EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE
Florida

FINAL
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

FOR CONSTRUCTION OF A SECURITY FORCES COMPLEX ON EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE, FL

MAY 2005

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FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT
FOR
THE CONSTRUCTION OF A SECURITY FORCES COMPLEX ON EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE, FLORIDA
RCS 01-159

Pursuant to the Council on Environmental Quality regulations for implementing the procedural provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act (40 Code of Federal Regulations 1500-1508), 32 CFR Part 989, the Department of the Air Force has conducted an Environmental Assessment (EA) of the probable environmental consequences for the Construction of a Security Forces Complex on Eglin Air Force Base.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES

Proposed Action

The Proposed Action is to construct a 45,673 square-foot (0.934 acres) Security Forces Complex to consolidate the 96th Security Forces Squadron's four existing, separate facilities. The Proposed Action would bring the total amount of impervious (i.e., roads, sidewalks, parking lots) surfaces of new construction to approximately 139,479 square feet (3.20 acres). The site would also feature a stormwater discharge feature (retention pond or a series of swales) to temporarily store stormwater runoff (on site). A bridge from Nomad Way to the complex would also be constructed and a dirt road to the north of the complex would be paved to provide for quick responses to the 33rd Fighter Wing. In addition to the complex, Building 896 would be demolished.

Alternative 1

The 45,673 square-foot (0.934 acres) Security Forces Complex and supporting infrastructure would be constructed under Alternative 1. The only difference between the Proposed Action and Alternative 1 is the location of the facility. Under Alternative 1, which is the preferred alternative, the complex and supporting infrastructure would be constructed on the south side of Nomad Way and to the west of the existing kennel facilities.

No Action Alternative

The Security Forces Complex would not be constructed under the No Action Alternative.

Analysis was conducted to determine the potential impacts to the human and natural environment resulting from the Proposed Action and the Alternatives, including the No Action Alternative. No significant impacts to resources have been identified. A detailed discussion of issues analyzed and management strategies used to reduce potential impacts is given in the Security Forces Complex EA, Chapter 4: Environmental Consequences, and Chapter 5: Plans, Permits, and Management Requirements.

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

After a review of the EA by the Environmental Impact Analysis Process Environmental Assessment Working Group of the Environmental Protection Committee, it has been concluded that the proposed construction of a Security Forces Complex on Eglin AFB, Florida, would not have a significant adverse impact of a long-term nature to the quality of the human or natural environment. Therefore, an Environmental Impact Statement will not be prepared. This analysis fulfills the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act, the President's Council on Environmental Quality, and codified at 32 CFR Part 989.

TIMOTHY P. GAFFNEY, Colonel, USAF
Commander, 96th Civil Engineer Group

24 June 05
Date

FINAL
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

FOR CONSTRUCTION OF A SECURITY FORCES COMPLEX ON EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE, FL

Submitted to:

96th Civil Engineer Group
Environmental Management Division
96 CEG/CEV
Eglin AFB, FL 32542

MAY 2005

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LIST OF ACRONYMS, ABBREVIATIONS, AND SYMBOLS

796 CES	796th Civil Engineer Squadron
96 CEG/CEV	96th Civil Engineer Group, Environmental Management Division
96 CEG/CEVCE	96th Civil Engineer Group, Environmental Engineering Section
96 CEG/CEVCP	96th Civil Engineer Group, Pollution Prevention Section
96 CEG/CEVR	96th Civil Engineer Group, Environmental Restoration Branch
96 CEG/CEVSN	96th Civil Engineer Group, Natural Resources Section
96 CEG/CEVSP	96th Civil Engineer Group, Environmental Analysis Section
96 SFS	96th Security Forces Squadron
96 CEG/CEVH	96th Civil Engineer Group, Cultural Resources Branch
AAC	Air Armament Center
AADT	Annual Average Daily Traffic
ACM	Asbestos-Containing Materials
AF	Air Force
AFB	Air Force Base
AFI	Air Force Instruction
AFOSH	Air Force Occupational Safety and Health
AFR	Air Force Regulation
AHI	Armor Holdings, Inc.
AICUZ	Air Installation Compatible Use Zone
AMDS/SGPB	Bioenvironmental Engineering Flight
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
AOC	Area of Concern
APZ	Accident Potential Zone
ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
BMP	Best Management Practices
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CLP	Cleaner Lubricant Preservative
CO	Carbon Monoxide
CZ	Clear Zone
CZMA	Coastal Zone Management Act
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIAP	Environmental Impact Analysis Process
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EO	Executive Order
ERP	Environmental Restoration Program
FAC	Florida Administrative Code
FDEP	Florida Department of Environmental Protection
FDOT	Florida Department of Transportation
FFS	Free Flow Speed
GIS	Geographic Information System
HAZMAT	Hazardous Material
HCM	Highway Capacity Manual
HUD	Department of Housing and Urban Development
LBP	Lead-Based Paint
LOS	Level of Service
MFH	Military Family Housing
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NESHAP	National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NO_x	Nitrogen Oxides
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NTSB	National Transportation Safety Board
NWFWMD	Northwest Florida Water Management District
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration

LIST OF ACRONYMS, ABBREVIATIONS, AND SYMBOLS CONT'D

OWTPO	Okaloosa Walton Transportation Planning Organization
PM_{10}	Particulate Matter With a Diameter Less Than or Equal to 10 Microns
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
SO_2	Sulfur Oxides
SR	State Road
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
TCLP	Toxicity Characteristics Leaching Procedure
U.S.	United States
UFL	University of Florida
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
VA	Veterans Administration
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds
VPD	Vehicles per Day
WFRPC	West Florida Regional Planning Council

1. PURPOSE AND NEED FOR ACTION

1.1 PROPOSED ACTION

The Proposed Action is to build a new 45,673-square-foot complex for the 96th Security Forces Squadron (96 SFS) on Eglin Air Force Base (AFB) (Figure 1-1). The complex would combine administrative, confinement, mobility, and control functions into a single location. Additional infrastructure needed to support daily operation of the complex includes a parking lot, roadway, and sidewalks for access, as well as a retention pond or a series of swales to control stormwater runoff. Building 896 would be demolished under the Proposed Action.

1.2 NEED FOR THE PROPOSED ACTION

The 96 SFS currently operates out of four separate buildings that are undersized and in four separate locations on Eglin AFB. Table 1-1 shows the approximate driving distances from Building 272 to the remaining three facilities currently utilized by 96 SFS. Personnel with the 96 SFS must travel these distances to perform daily operations. This separation creates problems in the daily operation of the squadron making it difficult to schedule meetings, distribute workloads, and supplies. The proposed complex would allow for the storage, tracking, and inventorying of supplies in a single location. Furthermore, the current situation impairs mobility and training required by the squadron. The complex would allow for more rapid mobility as well as better-coordinated training events.

Table 1-1. Approximate Driving Distance between Current 96 SFS Facilities from Building 272

Building	Approximate Driving Distance
229	0.2 miles
615	0.8 miles
796	1.3 miles

The proposed Security Forces Complex would allow the 96 SFS to consolidate the various administrative, confinement, mobility, and control activities into one location. The facility would be the command center for the direction of security, law enforcement, crime prevention, investigation, training, information, personnel security, resource protection, and confinement operations. The Proposed Action would improve security response times, enhance overall security for base operations, and increase the overall efficiency for the squadron by consolidating the functions of the 96 SFS into a central complex.

Additionally, the 33rd Fighter Wing – a combat-flying wing located on Eglin – requires a quick response time by the 96 SFS. The proposed site for the new Security Forces Complex is located close to the aircraft parking area and the command and control facilities for the 33rd Fighter Wing.

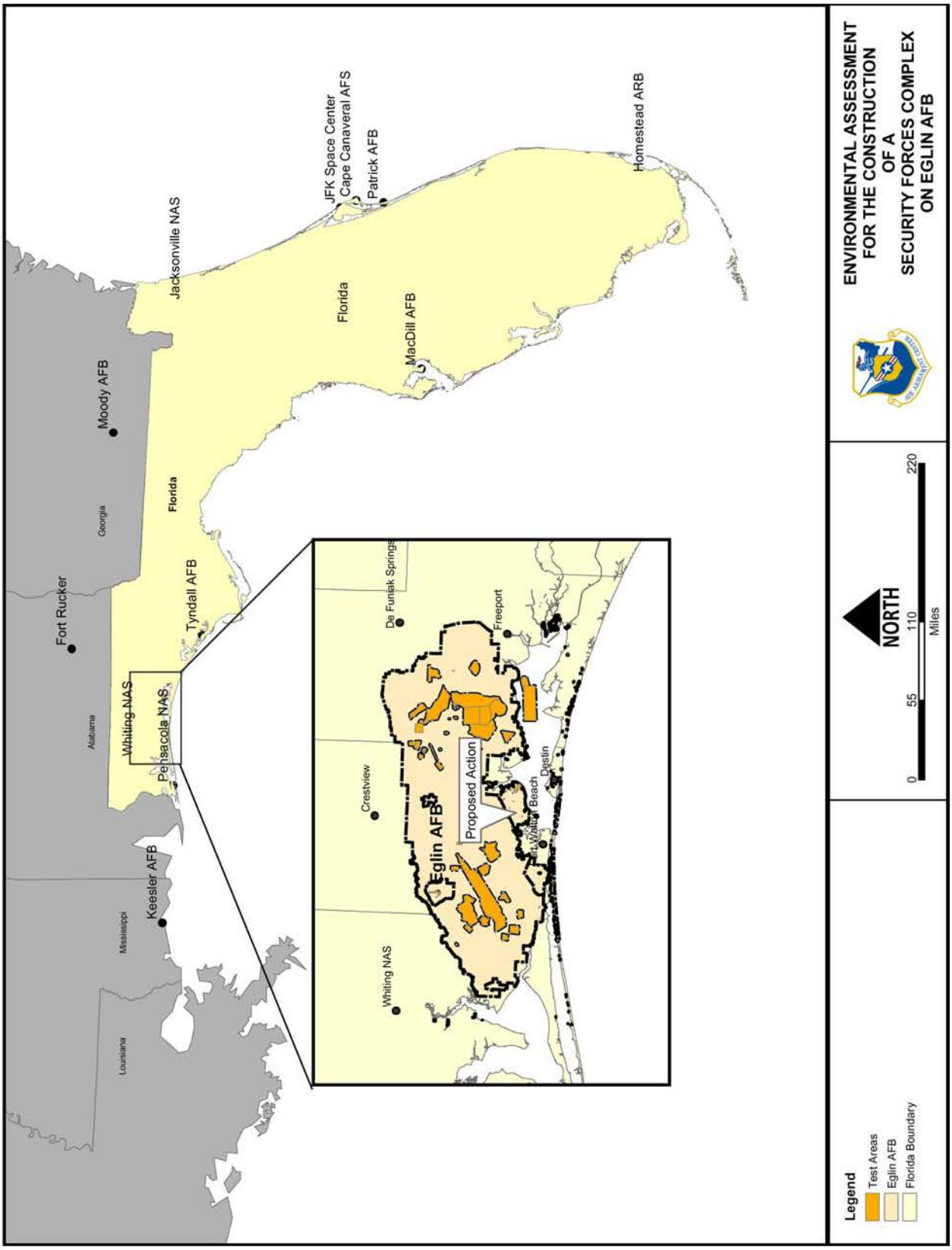

Figure 1-1. Geographic Region of the Project Site for the Security Forces Complex

1.2.1 Objective of the Proposed Action

The objective of the Proposed Action is to construct a new 45,673-square-foot complex for the 96 SFS. The following new facilities would be constructed within the complex.

- Armory
- Administration center
- Control center
- Confinement area
- Vehicle center

In addition to the proposed facilities, supporting infrastructure including parking lots, a road, and a stormwater discharge feature would be constructed. Building 896 would be demolished.

1.3 RELATED ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTS

There are no related environmental documents at this time.

1.4 SCOPE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

This document was prepared in accordance with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations of 1978, and 32 CFR (Code of Federal Regulations) Part 989. To initiate the environmental analysis, the 96 SFS submitted an Air Force (AF) Form 813, Request for Environmental Impact Analysis, to the 96th Civil Engineer Group, Environmental Management Division, Stewardship Branch, Environmental Analysis Section (96 CEG/CEVSP). A review of the AF Form 813 by CEVSP determined that the Environmental Impact Analysis Process (EIAP) Working Group should address the Proposed Action.

