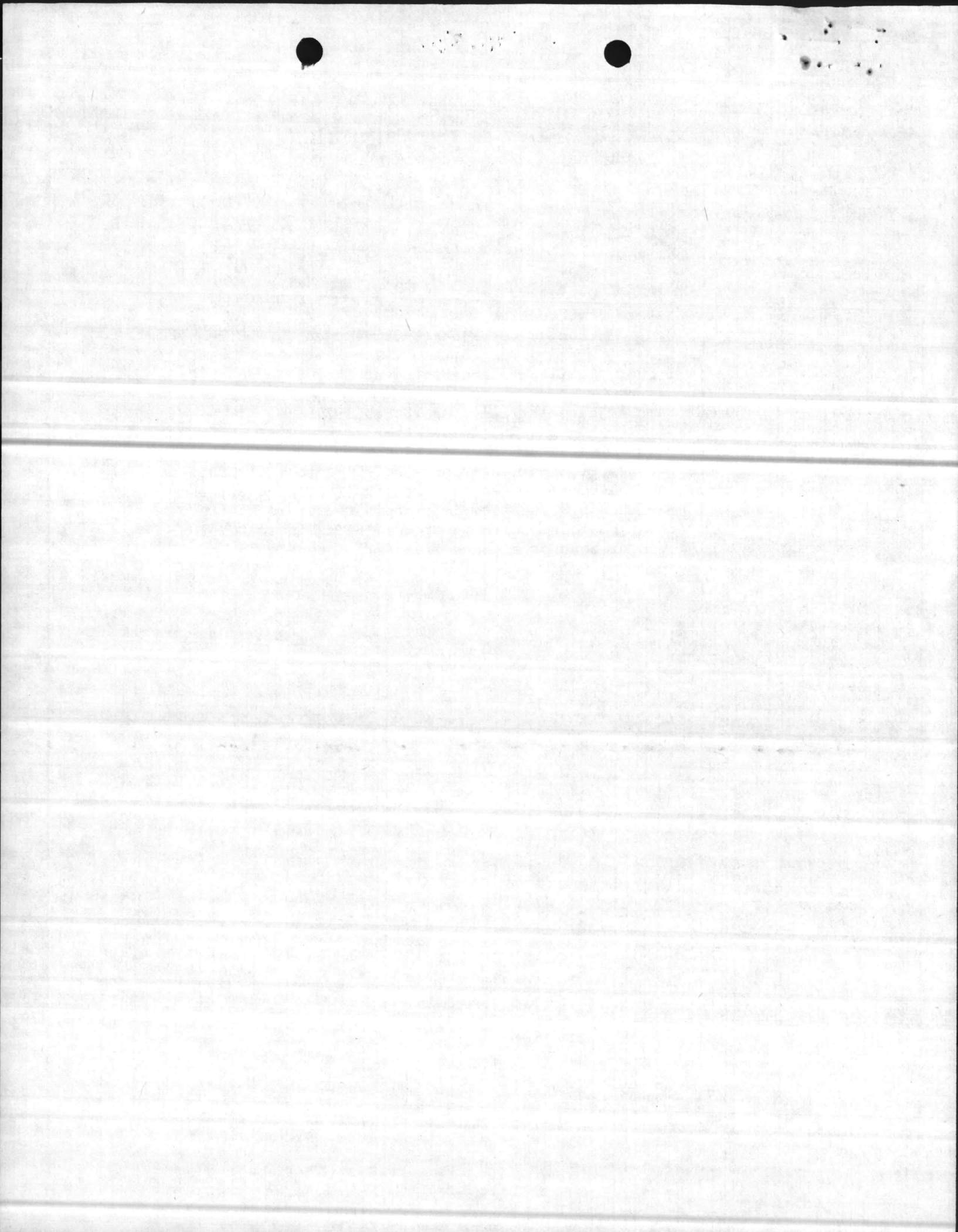
From: Commander Eastern Sea Frontier
To: Commanding General, Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, N.C.
Subj: Proposed Off Shore Artillery/Tank Firing at Camp Lejeune, N.C.
Ref: (a) CG MCB Camp Lejeune ltr 11102 of 28 Feb 1974
(b) OPNAVINST 3100.5B of 2 Jul 1973

1. Commander Eastern Sea Frontier interposes no objections for the establishment of a firing zone as requested in reference (a), however, the firing area will be within U.S. territorial waters therefore the request should be submitted in accordance with reference (b) as indicated for establishment of a danger zone or a controlled firing zone as deemed appropriate.

Copy to:
CINCLANTFLT


W. C. LARRY
Captain, U.S. Navy
ACOS - OPS/PLANS/LOGS
CESF and COMTHREE

Enclosure (1)
APPENDIX A



Top Copy to be filed & route to TFAC

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
HEADQUARTERS
FLEET MARINE FORCE ATLANTIC
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA 23511

22:14Rraka
3500
20 MAR 1974

SECOND ENDORSEMENT on CG MCB Camp Lejeune ltr 3F/JFL/jlh
11102 of 28 Feb 1974

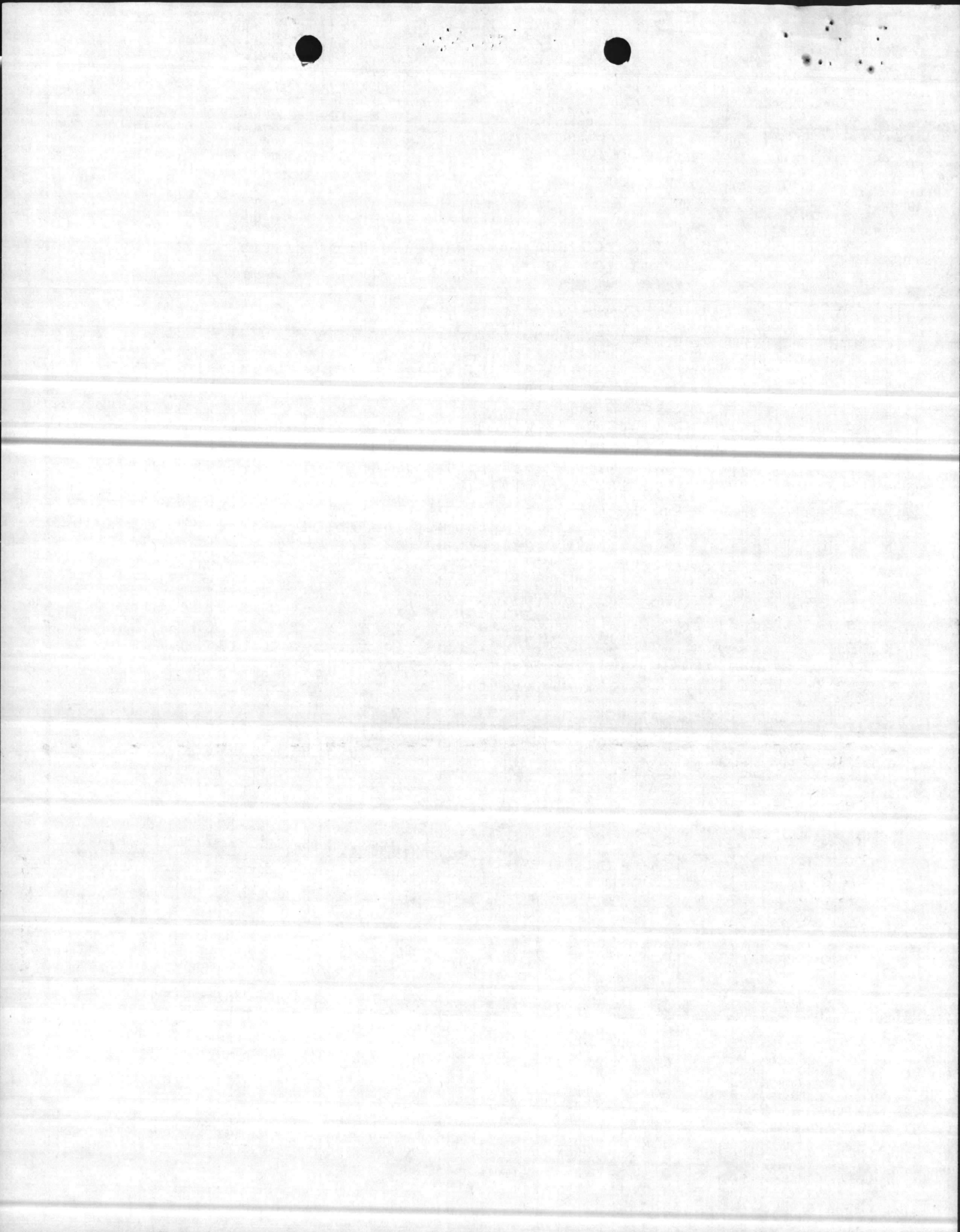
From: Commanding General
To: Commander Eastern Sea Frontier
Subj: Proposed Off Shore Artillery/Tank Firing at Camp
Lejeune, North Carolina
Ref: (b) FoneCon LtCol C. W. ABBOTT, Base Training
Facilities MCB Camp Lejeune, North Carolina
and LtCol H. M. RUNKLE, Force Arty Officer,
FMFLant, 18 March 1974

1. Forwarded. Reference (b) extended the required date for submission of comments/recommendations from 22 March to 5 April 1974.
2. The plans by the Commanding General, Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, to enhance the existing firing ranges at Camp Lejeune are considered necessary. New long range artillery/tanks and improved munitions have resulted in restrictive use of land impact areas within the Camp Lejeune complex.
3. The action taken by the Commanding General, MCB Camp Lejeune, North Carolina on behalf of Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic is greatly appreciated.

G. C. KLIEFOWI
By direction

Copy to:
CINCLANTFLT
CC MCB Camp Lejeune NC

Enclosure (1)
APPENDIX A



INIT

From: Commanding General
To: Commander in Chief, U. S. Atlantic Fleet, Norfolk,
Virginia 23511

Subj: Proposed Off Shore Artillery/Tank Firing at Camp
Lejeune, North Carolina

Ref: (a) Code of Federal Regulations (Title 33) (Chapter II)

Encl: (1) Combat Training Chart, U. S. East Coast, North
Carolina Approaches to New River

1. The Base Training Facilities Officer at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, is conducting a study concerning the feasibility of artillery and tank units firing from Camp Lejeune on targets anchored within the off-shore sector designated on enclosure (1).

2. Marine Corps units would be within Federal Regulatory limits established in reference (a) when firing on targets within the sector indicated on the map in enclosure (1). All safety prerequisites cited in reference (a) are presently in effect as routine procedure to be followed when units are firing on Brown's Island. At the present time, the target and bombing area is used as part of a seaward buffer zone or safety factor for ordnance fired on targets on Brown's Island.

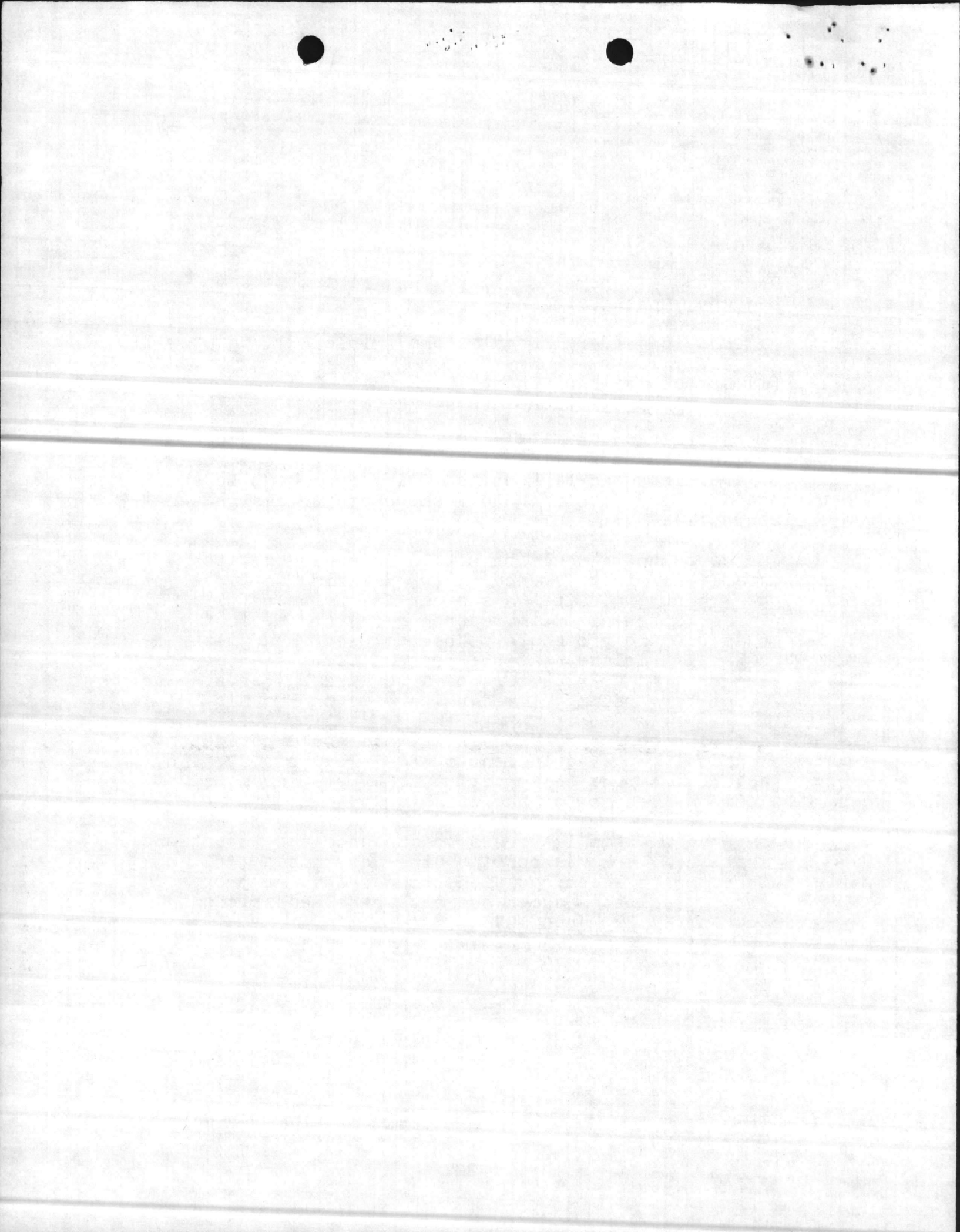
3. Units firing on anchored ocean targets would not detonate ordnance exceeding the equivalent of 36.7 lbs. of TNT. Any danger factors inherent to a particular type of ordnance would be compensated for by the using unit.

4. The purpose of this letter is to announce the intentions to fire artillery/tank weapons into the designated area and to solicit comments/recommendations concerning the proposed firing. It is requested these comments/recommendations be forwarded prior to 22 March 1974.

W. PLASKETT, JR.
Colonel
Chief of Staff

CENTRAL FILES MCB
Enclosure (1)
APPENDIX A

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BF/JFL/Jlh
11102
4 Feb 1974

Commander
Naval Service Squadron Eight
NAS Norfolk, Virginia 23511

Dear Lt Sullivan:

I am writing in reference to a study being conducted concerning the feasibility of artillery and tank units firing from Camp Lejeune on targets anchored within the off-shore sector designated on enclosure (1).

According to information supplied in the January 1, 1972 Revised Edition of the Code of Federal Regulations (Title 33), Chapter I, (Army Corps of Engineers), Section 204.5L, paragraphs A, C and D, Marine Corps units could be within Federal Regulatory limits when firing on targets within the sector indicated on the map. All safety prerequisites cited are presently in effect as routine procedure to be followed when units are firing on Brown's Island. At the present time we are using the target and bombing area as part of a seaward buffer zone or safety factor for ordnance fired on targets on Brown's Island.

The purpose of this letter is to inform you, your department and any environmental and industrial groups within your area of operation, concerned with this sector of ocean, of our intentions, thus minimizing the possibility of an unresolvable conflict of interests.

In conclusion, units firing on these anchored ocean targets could not detonate ordnance exceeding the equivalent of 26.7 lbs. of TNT; also, any danger factors inherent to a particular type of ordnance could be compensated for by the using unit.

It would be appreciated if your department and any organizations concerned in our proposal could reply by 1 March 1974.

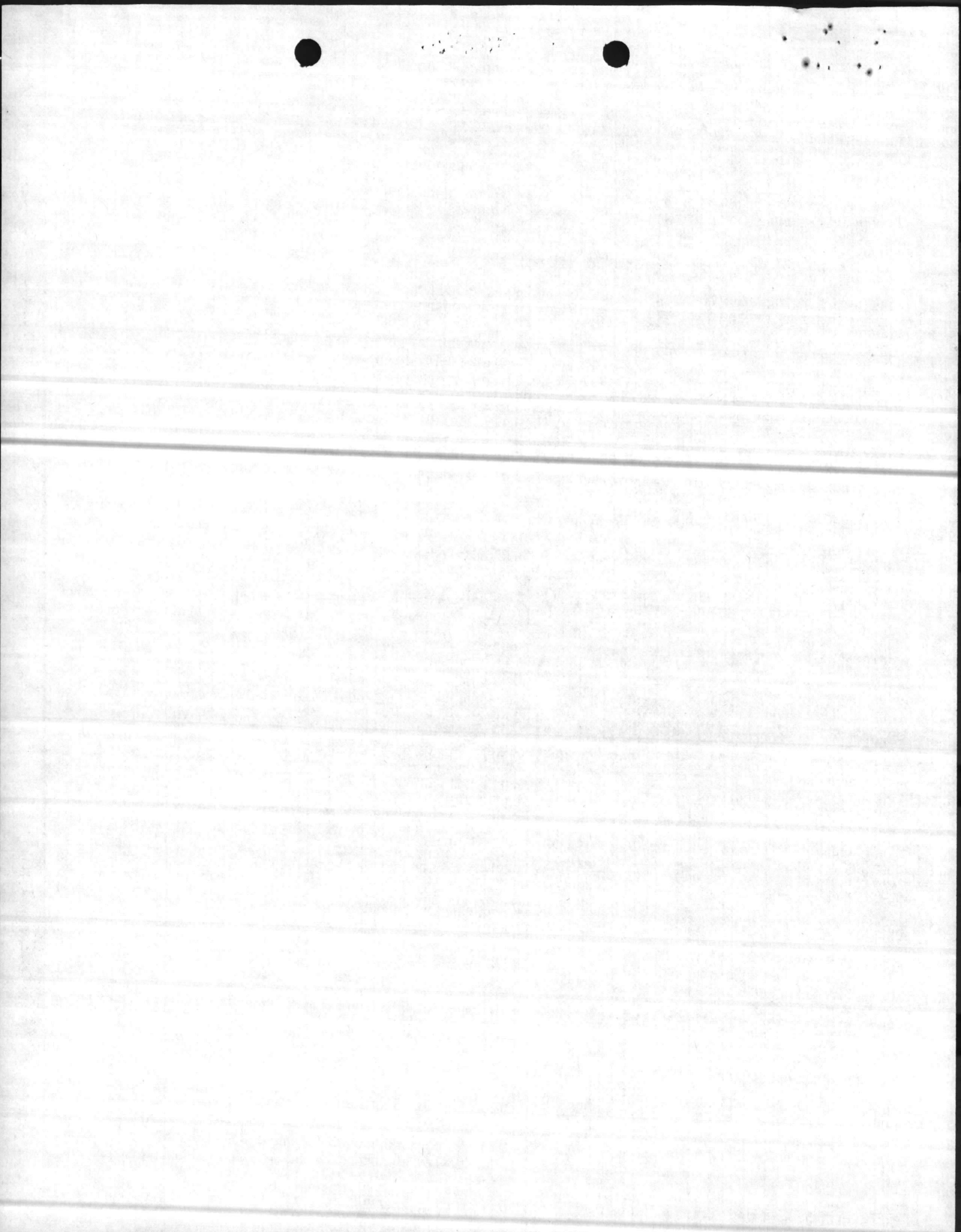
Very truly yours,

W. FLASKETT, JR.
Colonel
Chief of Staff

Encl:

(1) Coastal Tank Chart, U.S.-East Coast,
N.S., referenced to as above

Enclosure (1)
APPENDIX A



COMMANDER SERVICE SQUADRON EIGHT
NAVAL AMPHIBIOUS BASE, LITTLE CREEK
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA 23521

N32
8000
Ser: 153

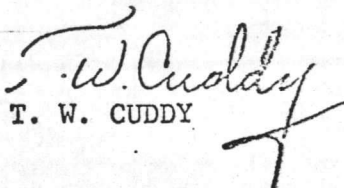
21 FEB 1974

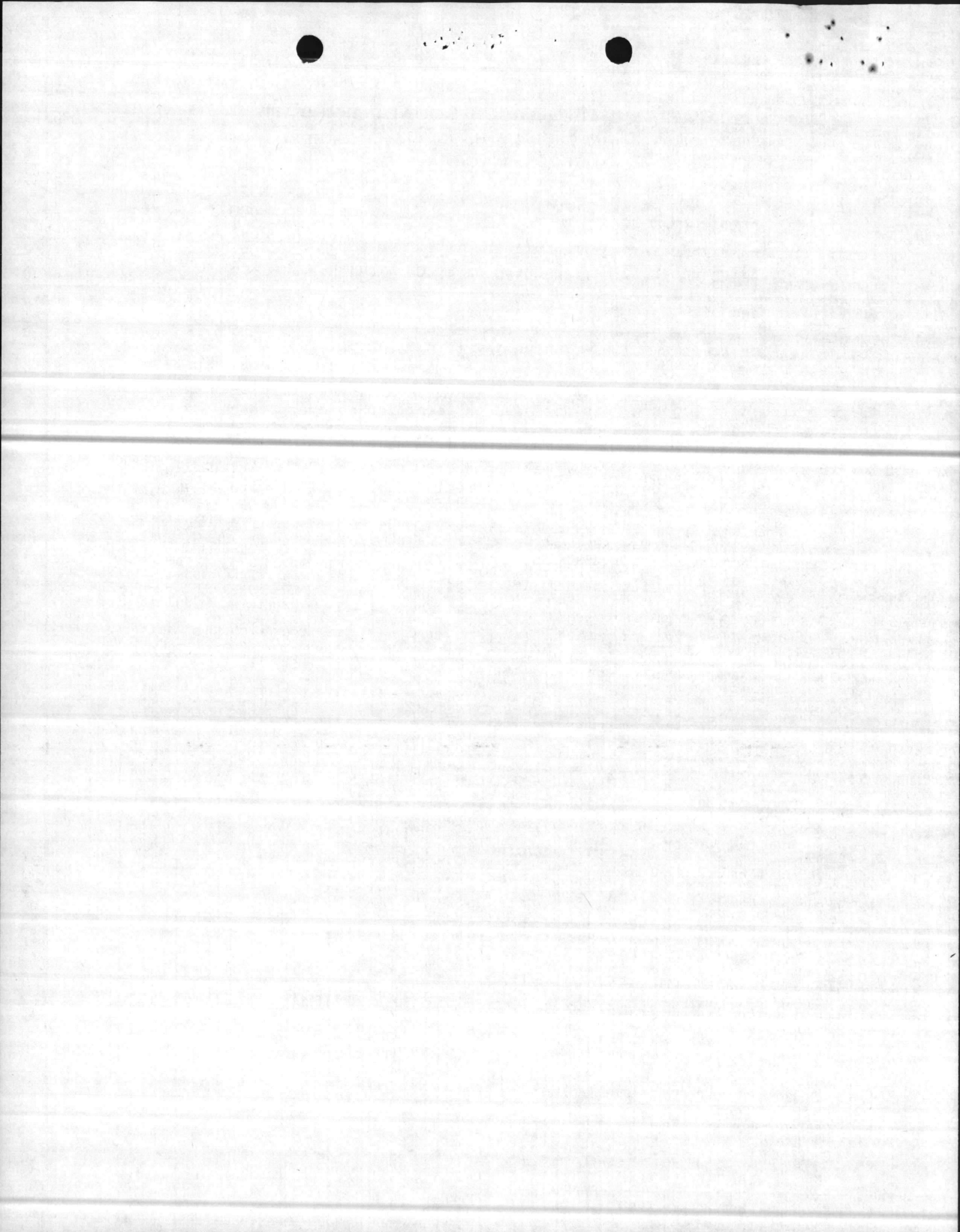
From: Commander Service Squadron EIGHT
To: Commanding General, Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune

Subj: Proposed off-shore target bombardment

Ref: (a) COL W. PLASKETT, Jr., USMC ltr 11102 of 4 Feb 1974

1. In response to reference (a), the proposed bombardment of off-shore targets from Camp Lejeune does not pose any conflict to operational or environmental plans of this command.
2. It is recommended, however, that Commander in Chief, U. S. Atlantic Fleet be apprised of your intentions to preclude any conflict with fleet operations.
3. Additionally, if fleet assets or assistance is envisioned to implant the proposed off-shore target, these requirements should also be made known to Commander in Chief, U. S. Atlantic Fleet.


T. W. CUDDY



2W/JML/jlh
11102
4 Feb 1973

Commander
Fifth Coast Guard District
Fed. Bldg., 431 Crawford St.
Portsmouth, Virginia 23705

Dear Mr. Hooper:

I am writing in reference to a study being conducted concerning the feasibility of artillery and tank units firing from Camp Lejeune on targets anchored within the off-shore sector designated on enclosure (1).

According to information supplied in the January 1, 1972 Revised Edition of the Code of Federal Regulations (Title 33), Chapter II (Army Corps of Engineers), Section 204.56, paragraphs A, C and D, Marine Corps units could be within Federal Regulatory limits when firing on targets within the sector indicated on the map. All safety prerequisites cited are present in effect as routine procedure to be followed when units are firing on Brown's Island. At the present time we are using the target and bombing area as part of a sea and buffer zone or safety factor for ordnance fired on targets on Brown's Island.

The purpose of this letter is to inform you, your department and any environmental and industrial groups within your area of operation, concerned with this sector of ocean, of our intentions, thus minimizing the possibility of an unresolvable conflict of interests.

In conclusion, units firing on these anchored ocean targets could not detonate ordnance exceeding the equivalent of 16.7 lbs. of TNT; also, any danger factors inherent to a particular type of ordnance could be compensated for by the using unit.

It would be appreciated if your department and any organizations concerned with our proposal could reply by 1 March 1973.