1.4.1 Issues Eliminated from Detailed Analysis

Based on the scope of the Proposed Action, the Action Alternative and the No Action Alternative, and preliminary analyses, the following issues were eliminated from further analysis.

Biological Resources

The proposed project site consists mainly of an open field with maintained grass. No sensitive species or habitats have been identified at the proposed site. The forested portion of the proposed project site is dominated by longleaf pine (*Pinus palustris*), sand pine (*Pinus clausa*), and scrub oak (*Quercus hemisphaerica*) species. Where practical, natural vegetation would not be removed and construction would take place in cleared portions of the site.

Environmental Restoration Program/Area of Concern Sites (ERP/AOC)

No ERP sites are located within the boundaries of the proposed site. The closest ERP site, ST-275, is located approximately 1,700 feet west of the proposed site (Figure 1-2). Therefore, no impacts to ERP sites are expected.

Wetlands and Floodplains

The nearest wetland area is approximately 3,500 feet east of the proposed site (Figure 1-3), and as such, no impacts to wetlands are expected.

Based on Federal Emergency Management Agency floodplain mapping data, the Proposed Action would not involve the use of or change to the functionality, the topography, or the utility of floodplain areas (Figure 1-3). The proposed site is located approximately 6,000 feet north of the 100-year flood zone. Consequently, there would be no impact to floodplains from the Proposed Action.

Utilities

Issues associated with utility infrastructure are related to the ability of the surrounding areas to accommodate the Proposed Action (Figures 1-4 and 1-5). Electric, gas, wastewater, and drinking water utilities for the newly constructed Security Forces Complex would tie into existing utility lines. Wastewater generated from showers, laundry, and kitchen facilities would be disposed of through connections to existing sanitary sewer utilities. Appropriate coordination and planning procedures have been implemented to minimize potential conflicts between utility providers. The Proposed Action would not adversely impact existing electric, drinking water, and sanitary sewer or gas service and is therefore eliminated as a potential issue.

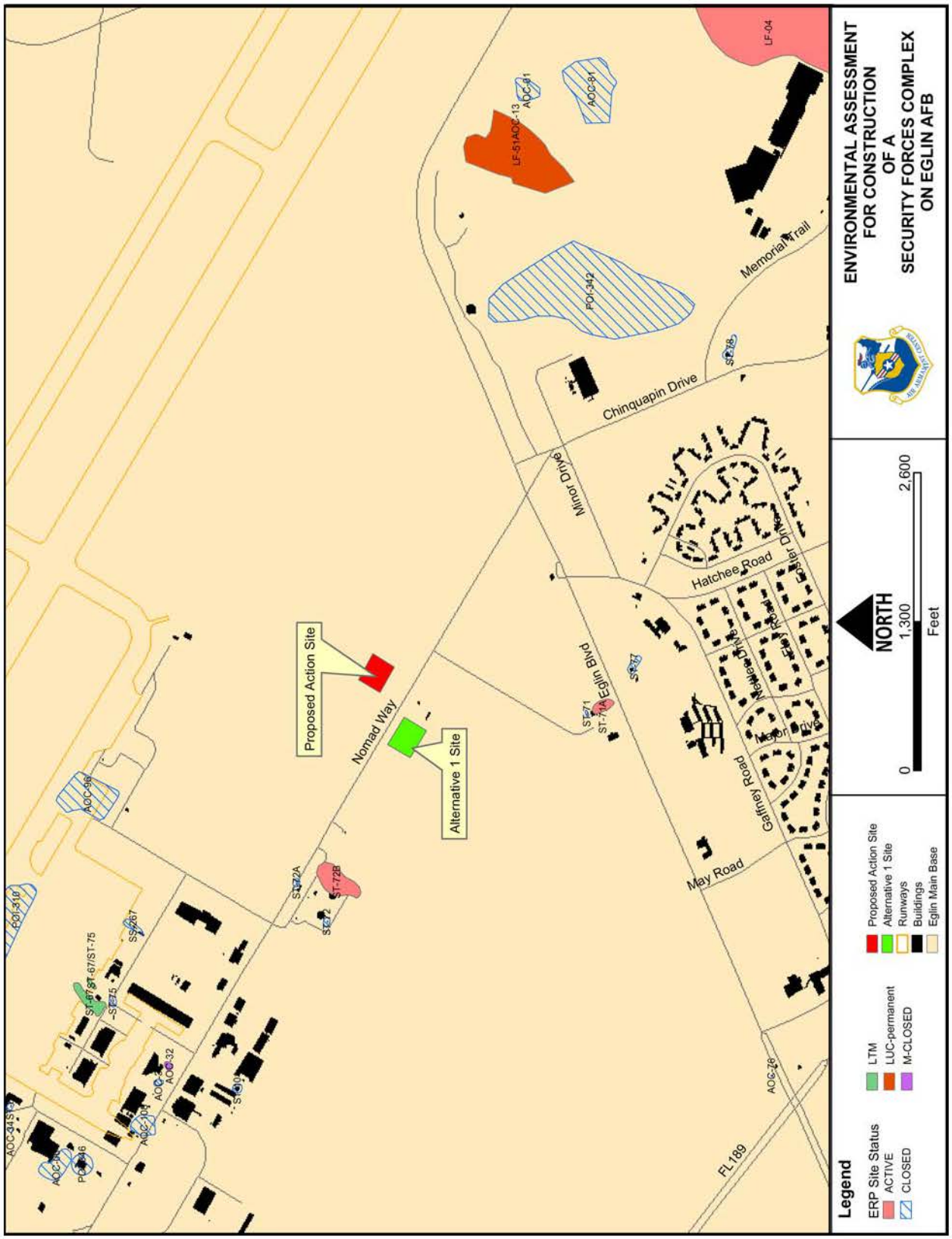

Figure 1-2. ERP Sites Located in the Vicinity of the Proposed Action and Alternative 1 Sites

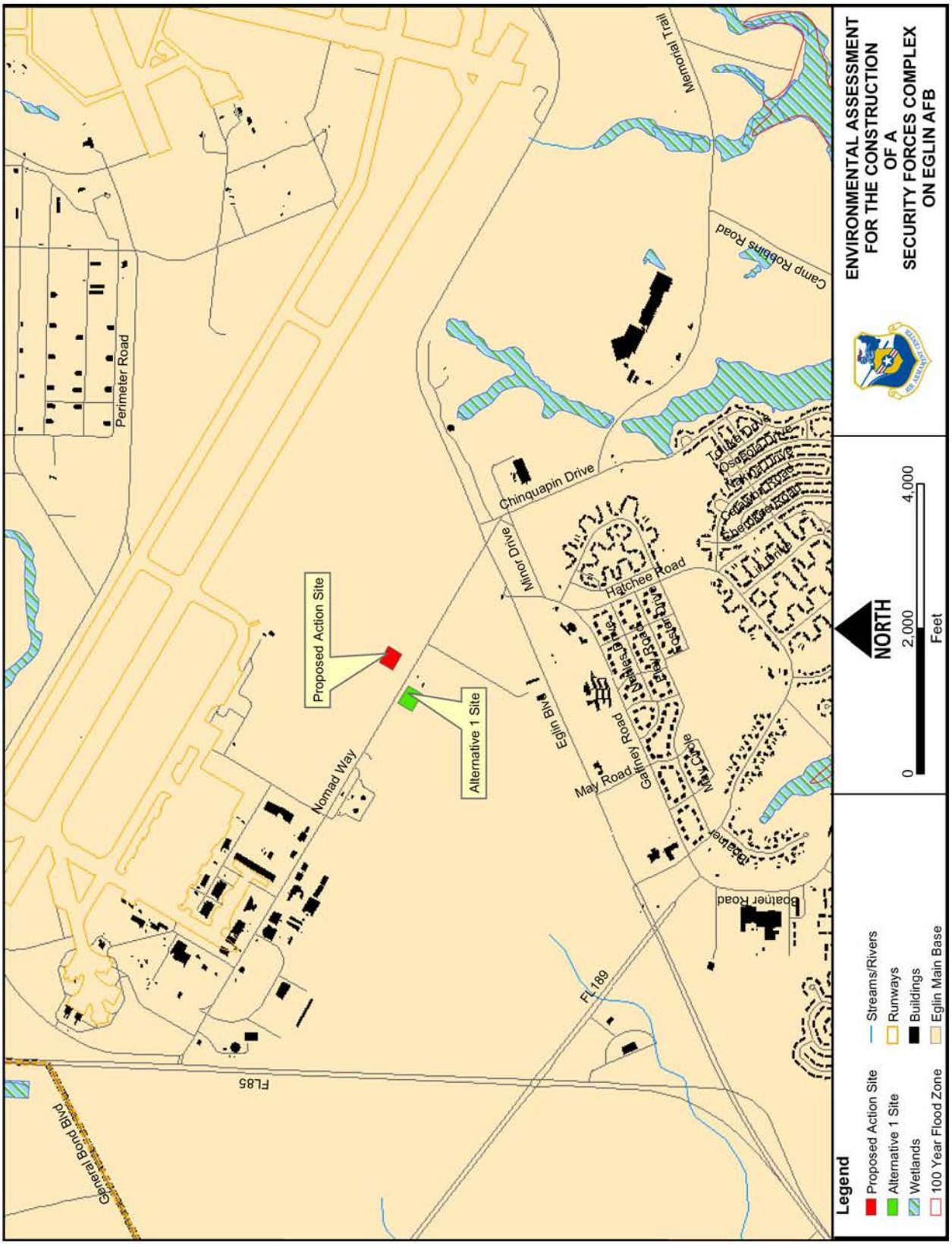

Figure 1-3. Wetlands, Streams, and Floodplains Located in the Vicinity of the Proposed Action and Alternative 1 Sites

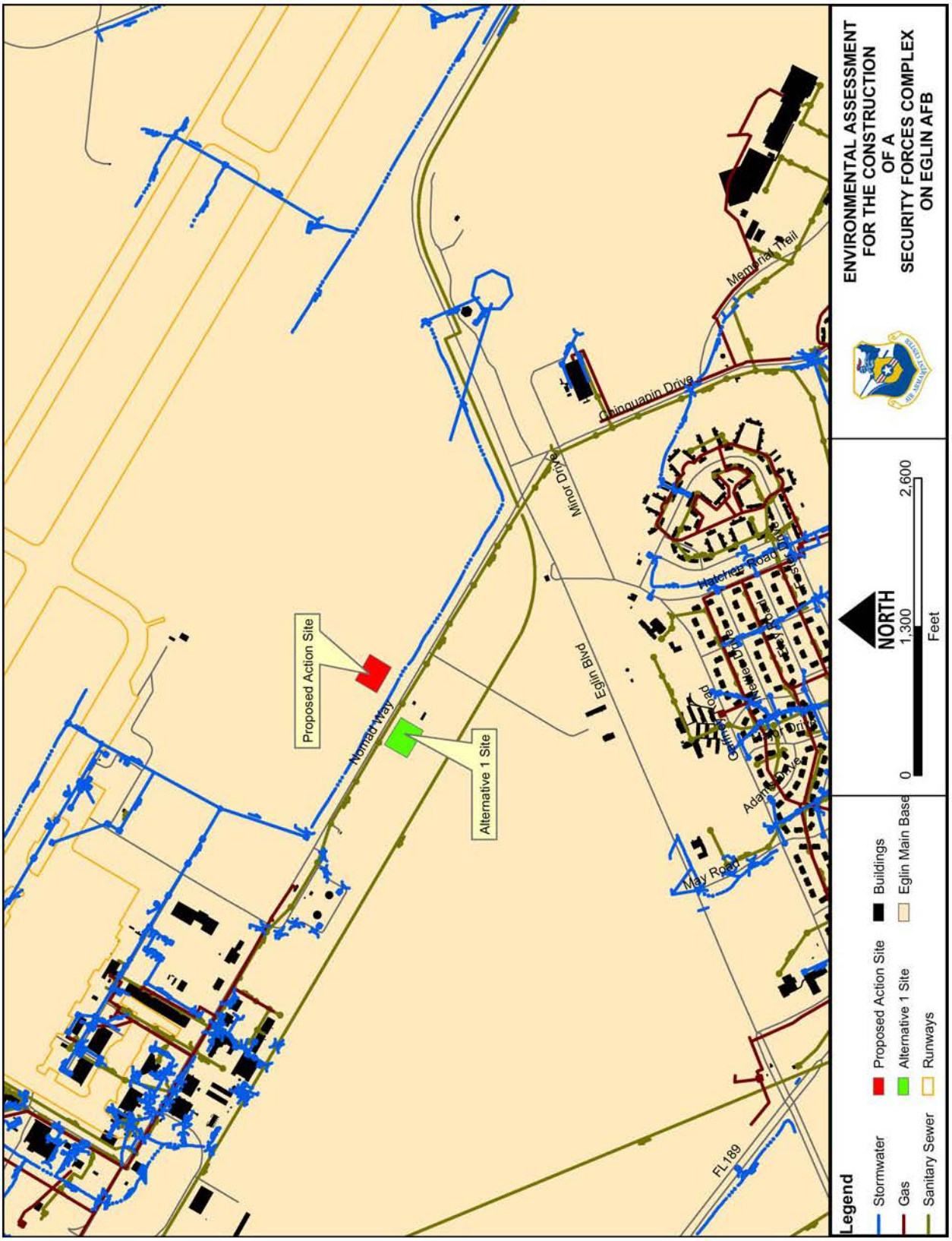

Figure 1-4. Stormwater, Gas, and Sanitary Sewer Infrastructure Located in the Vicinity of the Proposed Action and Alternative 1 Sites

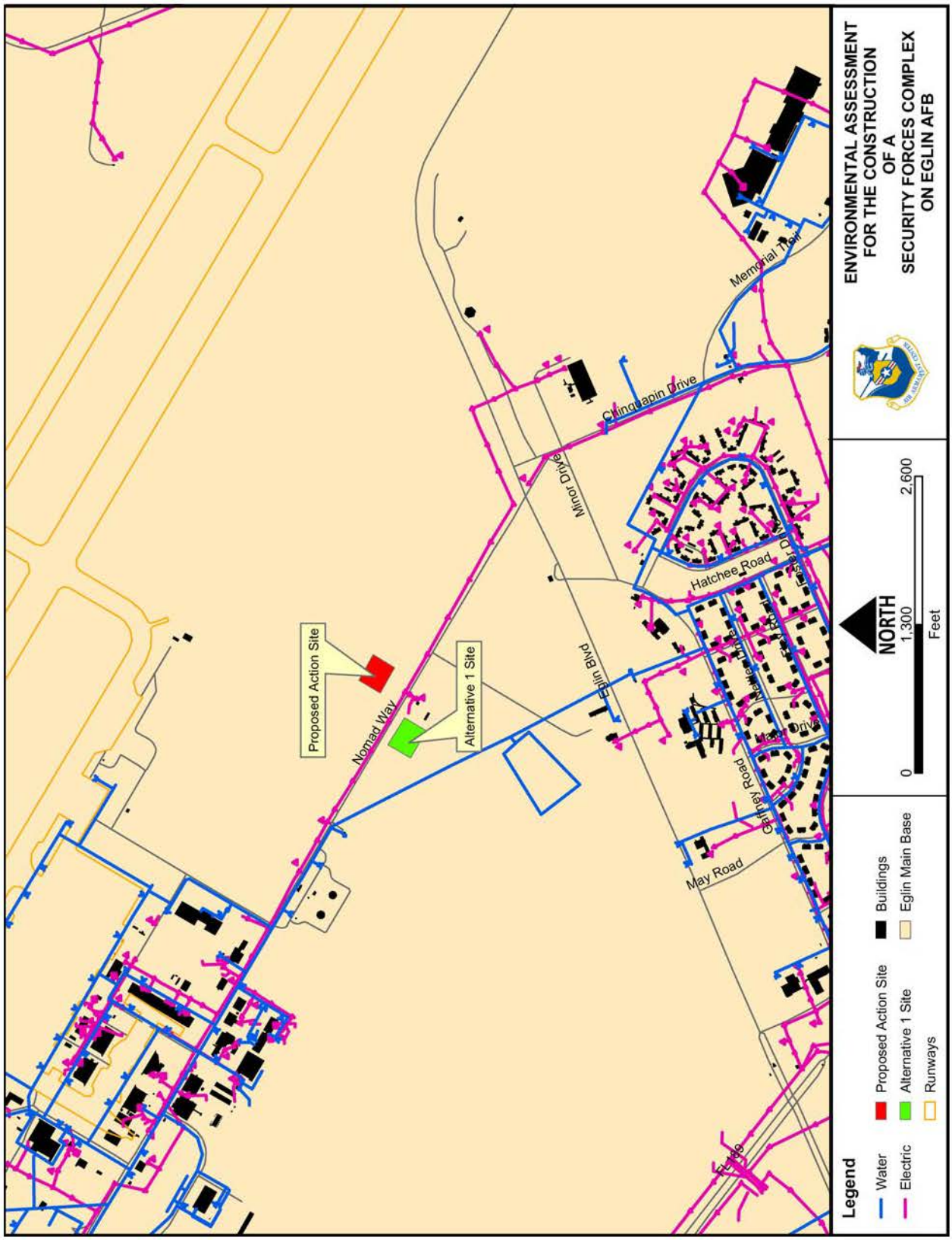

Figure 1-5. Electric and Water Main Infrastructure Located in the Vicinity of the Proposed Action and Alternative 1 Sites

Environmental Justice and Child Safety

The Executive Order (EO) on environmental justice and the accompanying memorandum ensure that federal agencies focus attention on the potential for a proposed federal action to cause disproportionately high and adverse health effects on minority populations or low-income populations. Preliminary analysis showed that no environmental justice concern areas including low-income and/or minority populations were adjacent to the proposed site for the 96 SFS (Figure 1-6).

The EO on protection of children from environmental health risks and safety risks mandates that all federal agencies assign a high priority to addressing health and safety risks to children, coordinating research priorities on children's health, and ensuring that their standards take into account special risks to children. The building scheduled to be demolished has the potential to contain trace amounts of lead-based paint (refer to Section 3.1.3). Lead-based paint has the potential to affect children disproportionately if ingested. The primary use of the building is not for child-related activities; children do not regularly use them. Building 896 is approximately 1.3 miles to the southwest of First Valparaiso Child Care. Additionally, all demolition sites would be fenced preventing unauthorized access. Therefore, no impacts to children are expected. Furthermore, because the proposed activities would take place on the Main Base of Eglin AFB, no potential impacts to the public, including low-income or minority populations or children, are anticipated (Figure 1-7).

Land Use

Land use at the proposed site would not be affected. The new building would be erected directly adjacent to an existing airfield. The Proposed Action is within the guidelines of future development of Eglin AFB. No changes to surrounding land use or to current Air Installation Compatible Use Zones (AICUZ) would occur. Clear Zones (CZs) and Accident Potential Zones (APZs) are buffer zones established around aircraft landing areas where aircraft mishaps are most likely to occur. To ensure the safety of personnel and civilians, development of structures that involves regular occupancy is not permitted within CZs or APZs. The proposed construction would take place outside the CZs and APZs associated with the airfield.

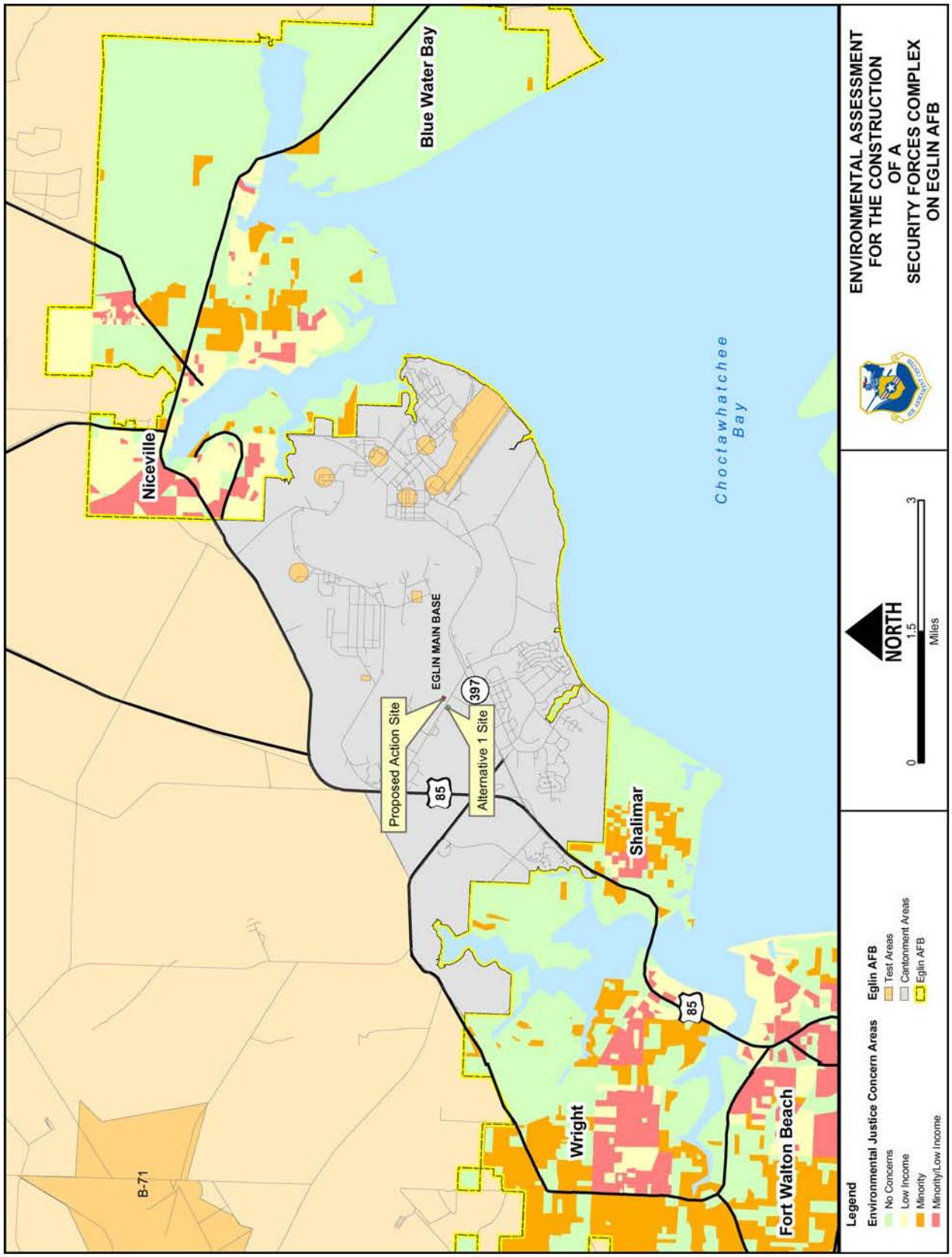

Figure 1-6. Environmental Justice Concern Areas in the Vicinity of the Proposed Action and Alternative 1 Sites