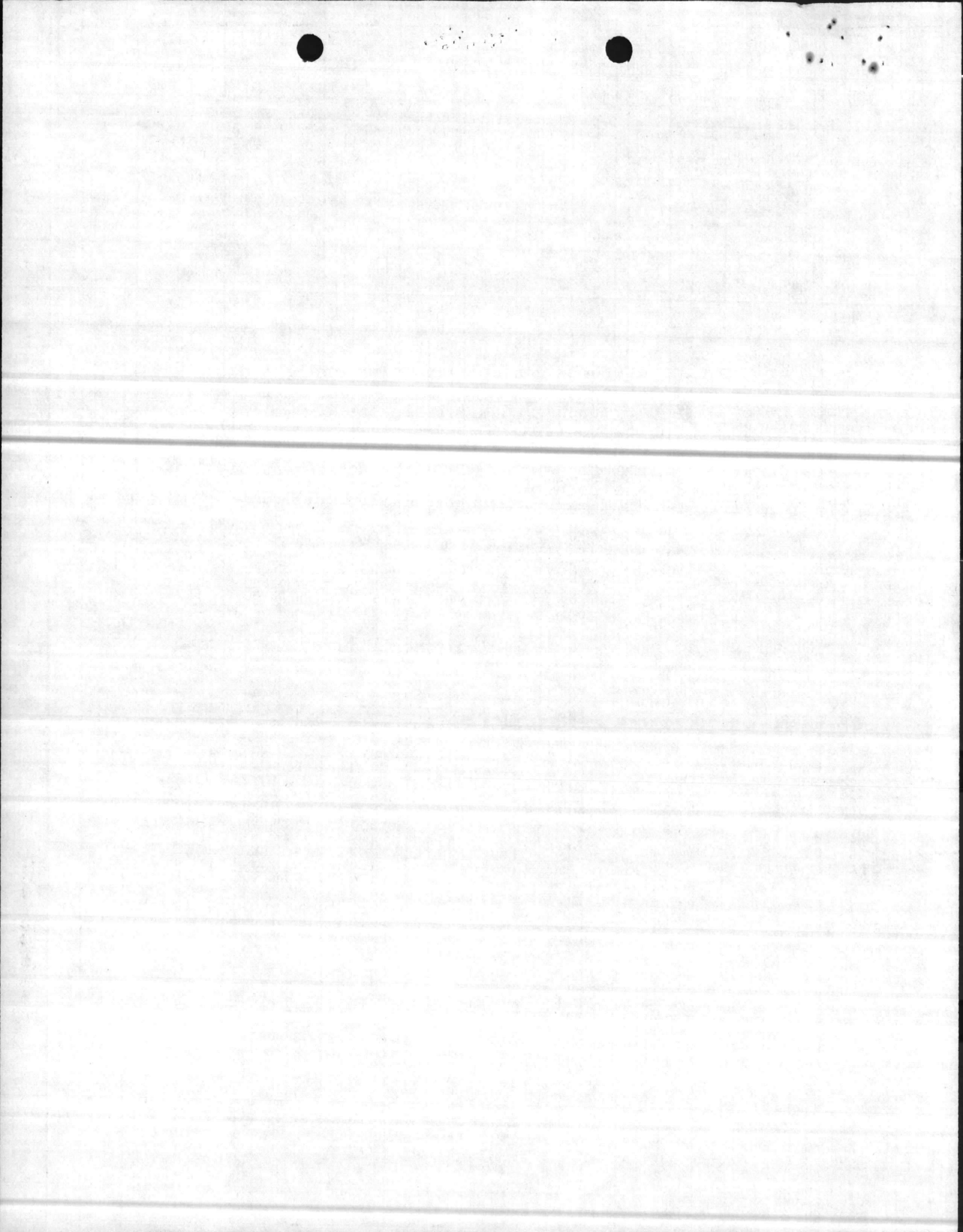
Very truly yours,

W. FLICHTY, JR.
Colonel
Chief of Staff

Encl:

(1) Combat Target Chart, U.S. East Coast,

Enclosure (1)
APPENDIX A





DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

MAILING ADDRESS:
COMMANDER (03N)
FIFTH COAST GUARD DISTRICT
FEDERAL BUILDING
431 CRAWFORD STREET
PORTSMOUTH, VIRGINIA 23705

3260

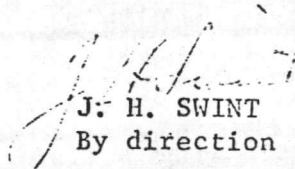
20 February 1974

From: Commander, Fifth Coast Guard District
To: Commanding General, Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North
Carolina 28542

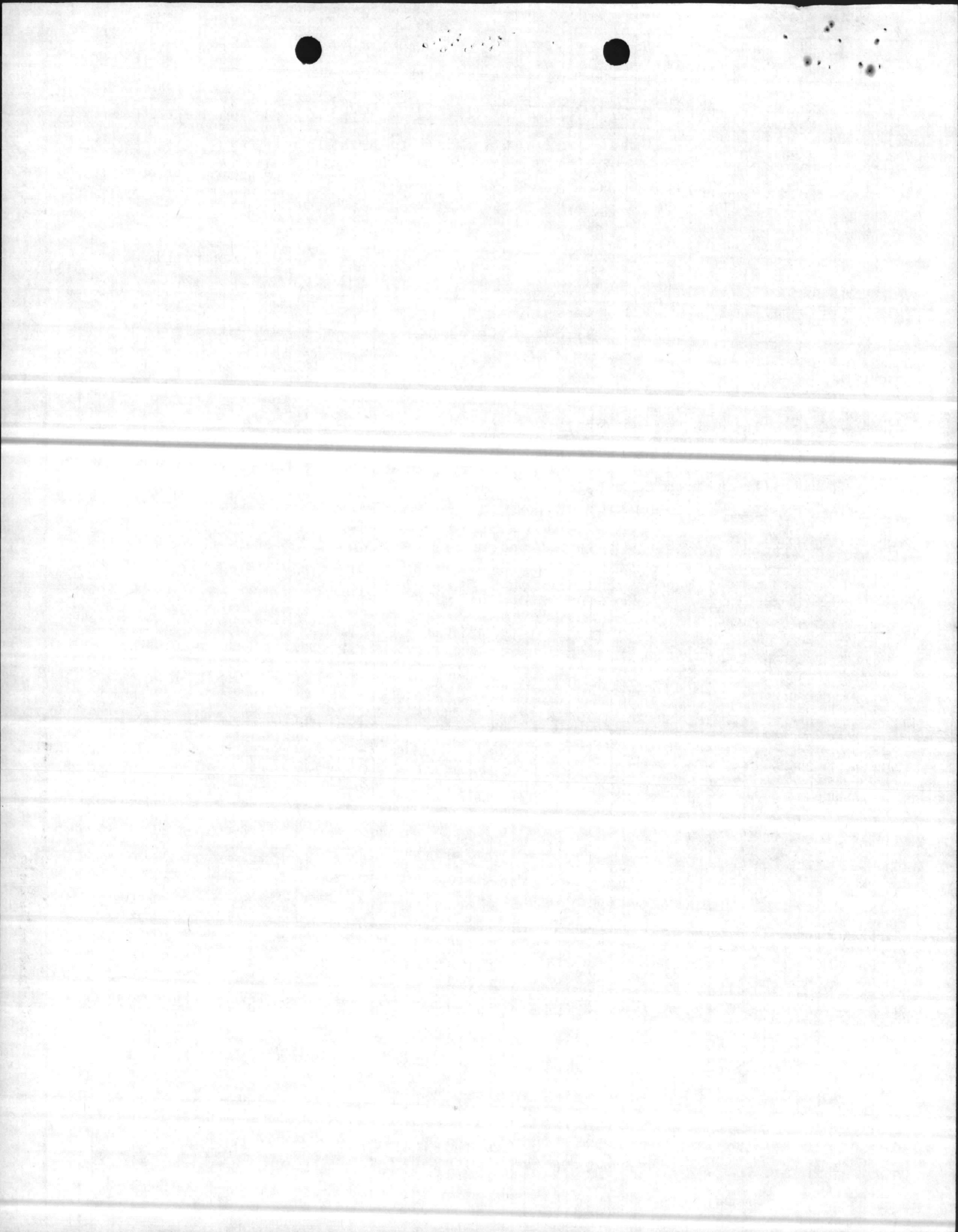
Subj: Marine Corps Firing Ranges, 33 CFR, Part 204.56

Ref: (a) Your ltr 3F/JFL/jlh,11102, of 4 Feb 1974

1. Reference (a) advises a feasibility study of artillery and tank units firing from Camp Lejeune on targets anchored within the Atlantic Ocean sector of subject range.
2. Fifth Coast Guard District operations will not be affected by the proposed firing and combat training exercises. The Coast Guard will disseminate broadcast and published information on these exercises upon receipt.


J. H. SWINT
By direction

Enclosure (1)
APPENDIX A



3F/JFL/jlh
11132
4 Feb 1974

Area Coordinator
Virginia Cape Operations
Dan Heck
Virginia Beach, Va. 23461

Dear Cdr Smith:

I am writing in reference to a study being conducted concerning the feasibility of artillery and tank units firing from Camp Lajeune on targets anchored within the off-shore sector designated on enclosure (1).

According to information supplied in the January 1, 1972 Revised Edition of the Code of Federal Regulations (Title 33), Chapter II (Marine Corps Operations), Section 204.95, paragraphs A, C and D, Marine Corps units would be within Federal Regulatory limits when firing on targets within the sector indicated on the map. All safety prerequisites cited are presently in effect as routine procedure to be followed when units are firing on Brown's Island. At the present time we are using the target and bombing area as part of a standard buffer zone or safety factor for ordnance fired on targets on Brown's Island.

The purpose of this letter is to inform you, your department and any environmental and industrial groups within your area of operation, concerned with this sector of ocean, of our intentions, thus minimizing the possibility of an unresolvable conflict of interests.

In conclusion, units firing on these anchored ocean targets could not detonate ordnance exceeding the equivalent of 35.7 lbs. of TNT. Also, any danger factors inherent to a particular type of ordnance could be compensated for by the using unit.

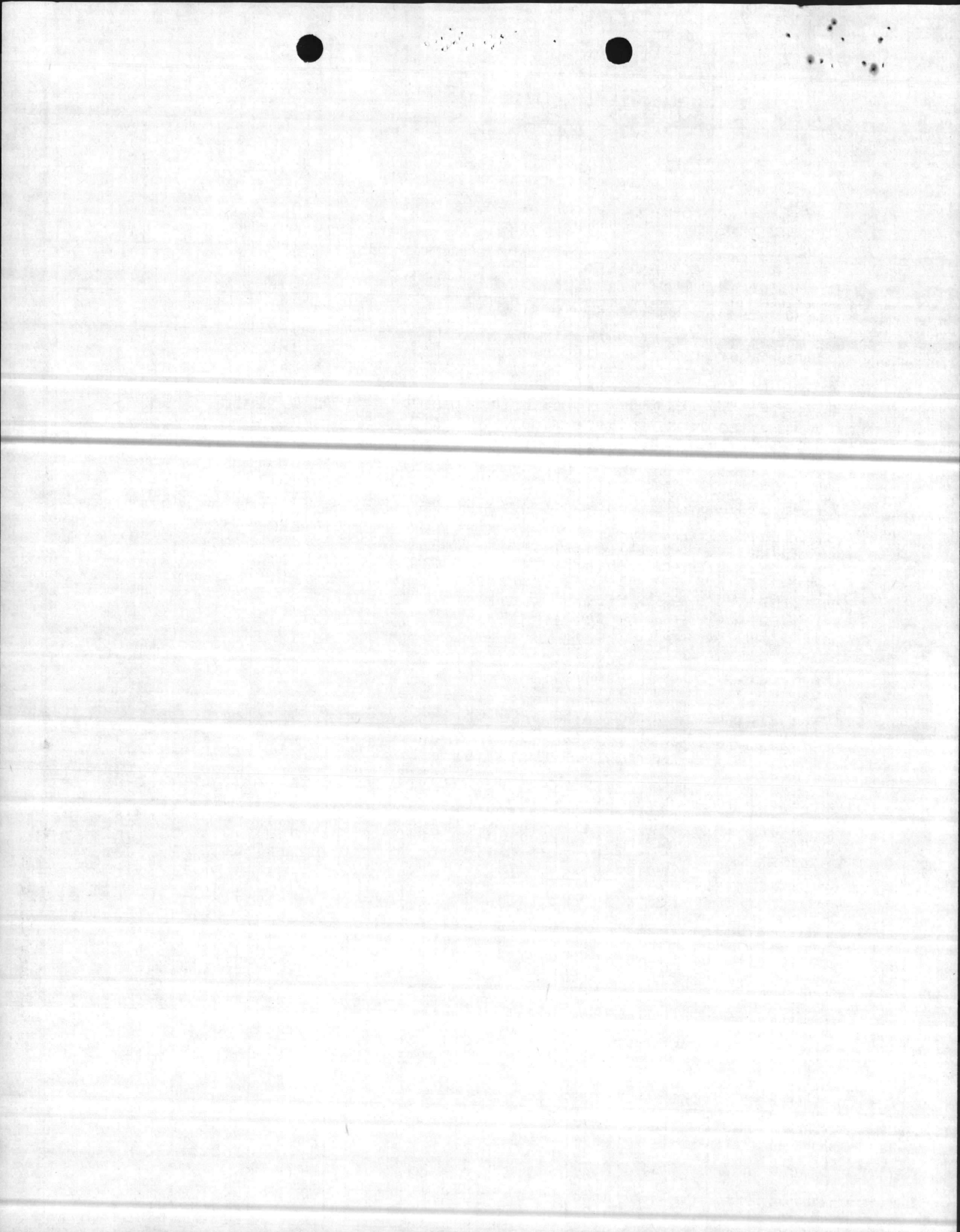
It would be appreciated if your department and any organizations concerned with our proposal could reply by 1 March 1974.

Very truly yours,

W. PLACKETT, JR.
Colonel
Chief of Staff

(1) 1st Marine Force Group, U.S. Marine Corps,
H.Q., Approaches to New River

Enclosure (1)
APPENDIX A



5 January 1976

From: Virginia Capes Operating Area Coordinator, Naval Air Station
Oceana, Virginia Beach, Virginia 23460

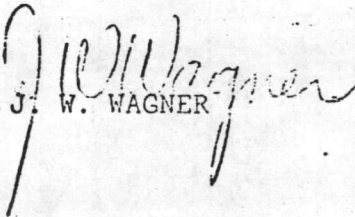
To: Base Training Facilities Officer, Marine Corps Base,
Camp Lejeune, North Carolina 28542

Subj: Artillery Firing near approaches to New River

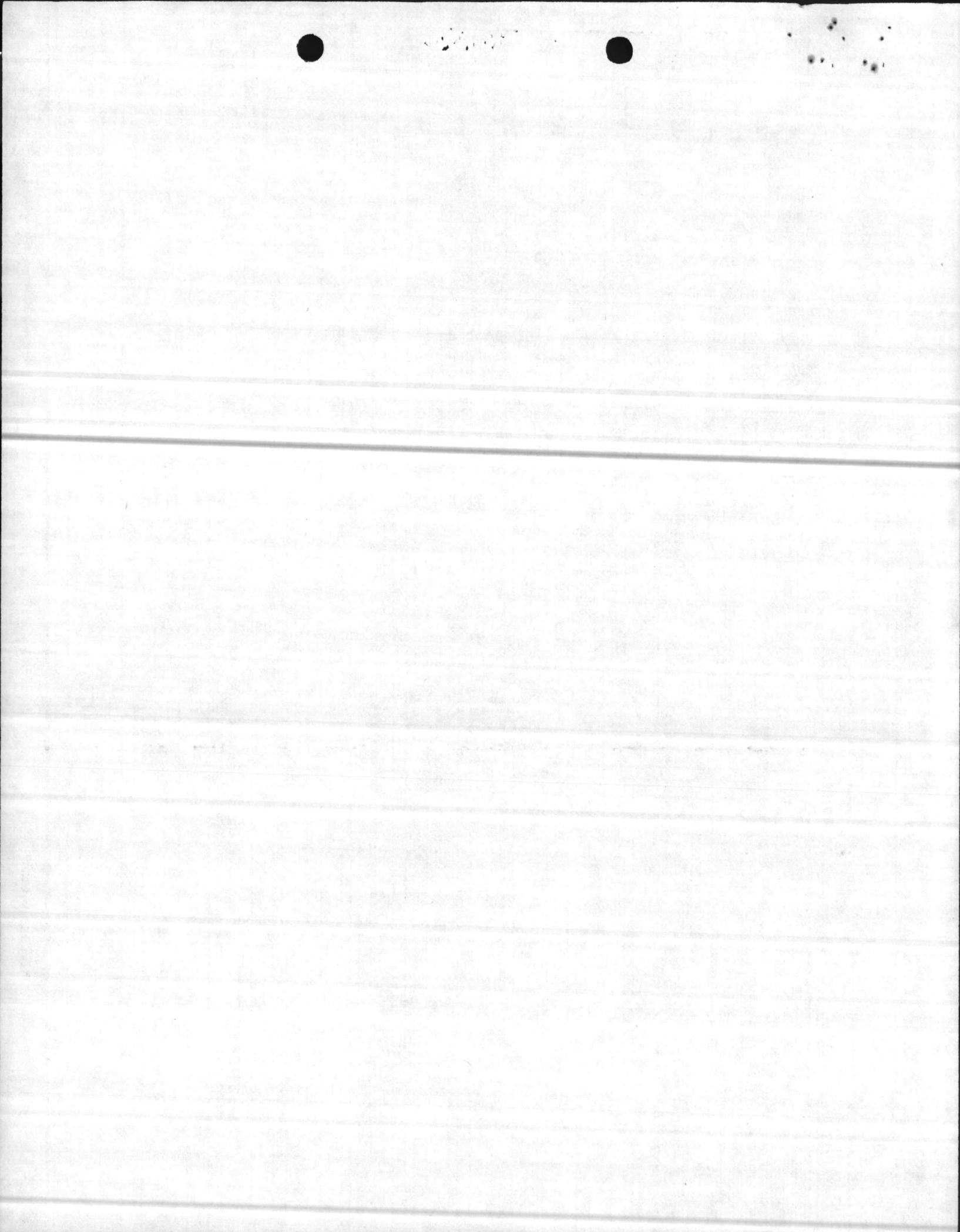
Ref: (a) Base Training Facilities Branch ltr 3F/JFL/jlh Ser 11102
of 4 Feb 74

(b) Base Training Facilities Branch Memo of 19 Dec 75

1. References (a) and (b) requested comments concerning proposed firing in the area of New River, North Carolina. This facility has no cognizance or areas of interest in that local, and consequently no comments can be submitted.


J. W. WAGNER

Enclosure (1)
APPENDIX A



3F/JFL/jlh
11102
4 Feb 1974

Mr. James E. Harrington
Secretary, Dept. of Natural and Economic Resources
P. O. Box 27887
Raleigh, North Carolina 27611

Dear Sir:

I am writing in reference to a study being conducted concerning the feasibility of artillery and tank units firing from Camp Lejeune on targets anchored within the off-shore sector designated on enclosure (1).

According to information supplied in the January 1, 1972 Revised Edition of the Code of Federal Regulations (Title 33), Chapter II (Army Corps of Engineers), Section 204.56, paragraphs A, C and D, Marine Corps units would be within Federal Regulatory limits when firing on targets within the sector indicated on the map. All safety prerequisites cited are presently in effect as routine procedure to be followed when units are firing on Brown's Island. At the present time we are using the target and bombing area as part of a seaward buffer zone or safety factor for ordnance fired on targets on Brown's Island.

The purpose of this letter is to inform you, your department and any environmental and industrial groups concerned with this sector of ocean, of our intentions, thus minimizing the possibility of an unresolvable conflict of interests.

In conclusion, units firing on these anchored ocean targets would not detonate ordnance exceeding the equivalent of 35.7 lbs. of TNT; also, any danger factors inherent to a particular type of ordnance would be compensated for by the using unit.

It would be appreciated if your department and any organizations concerned with our proposal would reply by 1 March 1974.

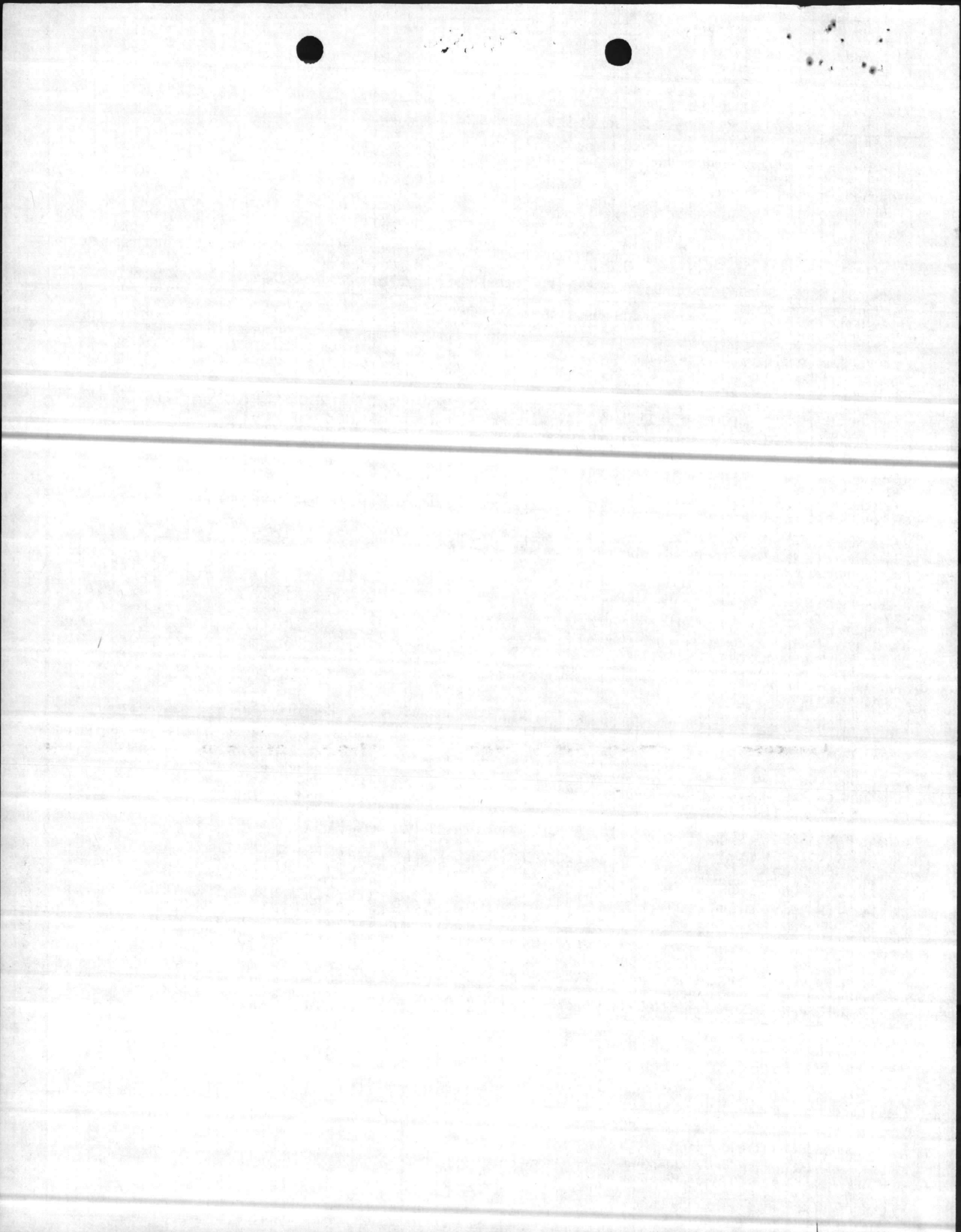
Very truly yours,

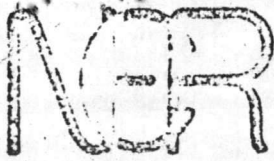
W. FLETCHER, JR.
Colonel
Chief of Staff

Encl:

(1) Combat Target Chart, U.S. East Coast,
U.S., Attachment to New Letter

Enclosure (1)
APPENDIX A





North Carolina Department of
Natural & Economic Resources

JAMES E. HOLSHOUSE, JR., GOVERNOR • JAMES E. HARRINGTON, SECRETARY

ARTHUR W. COOPER
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

BOX 27687, RALEIGH 27611
TELEPHONE 919 829 4334

Re: 3/F/JFL/jlh
11102

February 11, 1974

Colonel W. Plaskett
Chief of Staff
Marine Corps Base
Camp Lejeune, North Carolina 28542

Dear Colonel Plaskett:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 4 to Secretary Harrington asking for information from our Department relative to your study of the feasibility of artillery and tank units firing from Camp Lejeune on targets located in the near offshore area.

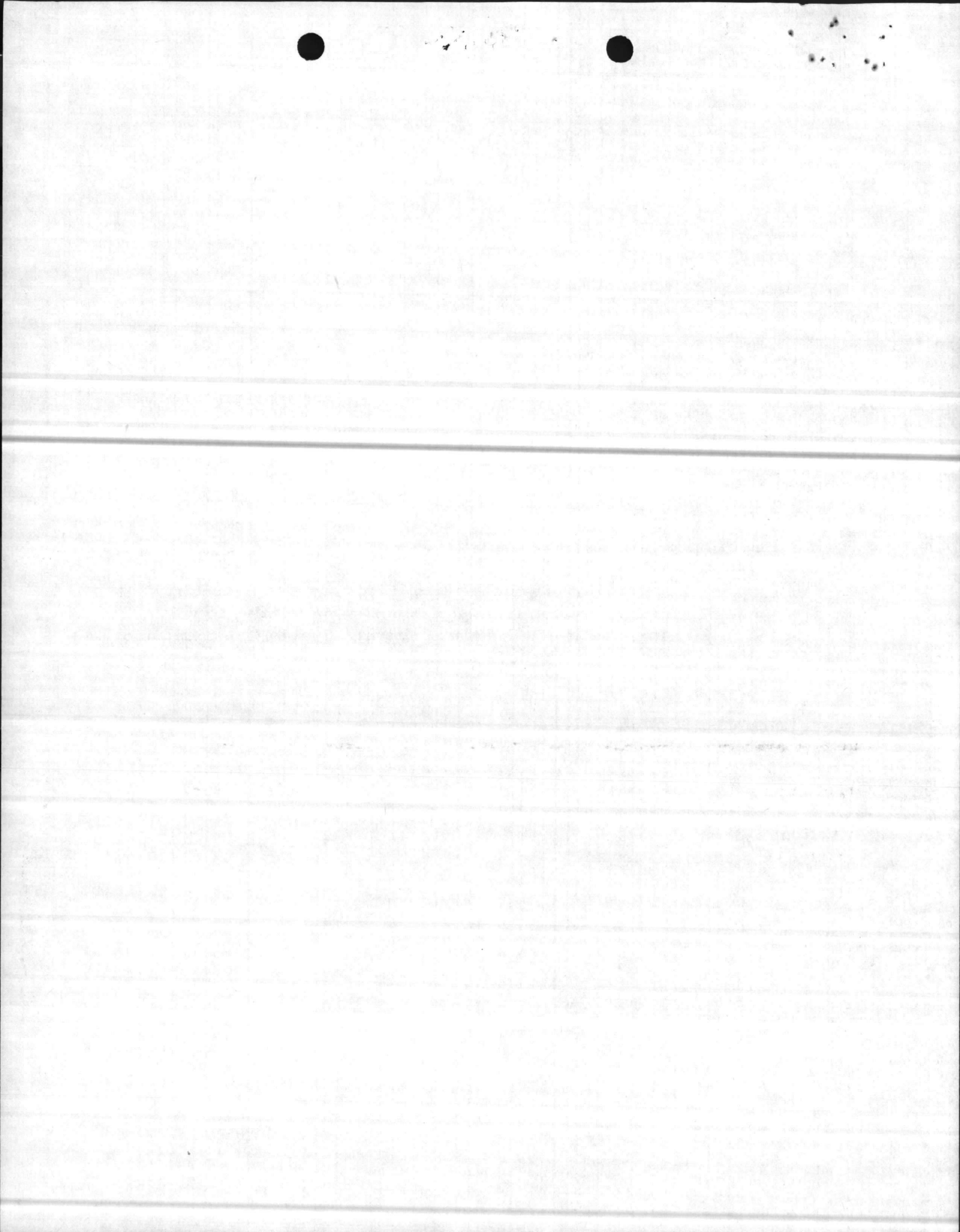
This request for information has been referred to Mr. Ed McCoy, Commissioner of Commercial and Sports Fisheries, with the request that he research the matter and advise us. I am also suggesting to Mr. McCoy that members of his staff may wish to meet with members of the Camp Lejeune Marine Corps Base staff to discuss this matter further. I suspect that someone from the Morehead City Office of the Division of Commercial and Sports Fisheries will be contacting you shortly regarding this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur W. Cooper

AWC:cj

Enclosure (1)
APPENDIX A





State of North Carolina
Department of
Natural and Economic Resources
Raleigh 27611

March 7, 1974

JAMES E. HARRINGTON
SECRETARY
TELEPHONE
AREA CODE 919-872-4354

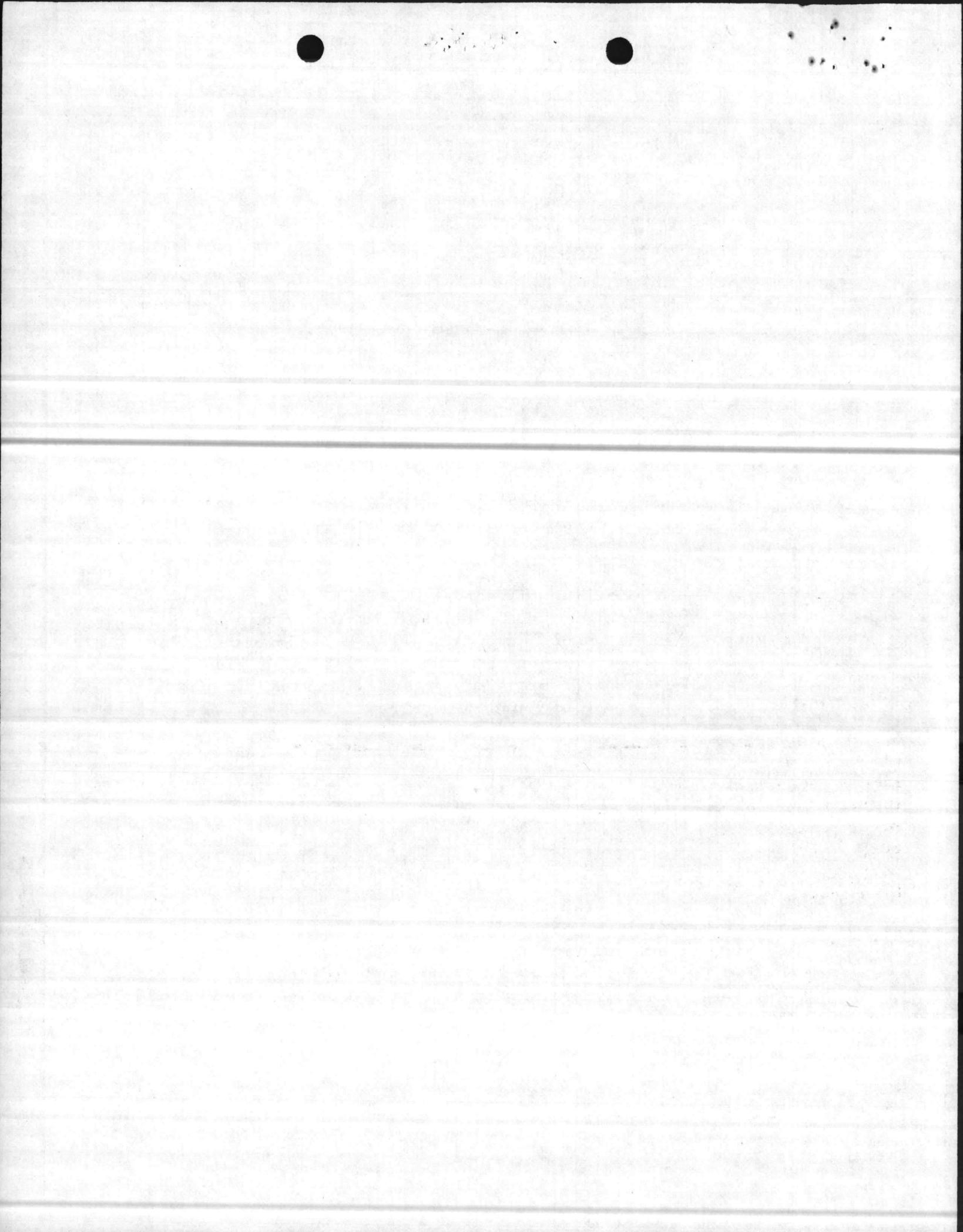
Colonel W. Plaskett, Jr.
Chief of Staff
Marine Corps Base
Camp Lejeune, North Carolina 28542

Dear Colonel Plaskett:

This is in response to your letter of February 4 soliciting our position regarding feasibility of artillery and tank units firing from Camp Lejeune on targets anchored in the near offshore area. This matter has been reviewed by the staff of our Division of Commercial and Sports Fisheries. I understand that Mr. James T. Brown of our staff discussed this matter in detail with a Colonel Abbott of your base staff.