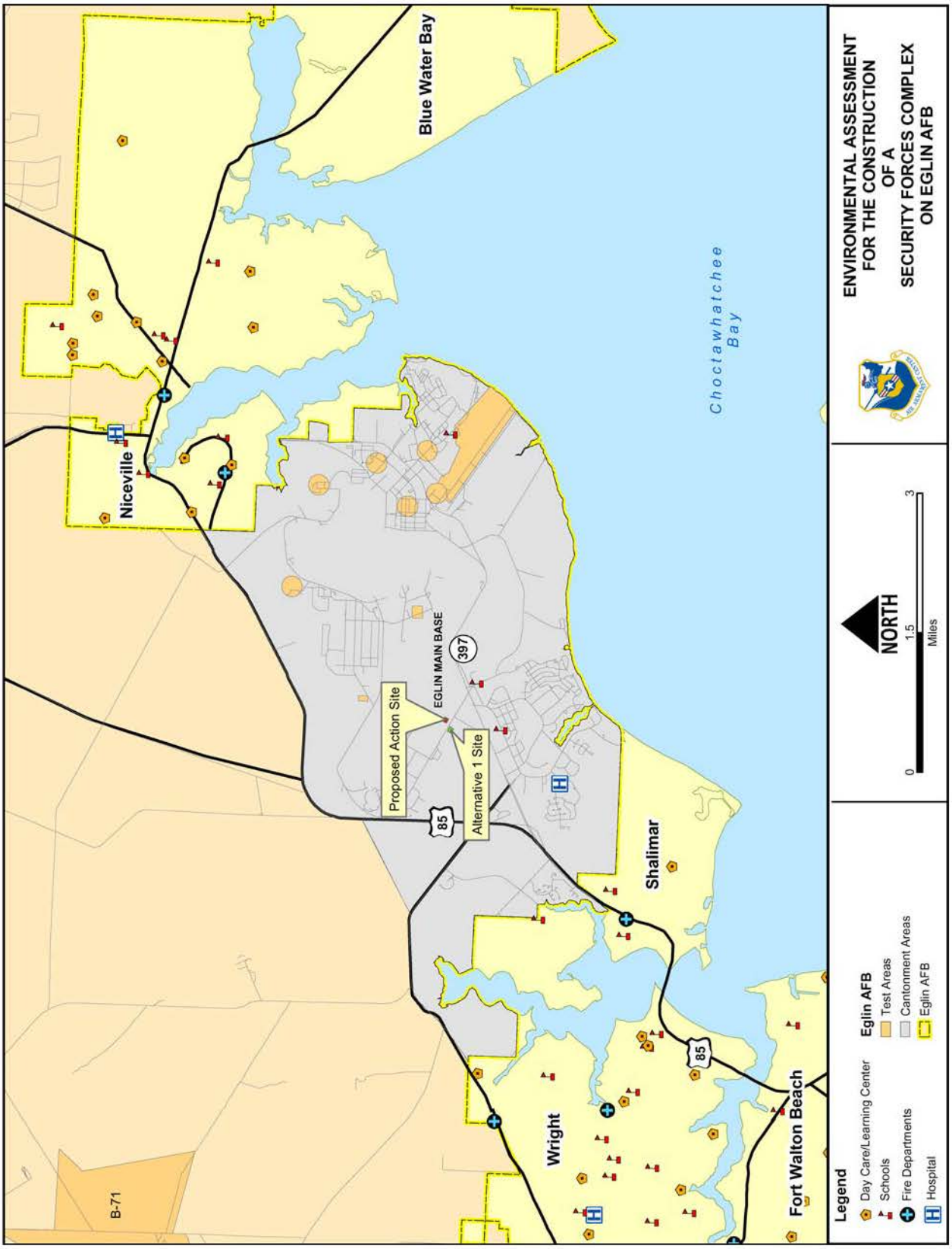

Figure 1-7. Location of High Concentrations of Children Near the Proposed Action and Alternative 1 Sites

Cultural Resources

Cultural resources were eliminated as an issue. No known archaeological sites have been identified at the proposed site. Should any cultural resources be inadvertently discovered during construction, work in the area would cease and the discovery would be reported immediately to Eglin's Cultural Resources Branch (96 CEG/CEVH). Building 896 is not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places; therefore, no consultation is required (Shreve, 2005). Because cultural resources have not been identified at the proposed site and since subsequent implementation of the aforementioned requirements would occur, no impacts to cultural resources are expected.

Safety

The Proposed Action is located outside the clear zone and APZ associated with the adjacent airfield. Construction would remain outside the clear zone and APZ; therefore, impacts to safety are not likely to occur. Furthermore, construction activities would be conducted in accordance with Air Force Occupational Safety and Health (AFOSH) and Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requirements.

Noise

Noise associated with this project would result from the use of construction, demolition, and vegetation-clearing equipment. Noise associated with the equipment would be short and intermittent and is not likely to disturb surrounding areas. As a result, impacts associated with the use of project-related equipment would not significantly contribute to the existing noise environment of the airfield. Noise associated with the adjacent airfield has the ability to affect persons in the confinement area. The confinement area would be constructed in accordance with Air Force Instruction 32-7063, Air Installation Compatible Use Zone Program, to mitigate potential noise impacts resulting from the adjacent airfield. Thus, noise analysis was not conducted for this assessment.

Air Quality

A preliminary analysis of project-generated air emissions was conducted and determined that the pollutant emissions associated with the Proposed Action would not exceed the 10-percent threshold of Okaloosa County pollutants emissions, thus resulting in no change to the existing Title V air operations permit for Eglin AFB. However, the addition of new boilers and emergency generators would require a revision to the Title V permit. Any proposed impacts from automobile transit would not alter the ambient air quality in Okaloosa County. Table 1-2 summarizes the estimated total emissions for activities associated with the Proposed Action. This table indicates that increased emissions are well below the 10-percent criteria established. Therefore, no impacts to air quality are anticipated. Management actions are outlined and presented in Chapter 5.

Table 1-2. Total Emissions for Construction Activities

Pollutant Emission Source	Emissions (tons/year)				
	CO	NO_x	VOC	SO_2	PM_{10}
Project Emissions	84	26	9	3	9
Okaloosa County Emissions [a]	151,985	8,787	20,186	668	16,657
Percent of Okaloosa County Emissions	0.06	0.30	0.05	0.46	0.05

[a] Source: USEPA, 1999
CO = carbon monoxide
NO_X = nitrogen oxides
VOC = volatile organic compounds
SO_2 = sulfur oxides
PM_{10} = particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter equal to or less than 10 microns

Socioeconomic Issues

Socioeconomics addresses the potential for positive and negative impacts to occur in the local economy. The local economy would experience a temporary positive impact during the design and the construction phase of the project, because it would provide jobs in that industry. No negative impacts on employment, housing, and base and county services are expected.

Non-Hazardous Materials/Solid Waste

Construction activities would potentially generate large amounts of solid waste such as construction and demolition debris, land-clearing debris, and soil. These waste streams would be segregated at generation for recycling or disposal at a secure, permitted facility in accordance with Air Armament Center (AAC) Plan 32-7, Solid Waste Management. As a result, no adverse environmental impacts are anticipated and further analysis was not warranted.

1.4.2 Issues Studied in Detail

Preliminary analysis based on the scope of the Proposed Action, Action Alternative, and the No Action Alternative identified the following potential environmental issues warranting detailed analysis.

Transportation

This Environmental Assessment (EA) addresses the potential impacts to transportation on the base. Currently, the only access to the proposed site is an unfinished entranceway approximately 1,400 feet northwest off Nomad Way. There is no paved roadway leading from the entranceway to the site. The 96 SFS would require a new roadway from the complex to the existing road network. Additionally, access design should consider the need for the 96 SFS to provide quick response times to its priority customers. Issues addressed in the traffic analysis include localized traffic volume increases, traffic control issues, impacts to roads, and entrance development. These issues are assessed to determine changes in the existing levels of service (levels of congestion) of base roads.

Hazardous Materials

The Security Forces Complex would generate hazardous materials in the form of weapons cleaning products and wastes. State of Florida and Air Force regulations have been implemented

to ensure that all hazardous waste is properly handled to reduce the potential risks to the population. 96 SFS personnel would properly identify, separate, label, store, and discard all hazardous wastes in accordance with applicable federal, state and Air Force regulations.

The building that will be demolished may contain hazardous materials such as asbestos-containing material and lead-based paint. Analysis will examine the presence of these materials in the building and the potential impacts from these substances. Management actions that must be taken to ensure that these materials are properly eliminated from the building prior to demolition will be outlined.

Soils/Erosion

Areas likely to be impacted by erosion are identified based on parameters such as soil type and extent and proximity of vegetative cover to the affected area. Analysis will identify erosion-prone soils at the proposed work site and determine the likelihood of soil loss. A Stormwater, Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan, a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), and construction Best Management Practices (BMPs) would be incorporated into the construction process as required by regulations implemented by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP).

Water Quality

This EA will address the potential for impacts to water quality. The clearing of land and increase in impervious surfaces under the Proposed Action creates the potential for an increase in the rate and volume of stormwater runoff. Analysis will focus on the proposed bridge construction and potential for stormwater runoff to impact local water quality. Management requirements including permitting and stormwater control methods, as well as best management practices, will also be addressed.

1.5 APPLICABLE REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS AND COORDINATION

Reviews of pertinent documents, site visits, and communication with Eglin personnel found no identified threatened and endangered species or cultural resources within the proposed project area. The building proposed for demolition is not historic and is not located in the historic district. As a result, no consultations with regulatory agencies for cultural resources or threatened or endangered species are required for construction of the Security Forces Complex. If any cultural artifacts are discovered during construction activities, coordination with 96 CEG/CEVH is required.

The following management actions must be implemented to reduce impacts to air quality.

- Eglin AFB is currently operating under a Title V air operation permit. This permit regulates all stationary air emission sources on the Eglin Military Complex. Revisions must be made to the Eglin Title V permit to include all boilers and emergency generators installed at the Security Forces Complex.
- During ground disturbing and construction activities, reasonable precautions must be taken to control dust emissions and unconfined particulate matter.

The 96th Civil Engineer Group, Environmental Management Division, Environmental Compliance Branch, Environmental Engineering Section (96 CEG/CEVCE) Air Quality Program Manager must be notified about any new air emissions sources.

A design and construction permit in accordance with Rule 62-25 Florida Administrative Code would be required due to the increase in impervious surface area created by the construction and structures associated with the new Security Forces Complex. A Notice of Intent to Use the General Permit for New Stormwater Discharge Facility Construction must be submitted prior to project initiation according to the Rule 62-25 Florida Administrative Code (FAC).

The construction area is larger than one acre, therefore, the Proposed Action requires coverage under the Generic Permit for Stormwater Discharge from Construction Activities that Disturb One or More Acres of Land (FAC 62-621). Coordination with 96 CEG/CEVCE is required to obtain stormwater and any necessary utility extension permits. In accordance with FDEP Regulations, the Proposed Action involves the construction of a stormwater discharge feature to provide on-site treatment of stormwater. Design of the project will take into consideration the landscape of the area and physical features to determine whether a retention pond or series of swales would be used to contain runoff. The proposed retention feature would be designed by a Florida registered Professional Engineer to meet FDEP regulations.

This construction project requires consistency with Florida's Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA). The FDEP will review a negative determination submitted by the U.S. Air Force via 96 CEG/CEVSN.

1.6 DOCUMENT ORGANIZATION

This Environmental Assessment follows the organization established by the Council on Environmental Quality regulations (40 CFR, Parts 1500-1508). This document consists of the following chapters.

1. Purpose and Need for Action
2. Description of Proposed Action Alternatives
3. Affected Environment
4. Environmental Consequences
5. Plans, Permits, and Management Actions
6. List of Preparers
7. References

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2. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES

As required by federal regulation, this EA addresses the possible environmental impacts of the Proposed Action, Alternative 1, and a No Action Alternative. Section 2.3 provides a summary of the issues and potential impacts associated with the Proposed Action, Action Alternative, and the No Action Alternative.

2.1 PROPOSED ACTION

The Proposed Action is to construct a Security Forces Complex to consolidate the 96th Security Forces Squadron's four existing, separate facilities. The proposed site consists mainly of an open field and a partially forested area located on Nomad Way (Figure 2-1).

The Proposed Action would bring the total impervious (i.e., roads, sidewalks, parking lots) area of new construction to approximately 144,479 square feet (3.32 acres). The site would also feature a stormwater discharge system (retention pond or a series of swales) to temporarily store stormwater runoff (on site). A bridge from Nomad Way to the complex would also be constructed (Figure 2-1). The Proposed Action is expected to result in more than 144,479 square feet (3.32 acres) of land disturbance (Table 2-1).