Our concerns in this matter relate chiefly to the possible destruction of marine fisheries that might result from detonation of ordinance in the target area. The ocean floor in this area ranges from fine, soft sand to hard sand and on to coarse, grainy sand. Several natural rock or reef formations are known to be present in this general area. Utilization by marine fish species is expected to be very similar to other comparable offshore areas. In addition, striped mullet, flounder, and possibly menhaden are thought to use this area in their spawning activities which occur during the early winter months. Fish which are most apt to be in large schools near the surface include striped mullet and menhaden during late fall and early winter, bluefish year round, and mackerel and albacore in the summer and fall. Also mammals, especially porpoise, are known to be present year round.

Enclosure (1)
APPENDIX A



Colonel W. Plaskett, Jr.

Page Two

March 7, 1974

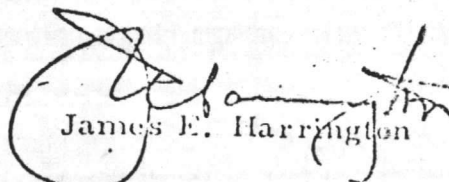
It is inevitable that explosive detonators will kill some fish. The number killed will be relative to the intensity and frequency of explosive forces. Whether or not that number would be considered significant is anybody's guess. Unless the frequency and extent of explosions are of considerable magnitude, it is our opinion that the resulting effects on fish and marine life will be minor. This is based on the belief that most of the animals killed would end up as food for other marine organisms.

In the course of his investigation, Mr. Brown discussed this matter with representatives of the National Marine Fisheries Service lab at Beaufort, North Carolina. He expressed concern about the proposed shelling and questioned why their comments relative to a project of this magnitude had not been solicited. They also expressed the opinion that an exercise of this magnitude would fall under the conditions of the National Environmental Policy Act and that an environmental impact statement should, therefore, be filed.

It is our suggestion that you contact the National Marine Fisheries Service in Beaufort, North Carolina, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service office in the Federal Building in Raleigh, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in Wilmington and the Atlanta office of the Environmental Protection Agency so that joint comments from these agencies can be formulated. We, obviously, cannot speak for them. We suggest that a formal presentation, including particularly the extent and frequency of firing exercises, be made to these agencies so that their formal comments can be obtained. If such presentation is made, we would appreciate being informed and will certainly cooperate in any way we can. If the firing program is initiated, we suggest very strongly that the matter be restudied within a year or two to determine the effects of the activity. We shall be happy to participate in such a study.

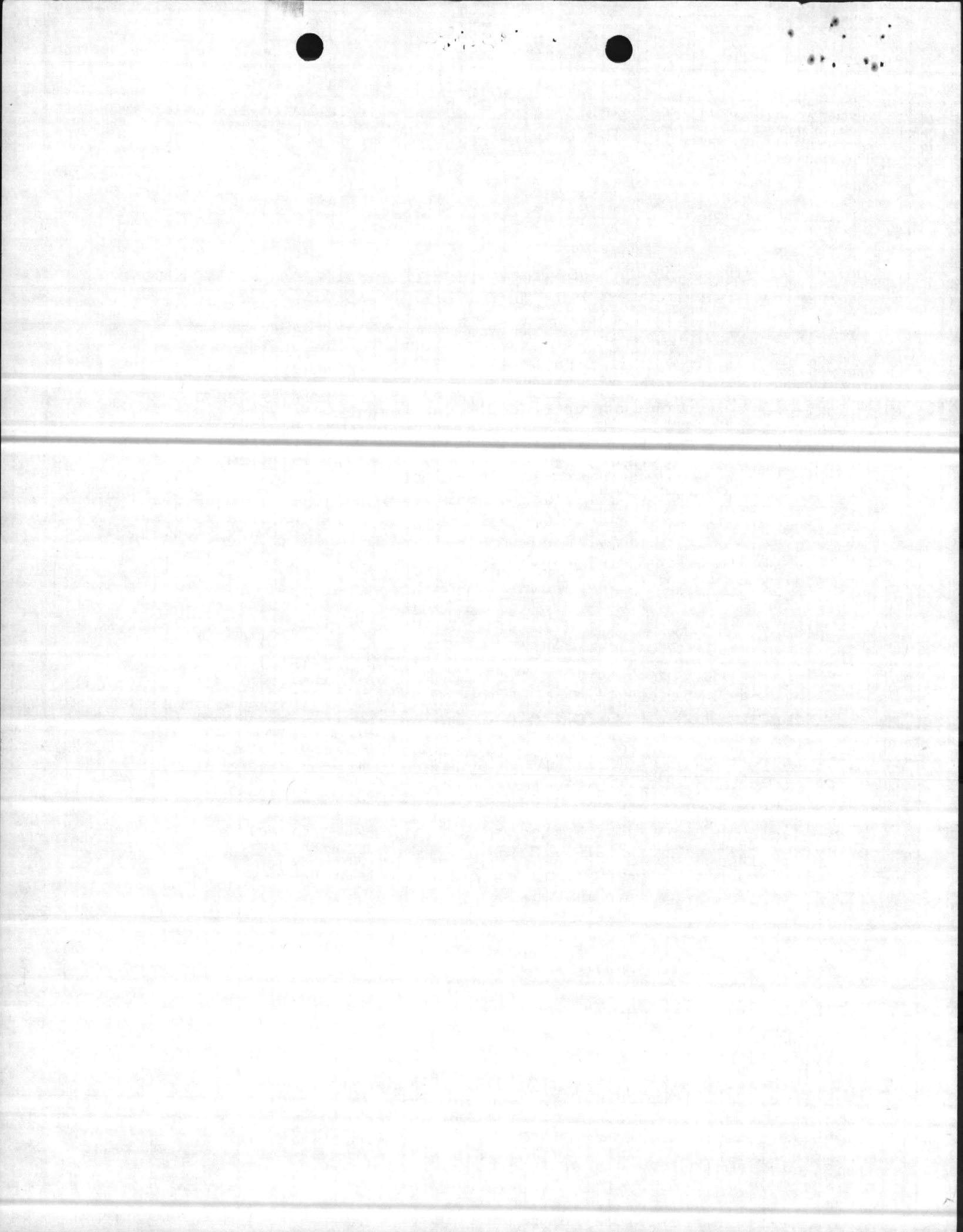
Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this matter.

Yours truly,


James E. Harrington

JEH/mrl

CC: Commissioner E. G. McCoy



3F/JFL/jlh
11102
4 Feb 1974

Mr. Mark Thompson
Army Corps of Engineers
303 Custom House
Wilmington, North Carolina 28401

Dear Mr. Thompson:

I am writing in reference to a study being conducted concerning the feasibility of artillery and tank units firing from Camp Lejeune on targets anchored within the off-shore sector designated on enclosure (1).

According to information supplied in the January 1, 1972 Revised Edition of the Code of Federal Regulations (Title 33), Chapter II (Army Corps of Engineers), Section 204.56, paragraphs A, C and D, Marine Corps units could be within Federal Regulatory limits when firing on targets within the sector indicated on the map. All safety prerequisites cited are presently in effect as routine procedure to be followed when units are firing on Brown's Island. At the present time we are using the target and bombing area as part of a sea and buffer zone or safety factor for ordnance fired on targets on Brown's Island.

The purpose of this letter is to inform you, your department and any environmental and industrial groups within your area of operation, concerned with this sector of ocean, of our intentions, thus minimizing the possibility of an unresolvable conflict of interests.

In conclusion, units firing on these anchored ocean targets would not detonate ordnance exceeding the equivalent of 36.7 lbs. of TNT; also, any danger factors inherent to a particular type of ordnance could be compensated for by the using unit.

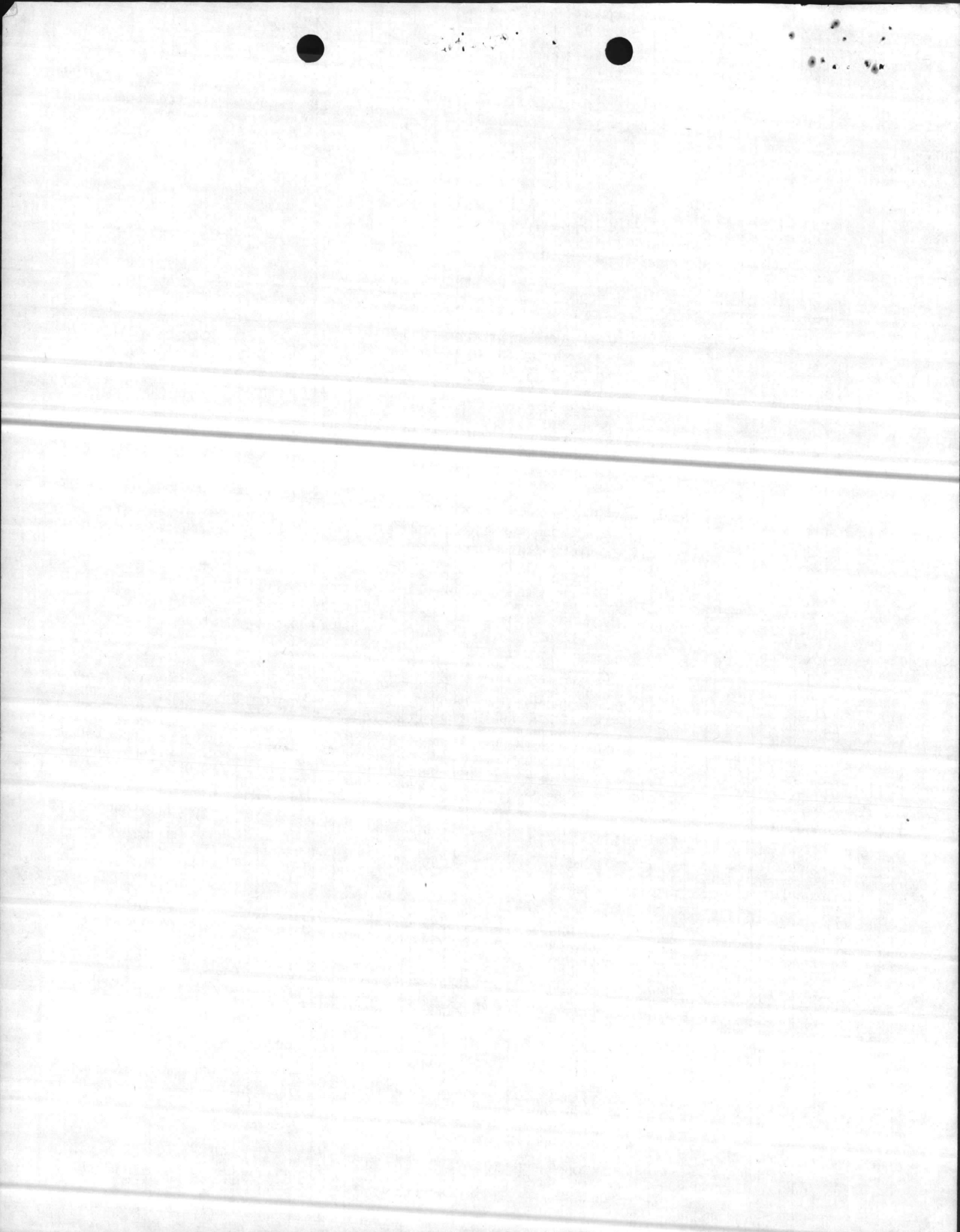
It would be appreciated if your departments and any organizations concerned with our proposal could reply by 1 March 1974.

Very truly yours,

W. PLASKETT, JR.
Colonel
Chief of Staff

Encl:
(1) Coastal Target Chart, U.S. East Coast,
N.C., Approaches to New River

Enclosure (1)
APPENDIX A





DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WILMINGTON DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P. O. BOX 1890
WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA 28401

SAWKS

8 February 1974

SUBJECT: Firing Exercises (33 CFR 204.56)

Colonel W. Blaskett, Jr., Chief of Staff
U. S. Marine Corps
Marine Corps Base
Camp Lejeune, NC 28542

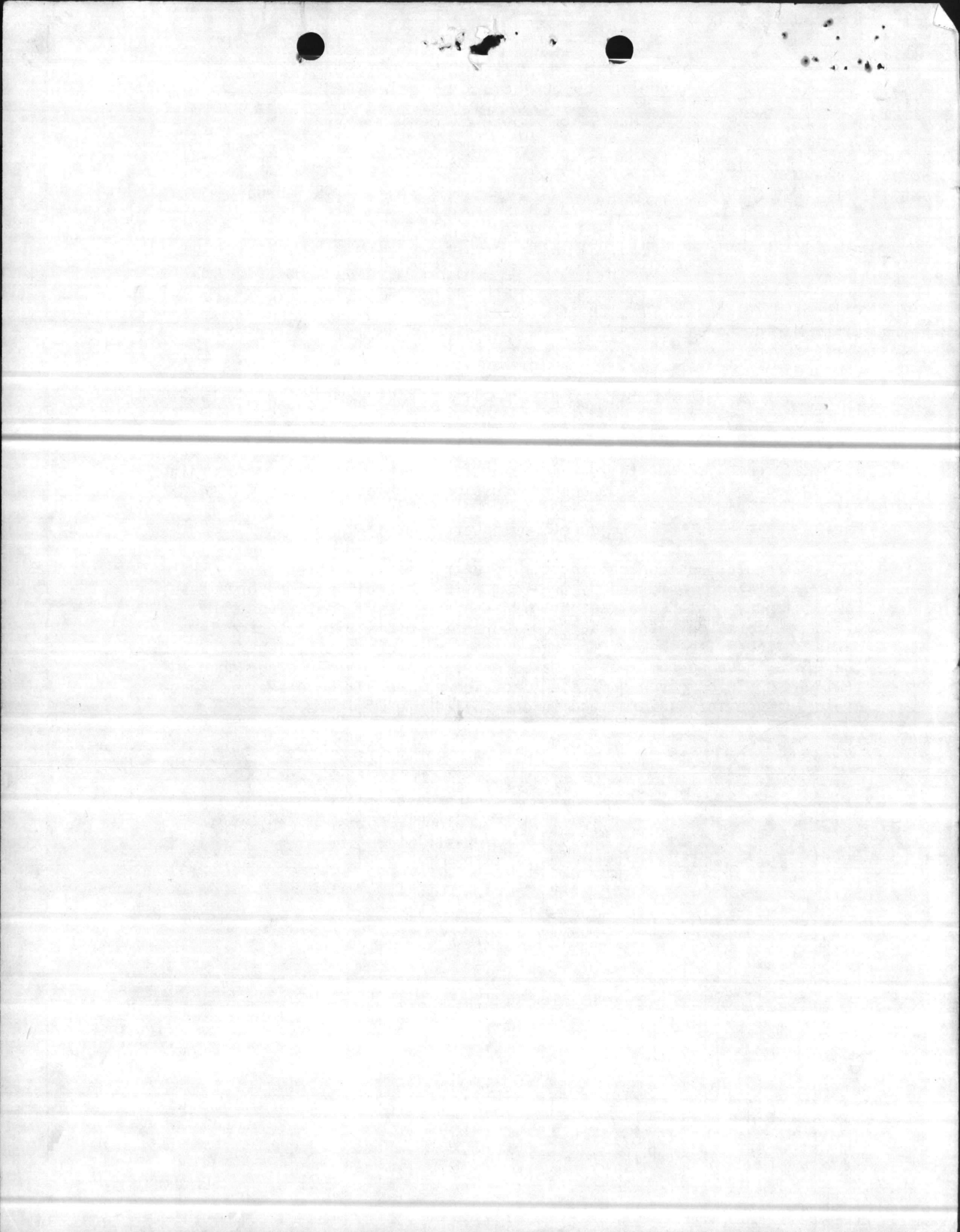
1. Reference is made to your letter dated 4 February 1974 (3F/JFL/jlh 11102) and to various telephonic discussions with personnel of this office regarding firing exercises in navigable waters adjacent to the Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina.
2. The regulations controlling firing exercises, as stated in 33 CFR 204.56, are to be enforced by the Commanding General, Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, or his authorized representatives. My office performs only the traditional practice of issuing a Notice to Mariners to advise them of the schedule of military activities. I would, therefore, have no comments to make regarding this matter other than that we should be given sufficient advance notice of these exercises so as to include this information in our notices to mariners.

ALBERT C. COSTANZO
Colonel, Corps of Engineers
District Engineer

Enclosure (1)
APPENDIX A

A-31

ENCLOSURE (3)



BASE MAINTENANCE DEPARTMENT
Marine Corps Base
Camp Lejeune, North Carolina 28542

MAIN/WAN/th
6240/2
13 March 1978

From: Base Maintenance Officer
To: Assistant Chief of Staff, Facilities

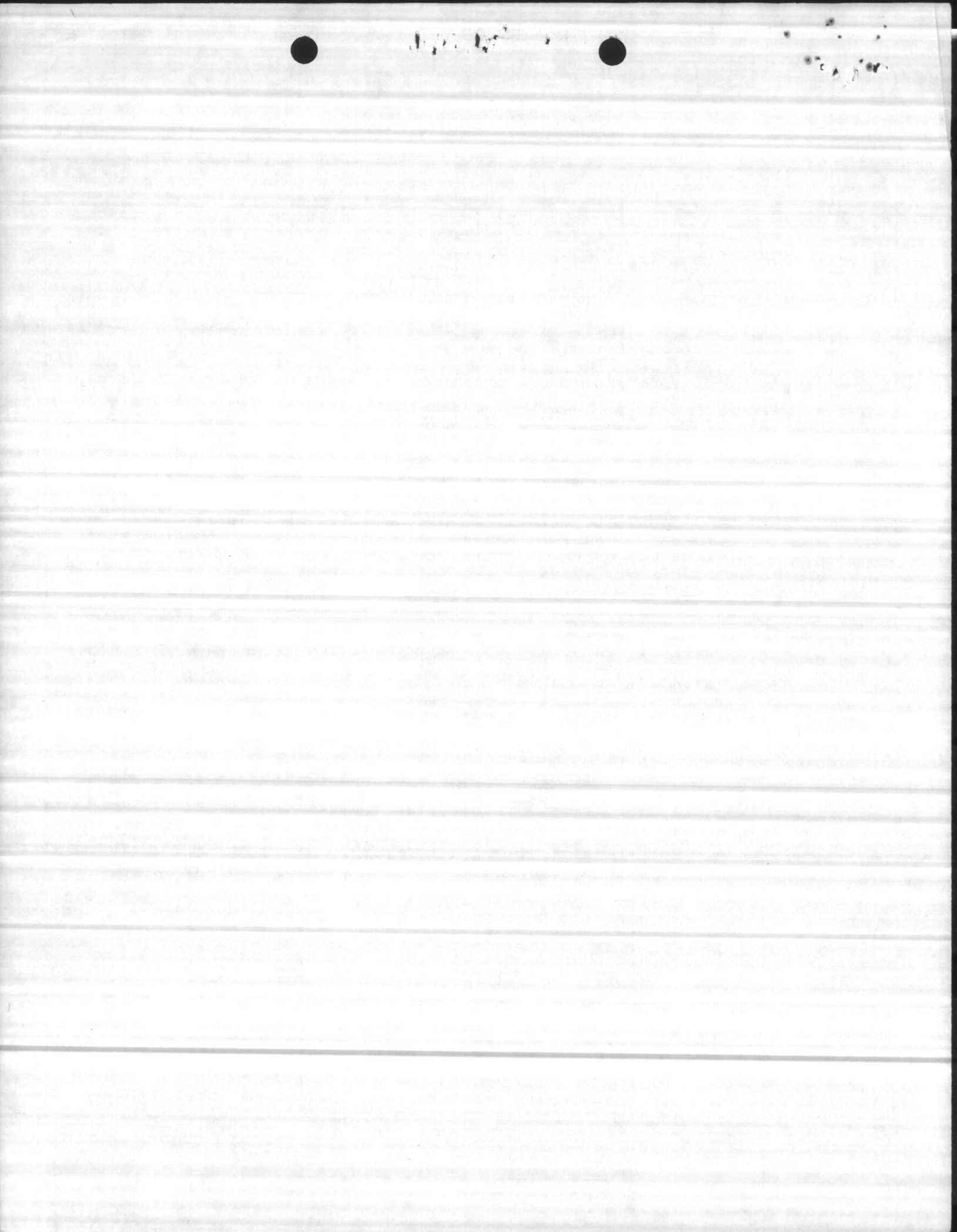
Subj: Draft Impact Statement, "Target and Bombing Area," Marine
Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina

Ref: (a) HQMC ltr LFF-2-JMK:jwb dtd 28 Oct 77

1. Reference (a) recommended expansion and revision of subject statement by contractual arrangement with a commercial firm experienced in environmental impact assessment preparation. It is recommended that the status of this statement be ascertained and made a part of the environmental files maintained by the Chairman, Environmental Impact Review Board.

C. D. WOOD

WAM
WAM



Gene
John
Oct 26 - 1977

From: Director

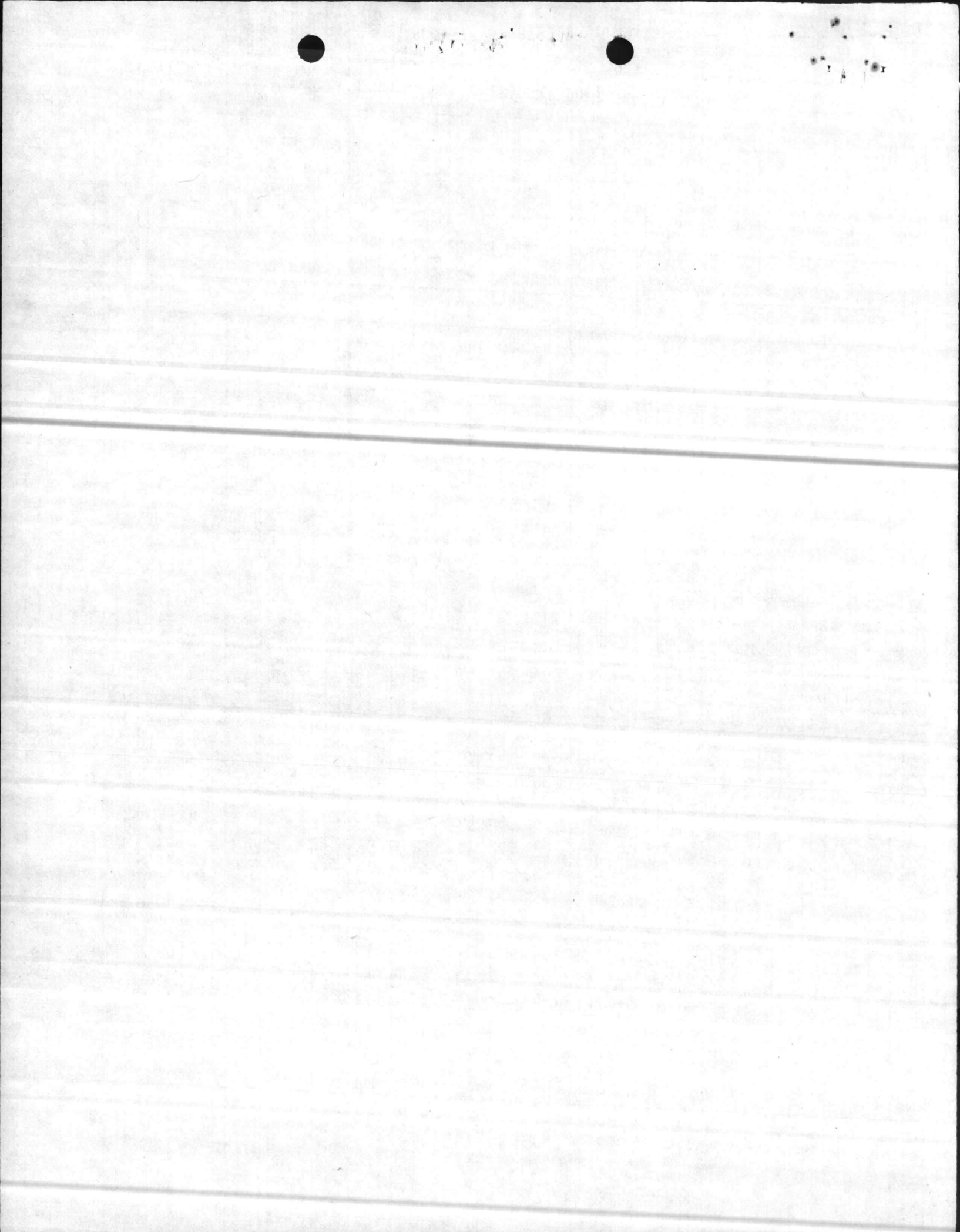
To: BMO

Subj: Target & Bombing Range ^(Browns Island) EIA Subject;
Status of

1. Kearns called this A.M. - indicated that the letter was on c/s desk and should be here in a couple of weeks.

The letter was changed and will not provide the 50k as originally intended but will in effect tell Base to Fund it + Address Same As an unfunded defec. at Mid-year Review. IF Req. for use of Subject Area remains hardline, it appears there won't be much alternative but to proceed and fund it + request later reimbursement from CMC. Thought you might want to inform A/c's Training of what appears to be developing.