Table 2-1. Amount of Impervious Surface Created by the Construction of a Security Forces Complex at Eglin AFB

Structure	Amenities	Impervious Surface (square feet)	Impervious Surface (acres)
Security Forces Complex	Armory, vehicle area, administration center, control center, and confinement area	45,673 square feet	1.05 acres
Road Infrastructure	Bridge and access road	58,806 square feet	1.35 acres
Additional Infrastructure	Parking area and sidewalks	40,000 square feet	0.916 acres
	TOTAL	144,479 square feet	3.32 acres

Included in the complex would be an armory, a vehicle area, an administration center, a control center, and a confinement area. The armory would include activities currently conducted in Building 272, which includes a weapons cleaning station. A one to two bay area would be constructed for the vehicle area. Activities there would encompass vehicle parking as well as low-level maintenance (i.e., placement of lights). No maintenance involving gasoline, oil, etc. would take place. The control center would include computers and radio and video feeds. The administrative area would provide space to perform and file paperwork. Finally, the confinement area may include showers, washers, dryers, and a small kitchen. A parking lot and the construction of a bridge from Nomad Way over an existing drainage ditch would also be required. Building 896 would be demolished.

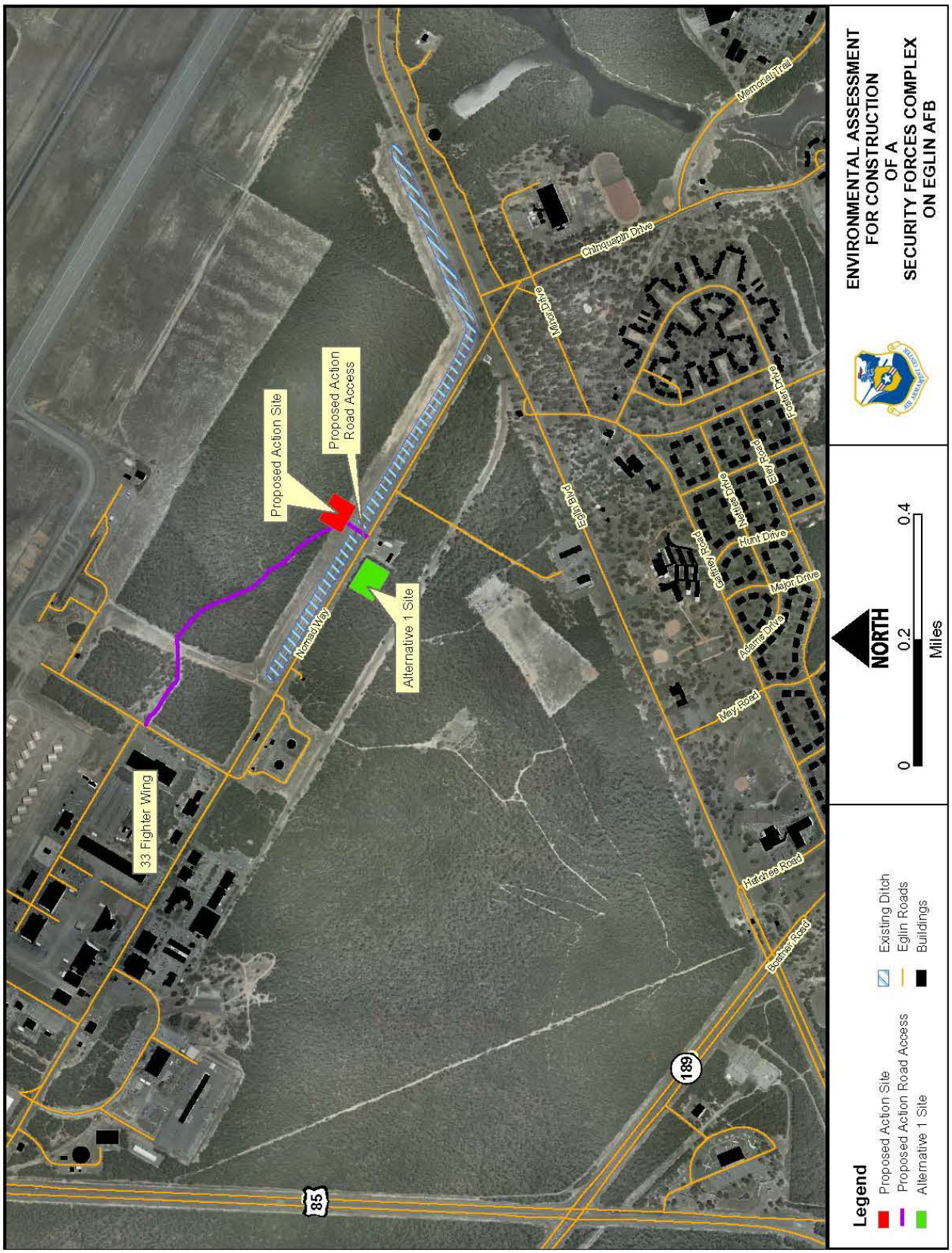

Figure 2-1. Location of the Proposed Action and Alternative 1 Sites

2.2 ACTION ALTERNATIVES

2.2.1 Alternative 1 (Preferred Alternative)

Under Alternative 1, which is the preferred alternative, the 45,673-square-foot Security Forces Complex and supporting infrastructure would be constructed on the south side of Nomad Way and to the west of the existing kennel facilities (Figure 2-1). Additionally, an access road from Nomad Way to the complex would be constructed. Building 896 would be demolished.

2.2.2 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the Security Forces Complex would not be constructed on Eglin AFB. No construction would occur and the 96 SFS would continue to operate at less than optimum efficiency, which drains both manpower and financial resources. Four separate facilities would have to continue to be maintained. Implementing this alternative would not improve the response times or the efficiency among the operations of the 96 SFS. Personnel would still be required to commute between the facilities to receive mandatory training and acquire supplies.

2.3 COMPARISON OF ALTERNATIVES

Table 2-2 summarizes the issues and potential impacts associated with the alternatives.

Table 2-2. Summary of Issues, Proposed Action and Alternatives, and Potential Impacts

Issue	Proposed Action	Alternative 1	No Action
Transportation	Potential impacts to transportation associated with the development of a new entrance located on Nomad Way.	Potential impacts to transportation associated with the development of a new entrance located on Nomad Way and on Eglin Parkway.	No impacts would occur.
Hazardous Materials	Potential impacts from weapon cleaning activities and demolition of a building possibly containing asbestos and lead-based paint.	Same as Proposed Action.	No impacts would occur.
Soils/Erosion	The Proposed Action would not exacerbate soil erosion at the proposed site. BMPs would help avoid or reduce any adverse impacts to soils.	Same as Proposed Action.	No impacts would occur.
Water Quality	The Proposed Action, including bridge construction, would not adversely impact water quality. No impacts to the water supply are expected. The construction of an onsite stormwater treatment area would help avoid or reduce any impacts to water quality.	No impacts would occur.	No impacts would occur.

2.4 ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED BUT NOT CARRIED FORWARD

Plans are to close the Federal Prison Camp that is located on Eglin. This action would open up several buildings for Eglin's use. The alternative to utilize these buildings was considered but was not analyzed because the Federal Prison Camp is not located close to the 33rd Fighter Wing. Therefore, this alternative would not satisfy the objectives of the Proposed Action, as stated in Section 1.2.

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3. AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

The affected environment section describes the anthropogenic environment of Eglin Air Force Base and its adjacent communities that have the potential to be impacted by the construction of a Security Forces Complex as detailed in Chapter 2. Resource areas addressed are hazardous materials, transportation, soils, and water quality.

3.1 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS/WASTE

For the purposes of this document, hazardous materials/waste refers to hazardous materials 1) associated with a weapons cleaning station in the Security Forces Complex, and 2) with the potential to be present in the building to be demolished. Personnel of the 96 SFS use *Break-Free Cleaner Lubricant Preservative* (CLP) a liquid used to clean, lubricate, and preserve weapons. The possibility also exists that hazardous materials may be present in the form of asbestos and lead-based paint in Building 896. The following subsections provide information on these hazardous materials.

3.1.1 Break-Free CLP

Break-Free CLP Liquid is a cleaner, lubricant, and preservative that is used by the U.S. Military to clean weapons. CLP lubricates weapons, prevents corrosion, repels dirt and water, and removes residue, carbon deposits, and other firing contaminates (AHI, 2005). The Security Forces Squadron uses approximately two gallons of CLP per year. The used product is contained and disposed of through the Hazardous Waste divisions on Eglin (U.S. Air Force, 2004).

3.1.2 Asbestos

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulate asbestos issues. These agencies are responsible for the regulation of environmental exposure to protect workers from asbestos exposure. OSHA is responsible for the health and safety of workers who may be exposed to asbestos in the work place or in conjunction with their careers. The USEPA develops and enforces laws needed to protect the general public from exposure to airborne contaminants that are known to be hazardous to human health (Mesothelioma-Net, 2003).

Asbestos is a naturally occurring mineral whose crystals form long, thin fibers. Asbestos was widely used in manufacturing in the late 1800s because of its insulating properties, its ability to withstand heat and chemical corrosion, and its soft, pliant nature. Three types of asbestos were commonly used in building materials from the late 1800s to 1989 and include:

- Chrysotile (white asbestos): most commonly used form, accounts for about 95 percent of the asbestos used in building materials.
- Amosite (brown asbestos): the second most common form of asbestos, represents approximately 4 percent of the asbestos used in building materials.

- Crocidolite (blue asbestos): the least common form of asbestos, accounts for only about 1 percent of the asbestos products.

Building materials and processes that incorporated asbestos included sprayed-on fireproofing, acoustical plaster, pipe, boiler and mechanical equipment insulation, drywall joint compound, asbestos cement siding, roofing shingles and tars, floor tiles and mastic, and electrical wire insulation. In 1989, the USEPA prohibited the use of most commercially available asbestos-containing materials used in the United States. Since that time, there has been a growing knowledge base of the adverse health effects associated with exposure to airborne asbestos.

Friable (brittle) asbestos becomes hazardous when fibers become airborne and are inhaled. Because of the persistence and small size of asbestos fibers (>5 microns), they become trapped in the lungs for years to later develop into diseases including asbestosis, lung cancer, and mesothelioma. It can take from 10 to 40 years or more for the diseases to develop.

The building has not been formally surveyed for asbestos.

3.1.3 Lead-Based Paint

Lead-based paint (LBP) was commonly used in and on buildings and other structures until 1978. When in good condition, lead-based paint does not pose a health hazard. However, when it is in a deteriorated (cracking, peeling, chipping) condition, or damaged by renovation or maintenance activities, it can release lead-containing particles that pose a threat of lead contamination to the environment and a health hazard to workers and building occupants who may inhale or ingest the particles.

Hazards of lead exposure include severe damage to the nervous system, brain, and kidneys in adults and children. In pregnant women, high levels of exposure to lead may cause miscarriage. Children are more sensitive to the effects of lead than adults and may develop blood anemia, kidney damage, colic, muscle weakness, and brain damage, which can potentially cause death following ingestion of lead particles (ATSDR, 1999).

An LBP survey has not been performed on Building 896.

3.2 TRANSPORTATION

The Proposed Action site is located north of Nomad Way and east of Eglin Boulevard. Currently, the only access to this site is from an unpaved, unnamed road to the northwest of the proposed complex. This section of roadway is approximately 1,600 feet long (west-east) and intersects another unpaved, unnamed road approximately 1,600 feet in length (north-south), which is now used to access the airfield (Figure 2-1). Undeveloped, forested land surrounds the site; thus, no other access points exist.

The Alternative 1 site is located across Nomad Way to the south of the Proposed Action site (Figure 2-1). Currently there are no access routes from Nomad Way to the Alternative 1 site.

Several travel routes that would provide safe, adequate access could be easily developed for access to the complex. The roadways that would be used by 96 SFS personnel and their visitors are detailed below and shown on Figure 2-1.

Nomad Way

Nomad Way permits east-west travel between State Road 85 and Eglin Boulevard. This two-lane segment of roadway is approximately 8,350 feet long. Approximately 13 intersections exist along this segment. No traffic counts have been conducted for this segment of the road (FDOT, 2004).

Eglin Boulevard

This section of roadway is approximately 5,500 feet in length and intersects with Nomad Way. Eglin Boulevard is classified as a Principal Arterial. This divided four-lane roadway provides access from Eglin's west gate to the airfield. Existing traffic counts are available from the *Florida Traffic Information 2003* document for Location 70190, which is approximately 1.2 miles south of the proposed site. This location has an Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT) forecast of 13,840 vehicles per day for 2007 and 14,546 vehicles per day for 2012 (FDOT, 2003).