WR
WAN



[Handwritten initials]

4 Nov 1977

From: Director

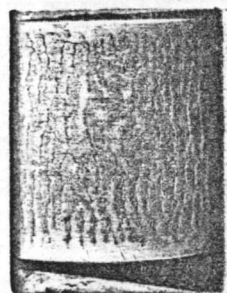
To: BMO

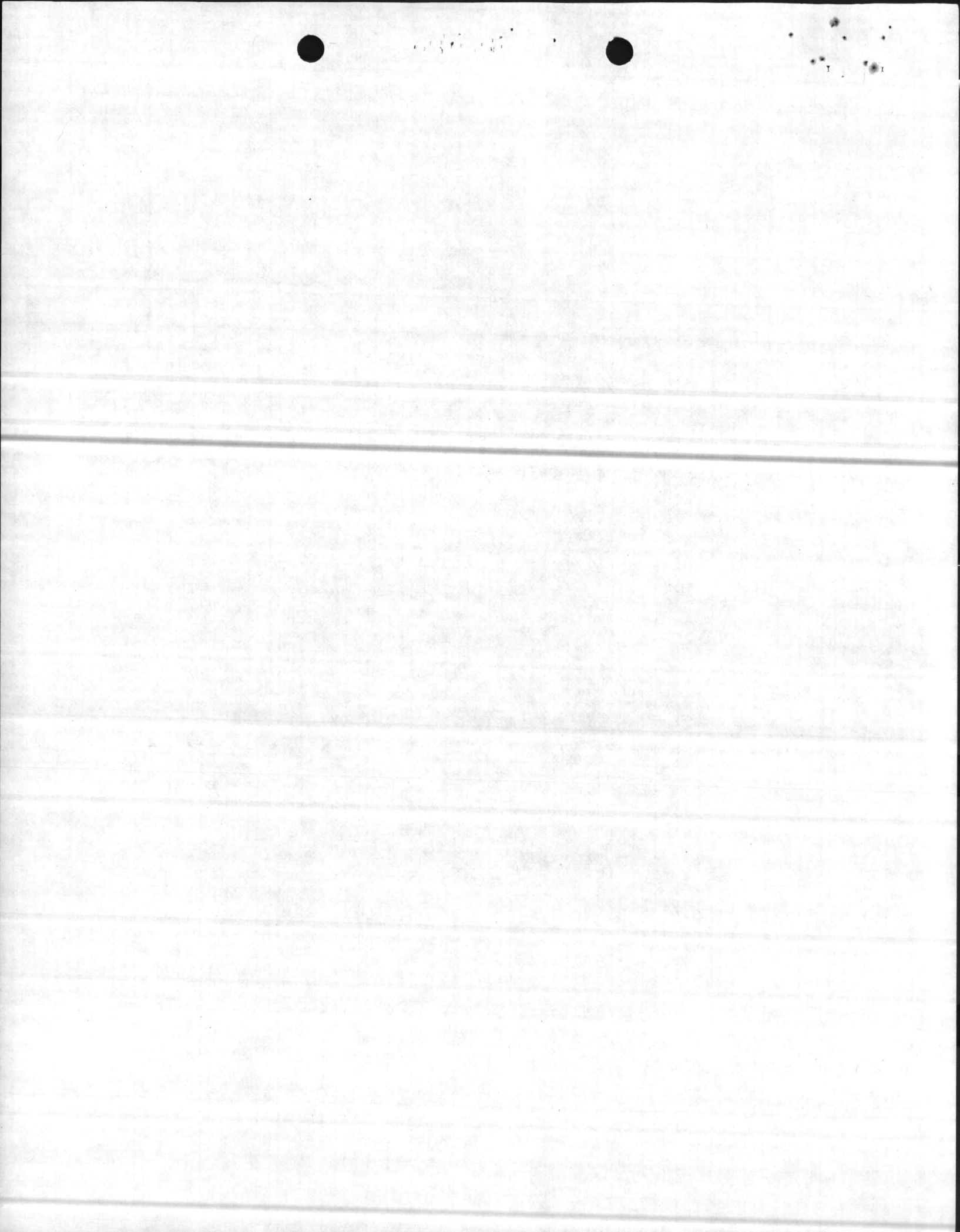
Subj: 1. Per yr Request - This
A.M. STAFF Meeting

YR
WAN

At Col Boyles has already
Sent Assessm. to LANTAW
for their evaluation on how
it should be handled.

W
W/E







DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20380

IN REPLY REFER TO
LFF-2-JMK:jwb
28 OCT 1977

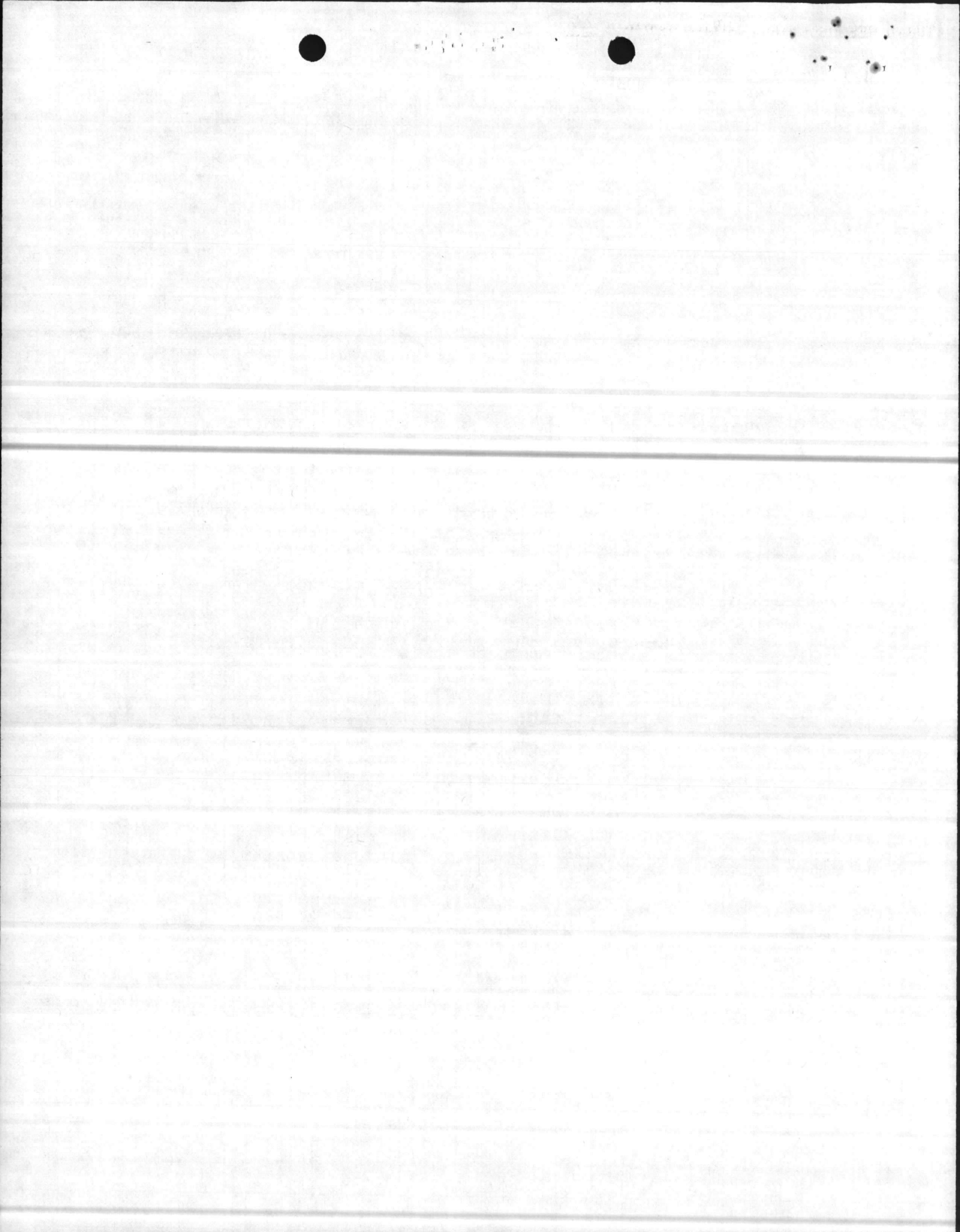
From: Commandant of the Marine Corps
To: Commanding General, Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune,
North Carolina 28542

Subj: Draft Environmental Impact Statement, "Target and
Bombing Area", MCB, Camp Lejeune

Ref: (a) CG, CLNC ltr TFAC/LBN/dds over 11102 of 16Feb77

1. Reference (a) submitted the subject environmental impact statement to this Headquarters for review. On 9 September 1977, the Marine Corps Environmental Impact Statement Review Board recommended that the statement be forwarded to the President's Council on Environmental Quality, other federal agencies, and the public for review and comment.
2. Prior to forwarding the statement, this Headquarters considers the statement to be in need of expansion and revision so as to include discussion of such items as the impact of mercury deposits, in the ocean and the overall effect of the proposal on commercial and private water craft.
3. The preparation of the revised statement with sufficient environmental information to be suitable for public scrutiny will require extensive effort and may be beyond the capabilities of on-board staff. In this event, this Headquarters recommends that use of a commercial firm experienced in the environmental impact process be considered to prepare the statement. Since no Headquarters Marine Corps funds are budgeted for this requirement, local funds should be utilized and the resultant decrement should be identified as an unfunded deficiency at mid-year review.
4. Point of contact at this Headquarters on the subject matter is Mr. James M. Kearns, Jr., (Code LFF), Autovon 224-1425/3188/ 2171.

Louis H. Wilson
LOUIS H. WILSON



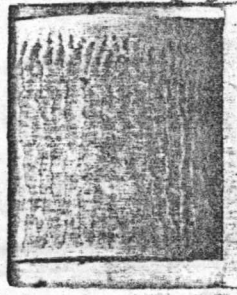
NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS DIVISION
BASE MAINTENANCE DEPARTMENT
MARINE CORPS BASE
CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA 28542

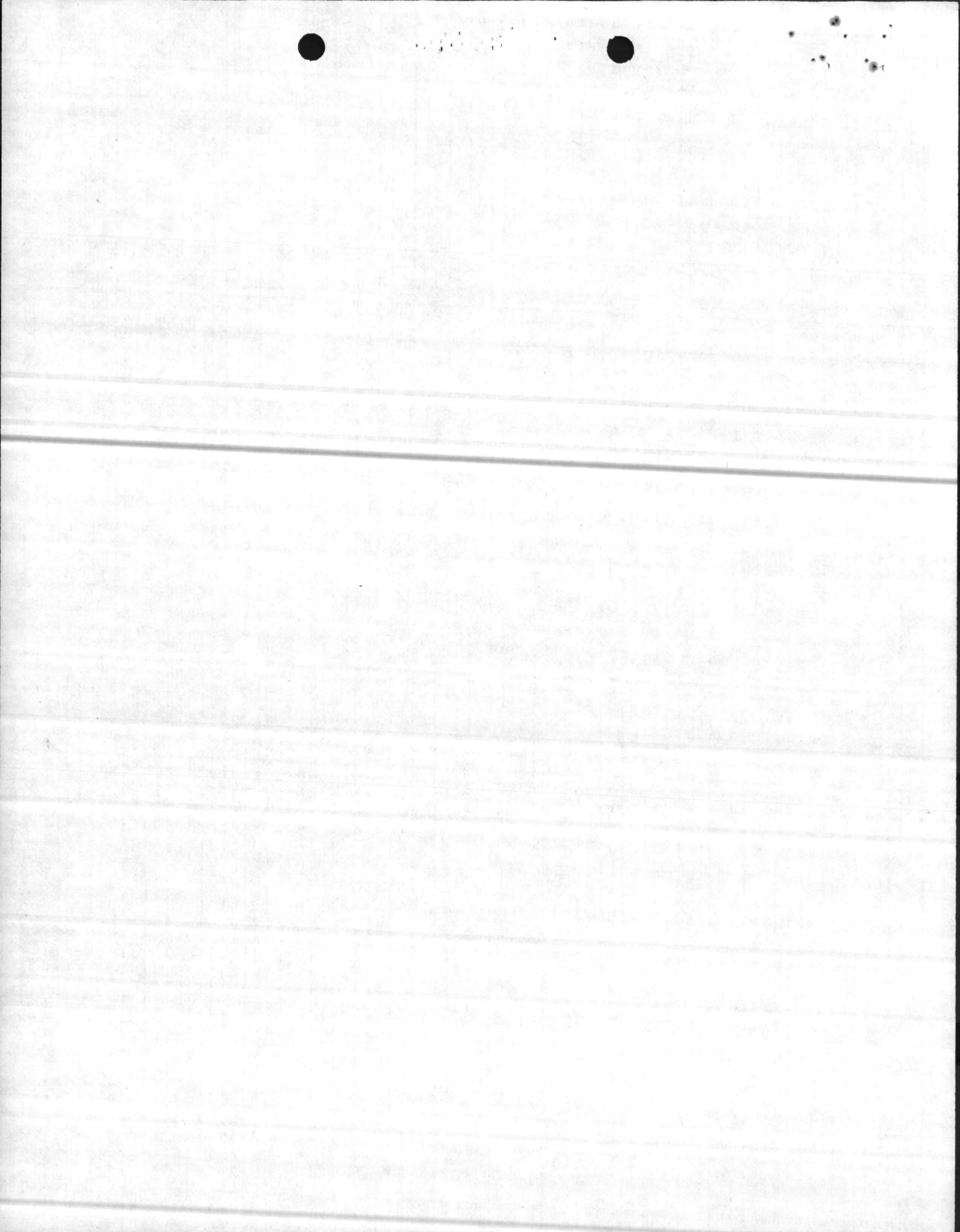
J. Martin

From: Director, NREA Division
To: BMO
Subj: BMO

1. Rec. From Col Nice
today - Please return
Prior to March
Env Review Bd
Meeting

R
WAK
BWE







UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS BASE
CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA 28542

IN REPLY REFER TO
TFAC/LBN/dds
11102
16 Feb 1977

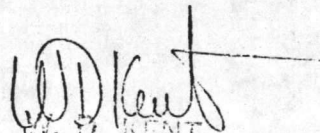
From: Commanding General
To: CMC (Code LFF-2)

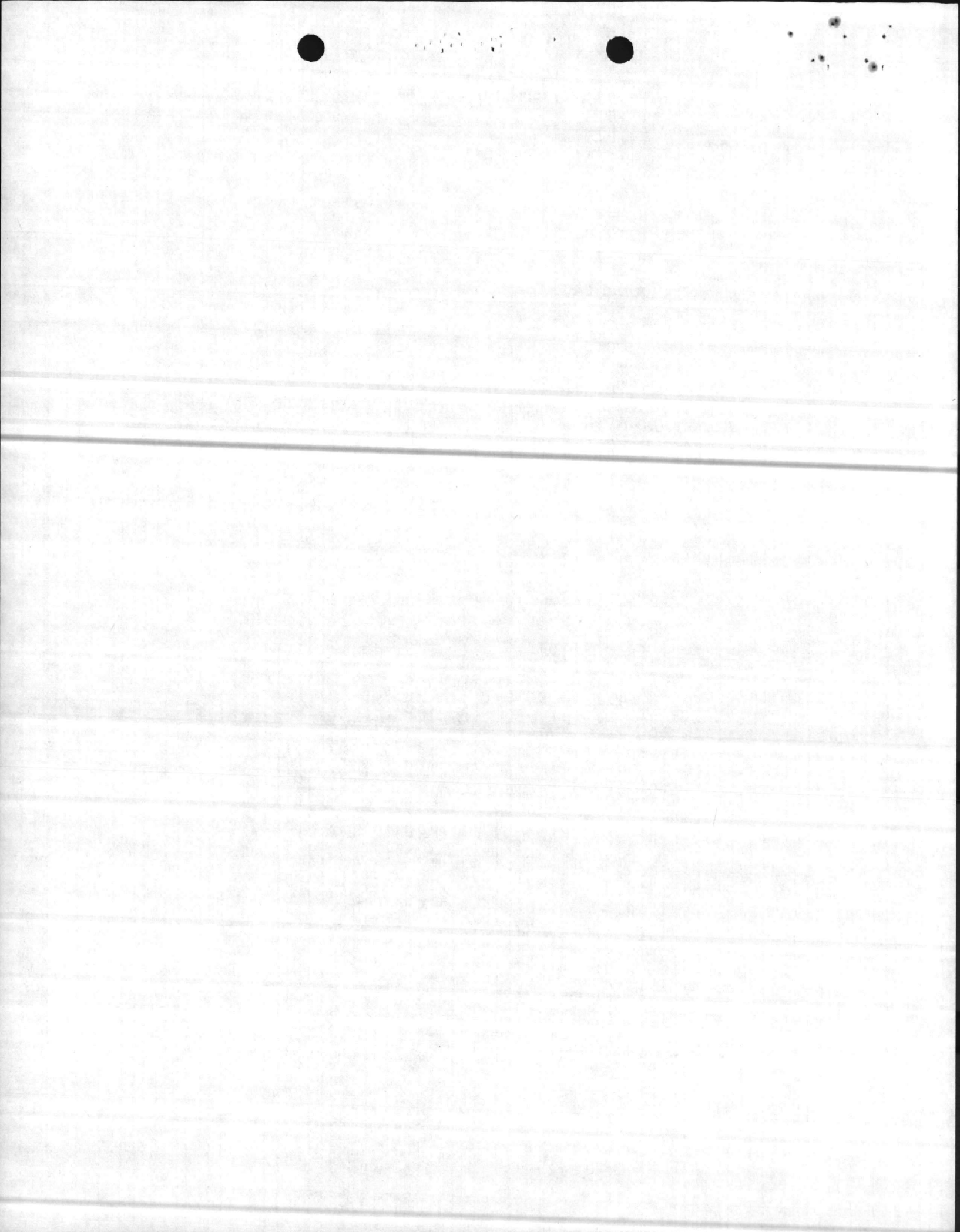
Subj: Draft Environmental Impact Statement; submission of

Ref: (a) MCO P11000.8A (Environmental Management)
(b) CMC ltr LFF-2-FMK:emd of 28 Nov 1975

Encl: (1) Draft Environmental Impact Statement "Target and
Bombing Area", Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune,
North Carolina
(2) Combat Training Chart 15,042-50-1

1. Enclosure (1) is submitted in accordance with the provisions of reference (a).
2. The comments and recommendations contained in reference (b) have been incorporated in enclosure (1).
3. Appendix A to enclosure (1) contains correspondence to interested agencies and their response. Correspondence with no reply attached was not acknowledged by the agency contacted.
4. The estimated cost of completing the Draft Environmental Impact Statement is \$5,000.00 and covers the entire procedure from 1974-76. The cost is based on the time devoted to preparation of the statement by three lieutenants and one lieutenant colonel.


W. S. KENT
By direction



TITLE PAGE

Draft Environmental Impact Statement
"Target and Bombing Area" Marine Corps Base
Camp Lejeune, North Carolina

Draft Environmental Impact Statement concerning the regular utilization of the offshore target and bombing area located at Camp Lejeune by tank and artillery units; and the combining of Brown's Island and this offshore area into a single range.

Prepared by the Training Facilities Branch for the Chief of Staff, Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, in accordance with MCO P11000.8A in compliance with Section 102(2)(c) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.

Enclosure (1)

SUMMARY SHEET

- (1) Draft Environmental Impact Statement
"Target and Bombing Area" Marine Corps Base
Camp Lejeune, North Carolina
- (2) Administrative Action: This statement is a Draft Environmental Impact Statement. It is submitted with the intent of re-establishing Brown's Island with an adjoining rectangular oceanic sector as a target and bombing area.
- (3) The action involved is to formally declare Brown's Island and an adjoining rectangular oceanic sector (approximately 6000 meters wide and 10,000 meters long extending in a southeasterly direction off the coast of Camp Lejeune, North Carolina) as a single target and bombing area. The ocean sector would accommodate small, improvised, anchored targets which would be utilized by tank and artillery units only, as a part of their regular weekly live fire training. (See enclosed map). The area concerned is directly offshore from Camp Lejeune and what was formerly a part of Onslow County prior to the construction of Camp Lejeune. No other counties are involved.
- (4) Explosives detonated in this area will kill some fish. The number killed will be relative to the intensity and frequency of explosive forces. The opinion of the North Carolina Department of Natural and Economic Resources is that unless the frequency and extent of explosives are of "considerable magnitude: the resulting effects on fish and marine life would be minor." The opinion is based on belief that most of the animals killed by explosives of the proposed size would end up as food for other marine organisms in that area's food chain. Metal fragments would attract marine species including mollusks and crustaceans. Noise pollution would remain at or below existing levels which are governed by daily Blast Focus Forecasts issued by the Aerology Section, Marine Corps Air Station (Helicopter), New River, North Carolina. Repetitive detonation of even the maximum amount of ordnance (36.7 pounds of TNT) would produce no cumulative toxic effects on fish or fowl at Camp Lejeune. Mercury deposits from detonators will be minimal.
- (5) An alternative to the present action considered is maintaining the present training program for tank and artillery units.
- (6) Agencies/groups/and citizens who will be requested to review this statement.

Enclosure (1)

- (a) Community of Swansboro, North Carolina.
- (b) Community of Sneads Ferry, North Carolina.
- (c) Community of Jacksonville, North Carolina.
- (d) Interested clubs and citizens of Onslow County, North Carolina.
- (e) State of North Carolina Department of Natural and Economic Resources.
- (f) Department of Transportation, United States Coast Guard.
- (g) Commander, Service Squadron Eight, Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek, Virginia.
- (h) Commander in Chief, U. S. Atlantic Fleet, Norfolk, Virginia.
- (i) United States Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.
- (j) U. S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Service.
- (k) Virginia Capes Operating Area Coordinator.
- (l) Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers.
- (m) Camp Lejeune Department of Environmental Control.
- (n) U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, Atlanta, Georgia.
- (o) State Planning Officer, Department of Administration, State Planning Division, 116 West Jones Street, Raleigh, N. C. 27603.

Enclosure (1)

A. Introduction

1. Project Description. This Draft Environmental Impact Statement does not describe a new facility or project. It provides information on an existing bombing and artillery range located at Brown's Island and another existing target and bombing range adjacent to but offshore from Brown's Island. Both of these ranges have been in existence since World War II. The range located at Brown's Island has been in continuous use since World War II. The range adjacent to but offshore from Brown's Island was in use until the early 1960's. Since the early 1960's it has fallen into disuse. Due to changes in the Marine Corps weapons inventory, plus increased range capabilities of the new weapons, there is a requirement to resume firing in the offshore portion of the Brown's Island target complex. This Draft Environmental Impact Statement will address these ranges as one since they are adjacent and will be scheduled and utilized as one range. This range is commonly referred to by one of the following names: BT-3, N-1 Impact Area or Brown's Island. For clarity's sake this statement will address the complex as the N-1 Impact Area as it is this agency's intent to formally declare Brown's Island and the adjoining rectangular ocean sector (see map) as a single target and bombing area. A description of the facility is as follows:

a. Range : N-1 Impact Area.

b. Location: Brown's Island GS 9429 through 9734 and a rectangular oceanic sector approximately 6,000 meters wide, extending approximately 10,000 meters in a southeasterly direction off the coast of Camp Lejeune. (See attached map).

c. Description:

(1) This range is also referred to as Bombing and Target Range (BT-3) and Brown's Island.

(2) The Brown's Island portion is used for aircraft, artillery and tank weapons firing utilizing improvised targets such as vehicle hulls. It is an impact area for the G-5, G-5A and G-7 ranges.

(3) The offshore portion of the N-1 Impact Area will be used as an impact area for artillery and tank weapons. Targets will be small, improvised, anchored devices, towed into place prior to a firing exercise and removed upon completion of the firing exercise.

(4) The Brown's Island portion of the N-1 Impact Area is adjacent to the Intracoastal Waterway.

d. Authorized Firing:

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(1) Aircraft - All aircraft armanent not exceeding net explosive weight of 250 pounds TNT equivalent.

(2) Ground weapons - All weapons and ammunition authorized for ranges G-5, G-5A and G-7.

(3) Mortars may be used to mark targets (HE, illumination and WP).

(4) Artillery - All types of ammunition.

(5) TLZ Goose is an authorized aircraft rearming landing zone.

e. Range Limits:

(1) This range extends northeast from the junction of north/south gridline 94 at Onslow Beach, along the beach line to Bear Creek Inlet; north-northwest along Bear Creek to a point 400 yards northwest of the Intracoastal Waterway; west-southwest on a line 400 yards north of and parallel to the Intracoastal Waterway to Freeman's Creek then south to the point of origin. This portion of the N-1 Impact Area is bordered by a 1,000 yard buffer zone on the north and west side. A 1,000 yard no-fire zone extends inboard from Bear Creek. The water portion of the N-1 Impact Area is a rectangular oceanic sector approximately 6,000 meters wide and extends approximately 10,000 meters in a southeasterly direction, seaward, off the coast of Camp Lejeune.

f. Communications:

(1) Dial telephones are available at Brown's Tower, Onslow Beach North Tower and Bear Creek Tower.

(2) The officer in charge of firing or the tactical air controller (ground) of air operations will maintain dual communcations (radio and wire) with Base Range Control during all firing.

(3) Dual communications are maintained between Bear Creek, Onslow Beach North Tower and the Tactical Aircraft Control Party or the artillery forward observer.

(4) Radio communications are maintained between the firing unit, Brown's Tower, Onslow Beach North Tower, Bear Creek Tower, Range Control Office, involved aircraft and two range safety boats located in the Intracoastal Waterway in the vicinity of Bear Tower, Brown's Tower and/or Freeman's Creek.

g. Known Interference:

(1) Waterborne traffic in the Intracoastal

Enclosure (1)

Waterway or seaward from Brown's Island to a maximum range of 25,000 yards and high angle and flat trajectory weapons firing from G-5, G-5A and G-7.

h. Safety Equipment:

(1) Scarlet streamers or red flashing lights.

(2) Binoculars.

i. Range Personnel:

(1) For air operations, a Tactical Air Controller, who serves as an officer in charge of firing, and a Tactical Air Control Party (TACP).

(2) Two range guards to man lookout towers.

(3) For artillery, officer in charge of firing, range safety officer, position safety officers and forward observers as required.

j. Medical:

(1) Corpsman with first aid equipment and emergency vehicle if firing tanks, artillery or mortars.

k. Special Instructions:

(1) General:

(a) Scarlet streamers are flown during daylight hours or red flashing lights are displayed from sunset to sunrise, at least one hour prior to commencing fire until termination of exercise; on top of Bear Creek Tower (GC 975339) and Onslow Beach North Tower (GC 935289).

(b) The using unit ensures that an aerial search has been made of the target complex, Intracoastal Waterway, marshes, dunes and ocean areas within the surface danger zone one hour prior to firing to ensure the area is safe. The Tactical Air Controller may utilize aircraft as appropriate in conducting the aerial search immediately prior to aircraft firing exercises.

(c) Range guards with binoculars are positioned in Bear Creek and Onslow Beach North Towers one-half hour prior to the aerial search to serve as air/water sentries. They are instructed to notify the Officer in Charge of Firing (or Tactical Air Controller) before a vessel or aircraft not engaged in the exercise penetrates the surface danger zone.

(d) Firing ceases if streamers or flashing lights are lowered or extinguished for any reason.

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(e) Projectiles, other than aircraft ordnance, are not fired to impact within 300 yards of the Intracoastal Waterway.

(f) Mortars may be fired from Brown's Tower mortar pit adjacent to the Intracoastal Waterway at GC 958321 and the G-5A mortar pit to mark targets. A range safety officer is required, as well as communications to tower guards, the officer in charge of firing and Base Range Control.

(g) The blast focus forecast for the firing date will determine whether firing will or will not be permitted and the maximum amount of explosive permitted.

(2) Air Operations:

(a) A line 800 yards from the seaward shore of the Intracoastal Waterway is designated as a permanent bomblines, inland of which aircraft ordnance may not be impacted.

(b) Close air support operations are under the positive control of a Tactical Air Control Party (TACP).

(c) Aircraft engaged in firing or bombing exercises will use a NE-SW approach along a run-in-line of 225 degrees to the target, generally paralleling the Intracoastal Waterway. Recoveries will be made to the south and staying east of gridline 94. At no time are aircraft involved in firing or bombing exercises flown over Onslow Beach west of gridline 94 without prior approval of the Base Range Control Officer.

(d) The Tactical Air Controller is positioned in the vicinity of or in Brown's Tower (GC 958320).

(e) During night close air support operations, when weather conditions are less than 5,000 feet ceiling and five miles visibility, or when ground level visibilities do not permit the range guards to visually observe waterborne traffic in the Intracoastal Waterway or seaward for 1,000 yards, aircraft firing or bombing exercises will not be permitted without continuous lighting by flares or positioning of guard boats to ensure no vessels enter the surface danger zone.

(f) Off-set radar bombing, Radar Beacon Forward Air Controller (RABFAC), may be conducted in the N-1 area. This must be conducted when the pilot has VFR capabilities and the Forward Air Controller (FAC) operated from Brown's Tower.

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(3) Artillery/Tank:

(a) Field artillery/tank units authorized to impact into the N-1 complex must coordinate well in advance of the firing exercise with Base Range Control.

(b) Field artillery units may be authorized to deliver high angle ordnance into BT-3 while flat trajectory weapons are firing at either fixed or moving targets on G-5 or G-7.

(c) Normally, a Range Safety Officer will be positioned with the forward observers in the vicinity of Brown's Tower. If flat trajectory weapons are firing concurrently from G-5, G-5A or G-7, he and the forward observers will be in either Bear Creek Tower or Onslow Beach North Tower.

If the project is established, the ocean sector of the N-1 Impact Area would be utilized as a target area for regular weekly training for artillery and tank units only.

It should be noted that according to information supplied in the January 1, 1972 Revised Edition of the Code of Federal Regulations (Title 33), Chapter II (Army Corps of Engineers), Section 204.56, paragraph A, C and D, Marine Corps units would be within Federal Regulatory limits when firing on targets within the sector indicated on the map.

All safety prerequisites cited in the description of the N-1 Impact Area are presently in effect as routine procedures to be followed when air and ground units are firing.

At the present time the ocean portion of the N-1 Impact Area is being used as part of a seaward buffer zone or detonating area for the ordnance fired on Brown's Island which is overshoot. At times this ordnance is as much as 192 pounds of TNT or equivalent (M-82 bomb).

Units firing on anchored targets within the described ocean sector would not detonate ordnance larger than the equivalent of 36.7 pounds of TNT (8" howitzer shell). If established, this type of seaward firing by artillery and tank units would not exceed a total of 24 hours per week, year round. During this period a total of not more than 300 pounds of TNT per week would be detonated.

The level of night firing aboard the Base should remain at essentially the present level.

The number of rounds fired aboard the Base should not increase appreciably since firing units would still be firing within the same established ammunition allocation.

Due to the continuing complaints of alleged minor concussion damages to privately owned property at or near the N-1 Impact Area, the use of any type of ordnance is predicated upon the blast focus forecast for that particular firing date. The majority of alleged concussion damage complaints have stemmed from the use of M-82 aircraft bombs. The use of this type ordnance is strictly controlled by the Blast Focus Forecast System. In addition the dropping of only one M-82 bomb per

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bombing run is permitted. It should be noted that many of the individuals who complain about this type of detonation have purchased property within three miles of the N-1 Impact Area. Some of these individuals are ex-military or retired Marines who knew of the existence of the N-1 Impact Area and the ordnance detonations prior to purchasing the land.

2. Existing Environment of Proposed Site:

Viewed from the Intracoastal Waterway at ground level, the Brown's Island portion of the N-1 Impact Area appears to be a wilderness area, undisturbed by housing or recreational developments. Spoil hills flanking the Intracoastal Waterway often obscure the view but the healthy stand of trees on the island, particularly on the inboard side, gives little clue as to the island's use. In two areas - the central big sand hill and the southern end - target hulls can be seen but the distance is such it is hard to determine what is being seen. Thus, Brown's Island presents an entirely acceptable view from the heavily travelled Intracoastal Waterway.

There appears to be plenty of the usual types of vegetation on the island. Whereas bomb craters dot the area, foliage is seldom disturbed except within the crater itself. These craters show signs of varying ages - the older ones have developed growth. Some craters are dry and there is evidence of beach grasses moving in. Others are wet and varying aquatic growths are noticeable. Some craters obviously have salt water in them while it is considered most likely those on higher ground have fresh water in them. The pot holes thus formed have a potential for supporting both sea life and land life.

The natural environment of the water portion of the N-1 Impact Area is composed of ocean water not exceeding a depth of 60 feet. The ocean floor ranges from fine, soft sand to hard sand and on to coarse, grainy sand.

Several natural rock or reef formations are known to be present in this general area. Utilization by marine fish species is similar to other comparable offshore areas. Striped mullet, flounder and possible menhaden use this area in their spawning activities which occur during the early winter months.

Fish which are most apt to be in large schools near the surface include striped mullet and menhaden during late fall and early winter, bluefish year round, and mackerel and albacore in the summer and fall.

In addition, mammals, especially porpoise, are known to be present year round.

No other Federal activities in the area will be affected by the proposed action.

B. Relationship of Proposed Action to Land Use Plans, Policies and Controls for Affected Area

Since the proposed area is already designated as a target

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and bombing area, though not presently utilized as such, and is included as a part of a seaward buffer zone, in accordance with the previously mentioned section of the Code of Federal Regulations; no changes in precautionary measures for use of this sector would be necessary with respect to notices to civilian mariners and pilots intending to use this ocean area and adjoining air space.

Warnings to civilian personnel concerning live firing in this area are made available at least 24 hours in advance of actual range use through the civilian news media.

No changes in present procedures concerning the civilian populace would be necessary in establishing firing exercises on anchored, floating targets in the proposed area.

Onslow County has developed a local land use plan implementing the State Coastal Zone Management Plan. In terms of interface with the local plan, Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune is specifically excluded in that the military Base is not within the jurisdiction of the local planning body. However, such an area as the N-1 Impact Area would, if not on Marine Corps Base lands, be designated as an area of environmental concern with the attendant use restrictions on such areas. Water pollution in terms of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act are discussed elsewhere in this document. Gunpowder would be the only known air pollution contaminant in terms of the Clean Air Act. This source is not considered as significant.

C. Probable Impact of the Proposed Action on the Environment

The total impact on the environment from the use of the N-1 Impact Area cannot be measured in any quantitative way. Examination of aerial photography from prior years, documentation of complaints, and reconnaissance are the sources of information from which is evaluation is made.

Notwithstanding the popular belief that bombing devastates the target, the detrimental effects on the environment of Brown's Island appears to be limited to a form of noise pollution (shock or concussion) whereas beneficial effects (undeveloped wilderness conditions) contradict the "destruction" theory.

The possible noise pollution aspect of the N-1 Impact Area is considered negligible since the advent of the Blast Focus Forecast System.

The Department of Natural and Economic Resources for the State of North Carolina concurs with this office's opinion that explosives detonated in the ocean area of the N-1 Impact Area will kill some fish. The number killed will be relative to the intensity and frequency of explosive forces. Whether or not that unknown number would be considered significant is in the Department's words "anybody's guess".

Furthermore, it is that Department's opinion that unless the frequency and extent of explosives are of "considerable magnitude" the resulting effects on fish and marine life would

Enclosure (1)

be minor. This opinion is based on the belief that most of the animals killed by explosions of the proposed size would end up as food for other marine organisms in that area's food chain. It is noted shell fragments and small amounts of scrap metal from exploded targets would also attract marine species including mollusks and crustaceans to the area.

It is further noted that detonations from artillery and tank weapons firing on targets in the ocean portion of the N-1 Impact Area would be much smaller than those now taking place in that area as a part of a seaward buffer zone. Thus, the noise level would remain at or below existing levels and would continue to be governed by daily blast focus forecasts issued by the Aerology Section, Marine Corps Air Station(H) New River, North Carolina. This forecast establishes ordnance detonation limits with respect to existing conditions of atmospheric pressure, temperature, wind velocity, and direction, thus defining acceptable noise and shock levels for Camp Lejeune and neighboring communities.

According to the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, Atlanta, Georgia the repetitive detonation of even the maximum amount of ordnance (36.7 pounds of TNT) proposed for this area would produce no cumulative toxic effects on the fish or fowl there.

Mercury deposits from detonators will remain minimal and are thus considered an insignificant factor.

Pollution of other natures - air, water, land - is not indicated by any documentation of complaints. The prevailing offshore breezes, the active ebb and flow of the tides, and the healthy nature of dune formulation appear to be responsible for the ability of the Brown's Island portion of the N-1 Impact Area to withstand bombing without disastrous consequences. In spite of bomb craters, the overall quantity of plant life on Brown's Island appears to have increased over the years. By its very nature as uninhabited, Brown's Island is well known to fishermen, who think highly of the fishing around the island. The pot holes created by bomb craters, which are all but unnoticeable from ground level along the Intracoastal Waterway, cause very limited depletion of the natural cover. In fact, the pot holes may contribute to environmental conditions upon which both sea and land wildlife thrive.

Interruption of commercial and recreational activities in and across the danger area is required for safety purposes. This is held to an absolute minimum consistent with mission requirements. Every effort is made to advise commercial and recreational interests, as far in advance as possible, of scheduled live firing or other use of the N-1 Impact Area that could possibly disrupt commercial fishing and/or recreational activities in the surrounding area.

An unknown quantity of duds lie buried and exposed in the land and seaward portion of the N-1 Impact Area. For this reason, no one is authorized to set foot on Brown's Island for recreational or other purposes. The only personnel authorized on the island are Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD)

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personnel. The island is well marked with warning signs to prevent unauthorized persons from wandering onto the island. Base Explosive Ordnance Disposal personnel are available to assist any outside interests who encounter duds.

The condition of the area as it appears to observers today is the finest evidence as to the effect of 25 years of bombing and shelling.

While it has been determined the natural environment of the area has not deteriorated as a result of military use during the past 25 years, other use of this area is essentially precluded for any time in the foreseeable future. Exploded ordnance has no after-effect, but the build up over the years of unexploded ordnance makes the island a hazardous minefield. Unexploded ordnance caught in fish nets in the offshore area pose a potential danger to commercial fishing interests. The Base Explosive Ordnance Demolition unit sweeps dud ordnance from the area, but the sandy composition of the island covers much of the dud ordnance as it is dropped.

It is emphasized that while the Brown's Island portion of the N-1 Impact Area as well as the ocean portion and its buffer zone were irrevocably committed to non-public use when extensive bombing and artillery operations began over 25 years ago, there is in one sense an esthetic enhancement which results from the very act of excluding the public: the shoreline may be enjoyed visually as a wilderness area since structures, litter and unsightly urban pollution do not exist. The view may be safely enjoyed by boating enthusiasts from the Intra-coastal Waterway as well as from the ocean side of Brown's Island. The area has proven to be a sanctuary for fish and wildlife species. For example the Atlantic Loggerhead, a state declared endangered species, uses the shoreline for nesting. Other endangered species using the area as a sanctuary are the Eastern Brown Pelican, Least Tern, American Alligator and the Dusky Seaside Sparrow.

Due to the narrow width of the island, a relatively long shoreline is maintained for the small acreage set aside. With the continued loss of wilderness areas to the claims of real estate developers, there is a long-term valuable esthetic asset available to the general public in maintaining the N-1 Impact Area as a primitive area.

The noise pollution inherent to the type of training conducted in the N-1 Impact Area has resulted in a limited amount of controversy regarding the area. Flight patterns have been established that limit overflight of civilian communities but those limited flights in the vicinity of civilian communities coupled with the concussion effect of the bombing have resulted in a number of claims against the government. The majority of claims are small and involve broken windows, cracked plaster, objects knocked from shelves, and light fixtures vibrated loose. There have been some larger claims for destruction of concrete slab floors and foundations and one for the destruction of a home.

Additional allegations have been made that fish are

Enclosure (1)

diverted from the inlets and that shellfish close up and stop feeding. These allegations have not been substantiated.

The following florae are common but not on the endangered list and were considered in the preparation of this statement:

- a. American Beachgrass - Ammophila breviligulata
- b. Sea Oats - Uniola paniculata
- c. Yaupon Holly - Ilex comitoria
- d. Wax Myrtle - Myrica cerifera
- e. Eastern Baccharis - Baccharis halimifolia
- f. Seaside Goldenrod - Solidago sempervirens
- g. Virginia Creeper - Parthenocissus quinquefolia
- h. Red Cedar - Juniperus virginiana
- i. Live Oak - Quercus virginiana
- j. Bear Grass - Yucca filamentosa

The following faunae are endangered and are covered by the U. S. Endangered Species Act of 1973 and/or the Rare and Endangered Species List of North Carolina:

- a. Loggerhead Sea Turtle - Caretta caretta (State list)
- b. Eastern Brown Pelican - Pelecanus occidentalis carolinensis (State and Federal list)
- c. Least Tern - Sterna albifrons (State list)
- d. American Alligator - Alligator mississippiensis (State and Federal list)
- e. Dusky Seaside Sparrow - Ammodramus nigrescens (State and Federal list)

The impact of the resumption of the offshore firing on these florae and faunae would be minimal.

The Environmental Impact Review Board is a Camp Lejeune board that has the following responsibilities:

- a. Make available to the Commanding General the broad environmental guidance prescribed by NEPA and assist him in understanding the responsibilities assigned to him by law.
- b. Receives and reviews environmental impact assessments and determines if the potential for significant environmental impact or controversy exists.

Enclosure (1)

D. Alternatives

1. Continue training for artillery and tank units as it presently exists.

a. This action would negate the requirement to resume firing in the ocean portion of the N-1 Impact Area.

b. Tank and artillery units would continue to be restricted to short range firing relative to their maximum range and accuracy capabilities. Eight-inch howitzer and 175mm gun units are presently required to train away from Camp Lejeune, i.e. Fort Bragg, North Carolina, Vieques, Puerto Rico, and Twenty-Nine Palms, California, in order to test their firing proficiency against medium to long range targets. This practice is costly, time consuming, and is an inefficient method of training.

E. Any Probable Adverse Environmental Effects Which Cannot Be Avoided Should The Proposal Be Implemented:

Ocean life will be destroyed in direct proportion to the frequency and intensity of explosions.

The Department of Natural and Economic Resources for the State of North Carolina considers the effect on the proposed section of the biosphere, by the training intended, to be minor. This minor effect would be mitigated due to the fact that sea life destroyed would become a part of the proposed area's food chain. In addition, scrap metal resulting from exploded targets would attract marine life, including mollusks and crustaceans to the area. The number of shrimp killed by resumption of firing in the ocean portion of the N-1 Impact Area would not significantly increase according to the agencies cited.

Duds are undoubtedly still present from earlier use of the ocean portion of the N-1 Impact Area by tank and artillery units and from overshoots from present firing on Brown's Island. Duds have not presented a significant problem in this ocean area. It is anticipated the dud problem will continue to be insignificant if tank and artillery firing is resumed into the already designated target and bombing area of the N-1 Impact Area. Base EOD personnel are readily available should any problem with duds occur.

It is anticipated a certain amount of objection will be voiced by concerned area citizens when resumption of firing is formally announced. The objections will probably be based on assumptions rather than facts. The area in question has already been contaminated by duds dating back to the 1940's. No new impact areas are involved.

Local resident use of the ocean portion of the N-1 Impact Area for fishing and shrimping during non-firing times would still be permitted. Interruptions of the fishing/shrimping activity should not be much greater than already exists. Local

Enclosure (1)

residents are informed through the local news media of firing scheduled in the N-1 Impact Area.

F. The Relationship Between Local Short-Term Use of Man's Environment and the Maintenance and Enhancement of Long Term Productivity:

The resumption of firing into the ocean portion of the N-1 Impact Area should have no greater effect on the environment than past firing and that is negligible.

The area has been contaminated by duds since the 1940's. No new areas will be contaminated.

Boating enthusiasts, fishermen and shrimpers will still be able to use the area when live firing is not in progress. This procedure has been in effect since the N-1 Impact Area was first opened. No one, except authorized personnel, has been permitted on the land portion of the N-1 Impact Area due to the inherent danger from duds. This restriction will not change.

The actual impact of the proposed firing on man's environment will be minimal.

G. Any Irreversible and Irretrievable Commitments of Resources That Would Be Involved in the Proposed Action Should It Be Implemented:

The presence of duds, since the 1940's, has precluded the use of the land portion of the N-1 Impact Area except by authorized personnel, i.e. EOD. This restriction will not change.

The ocean portion of the N-1 Impact Area has also been contaminated by duds since the 1940's. However, use of the water portion by boaters, fishermen and shrimpers has been permitted when live firing was not scheduled. This system will remain in effect when offshore tank and artillery firing is resumed.

H. Considerations That Offset the Adverse Environmental Effects

The food chain of the area would be increased for certain lower orders of sea life such as scavengers, i.e. crabs.

Sea life, including mollusks and crustaceans would be attracted to the area by scrap metal deposited there from exploded targets.

Tank and artillery units would be able to conduct that portion of their training that previously had to be scheduled for Fort Bragg, North Carolina, Vieques, Puerto Rico, or Twenty-Nine Palms, California because adequate areas were not available at Camp Lejeune.

Considerable monetary savings would be realized by resuming offshore firing in the N-1 Impact Area. The TAD, transportation and fuel costs would be drastically curtailed.

Environmental impact would be minor and reciprocating

Enclosure (1)

according to the Department of Natural and Economic Resources for the State of North Carolina.

The effect on boaters, fishermen and shrimpers use of the offshore would not significantly increase.

The additional planned training of tank and artillery units firing on targets in this ocean sector, when compared to the detonations of overshoot direct fire weapons and erroneous bombing runs into this same sector as part of a safety buffer zone for targets on Brown's Island would not significantly increase the impact on the biosphere described.

The area has proven to be a sanctuary for fish and wildlife species. Endangered species using the area are the Atlantic Loggerhead Sea Turtle, Eastern Brown Pelican, Least Tern, American Alligator and the Dusky Seaside Sparrow.

The following florae are found in the area: American Beachgrass, Sea Oats, Yaupon Holly, Wax Myrtle, Eastern Baccharis, Seaside Goldenrod, Virginia Creeper, Red Cedar, Live Oak and Bear Grass. The firing outlined should have minimal effect, if any, on these florae.

APPENDIX

A - Correspondence concerning
Draft Environmental Impact Statement

Enclosure (1)

TPAC/OMR/113
1112

MAR 23 1976

Coastal Resources Commission
P. O. Box 27057
Raleigh, N. C. 27611

Dear Sir:

I am writing in reference to a study being conducted concerning the feasibility of artillery and tank units firing from Camp Lejeune on targets anchored within the off-shore sector designated on enclosure (1).

According to information supplied in the January 1, 1972 Revised Edition of the Code of Federal Regulations (Title 33), Chapter II (Army Corps of Engineers), Section 204.56, paragraphs A, C and D, Marine Corps units would be within Federal Regulatory limits when firing on targets within the sector indicated on the map. All safety prerequisites cited are presently in effect as routine procedure to be followed when units are firing on Brown's Island. At the present time we are using the target and bombing area as part of a seaward buffer zone or safety factor for ordnance fired on targets on Brown's Island.

The purpose of this letter is to announce the intentions to fire artillery/tank weapons into the designated area, inform you and the department within your office concerned with this sector of ocean, and solicit comments and recommendations concerning the proposed firing. It is requested these comments and recommendations be forwarded prior to 1 May 1976.

In conclusion, units firing on these anchored ocean targets would not detonate ordnance exceeding the equivalent of 36.7 lbs. of TNT; also, any danger factors inherent to a particular type of ordnance would be compensated for by the using unit.

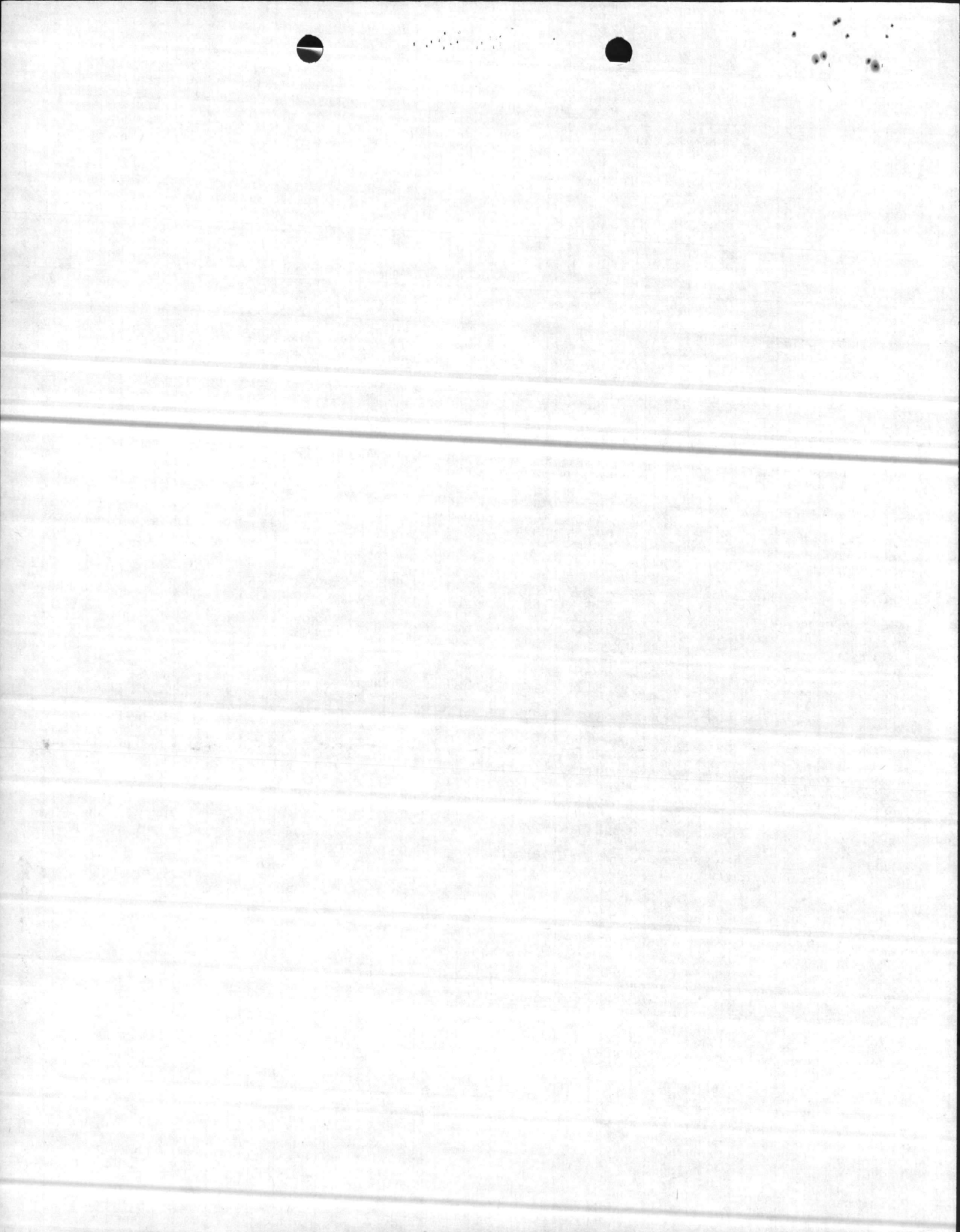
Very truly yours,

G. C. FOX
Colonel
Chief of Staff

Yours:

(1) Coastal Target Chart, U. S. East Coast,
N. C., Approaches to New River

Enclosure (1)



TFAC/CEB/JLJ
11102

MAR 23 1976

Director
Soil Conservation Service
U. S. Department of Agriculture
P. O. Box 266
Jacksonville, N. C. 28540

Dear Sir:

I am writing in reference to a study being conducted concerning the feasibility of artillery and tank units firing from Camp Lejeune on targets anchored within the off-shore sector designated on enclosure (1).

According to information supplied in the January 1, 1972 Revised Edition of the Code of Federal Regulations (Title 33), Chapter II (Army Corps of Engineers), Section 204.55, paragraphs A, C and D, Marine Corps units would be within Federal Regulatory limits when firing on targets within the sector indicated on the map. All safety prerequisites cited are presently in effect as routine procedure to be followed when units are firing on Brown's Island. At the present time we are using the target and bombing area as part of a sea-ward buffer zone or safety factor for ordnance fired on targets on Brown's Island.

The purpose of this letter is to announce the intentions to fire artillery/tank weapons into the designated area, inform you and the department within your office concerned with this sector of ocean, and solicit comments and recommendations concerning the proposed firing. It is requested these comments and recommendations be forwarded prior to 1 May 1976.