State Road 85

This section of roadway is approximately 5,000 feet in length and intersects with Nomad Way at its western terminus. State Road (SR) 85 is classified as a Principal Arterial. This divided four-lane roadway provides access from SR 189 to areas throughout Eglin Air Force Base. According to information contained in the "Congestion Management System Plan" (Okaloosa-Walton Transportation Planning Organization, adopted September 2003), this roadway is classified as *Urbanized*, as it serves a surrounding population of over 50,000 people.

Traffic on roadway segments is measured by Level of Service (LOS) using a scale ranging from A (best) to F (worst) (HCM, 2000). The current LOS for this section of SR 85 is D (OWTPO, 2003). Generally the desired LOS for Urban Arterial roadways is LOS D or better. The allowable LOS standard is D, whereby this level borders the range in which small increases in flow may cause substantial increases in delay and decreases in travel speed. LOS D may be due to adverse signal progression, inappropriate signal timing, high volumes, or a combination of these factors. Average travel speeds are about 40 percent of Free Flow Speed (FFS) (HCM, 2000). The maximum expected traffic volume is 35,700 Vehicles Per Day (VPD) (OWTPO, 2003). No plans for future upgrades of this segment were found in the reviewed reports. Furthermore, no information on proposed future highway improvements that would affect the Proposed Action was found (WFRPC, 2004).

3.3 SOILS/EROSION

The local soil types coupled with their stability in an area help to determine the appropriate use for that site. As soil quality declines (erosion), adverse impacts to on-site and off-site environments increase. Therefore, the maintenance of soil quality is important for efficient and

productive land management and utilization. Areas most prone to erosion are identified based on slope, soil type, and vegetative cover.

The predominant soil type at the Proposed Action site and Alternative 1 site consists of very deep, excessively drained, rapidly permeable soils classified as Lakeland series (USDA, 1995). This soil series consists of strongly acidic soils that formed in thick beds of wind- or water-carried or marine sands on broad, nearly level to very steep uplands in the Lower Coastal Plain. Depth to seasonal water table is more than 80 inches. Sand or fine sand comprises the majority of the entire series; at 10 to 40 inches below the ground, silt and clay make up 5 to 10 percent of the soil. Permeability ratings are moderate to very rapid (6.0 to 20 inches per hour) for Lakeland soils (USDA, 1995). Slopes are primarily 0 to 12 percent, but may range to 85 percent in dissected areas.

3.4 WATER QUALITY

No surface waters lie adjacent to the Proposed Action site or Alternative 1 site. The closest surface water resource is an unnamed creek located approximately 4,200 feet southwest of the sites (Figure 1-3). The state of Florida has developed and retains primacy for surface water quality standards for all waters of the state in accordance with the provisions of the Clean Water Act. The state uses a classification system that classifies each water body based on its suitability for various purposes. The streams near the project area are as Class III (recreation, propagation, and maintenance of a healthy, well-balanced population of fish and wildlife). Water quality within the project area is generally good, and no waters that are listed as impaired on the 1998 303(d) list fall within the project area (FDEP, 2004).

A drainage ditch is located within the vicinity of the Proposed Action project area (Figure 2-1). This ditch discharges stormwater into Memorial Lake, which is under the authority of the FDEP pursuant to Section 403.031 (13) Florida Statues.

Currently, the Eglin Military Complex operates 125 water wells under 19 Consumptive Use permits authorized by the Northwest Florida Water Management District (NWFWMD) (U.S. Air Force, 2004a). Irrigation systems are also being converted to withdraw water from the shallow sand and gravel aquifer.

4. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

The purpose of this chapter is to analyze the potential impacts of the Proposed Action and the No Action Alternative in relation to the issues and resources identified in previous chapters of this document.

Issues include:

- Hazardous Materials.
- Transportation.
- Soils/Erosion.
- Water Quality.

4.1 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS/WASTE

The analysis for hazardous materials/waste will focus on effects associated with the implementation and daily operation of a weapons cleaning station. Additional assessment on such materials will include an examination of surveys for the presence of asbestos and LBP materials in the building to be demolished. Management requirements and actions to protect construction and demolition personnel, as well as 96 SFS employees, will be outlined. These requirements include steps for proper handling of CLP waste and management of asbestos and LBP in the building to be demolished.

4.1.1 Proposed Action

4.1.1.1 CLP

The activities conducted within the proposed Security Forces Complex will generate hazardous materials in the form of weapons cleaning products and wastes. Break-Free CLP Liquid is a cleaner, lubricant, and preservative that is used by Security Forces to clean their weapons. The Squadron uses approximately 2 gallons of CLP a year. There will be no increase in the use of CLP under the Proposed Action. The discarded material is contained and disposed of through the hazardous waste divisions on Eglin (U.S. Air Force, 2004). State of Florida and Air Force regulations have been implemented to ensure that all hazardous waste is properly handled to reduce the potential risks to the population. Current procedures employed by 96 SFS personnel would continue; hazardous by-products would be properly identified, separated, labeled, stored, and discarded in accordance with applicable federal, state and Air Force regulations. No significant impacts are anticipated from hazardous waste associated with the weapons cleaning station given the continued handling practices.

4.1.1.2 Asbestos

This analysis pertains to the demolition of the building. Building 896 has not been surveyed for asbestos. Prior to demolition, an inspection of the building to determine abatement will be

necessary. Individuals involved in demolition activities should adhere to BMPs as stated in Chapter 5.

AFI 32-1052, Facilities Asbestos Management, requires that when safety and budgetary consideration permit, complete removal of asbestos containing material should be included in military construction program facility projects. Demolishing the building would negate the potential impacts from asbestos exposure to individuals frequenting the facilities.

Due to the possibility of residual asbestos fibers being present, a certified contractor must be used when removing asbestos containing building materials, and personnel should adhere to established procedures set forth for the safe handling and transport of these materials as further outlined in Chapter 5, Plans, Permits, and Management Requirements.

4.1.1.3 Lead-Based Paint

Demolishing Building 896 would negate current and future adverse human health effects from lead exposure. Personnel involved in demolition activities should follow established federal and state standards, listed in Chapter 5. No adverse impacts from LBP are anticipated. A Toxicity Characteristics Leaching Procedure (TCLP) analysis will be required after demolition on all demolition debris.

4.1.1.4 Conclusion

Implementation of the aforementioned management requirements ensures that no anticipated long term or significant impacts would result from hazardous materials under the Proposed Action.

4.1.2 Alternative 1 (Preferred Alternative)

Under Alternative 1, the cleaning of weapons and the demolition of building 896 would remain unchanged from the Proposed Action. Therefore, impacts would be the same as under the Proposed Action.

4.1.3 No Action Alternative

The cleaning of weapons under the No Action Alternative, including implementation of handling procedures, does not differ from the Proposed Action. Therefore, no significant impacts are anticipated. On the other hand, the listed building would not be demolished and the potential for LBP exposure would continue to exist in Building 896.

4.2 TRANSPORTATION

This section discusses the potential impacts of the Proposed Action, Alternative 1, and the No Action Alternative on transportation and its associated infrastructure in the project area. The analysis assesses the ability of the existing roadway system to accommodate increased use of particular road segments and identifies related impacts on operational characteristics such as levels of service (or levels of congestion).

Traffic Analysis Process

This analysis was conducted using data obtained from the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), West Florida Regional Planning Council (WFRPC), Okaloosa-Walton Transportation Planning Organization (OWTPO), and Eglin Air Force Base.

The new complex is expected to operate on a continuous 24-hour cycle (seven days a week) and maintain a staff of approximately 320 employees. In addition, 20 to 30 visitors per day are expected to access the site based on current visitation estimates. Although the complex operates continuously, heavy traffic is expected Monday-Friday between 5:00 and 8:00 AM and again from 3:00 to 5:00 PM. Weekend staffing is expected to be lighter. A conservative assumption of one vehicle per employee has been used to evaluate the current levels of service for any transportation routes in the local area. Overall base traffic is not likely to increase under the Proposed Action, Alternative 1, or the No Action Alternative because all of the complex's staff currently work in buildings on Eglin AFB. Furthermore, the average number of visitors will not differ between current and future levels. Therefore, no net increase of motorists is expected with either action.

When the expected peak traffic data generated are added to the expected base traffic on Nomad Way for the possible peak traffic times of the AM peak hour, the PM peak hour, the peak hours of Saturday and Sunday, the highest volume (i.e., worst case) peak traffic can be selected. Using this approach, an estimated increase in traffic on Nomad Way, Eglin Boulevard, and State Road 85 can be obtained. There does not appear to be any evidence of existing conditions or roadway deficiencies that might be considered dangerous or substantially worsened by the Proposed Action or Alternative 1.

4.2.1 Proposed Action

The Proposed Action is to construct a bridge to access the proposed Security Forces Complex. The proposed new entrance would be approximately 2,000 feet west of the intersection of Nomad Way and Eglin Boulevard. This bridge would connect Nomad Way to the complex and provide a direct route between the new facility and the kennels south of Nomad Way. The precise dimensions and load capacity will be determined during the design process. Currently, the only access for the proposed site is from an unpaved, unnamed road northwest of the site. This roadway is not expected to adequately service the proposed facility as a principal roadway. To facilitate access to the new complex, the new bridge connecting to Nomad Way would span an existing stormwater conveyance system.

No information on traffic counts at the existing intersections along Nomad Way is available to allow for specific modeling; however, it is expected that the Proposed Action will have potential impacts on the following intersections.

- The intersection of Nomad Way and Eglin Boulevard north of Eglin Main Gate
- The intersection of Nomad Way and State Road 85
- The 13 existing intersections along Nomad Way

Under this alternative, traffic flow on Nomad Way would potentially increase during peak hours. The Proposed Action would not result in increases in traffic to any of Eglin's gates, as the new complex will only consolidate existing services and result in no net increase in motorists on base. The proposed action would have very minor changes in traffic volumes and would be too small to adversely affect the LOS of these intersections. This increase would not substantially increase congestion levels or adversely impact safety on Nomad Way or at nearby intersections.

The additional motorists that are expected to use these roadways to access the complex would not pose an additional safety issues. However, to minimize the incremental impacts and to reduce travel delay for the public, it is recommended that:

- The entrance to the project from Nomad Way should be perpendicular to the highway.
- Traffic onto Nomad Way from the complex would be stop-sign controlled.
- Left-turning traffic from Nomad Way into the complex would be stop- or yield-sign controlled.
- The proposed entrance should be designed to have adequate sight distances, a dedicated turn bay for left-turning traffic off of Nomad Way into the complex, and separate turn lanes for left- and right-turn movements out of the complex onto Nomad Way without adversely impacting existing drainage facilities.
- The design and installation of the entrance should be coordinated with the appropriate local government officials.

4.2.2 Alternative 1 (Preferred Alternative)

Under Alternative 1, the proposed Security Forces Complex and supporting infrastructure would be constructed. Under this alternative, an access road would be constructed south from Nomad Way to the Security Forces Complex. A bridge to the complex would not be required. Although the new entrance on Nomad Way would be on the opposite side of the road, impacts to transportation would be the same as under the Proposed Action.

4.2.3 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the Security Forces Complex would not be constructed. No construction would occur and existing facilities would continue to be utilized. 96 SFS would continue to operate from existing locations throughout Eglin AFB and result in no changes to current traffic flow.

4.3 SOILS/EROSION

4.3.1 Proposed Action

Soils and terrain at the proposed construction site are not naturally associated with erosion. The predominant soil at the proposed site is Lakeland sand, which is classified in the Lakeland series. However, land clearing and construction would modify the terrain such that BMPs would be required to minimize potential adverse impacts from loss of soil during large storm events. The Proposed Action involves the construction of a stormwater discharge feature (retention pond or

series of swales), which will provide a new volume of on site storage as stormwater passes through the soil (percolation) and/or is lost through evaporation.

A Stormwater, Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan, a SWPPP, and construction BMPs (identified in Chapter 5) would be incorporated into the construction process as required by regulations implemented by the FDEP. No adverse impacts associated with soil erosion are anticipated based on the soil characteristics at the site coupled with the implementation of the BMPs identified in Chapter 5. Thus, under the Proposed Action, the construction of a Security Forces Complex is not expected to exacerbate erosion.