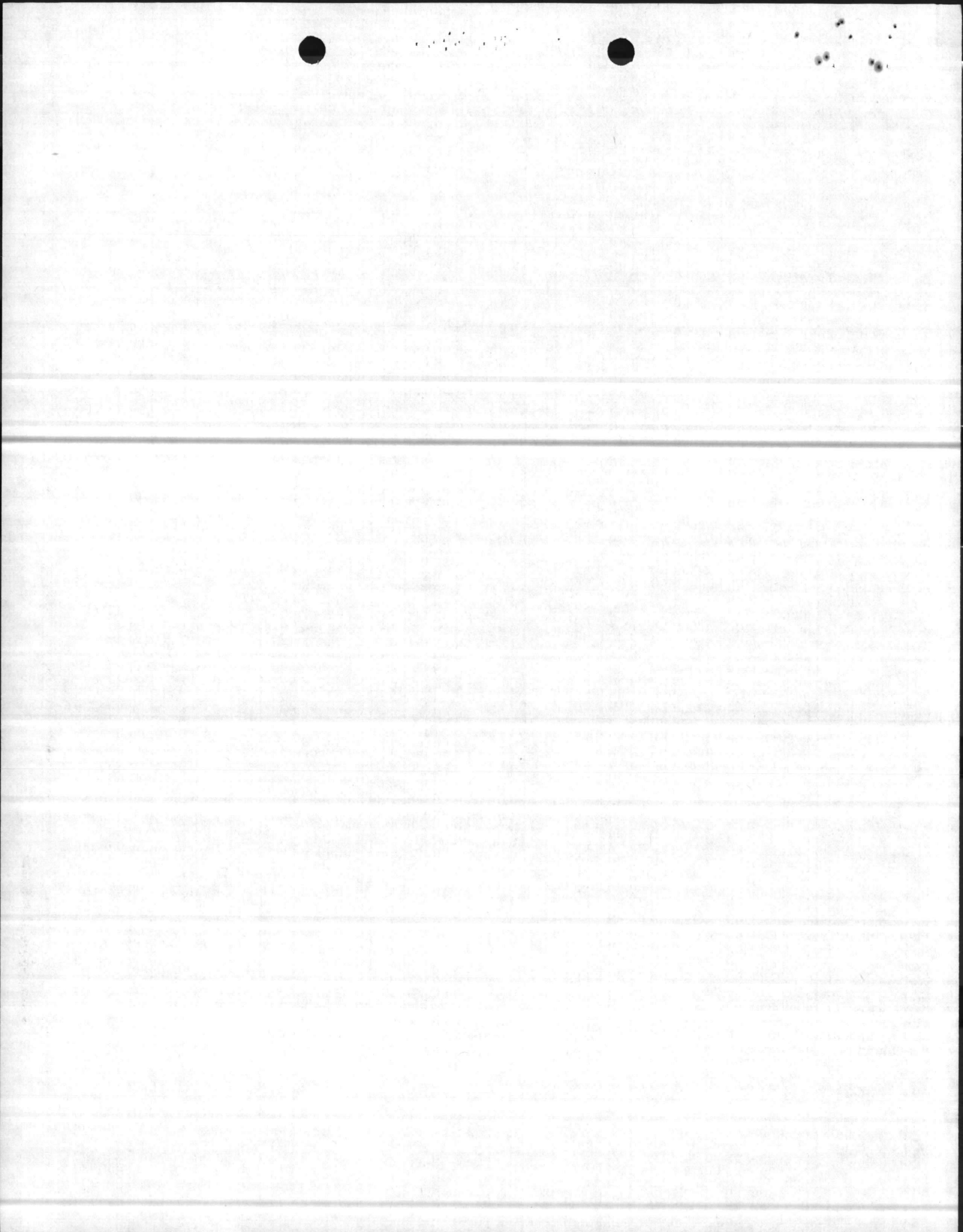
In conclusion, units firing on these anchored ocean targets would not tolerate ordnance exceeding the equivalent of 36.7 lbs. of TNT; also, any danger factors inherent to a particular type of ordnance would be compensated for by the using unit.

Very truly yours,

G. C. FOX
Colonel
Chief of Staff

(1) [unclear] [unclear], U. S. [unclear] [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]

Enclosure (1)
APPENDIX A



WFAC/CBR/J1J
11102

JUN 8 1976

Mr. Pat Garrow
Archaeology Section
Division of Archives and History
Department of Cultural Resources
Raleigh, N. C. 27611

Dear Mr. Garrow:

I am writing in reference to a study being conducted concerning resumption of artillery and tank firing from Camp Lejeune on targets anchored within the off-shore target and bombing area designated on the enclosed map. A copy of my letter to the Historical Sites and Museum, Raleigh and a copy of their reply are enclosed.

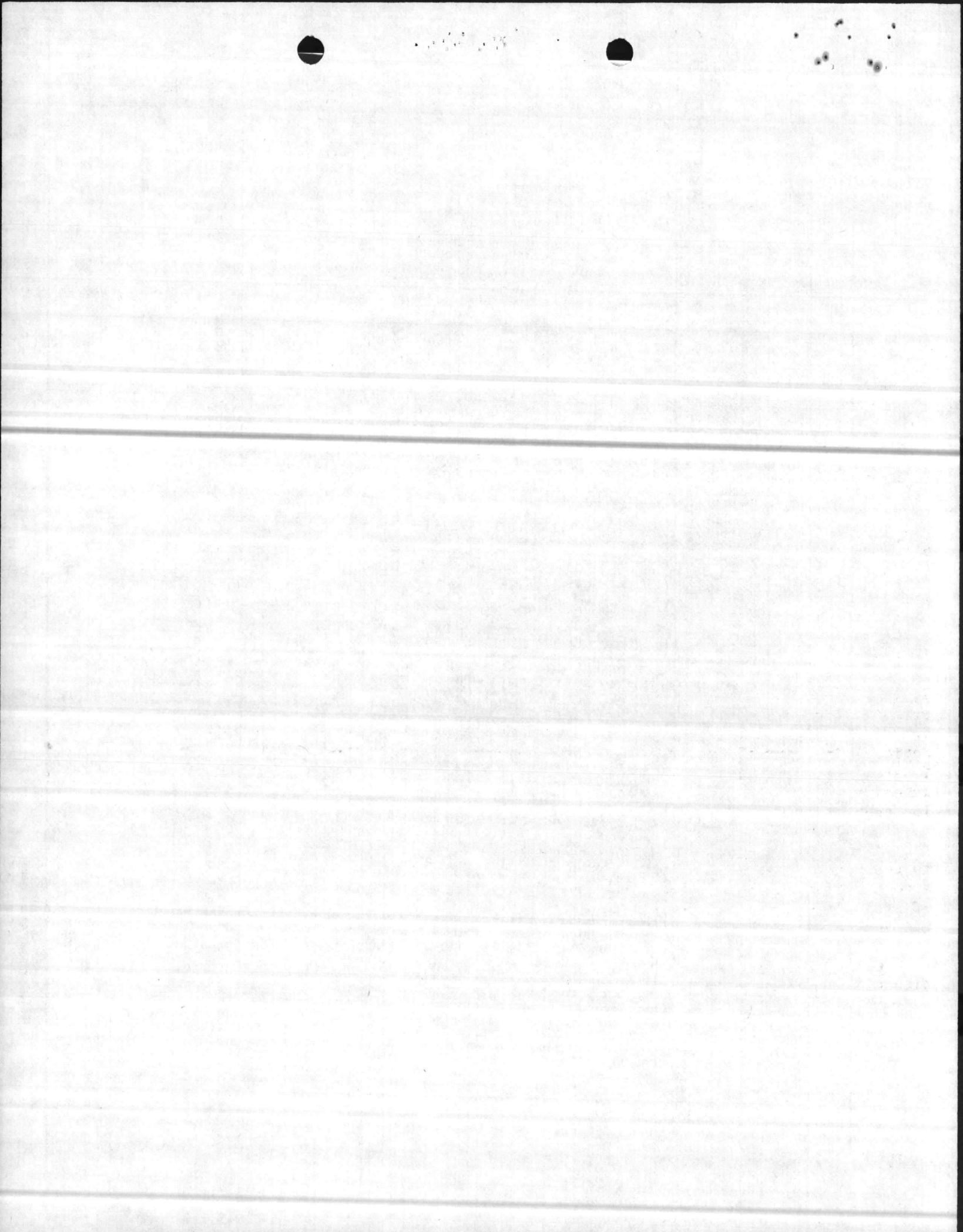
In accordance with the reply received, an archaeological survey should be conducted in the area around Brown's Island that will be affected by the proposed resumption of firing. Information is needed in relation to setting up such a survey and procedures for carrying it out in accordance with Executive Order 11503. It is requested these comments and recommendations be forwarded prior to 1 July 1976.

Sincerely,

G. C. FOX
Colonel, U. S. Marine Corps
Chief of Staff

Enc/3

Enclosure (1)
APPENDIX A





STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
Department of Cultural Resources
Raleigh 27611

June 14, 1976

James E. Holshouser, Jr.
Governor

Grace J. Rohrer
Secretary

Division of Archives and History
Larry E. Tise, Director

Col. G. C. Fox
Chief of Staff
United States Marine Corps
Marine Corps Base
Camp Lejeune, North Carolina 28542

Dear Col. Fox:

I am writing in response to your letter of 8 June concerning the procedures that should be followed for an 11593 archaeological survey of Brown's Island. I have had contacts with a number of agencies in regards to this type of situation, and I have found that those agencies differ in their approach to this problem. The most efficient approach appears to be the one followed by the U. S. Forest Service. They usually contract directly with an archaeologist for their surveys, and this results in a great deal of time (and in some cases money) saved. We provide a list of the known archaeologists in the state as an aid to contracting for those services. I have taken the liberty of enclosing a copy of that list in case you want to pursue the project in that manner. If you choose to contract with an archaeologist for the survey, this office will promptly review the resulting report and suggest additional courses of action. If the survey reveals that sites that are potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places are present, we will advise the appropriate federal agencies and ask for determinations of eligibility from the Department of Interior. We will also help devise a preservation plan for the resources that are located.

A second course of action that you could follow would be to submit a request to the Park Service for aid in setting up your survey. That would in effect throw a good bit of the responsibility for the survey off on the Park Service. That course of action would involve considerable delays, however, and if your planned project has any built in time urgency it would probably be a self-defeating move.

Please let me know if you require additional information for dealing with this situation. Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

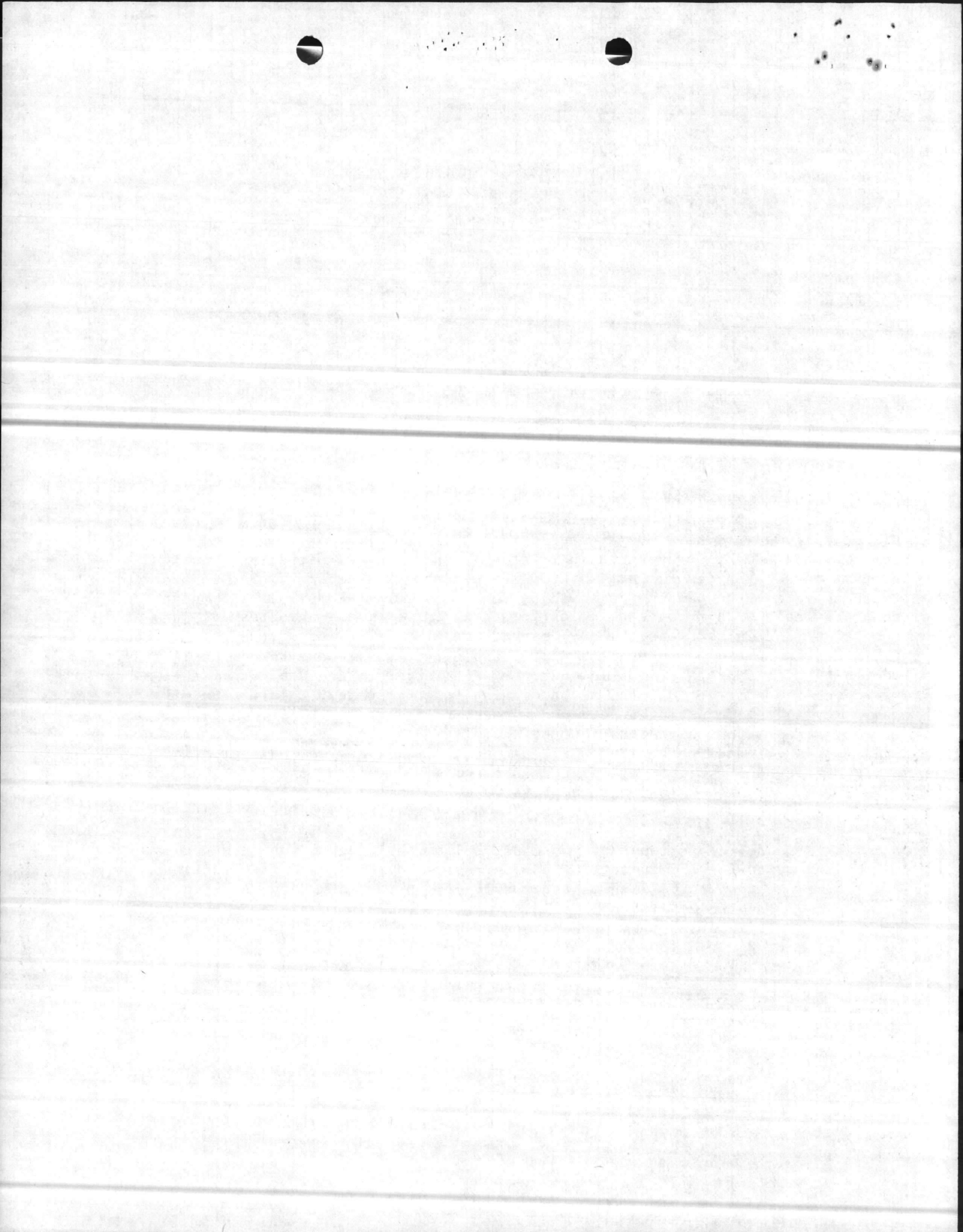
Patrick H. Carrow

Patrick H. Carrow
Archaeologist II

Encl.

PG:lp

Enclosure (1)
APPENDIX A



PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS AVAILABLE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT
STATEMENT ARCHAEOLOGY IN NORTH CAROLINA

The individuals listed below are professional archaeologists and members of the North Carolina Archaeological Council. Any competent professional archaeologist can be employed to do the necessary work. This list merely indicates those individuals with institutional affiliation within the state who are known to Archaeology Section personnel. For a detailed survey or mitigation of adverse impact should be contracted for with the individual archaeologist of choice. Preliminary or final reports of the results of survey or mitigation of adverse impact will be reviewed by Archaeology Section staff.

Dr. J. Ned Woodall
Dept. of Anthropology
Wake Forest University
Winston-Salem, NC 27109

Mr. Peter P. Cooper II
Dept. of Anthropology
Catawba College
Salisbury, NC 28144

Dr. David McLean
Dept. of Social Sciences
St. Andrews Presbyterian College
Laurinburg, NC 28352

Dr. Burton L. Purrington
Dr. Harvard Ayers
Dept. of Anthropology
Appalachian State University
Boone, NC 28607

Dr. Joffre L. Coe
Mr. Trawick Ward
Research Laboratories of Anthropology
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, NC 27514

Dr. Susan Collins
Dept. of Anthropology
Western Carolina University
Cullowee, NC 28723

Dr. Joseph Mountjoy
Dr. Louise Robbins
Dept. of Anthropology
University of North Carolina
Greensboro, NC 27405

Dr. David S. Phelps
Dr. Ken Brown
Dept. of Anthropology
East Carolina University
Greenville, NC 27834

Dr. Fred W. Fischer
Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology
University of North Carolina
Charlotte, NC 28223

Mr. L. E. Babits
Mr. Patrick H. Garrow
Dr. Stephen J. Gluckman
Dr. Kent A. Schneider
Archaeology Section
Division of Archives and History
Department of Cultural Resources
109 E. Jones St.
Raleigh, NC 27611

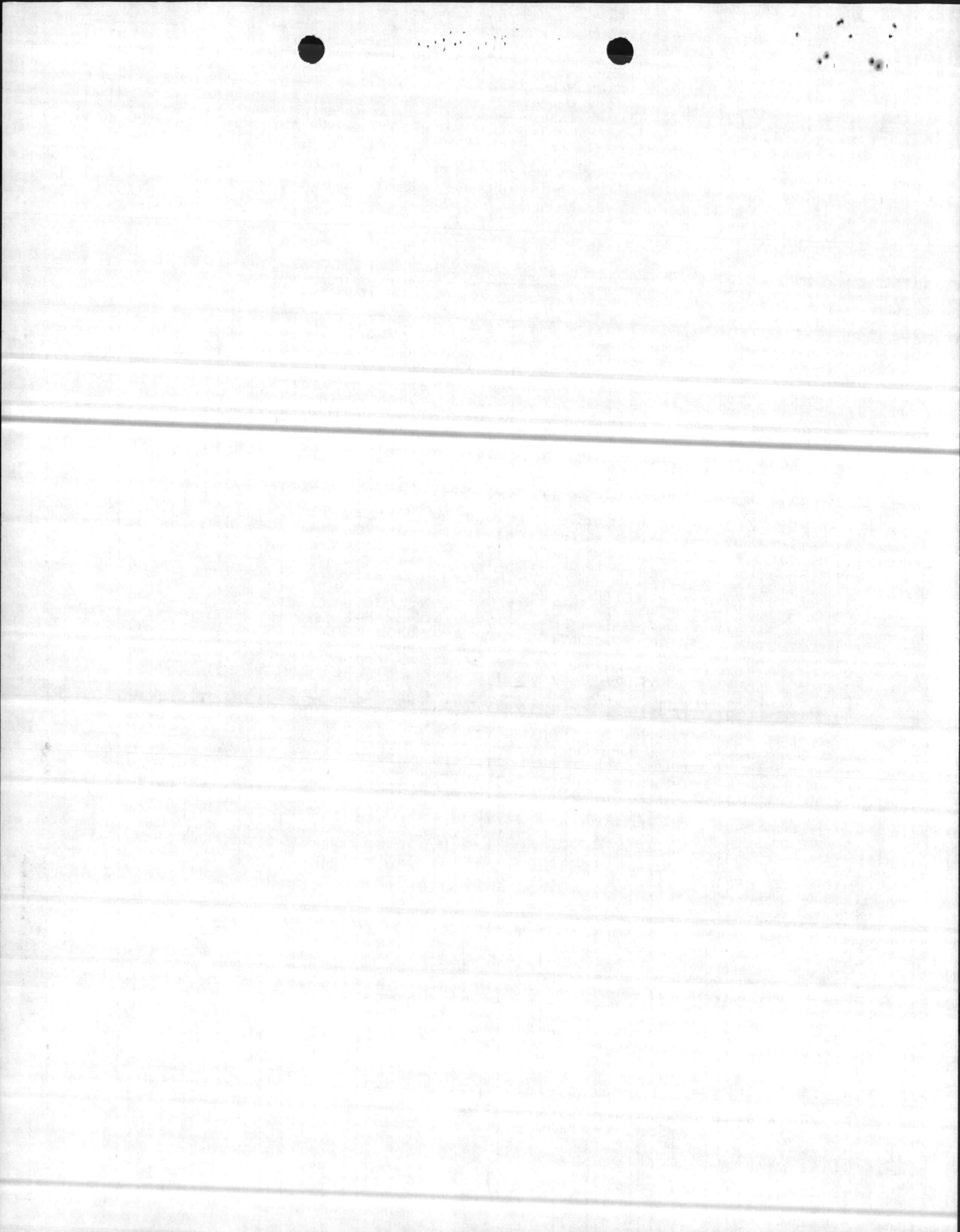
Mr. Michael Hammond
Dept. of Anthropology
Duke University
Durham, NC 27706

Mr. Tom Loftfield
Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology
University of North Carolina
Wilmington, NC 28401

Mr. Tom Cockran
U.S. Corps of Engineers
P. O. Box 1890
Wilmington, NC 28401

Every effort should be made to coordinate archaeology surveys or needed mitigation of adverse impact with individuals on the above list. If one of the listed professionals cannot be retained for the needed work, contact the staff member in the Archaeology Section who is designated in the initial letter from the State Historic Preservation Officer. The Archaeology Section occasionally retains teams of survey archaeologists who are not established at North Carolina institutions, and who might be available at a given time to do Environmental Impact Statement Archaeology on a contract basis. The Archaeology Section will, as a service to applicants, advise of the availability of such teams, and act as a repository for the documents and artifacts produced by the required survey and/or mitigation work. Survey and/or mitigation should be scheduled well in advance to insure that a team will be available to do the required work.

Enclosure (1)
APPENDIX A



TFAC/CHB/J13
11102

JUN 8 1970

Ms. Kathleen Pepi
Historic Preservation Section
Division of Archives and History
Department of Cultural Resources
Raleigh, North Carolina 27611

Dear Ms. Pepi:

I am writing in reference to a study being conducted concerning the resumption of artillery and tank firing from Camp Lejeune on targets anchored within the off-shore target and bombing area designated on the enclosed map. A copy of my letter to the Historical Sites and Museum, Raleigh and a copy of their reply are enclosed.

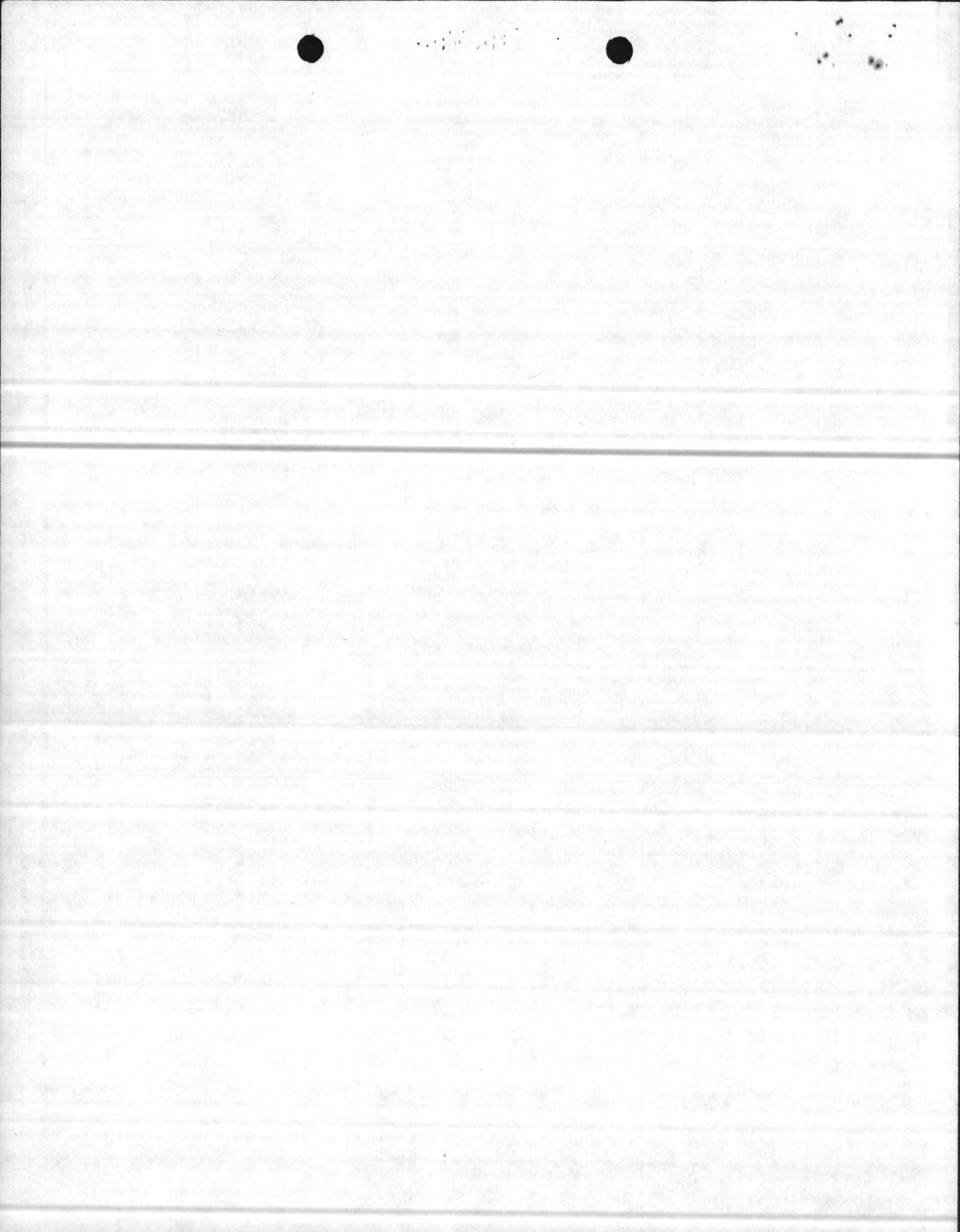
In accordance with the reply received, an architectural survey should be conducted in the area around Brown's Island that will be affected by the proposed resumption of firing. Information is needed in relation to setting up such a survey and procedures for carrying it out. It is requested these comments and recommendations be forwarded prior to 1 July 1970.

Sincerely,

G. C. FOX
Colonel, U. S. Marine Corps
Chief of Staff

Enc/3

Enclosure (1)
APPENDIX A





STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
Department of Cultural Resources
Raleigh 27611

ACIS Fossil

Retina — ACIS Tray

*Does the main exhibit
or architectural?
Part vi*

James E. Holshouser, Jr.
Governor

July 1, 1976

Grace J. Rohrer
Secretary

Colonel G. C. Fox
US Marine Corps
Camp LeJeune, North Carolina 28542

Dear Colonel Fox:

In reference to your June 8, 1976 letter (TFAC/CER/jlj 11102) requesting information on the initiation of an architectural survey for Brown's Island, we have obtained a topographical map of the area which indicates that no structures exist on the island. This finding was confirmed by Sargeant Connell of your agency.

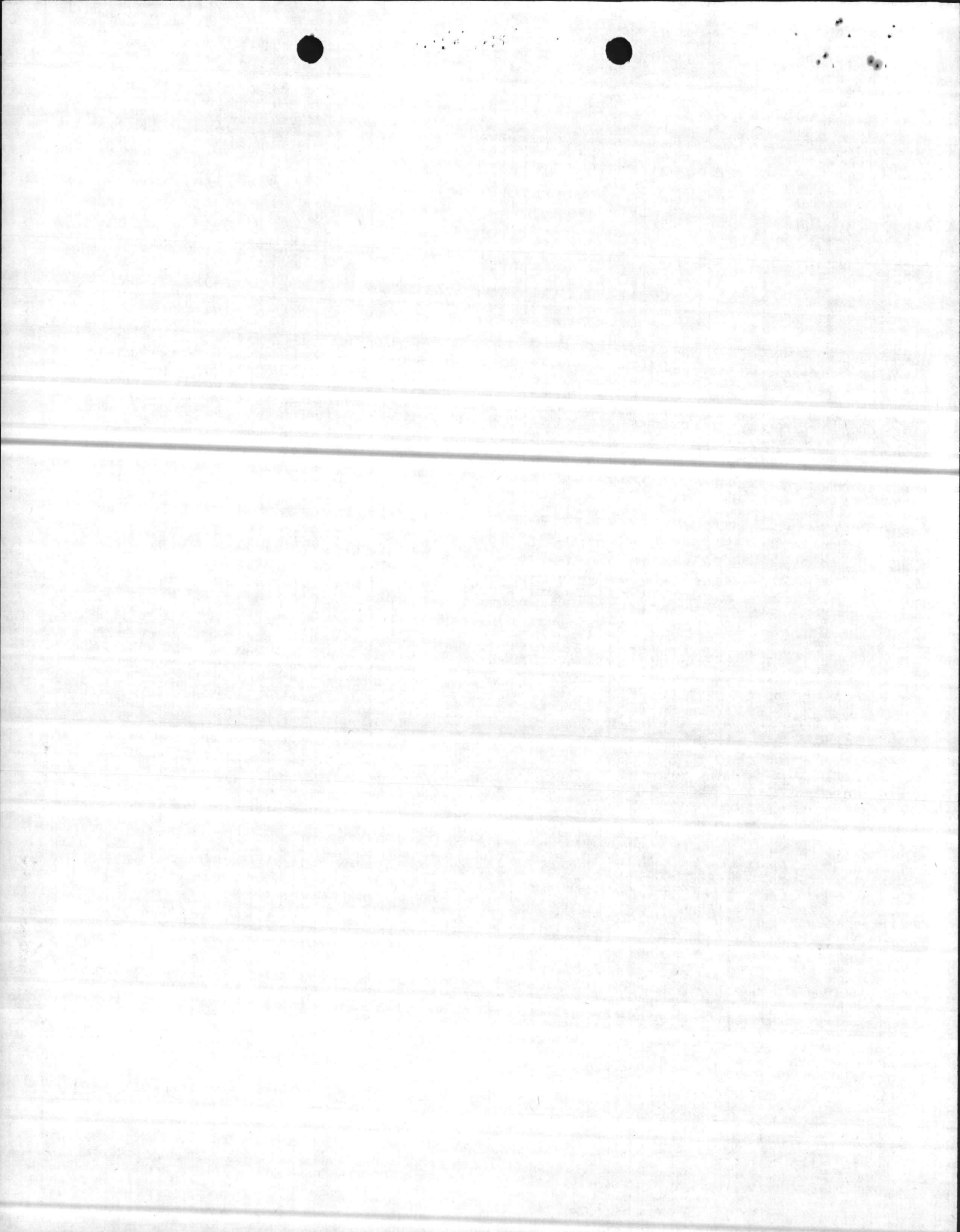
The Historic Preservation Section withdraws its original comment of May 10, 1976. No architectural survey will be necessary. Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Kathleen F. Pepi
Preservation Planner
Division of Archives and History

KFP:e

Enclosure (1)
APPENDIX A





*ACLS Facility
Training*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
Department of Cultural Resources
Raleigh 27611

James E. Holshouser, Jr.
Governor

July 21, 1976

Grace J. Rohrer
Secretary

Division of Archives and History
Larry E. Tise, Director
State Historic Preservation Office

Colonel G. C. Fox
Chief of Staff
US Marine Corps
Camp Lejeune, North Carolina 28542

Dear Colonel Fox:

The Archaeology Section of this division has received a letter of July 14, 1976 from Michael W. Corkran, District Archaeologist, Wilmington District, Corps of Engineers which provided additional information concerning the Brown's Island target area.

The staff concurs with Mr. Corkran's evaluation, and since Brown's Island has been used as a target, and there are undetonated explosives present, agrees that an archaeological survey of the area would not be feasible.

Thank you again for the opportunity to comment. If you have questions, please contact the Archaeology Section at (919) 829-7342.

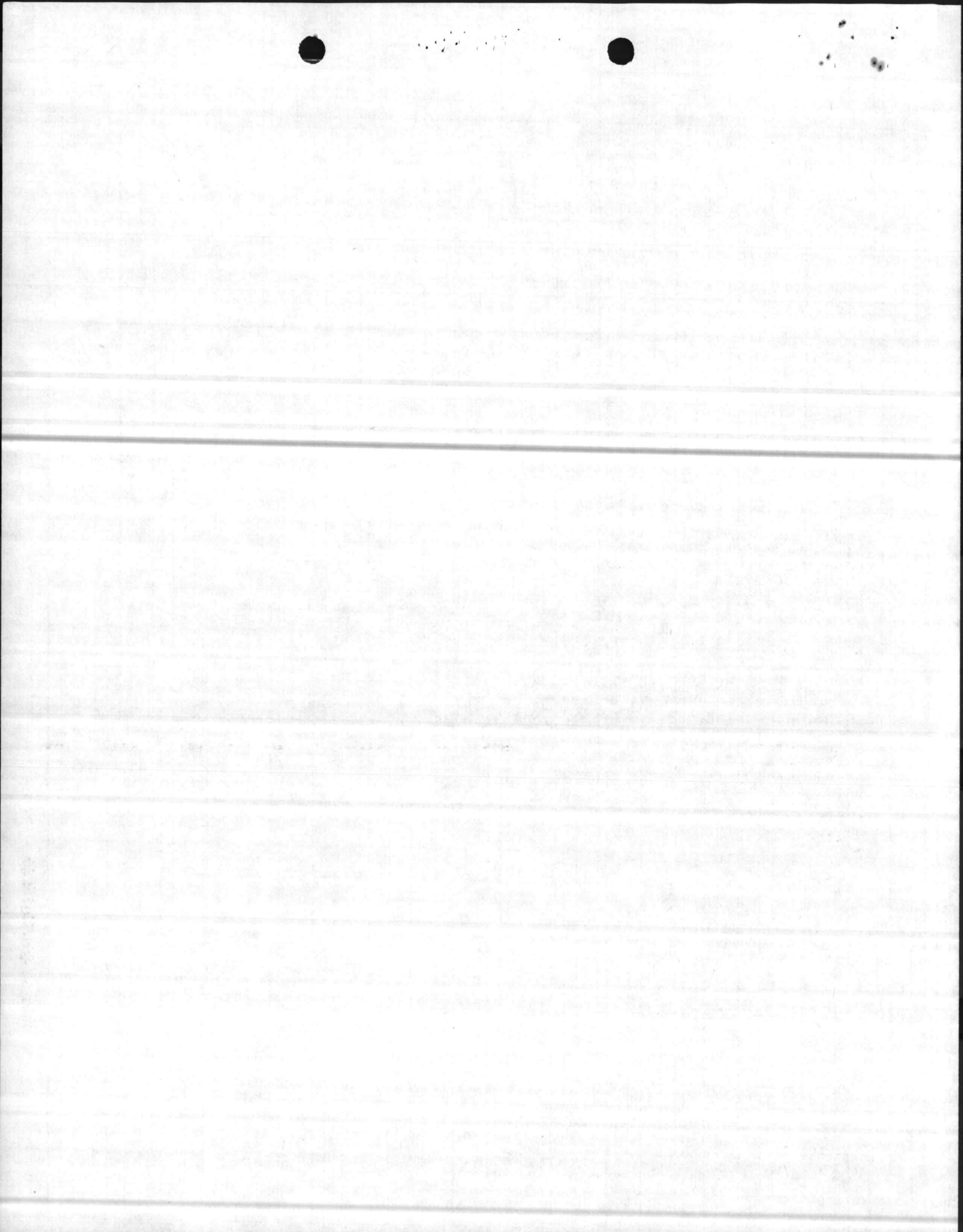
Sincerely yours,

Larry E. Tise
Larry E. Tise

LET:e

cc: Mr. Michael W. Corkran

The foregoing comments are rendered as a free service of the State Historic Preservation Officer and the staff of the Division of Archives and History, Department of Cultural Resources to assist applicants, governmental agencies, and other institutions in complying with **Enclosure (1)** or more of the following laws, orders, or statutes: P.L. 59-209, 74-292, 8 **APPENDIX A** 291, 93-383; Executive Order 11593; 36 CFR 220 G. S. 70, 113-222, 113., 121-22, 136-42.1. Further information on the A-3 process and legal requirements regarding historical and archaeological resources may be found in "Environmental Assessments of Historical Archaeological Resources: Policies and Procedures of the North Carolina State Historic Preser-





DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WILMINGTON DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P. O. BOX 1890
WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA 28401

SAWEN-E

14 July 1976

Dr. Larry E. Tise
Division of Archives & History
Dept. of Cultural Resources
109 East Jones Street
Raleigh, NC 27611

Dear Dr. Tise:

Recently Col. Fox, Chief of Staff at Camp Lejeune, contacted the Wilmington District Office concerning an archaeological survey of Brown's Island and the adjacent seaward buffer zone. The Marine Corps intends to reopen this area to long range firing.

Your letter of 10 May 1976, to Col. Fox, states that there is a requirement for both land and underwater archaeological surveys of the target zone, under the provisions of Executive Order 11593. However, conversation with Lt. Col. Nice (Assistant Chief of Staff - Training) indicates that the entire target area to be reopened has been used previously. Brown's Island is in current use as a target area and has served this function for a number of years. The seaward buffer zone was used as an artillery and bombing range until the early 1960's. Therefore, any archaeological or historic remains which may have been present have in all probability been destroyed by past activities. It should also be noted that the target areas contain large quantities of undetonated explosives, which would make the risk involved in survey disproportionate to the possible returns.

It is requested that the Archaeology Section review this matter again and advise this office of their decision regarding the need for survey. Your assistance will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

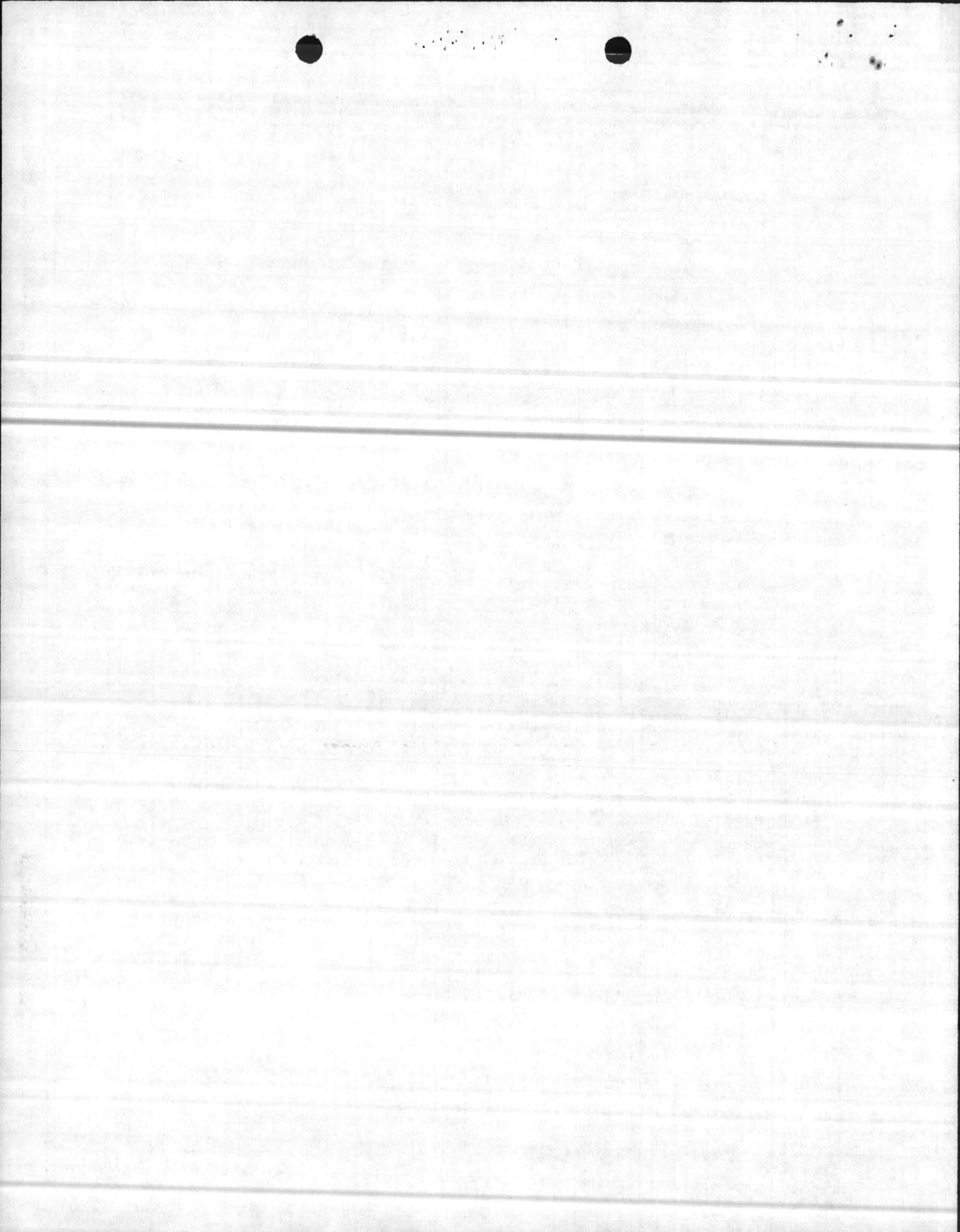
MICHAEL W. CORKRAN
District Archaeologist

CF:
Chief of Staff, Camp Lejeune, NC
Asst. Chief of Staff-Training,
Camp Lejeune, NC
Dr. Stephen Gluckman; Head
Archaeology Section

A-9

Enclosure (1)
APPENDIX A

CF: Asst. Chief of Staff - Training, Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, NC



Lt. Roff

TFAC/CEM/313

11102

JUN 30 1976

Mr. Tom Cochran
U. S. Corps of Engineers
P. O. Box 1560
Wilmington, North Carolina 28401

Dear Mr. Cochran:

I am writing in relation to communications between the Department of Cultural Resources, Raleigh, North Carolina listing your office, along with others in North Carolina, as a possible point of contact concerning an archaeological survey of Brown's Island and seaward buffer zone. It is the intention of Camp Lajeune to reopen Brown's Island and the 25,000 yard seaward buffer zone to artillery and tank units for work on long range firing problems. It has been requested by the Department of Cultural Resources of North Carolina that an archaeological survey of Brown's Island and the affected seaward area be made to insure no archaeological sites exist in these areas. Copies of letters and a map, outlining the designated area, are enclosed.

As mentioned in the enclosed letters, information is needed in setting up and procedures for carrying out an archaeological survey of the aforementioned area. In addition, it is requested that possible costs involved in such a survey be included in your evaluation. It is requested these comments and recommendations be forwarded prior to 20 July 1976.

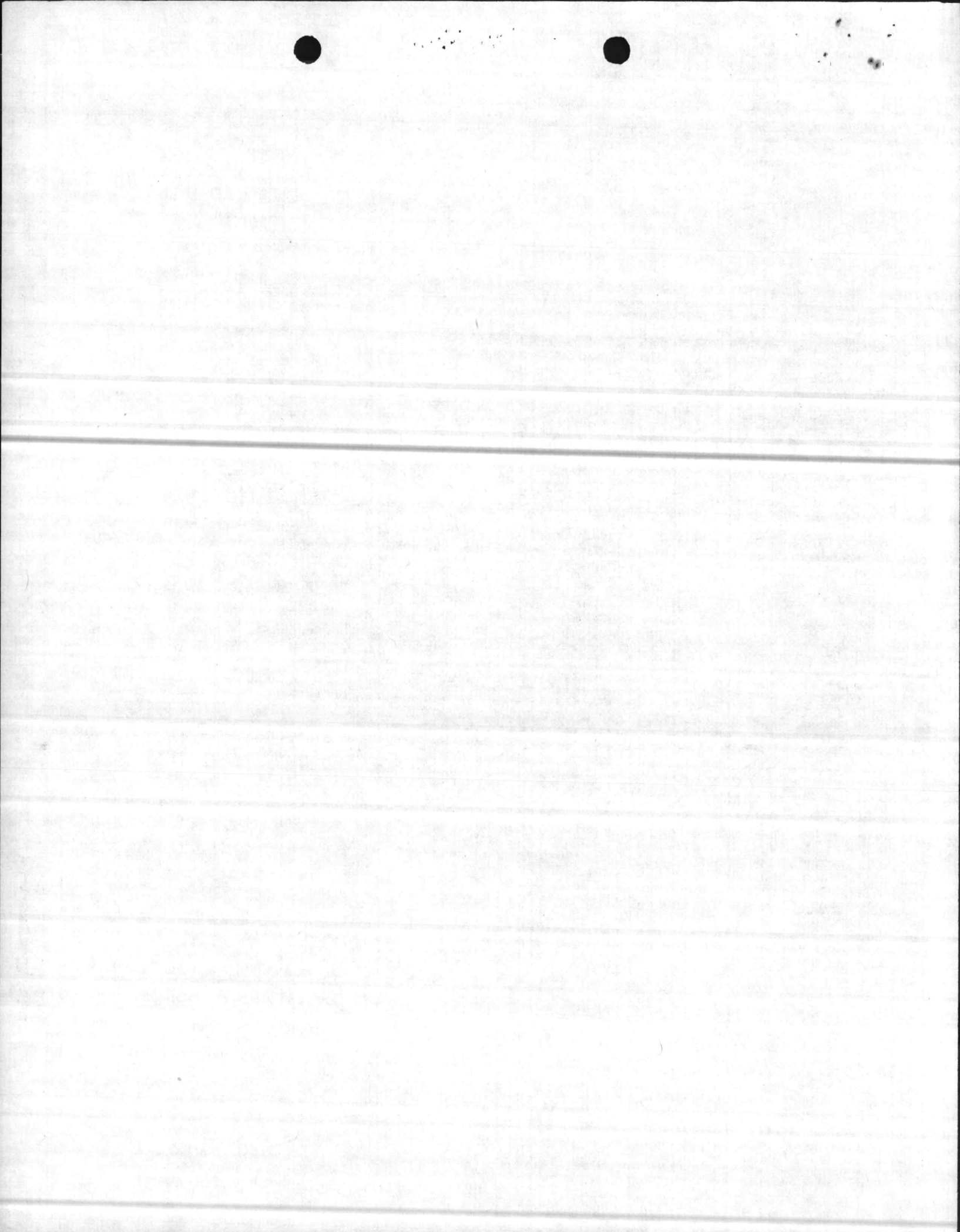
Sincerely,

G. C. FOX
Colonel
Chief of Staff

FILE
N

Enc. 5

Enclosure (1)
APPENDIX A



TFAC/CER/J1J
11102

MAR 23 1976

Chief
Historical Sites and Museums
Raleigh, North Carolina 27611

Dear Sir:

I am writing in reference to a study being conducted concerning the feasibility of artillery and tank units firing from Camp Lejeune on targets anchored within the off-shore sector designated on enclosure (1).

According to information supplied in the January 1, 1972 Revised Edition of the Code of Federal Regulations (Title 33), Chapter II (Army Corps of Engineers), Section 204.5, paragraphs A, C and D, Marine Corps units would be within Federal Regulatory limits when firing on targets within the sector indicated on the map. All safety prerequisites cited are presently in effect as routine procedure to be followed when units are firing on Brown's Island. At the present time we are using the target and bombing area as part of a seaward buffer zone or safety factor for ordnance fired on targets on Brown's Island.

The purpose of this letter is to announce the intentions to fire artillery/tank weapons into the designated area and to solicit comments/recommendations concerning the proposed firing. Comments/recommendations wanted concern the effects of artillery/tank weapons fired in the Off-Shore Range in an archaeological and/or cultural sense. It is requested these comments and recommendations be forwarded prior to 1 May 1976.

In conclusion, units firing on these anchored ocean targets would not detonate ordnance exceeding the equivalent of 30.7 lbs. of TNT; also, any danger factors inherent to a particular type of ordnance would be compensated for by the using unit.

Very truly yours,

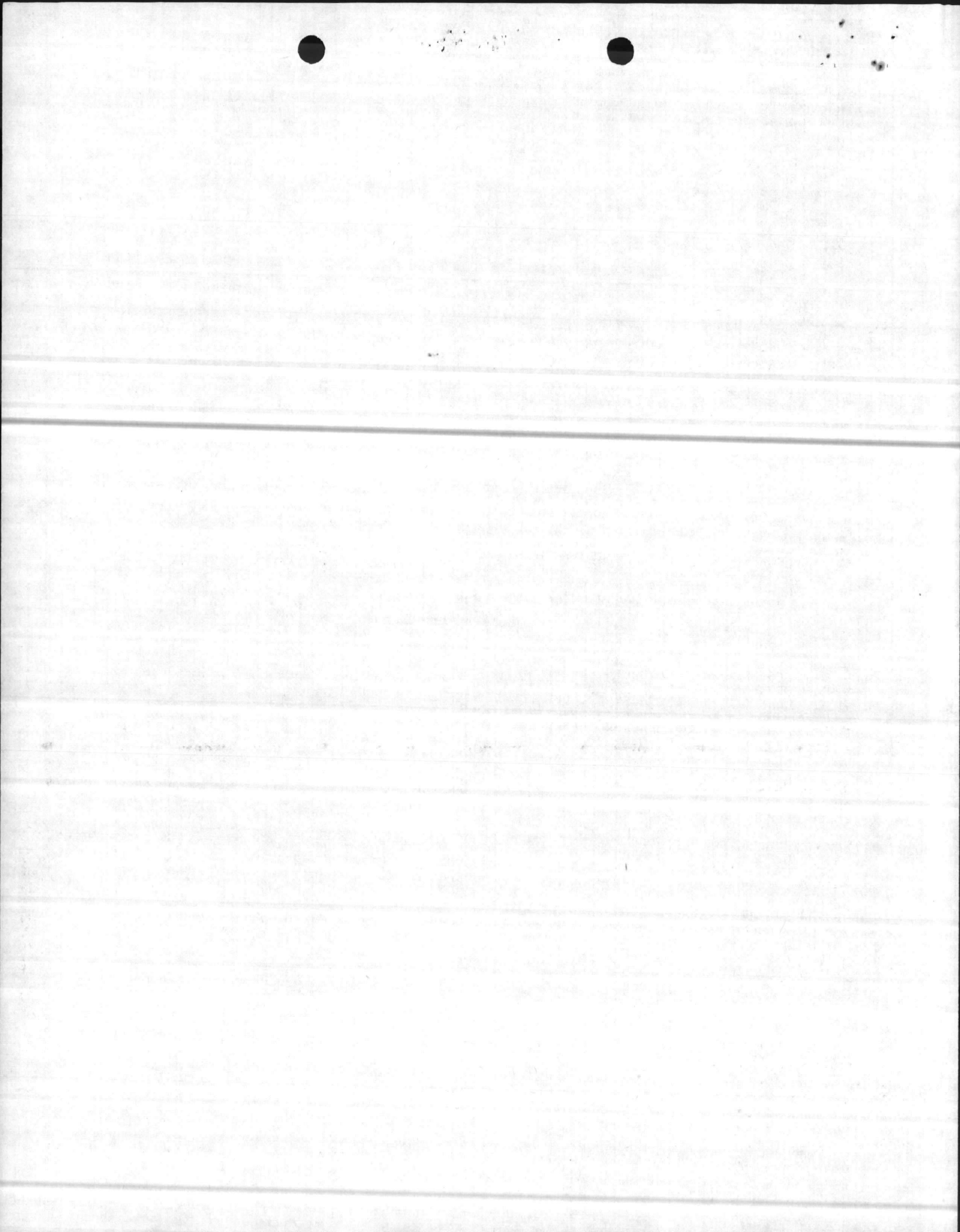
G. C. FOX
Colonel
Chief of Staff

Enclosure (1)
APPENDIX A

Encl:

(1) Coastal Tides Chart, U. S. East Coast,
U. S. Department of the Interior

A-11





STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
Department of Cultural Resources
Raleigh 27611

James E. Holshouser, Jr.
Governor

May 10, 1976

Grace J. Rohrer
Secretary

Division of Archives and History
Larry E. Tise, Director
State Historic Preservation Officer

Colonel G. C. Fox
Chief of Staff
US Marine Corps
Camp Lejeune, North Carolina 28542

Dear Colonel Fox:

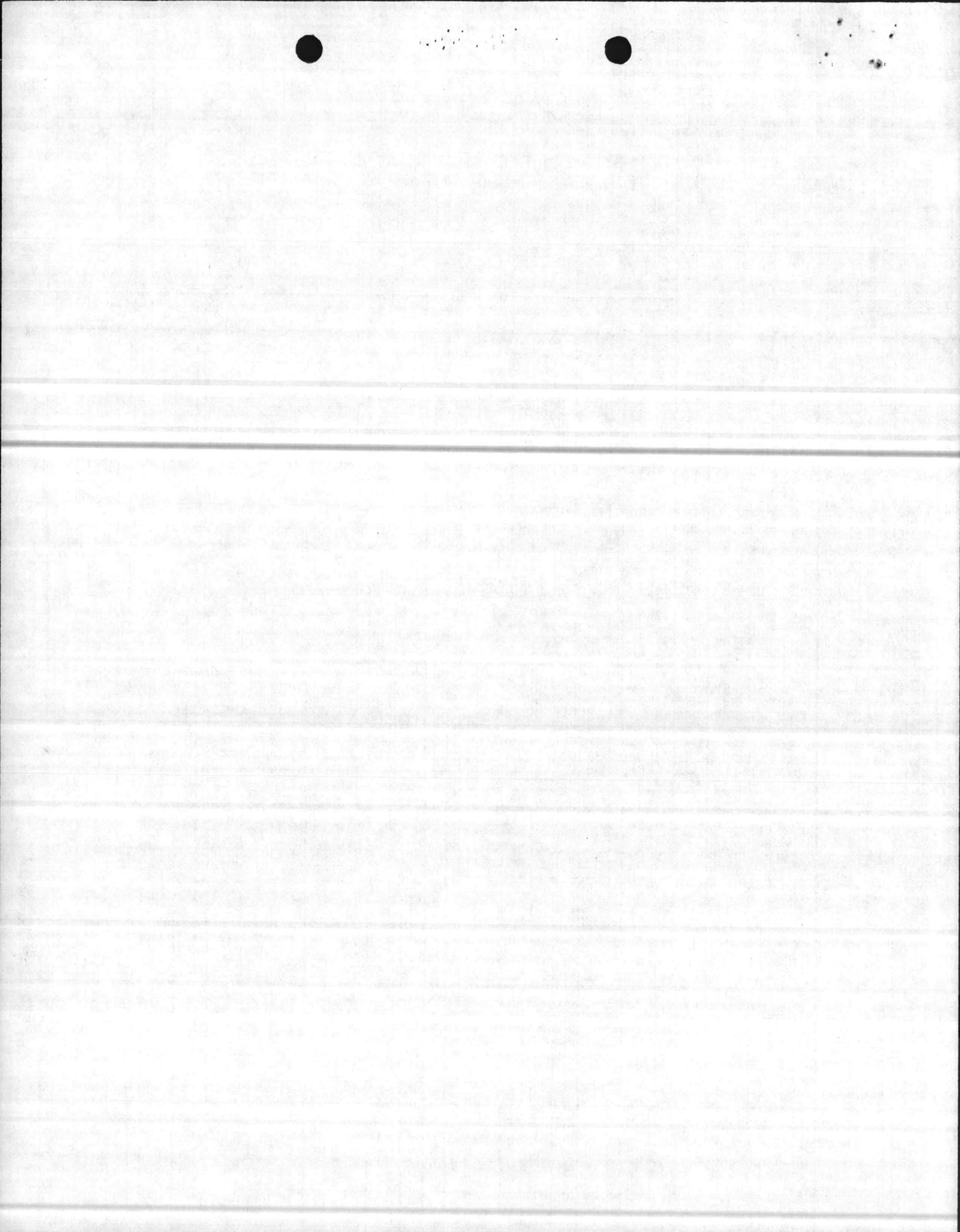
The Archaeology Section and the Historic Preservation Section of this division have reviewed your letter of March 23 concerning TFAC/CER/JLJ 11102 and commend as follows:

The area around Brown's Island that will be affected by use as a target and bombing area has not been subjected to an intensive archaeological survey. Our experience with similar areas on the North Carolina coast indicates that a large number of land sites may be present on Brown's Island and numerous shipwreck may be located in the surrounding waters. Executive Order 11593 has established procedures for cultural resources surveys on federal property and an archaeological survey should be conducted on Brown's Island pursuant to that order. An underwater archaeological survey should also be conducted in those areas where the water is shallow enough that damage to resources will occur as a result of the proposed project. If you have any questions concerning the archaeological needs of this project, please contact Mr. Pat Carrow of the Archaeology Section at 829-7342.

In light of past experience with vibrations from such activities as jet bombing maneuvers, the Historic Preservation Section feels that an architectural survey of the area is necessary to determine the effect of such activities on historic properties. Please contact Ms. Kathleen Pepi

The foregoing comments are rendered as a free service of the State Historic Preservation Officer and the staff of the Division of Archives and History, Department of Cultural Resources to assist applicants, governmental agencies, and other institutions in complying with the requirements of one or more of the following laws, orders, or statutes: P.L. 59-209, 74-292, 85-312, 93-383; Executive Order 11593; 36 CFR 800; G. S. 70, 113-229, 113A, 121-27, 136-42.1. Further information on the historical and archaeological resources may be obtained through the process and legal requirements of the "Environmental Assessments of Historical Archaeological Resources: Policies and Procedures" of the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Officer and the Department of Cultural Resources, a copy of which will be sent to interested parties upon written request.