4.3.2 Alternative 1 (Preferred Alternative)

The predominant soil at the Alternative 1 site is the same as under the Proposed Action, Lakeland sand. Therefore, potential impacts to soils and erosion under Alternative 1 would be the same as those described under the Proposed Action.

4.3.3 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the Air Force would not construct the proposed Security Forces Complex. As a result, there would be no changes to soils and no increase in soil erosion compared with current trends.

4.4 WATER QUALITY

4.4.1 Proposed Action

Potential impacts associated with water resources are related to the potential for an increase in the rate and the volume of stormwater runoff, for an increase in amounts of sediment and pollutant runoff during the proposed complex and bridge construction and for increased polluted stormwater runoff from everyday operations within the proposed Security Forces Complex. Proper implementation and maintenance of stormwater control measures would reduce the peak flow and maximum runoff of stormwater to permit-mandated levels and retain the first one inch of runoff. A stormwater treatment area must be included into the site plans, and applicable permitting requirements will be satisfied in accordance with FAC 62-25 and the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). All applicable regulatory requirements will be adhered to, which would serve to either offset or minimize any potential impacts from construction operations.

To comply with state mandates, the Proposed Action involves the construction of a stormwater treatment area to provide on-site treatment of stormwater. Onsite storage of stormwater would prevent direct discharge of stormwater runoff to any surface waters, therefore reducing potentially adverse impacts to water quality. A Notice of Intent to use the Generic Permit for stormwater discharge under the NPDES must be submitted prior to project initiation according to FAC 62-25. The Proposed Action also requires coverage under the Generic Permit for Stormwater Discharge from Construction Activities that Disturb One or More Acres of Land (FAC 62-621). A comprehensive Stormwater, Erosion, and Sedimentation Control Plan and a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan would be incorporated into the final design plan. All

appropriate permits would be obtained prior to the commencement of any ground-disturbing activities. No impacts to water quality are expected from the Proposed Action given the acquisition of the aforementioned permits and the implementation of BMPs.

The equipment used to construct and maintain the proposed bridge, coupled with the vehicles traveling over the structure on a daily basis, would increase concentrations of sediment, oils and fuels (hydrocarbons), and heavy metals entering surface waters. The introduction of these pollutants into surface waters may adversely affect pH and increase turbidity. In an effort to reduce impacts to water quality, the proposed bridge would incorporate drainage features and implement runoff pollution controls to reduce pollutant concentrations and volumes. Proper bridge design and construction can effectively eliminate direct discharge of stormwater and avoid adverse impacts to water quality.

The project areas may experience erosion due to a combination of high-energy rain events, erosive soils, and in some areas, steep topography. Because of this erosion potential, exposed soils are extremely vulnerable during demolition, land clearing, and construction activities to runoff, making it necessary to take measures to minimize soil erosion. BMPs for minimizing erosion, sediment runoff, and identified during the permitting process (such as temporary sediment traps/basins, entrenched silt fencing, staked hay bales, and seeding) will be used at the site. Perimeter controls such as entrenched silt fencing and staked hay bales are especially important near low areas and adjacent to the drainage ditch. Proper installation, inspection, and maintenance are vital to the effectiveness of these BMPs. Permits and site plan designs will include site-specific management requirements for erosion and sediment control.

With the proper implementation and maintenance of erosion and sediment control BMPs, impacts to surface water resources from soil runoff from demolition and construction activities are anticipated to be minimal.

In accordance with the Florida Water Conservation Act (Florida Statutes 553.14), the proposed construction of the Security Forces Complex would incorporate water conservation measures to the greatest extent possible. Landscaping would consist of native, drought-tolerant vegetation to reduce water use. Any plans involving irrigation would be coordinated through 96 CEG/CEVCE prior to implementation. Finally, the use of drought-resistant landscaping is encouraged. These efforts will protect the Eglin water supply by reducing consumptive uses of water withdrawn from the Floridan Aquifer (U.S. Air Force, 2001).

4.4.2 Alternative 1 (Preferred Alternative)

Under this alternative, an access road would be constructed south from Nomad Way to the proposed Security Forces Complex. A bridge to the complex would not be required under this alternative. By locating the proposed complex south of Nomad Way, direct impacts to drainage features and surface waters from vehicular pollutants would be eliminated. Thus, under Alternative 1, no adverse impacts to water quality are expected.

4.4.3 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the Air Force would not construct the proposed Security Forces Complex. As a result, the proposed site would remain undeveloped and there would be no change in water quality.

4.5 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS AND IRREVERSIBLE AND IRRETRIEVABLE COMMITMENT OF RESOURCES

4.5.1 Cumulative Impacts

According to the CEQ regulations, cumulative impact analysis in an environmental assessment should consider the potential environmental impacts resulting from "the incremental impacts of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency or person undertakes such other actions" (40 CFR 1508.7) (CFR, 1978).

Definition of Cumulative Effects

Cumulative effects may occur when there is a relationship between a Proposed Action and other actions expected to occur in a similar location or during a similar time period. This relationship may or may not be obvious. Actions overlapping with or in close proximity to the Proposed Action can reasonably be expected to have more potential for cumulative effects on "shared resources" than actions that may be geographically separated. Similarly, actions that coincide temporally would tend to offer a higher potential for cumulative effects.

Past and Present Actions Relevant to the Proposed Action and Alternative

No other actions, either past or present, in or near the proposed site, were found to be relevant to the Proposed Action or alternative (e.g., large developments or construction projects).

Reasonably Foreseeable Future Actions

Reasonably foreseeable future development relevant to the Proposed Action may occur. The surrounding area has a potential growth rate projected at 3.9 percent per year (Blackshear, 2004) and the population growth in Okaloosa County is expected to increase from approximately 17,000 to 19,000 from 2005 to 2010. Single-family housing construction projects are projected to increase from 800 in 2005 to 1,100 in 2010 (UFL, 2002).

The U.S. Air Force is accelerating the improvement of Military Family Housing (MFH) through privatization. This improvement process involves the demolition, construction, and renovation of MFH units through implementation of the MFH Demolition, Construction, Renovation, and Leasing Program, otherwise known as MFH Privatization, at Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field. An Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) was initiated in 2004 to assess the impacts of MFH privatization.

On Eglin, there are plans to use the Ben's Lake area and a portion of the Wherry Housing Area, located southwest of the Proposed Action site, for future development of community services

and hospital expansion. However, these plans are in the early concept phase as "desirables" for these areas.

The construction of a Veterans Administration (VA) Clinic in the vicinity of Eglin's Regional Hospital has been proposed. The VA Clinic's facilities would be constructed within a 10-acre site located south of Eglin Boulevard and west of the hospital. An Environmental Assessment was initiated in 2004 to assess the impacts of constructing the VA Clinic. Future additions to the clinic may occur within the site based on future patient workloads.

The proposed site to construct a new Explosive Ordnance Disposal Complex has been relocated from its original site to a site located off Nomad Way. This approximately 24,800-square-foot facility would replace the existing facility in Building 914. The current facility is operating under a temporary waiver for issues associated with the explosive safety quantity distance. An environmental assessment is required but has not yet been initiated for the new site location.

Finally, plans are to close the Federal Prison Camp located on Eglin. This action would open up several buildings for Eglin's use. However, no specific use for these buildings has been identified. Therefore, specific analysis has not yet been conducted.

Analysis of Cumulative Impacts

Hazardous Materials and Waste

No adverse impacts associated with hazardous waste have been identified with respect to the implementation of the Proposed Action or Alternative 1. No adverse impacts to Hazardous Materials and Wastes have been identified in available analyses of the foreseeable future actions. The demolition of buildings containing asbestos and lead-based paint associated with the Proposed Action and with Eglin's MFH project would provide a long-term beneficial impact by negating current and future adverse human health effects from exposure. No negative cumulative impacts are expected to occur.

Transportation

No proposed or reasonably foreseeable road developments are expected to substantially affect the capacity of the existing road network in the study area. The Proposed Action and other foreseeable future actions would not involve any net increase in population in the area. The potential for additional military personnel moving to the area in the future as part of other future actions could result in incremental impacts to the local road network. However, it is assumed that, as with typical community growth, county and state transportation boards would assess the need for road improvements and accommodate the need accordingly. Potential cumulative impacts associated with the Proposed Action and other foreseeable future actions would reflect less than a 2-percent increase. Thus, there would be no contribution to other project impacts.

Soils/Erosion

Past development in various locations of Eglin AFB have likely contributed to erosion and soil loss. However, the extent to which this has occurred is difficult to determine. Implementation of the Proposed Action would involve the utilization of erosion control measures to minimize the

potential for erosion to adversely impact adjacent wetland areas and water quality. No adverse impacts on soils and erosion have been identified in available analyses of the foreseeable future actions. As a result, implementation of the Proposed Action and/or foreseeable future actions would not likely contribute in any appreciable manner to erosion that has occurred in the past.

Water Quality

Northwest Florida is a rapidly developing area. New development would place increased demands on the local water supply and promote stormwater runoff leading to water quality degradation. Site design plans, safety plans, and permits for new developments would need to address these potential problems so that water resources were protected. No adverse impacts on water quality have been identified in available analyses of the foreseeable future actions. As a result, no cumulative impacts associated with water quality are expected to occur.

4.5.2 Irreversible and Irretrievable Commitment of Resources

NEPA requires that environmental analysis include identification of any irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources that would be involved in the implementation of the Proposed Action or Alternative 1.

4.5.2.1 Natural Resources

Irreversible and irretrievable resource commitments are related to the use of nonrenewable resources and the effects that the uses of these resources have on future generations. Irreversible effects primarily result from the use or destruction of a specific resource (e.g., energy and minerals) that cannot be replaced within a reasonable time frame. Irretrievable resource commitments involve the loss in value of an affected resource that cannot be restored as a result of the action (e.g., extinction of a threatened or endangered species or the disturbance of a cultural site).

Development of the proposed site may result in an irreversible and/or irretrievable commitment of natural resources as the undeveloped nature of this area would be altered. However, although difficult, this area could be returned to its existing state if the proposed complex was removed and the area was allowed to revert back to its present state. No sensitive species or cultural resources have been identified at this site; therefore, no irreversible and/or irretrievable commitment of these resources is associated with the implementation of the Proposed Action or Alternative 1.

Most environmental consequences are short-term and temporary (e.g., air emissions from construction) or longer lasting but negligible (e.g., air emissions from commuting activities, utility increases). Construction activities would require consumption of limited amounts of materials typically associated with interior and exterior construction (e.g., concrete, wiring, piping, insulation, and windows). The amount of these materials used is not expected to significantly decrease the availability of the resources. Small amounts of nonrenewable resources would be used; however, these amounts are not considered to be significant and are not expected to affect the availability of these resources.

4.5.2.2 Commitments to the Project

The analysis of the irreversible and irretrievable commitment of resources has also been interpreted to mean that NEPA planning be conducted in such a manner as that the proponent (in this case the 96 SFS and Eglin AFB) does not commit resources towards a project prior to completion of the required environmental process. From this perspective, no such commitment has been made.

Alterative 1

No irretrievable or irreversible commitment of resources would occur under Alternative 1.

No Action Alternative

No irretrievable or irreversible commitment of resources would occur with this alternative.

5. PLANS, PERMITS, AND MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

The following is a list of plans, permits, and management actions associated with the Proposed Action. The need for these requirements was identified by the environmental impact analysis process for this EA and was developed through cooperation between the proponent and interested parties involved in the Proposed Action. These requirements are, therefore, to be considered as part of the Proposed Action and would be implemented through the Proposed Action's initiation. The proponent is responsible for adherence to and coordination with the listed entities to complete the plans, permits, and management actions.

PLANS

- Site Design Plan.
- Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan.
- Storm Water, Erosion, and Sedimentation Control Plan.
- Asbestos abatement plan, suggested.
- Permits and authorization through the FDOT and/or Okaloosa County prior to construction.