Enclosure (1)
APPENDIX A



Colonel G. C. Fox

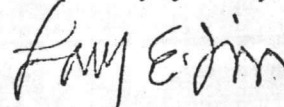
May 10, 1976

Page 2

of the Historic Preservation Section at 829-4763 if you have questions or need more information.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment. If we can be of assistance in the future, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

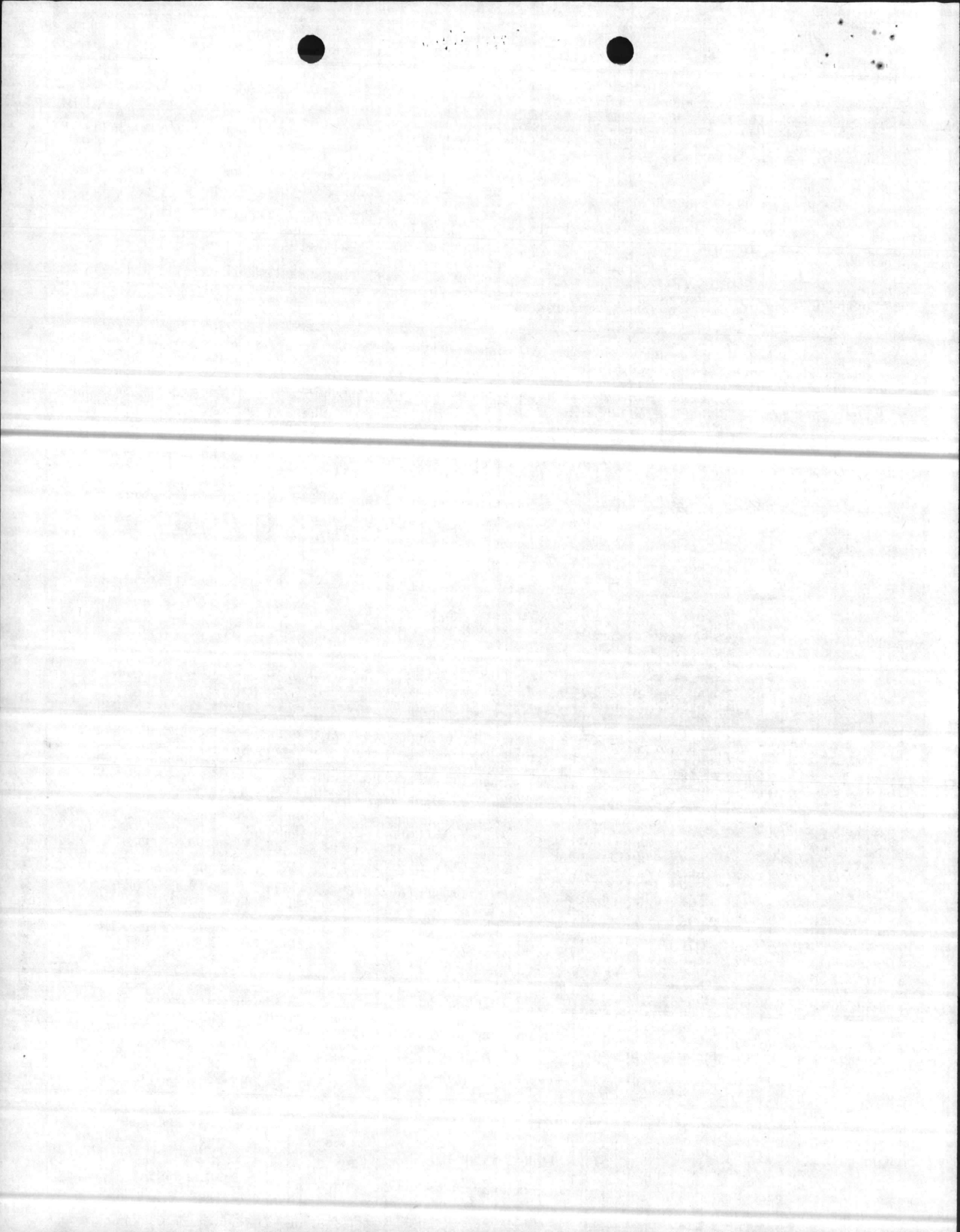


Larry E. Tise

LET:e

cc: Dr. Stephen Gluckman

Mr. Mike Cochran
Corps of Engineers



3F/JPL/Jlh
11102
15 Mar 1974

National Marine Fisheries Service
Beaufort, North Carolina

Dear Sir:

I am writing in reference to a study being conducted concerning the feasibility of artillery and tank units firing from Camp Lejeune on targets anchored within the off-shore sector designated on enclosure (1).

According to information supplied in the January 1, 1972 Revised Edition of the Code of Federal Regulations (Title 33), Chapter II (Army Corps of Engineers), Section 204.56, paragraphs A, C and D, Marine Corps units would be within Federal Regulatory limits when firing on targets within the sector indicated on the map. All of the prerequisites cited are presently in effect as routine procedure to be followed when units are firing on Brown's Island. At the present time we are using the target and bombing area as part of a seaward buffer zone or safety factor for ordnance fired on targets on Brown's Island.

The purpose of this letter is to inform you, your department and any environmental and industrial groups within your area of operation, concerned with this sector of ocean, of our intentions, thus minimizing the possibility of an unresolvable conflict of interests.

In conclusion, units firing on these anchored ocean targets would not detonate ordnance exceeding the equivalent of 50.7 lbs. of TNT; also, any danger factors inherent to a particular type of ordnance would be compensated for by the using unit.

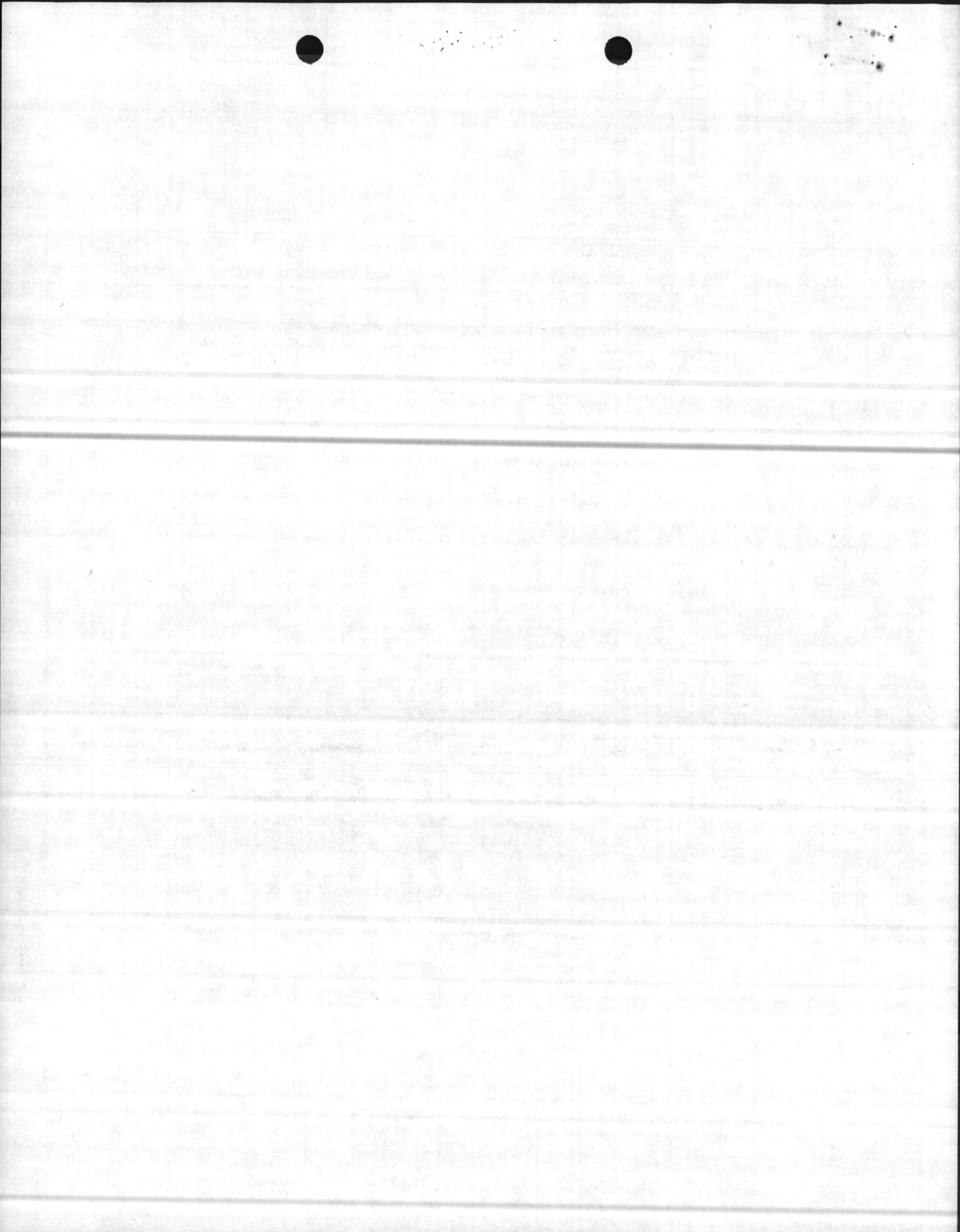
It would be appreciated if your department and any organizations concerned with our proposal would reply by 1 April 1974.

Very truly yours,

W. BLASSETT, JR.
Colonel
Chief of Staff

From:
(1) Coastal Tug Chart, U.S. East Coast,
I.C., approaches to New River

Enclosure (1)
APPENDIX A





United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

Division of Wildlife Services

P. O. Box 25878

Raleigh, North Carolina 27611

March 26, 1974

Colonel W. Plaskett, Jr.
Chief of Staff
U. S. Marine Corps
Marine Corps Base
Camp Lejeune, North Carolina 28542

Dear Colonel Plaskett:

Thank you for your letter of March 19, 1974 requesting our comments on the proposed off-shore target and bombing area near Camp Lejeune.

We would like to reserve our preliminary comments until we have had the opportunity to inspect the area sometime this April.

Your letter does not indicate how often you intend firing or what periods of the year firing will be done. Further, what will be the disposition of unexploded shells?

In addition to a potential adverse impact on commercial and sport fisheries, such firings could be detrimental to endangered species of brown pelicans, terns, and other shorebirds in the area.

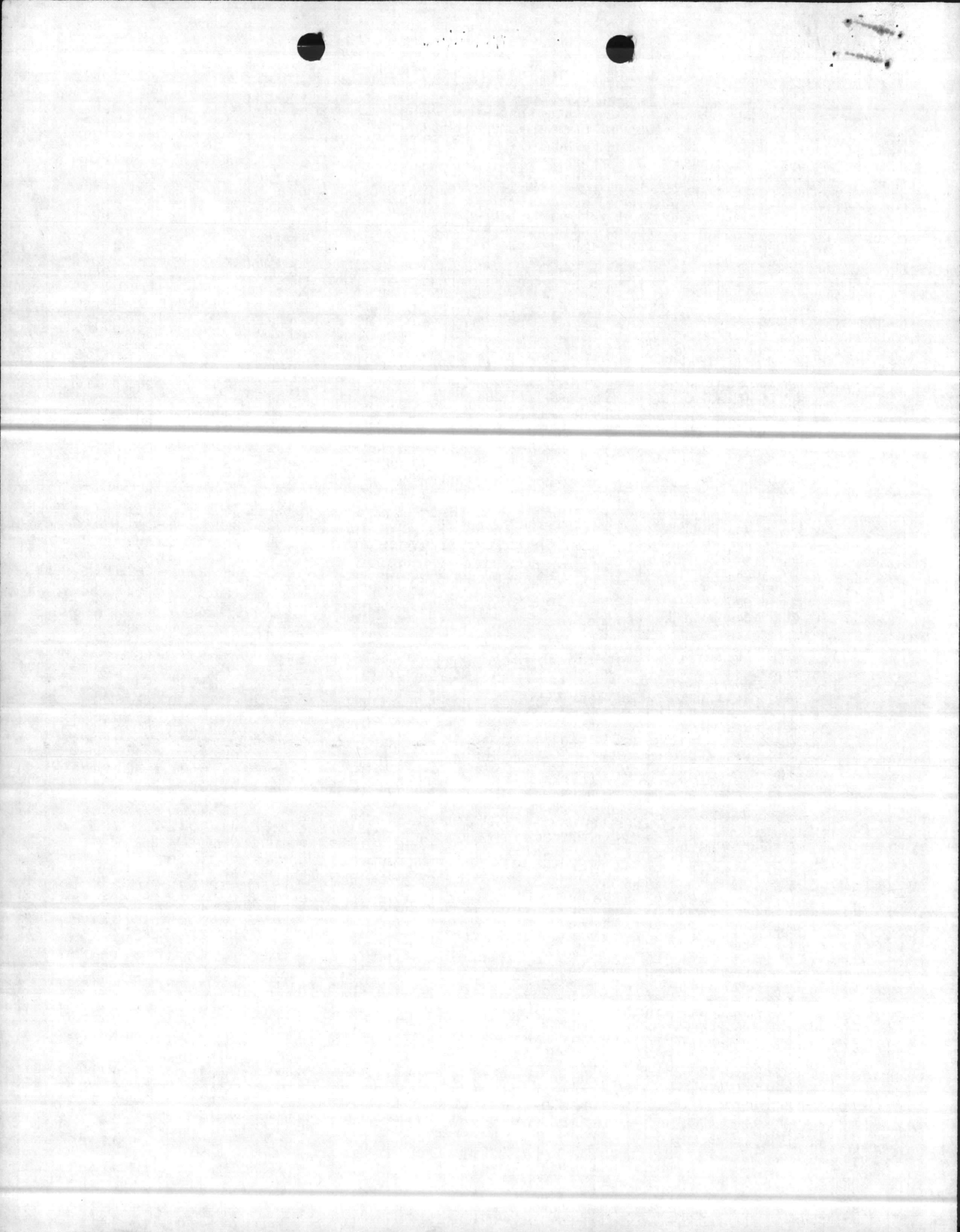
The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 requires that an environmental impact statement be prepared for any action which may have a significant adverse impact on the environment. If such a document were prepared, we would be most happy to review this for its adequacy in describing the effects of the proposed action upon our natural resources.

Sincerely,

Donald T. Harke
State Supervisor

cc: Albert Jackson, BSF&W
Richard B. Hamilton, NCMRC

Enclosure (1)
APPENDIX A



SP/JFL/jlh
11102
19 Mar 1974

U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Federal Building
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Sir:

I am writing in reference to a study being conducted concerning the feasibility of artillery and tank units firing from Camp Lejeune on targets anchored within the off-shore sector designated on enclosure (1).

According to information supplied in the January 1, 1972 Revised Edition of the Code of Federal Regulations (Title 33), Chapter II (Army Corps of Engineers), Section 204.56, paragraphs A, C and D, Marine Corps units would be within Federal Regulatory limits when firing on targets within the sector indicated on the map. All safety prerequisites cited are presently in effect as routine procedure to be followed when units are firing on Brown's Island. At the present time we are using the target and bombing area as part of a seaward buffer zone or safety factor for ordnance fired on targets on Brown's Island.

The purpose of this letter is to inform you, your department and any environmental and industrial groups within your area of operation, concerned with this sector of ocean, of our intentions, thus minimizing the possibility of an unresolvable conflict of interests.

In conclusion, units firing on these anchored ocean targets would not detonate ordnance exceeding the equivalent of M7 lbs. of TNT; also, any danger inherent to a particular type of ordnance would be compensated for by the using unit.

It would be appreciated if your department and any organizations concerned with our proposal could reply by 1 April 1974.

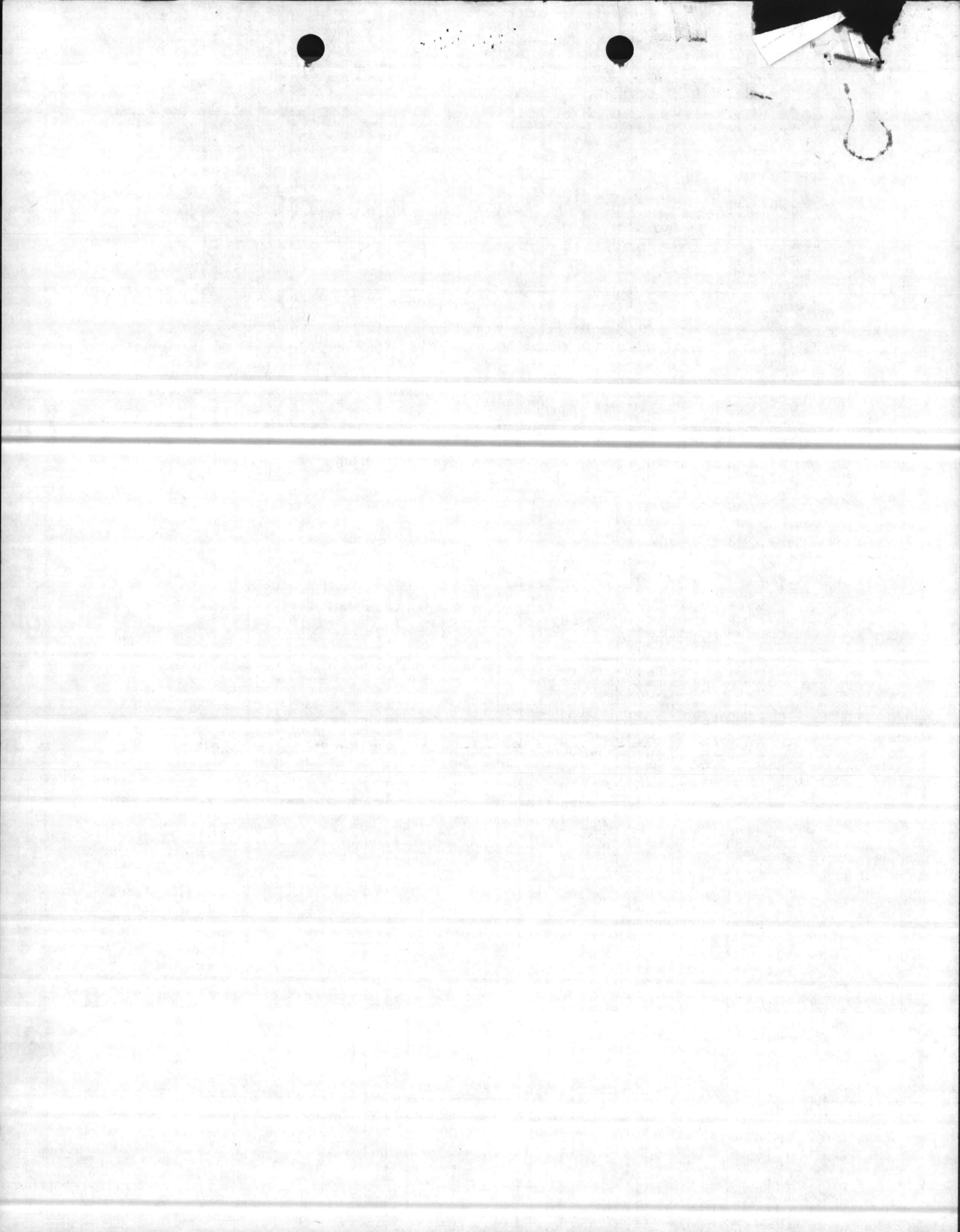
Very truly yours,

W. HARRIS, JR.
Colonel
Chief of Staff

Encl:

(1) Chart Tray Chart, U.S.-East Coast,
1:50,000, 1964, to New River

Enclosure (1)
APPENDIX A



BASE MAINTENANCE DEPARTMENT
Marine Corps Base
Camp Lejeune, North Carolina 28542

MAIN/WAN/th
6240/2
13 March 1978

From: Base Maintenance Officer
To: Assistant Chief of Staff, Facilities

Subj: Draft Impact Statement, "Target and Bombing Area," Marine
Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina

Ref: (a) HQMC ltr LFF-2-JMK:jwb dtd 28 Oct 77

1. Reference (a) recommended expansion and revision of subject state-
ment by contractual arrangement with a commercial firm experienced
in environmental impact assessment preparation. It is recommended
that the status of this statement be ascertained and made a part of
the environmental files maintained by the Chairman, Environmental
Impact Review Board.

C. D. WOOD

W. W. W.
W. W. W.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

MEMORANDUM
DATE: 11 March 1978

TO: SAC, [illegible]
FROM: [illegible]
SUBJECT: [illegible]

[illegible text]

[illegible]

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

Done

File

Oct 26 - 1977

From: Director

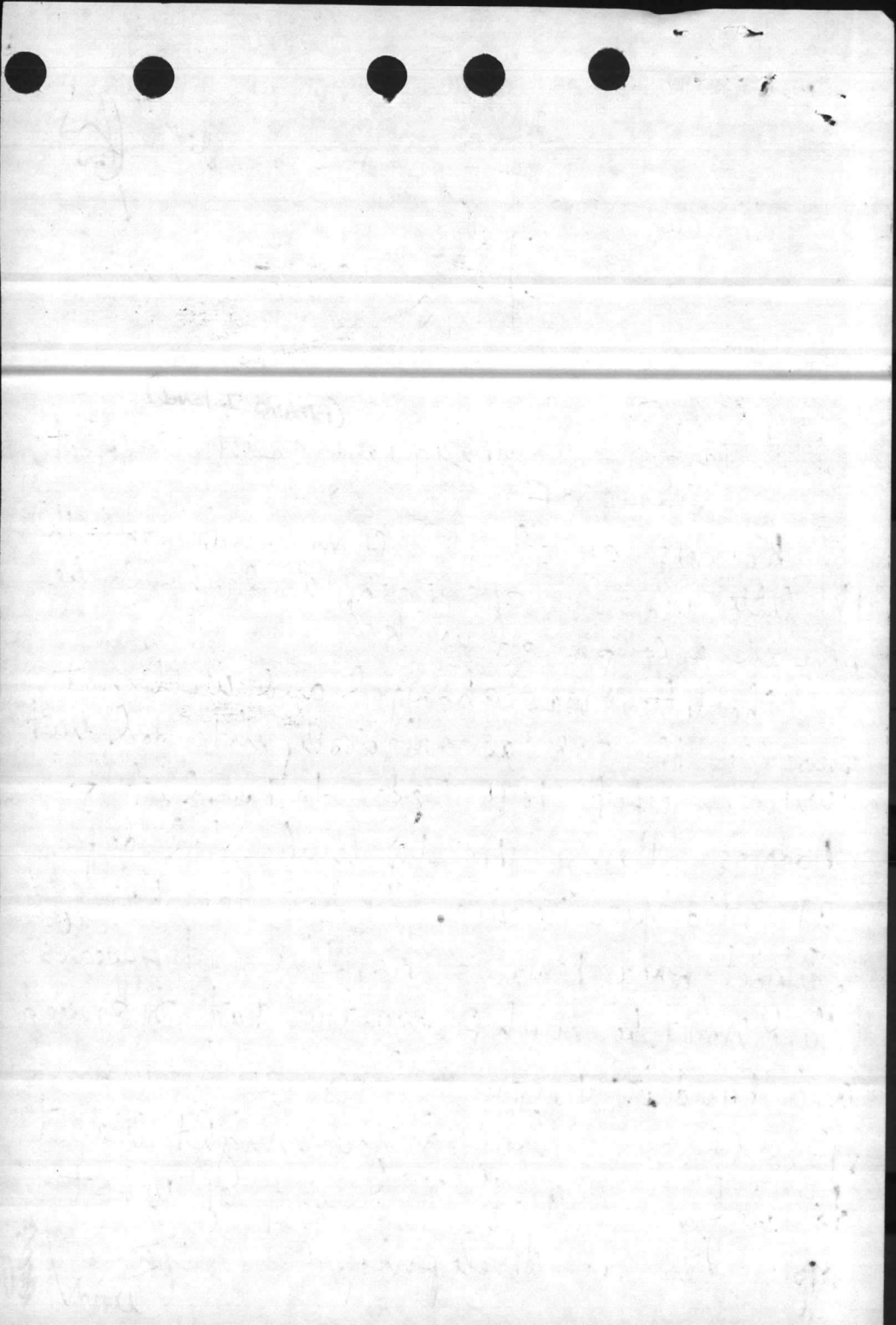
To: BMO

Subj: Target & Bombing Range ^(Egmont Island) EIA Subject;
1. Status of

Kearns called this A.M. - indicated that the letter was on c/s desk and should be here in a couple of weeks.

The letter was changed and will not provide the 50K as originally intended but will in effect tell Base to Fund it + Address Same As an unfunded defec. at Mid-year Review. IF Req. for use of Subject Area remains hardline, it appears there won't be much alternative but to proceed and fund it + request later reimbursement from Cmc. Thought you might want to inform A/c/s Training of what appears to be developing.

WAN



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

4 Nov 1977

From: Director

To: BMO

Subj:

1. Per yr Request - This
A. M. STAFF Meeting

YR
WAN

At Col Boyles has already
Sent Assessm. to LANTAW
for their evaluation on how
it should be handled.

W
HRC

BRANCH Heads For Infot Return ^{2/11}

JUL W
COP

looks like Hqptes wants to hold Their Feet to The Fire a little - MAYBE This Will pave way for future Funding & AFE involvement in Assessm. of "Significant" MARINE Corps Actions

File ^{WAN}



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20380

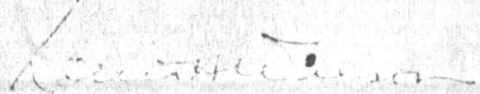
IN REPLY REFER TO
LFF-2-JMK:jwb
28 OCT 1977

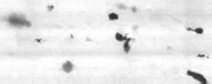
From: Commandant of the Marine Corps
To: Commanding General, Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune,
North Carolina 28542

Subj: Draft Environmental Impact Statement, "Target and
Bombing Area", MCB, Camp Lejeune

Ref: (a) CG, CLNC ltr TFAC/LBN/dds over 11102 of 16Feb77

1. Reference (a) submitted the subject environmental impact statement to this Headquarters for review. On 9 September 1977, the Marine Corps Environmental Impact Statement Review Board recommended that the statement be forwarded to the President's Council on Environmental Quality, other federal agencies, and the public for review and comment.
2. Prior to forwarding the statement, this Headquarters considers the statement to be in need of expansion and revision so as to include discussion of such items as the impact of mercury deposits, in the ocean and the overall effect of the proposal on commercial and private water craft.
3. The preparation of the revised statement with sufficient environmental information to be suitable for public scrutiny will require extensive effort and may be beyond the capabilities of on-board staff. In this event, this Headquarters recommends that use of a commercial firm experienced in the environmental impact process be considered to prepare the statement. Since no Headquarters Marine Corps funds are budgeted for this requirement, local funds should be utilized and the resultant decrement should be identified as an unfunded deficiency at mid-year review.
4. Point of contact at this Headquarters on the subject matter is Mr. James M. Kearns, Jr., (Code LFF), Autovon 224-1425/3188/ 2171.


LOUIS H. WILSON



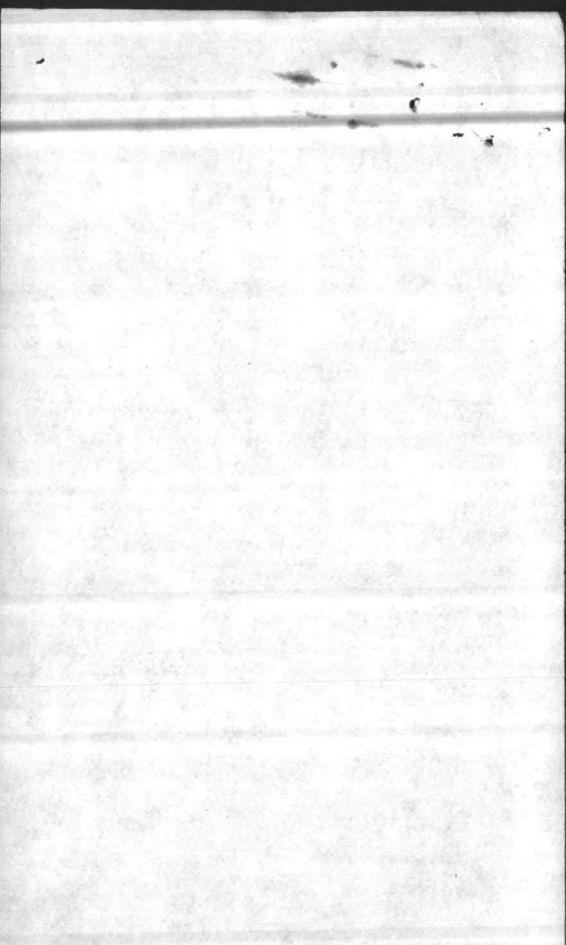
NREA

A

looks pretty
good.

WV

CIA File



NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS DIVISION
BASE MAINTENANCE DEPARTMENT
MARINE CORPS BASE
CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA 28542

4 Mar 77

From: Director, NREA Division

To:

Subj:

BMD

1.

Rec. From Col Nice
today - Please return

Print to March

Env Review Bd
Meeting

R
WAK
BWE