PERMITS

- Storm Water Facility Design and Construction Permit.
- Generic Permit for Storm Water Discharge from Construction Activities that Disturb One or More Acres of Land (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System [NPDES] Permit).
- Base Civil Engineering Work Clearance Request, AF Form 103, 19940801 (*EF-V3*).
- Utility Extension Permits.
- Driveway Connection Permit.
- Drainage Connection Permit.
- Revision to Title V Operation Permit.

MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

Hazardous Materials

- Coordinate disposal of hazardous materials with the 96th Civil Engineer Group, Pollution Prevention Section (96 CEG/CEVCP). A Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) test is required to be run on materials from the demolished building.

- Contact the 96 CEG/CEVCP HAZMAT office about all hazardous materials used in construction projects. All paints, solvents, and adhesives must be approved, documented, and tracked in the Installation Hazardous Materials Management Program.
- Adhere to management requirements outlined within associated regulations and Eglin AFB's Hazardous Waste Management Plan.
- Contact 96th Civil Engineer Group, Environmental Restoration Branch (96 CEG/CEVR) if unusual soil coloration and/or odors are detected and if small arms debris is found in these construction locations.
- All vacant facilities must be surveyed for asbestos; therefore, notify AMDS/SGPB once the facilities are abandoned to coordinate activities.
- When buildings to be demolished are located on or near active ERP sites, contact 96 CEG/CEVR before knocking over the structure.
- Fluorescent bulbs in the building that is demolished must be packaged securely and labeled with "Universal Waste, Mercury Lamps" for recycling as determined in FAC 62-737.300.
- Asbestos fibers are a cancer and a lung disease hazard. Current licenses would be required by applicable state or local jurisdictions for the removal, transporting, and disposal of asbestos-containing materials.

Asbestos

The following regulations/publications pertain to work practices when performing the demolition and disposal of a building that contains asbestos-containing materials (ACM).

- Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)
  - 29 CFR 1910.1001 - General Industry Standard for Asbestos
  - 29 CFR 1910-134 - Industry Standard for Respiratory Protection
  - 29 CFR 1910.145 - Specifications for Accident Signs/Tags
  - 29 CFR 1910.1200 - Hazard Communication
  - 29 CFR 1910.2 - Access to Employee Exposure and Medical Records
  - 29 CFR 1926-58 - Asbestos, Tremolite, Anthophyllite, and Actinolite (Construction Industry)
  - 40 CFR 61, Subpart M National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Publications
    - Z87.1 Occupational and Educational Eye and Face Protection
    - Z88.2-80 Practices for Respirator Protection
    - USEPA Guidance for Controlling Asbestos Containing Materials in Buildings
    - NIOSH (National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health) Respiratory Protection
    - U.S. Air Force

- Air Force Regulation (AFR) 91-42 Air Force Facility Asbestos Management
- Air Force Instruction (AFI) 32-1050 Facility Asbestos Management
- Air Force Occupational and Environmental Safety, Fire Prevention, and Health (AFOSH) Std 161-4, Exposure to Asbestos

Federal requirements that govern asbestos abatement work or hauling and disposal of asbestos waste materials include, but are not limited to, the following.

- OSHA: U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration regulations including, but not limited to:
  - Occupational Exposure to Asbestos, Tremolite, Anthophyllite, and Actinolite; Final Rules Title 29, Part 1910, Section 1001 and Part 1926, Section 1101 of the Code of Federal Regulations.
  - Respiratory Protection Title 29, Part 1910, Section 134 of the Code of Federal Regulations.
  - Access to Employee Exposure and Medical Records Title 29, Part 1910, Section 2 of the Code of Federal Regulations.
  - Hazard Communication Title 29, Part 1910, Section 1200 of the Code of Federal Regulations.
  - Specifications for Accident Prevention Signs and Tags Title 29, Part 1910, Section 145 of the Code of Federal Regulations.
- DOT: U.S. Department of Transportation regulations including, but not limited to:
  - Hazardous Substances Title 29, Part 171 and 172 of the Code of Federal Regulations.
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
  - NESHAPs 40 CFR, Subpart M. Part 61 NESHAPs requires 10 working days written notification of removal of quantities of ACM greater than 260 linear feet or 160 square feet.

Standards that govern asbestos abatement work or hauling and disposal of asbestos waste materials include, but are not limited to, the following.

- American National Standards Institute (ANSI), 1430 Broadway, New York, New York 10018, (212) 354-3300
  - Fundamentals Governing the Design and Operation of Local Exhaust Systems, Publication Z9.2-79
  - Practices for Respiratory Protection Publication Z88.2-80. 01092-1
- USEPA Guidance Documents
  - Guidance for Controlling Asbestos-Containing Materials in Buildings (Purple Book). EPA 560/5-85-024.

- Asbestos in Buildings: National Survey of Asbestos-Containing Friable Materials. EPA 560/5-84-006.
- Asbestos in Buildings: Guidance for Service and Maintenance Personnel. EPA 560/5-85-018.
- Asbestos Waste Management Guidance. EPA 530-SW-85-007.
- Asbestos Fact Book. USEPA Office of Public Affairs.
- Asbestos in Buildings. Simplified Sampling Scheme for Friable Surfacing Materials.
- A Guide to Respiratory Protection for the Asbestos Abatement Industry. USEPA-560-OPTS-86-001.

USEPA maintains an information number, (800) 334-8571; publications may be ordered from (800) 424-9065.

Lead

The following regulations/publications pertain to work practices when performing the demolition and disposal of a building that contains lead.

- OSHA Standards, Title 29 CFR 1910.1025.
- Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), 40 CFR 260-282.
- 29 CFR 1926.62 Construction Standard.
- USEPA, 40 CFR 141 and 142, National Primary Drinking Water Regulations for Lead and Copper.
- 40 CFR 61, Subpart M, NESHAPs.
- Standard Operating Procedures for Measurement of Lead in Paint Using the Niton XL D-Ray Fluorescence Spectrometer Laboratory, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina.
- Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Lead-Based Paint: Interim Guidelines for Hazard Identification and Abatement in Public and Indian Housing.
- OSHA Publication 3126, Working With Lead in the Construction Industry.
- USEPA Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992.

Transportation

- An application for a new intersection at the proposed locations would require a traffic signal warrant study under FDOT and design under FDOT and National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) standards.
- The entrance to the project from Nomad Way should be perpendicular to the highway.
- Traffic onto Nomad Way from the complex would be stop-sign controlled.
- Left-turning traffic from Nomad Way into the complex would be stop- or yield-sign controlled.
- The proposed entrance should be designed to have adequate sight distances, a dedicated turn bay for left-turning traffic off of Nomad Way into the complex, and separate turn

lanes for left- and right-turn movements out of the complex onto Nomad Way without adversely impacting existing drainage facilities.

- The design and installation of the entrance should be coordinated with the appropriate local government officials.

Soil/Erosion

- Entrenched silt fencing and hay bales would be installed and maintained along the perimeter of the construction site prior to any ground-disturbing activities.
- Silt fencing would be inspected on a weekly basis and after rain events. It would be replaced as needed.
- Construction site entrance would be stabilized using FDOT-approved stone and geotextile (filter fabric).
- Construction activities would be sequenced to limit the soil exposure for long periods of time.
- Cleared areas would be vegetated or mulched once final grade has been established.
- Where applicable, rough grade slopes or use terrace slopes to reduce erosion.
- Areas of existing vegetation that would not be disturbed by construction activities would be identified.

Water Resources

- Coordinate with 96 CEG/CEVCE for the following:
  - Final storm water design and permitting.
  - Drinking water/waste water extension permits.
  - Final backflow preventer design.
  - Irrigation plan, if applicable.
- Entrenched silt fencing and staked hay bales would be installed and maintained along the perimeter of the construction site prior to any ground-disturbing activities.
- Silt fencing would be inspected on a weekly basis and after rain events. It would be replaced as needed.
- A 50-foot vegetative buffer would be maintained around the perimeter of the stormwater retention basin.
- The proposed bridge design would incorporate drainage features and implement runoff pollution controls to reduce pollutant concentrations and volumes.
- Permits and site plan designs will include site-specific management requirements for erosion and sediment control.
- The aforementioned BMPs will be inspected and maintained to ensure effectiveness.

Air Quality

- Comply with Eglin Title V permit and all applicable requirements.

- Revisions must be made to the Eglin Title V permit to include all boilers and emergency generators installed at the SFS Complex.
- Reasonable precautions would be taken to minimize fugitive particulate emissions during ground disturbing/construction activities in accordance with Chapter 62-296 Florida Administrative Code (Rule 62-296).
- The 96 CEG/CEVCE Air Quality Program Manager must be notified concerning all emissions sources associated with the proposed facility such as, but not limited to, boilers (size, fuel type, etc.) and generators (horsepower, fuel type, etc.).

Cultural Resources

- Although there are no known eligible resources within the proposed project footprint, inadvertent discovery of cultural resources would be immediately reported to 96 CEG/CEVH.

Safety

- Federal requirements that govern construction activities include, but are not limited to:
  - OSHA: U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration regulations including, but not limited to:
    - Construction Title 29, Part 1910, Section 12 of the Code of Federal Regulations

6. LIST OF PREPARERS

SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION (SAIC)

1140 Eglin Parkway
Shalimar, FL 32579

Name/Title	Project Role	Qualifications
Kevin D. Akstulewicz Environmental Scientist B.S. Environmental Science/Policy	Project Manager	6 years environmental science
William Atchison Environmental Scientist B.S. Biology	Author	4.5 years environmental science
Catherine Brandenburg Document Production	Document Production	4 years document management
Stephanie Hiers Environmental Scientist M.S. Conservation Ecology B.S. Biology	Technical Review	6.5 years environmental science
Jennifer Latusek Environmental Scientist M. Environmental Management B.S. Marine Biology	Technical Lead Author	3 years environmental science
Henry McLaurine Environmental Scientist M.S. Biology B.S. Environmental Science	Author	12 years environmental science
Michael Nation Environmental Scientist B.S. Environmental Science/Policy, Minor in Geography A.A. General Science	Geographic Information System (GIS)	3 years environmental consultant; GIS Arc View applications
Eloise Nemzoff Technical Editor	Editor	36 years document writing, editing, and production
Diana O'Steen Document Management Specialist	Document Production	15 years document management
Dave Robau Environmental Scientist B.S. Environmental Science	Author	3 years environmental science
Amy Sands Environmental Scientist B.S. Environmental Studies	Author/Geographic Information System (GIS)	2 years environmental science and GIS

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7. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A

FEDERAL AGENCY COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT ACT (CZMA) CONSISTENCY DETERMINATION AND CONCURRENCE LETTER

FEDERAL AGENCY COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT ACT (CZMA) NEGATIVE DETERMINATION

Introduction

This document provides the State of Florida with the U.S. Air Force's Negative Determination under Section 307 of the Coastal Zone Management Act, 16 U.S.C. § 1456, and 15 C.F.R. Part 930.35. The information in this Negative Determination is provided pursuant to 15 C.F.R. Section 930.35 (b).

Proposed Federal agency action:

The Proposed Action is to construct a new 40,673 square-foot complex for the 96th Security Forces Squadron (96 SFS) on Eglin Air Force Base (AFB) (Figure 1). The complex would combine administrative, confinement, mobility, and control functions into a single location. Additional infrastructure needed to support daily operation of the complex includes a parking lot, roadway, and sidewalks for access, as well as a retention pond or a series of swales to control stormwater runoff. Buildings 272, 883, and 796 would also be demolished under the Proposed Action; all are on Eglin Main Base.

The 96 SFS currently operates out of four separate, undersized buildings, which creates problems in the daily operation of the squadron. The division of staff impairs communication among the personnel, making it difficult to schedule meetings and to distribute workloads, and restricts mobility and training required by the squadron. The proposed facility would be the command center for the direction of security, law enforcement, crime prevention, investigation, training, information, personnel security, resource protection, and confinement operations.

Additionally, the 33rd Fighter Squadron (a combat-flying unit located on Eglin AFB) requires a quick response time by the 96 SFS. The proposed site for the new Security Forces Complex is located close to the flight line (Figure 2), which would reduce the response time to one of the squadron's top priorities.

Federal Consistency Review

After review of the Florida Coastal Management Program and its enforceable policies, the U.S. Air Force has made a Negative Determination that this activity is one that will not have an affect on the State of Florida coastal zone or its resources.

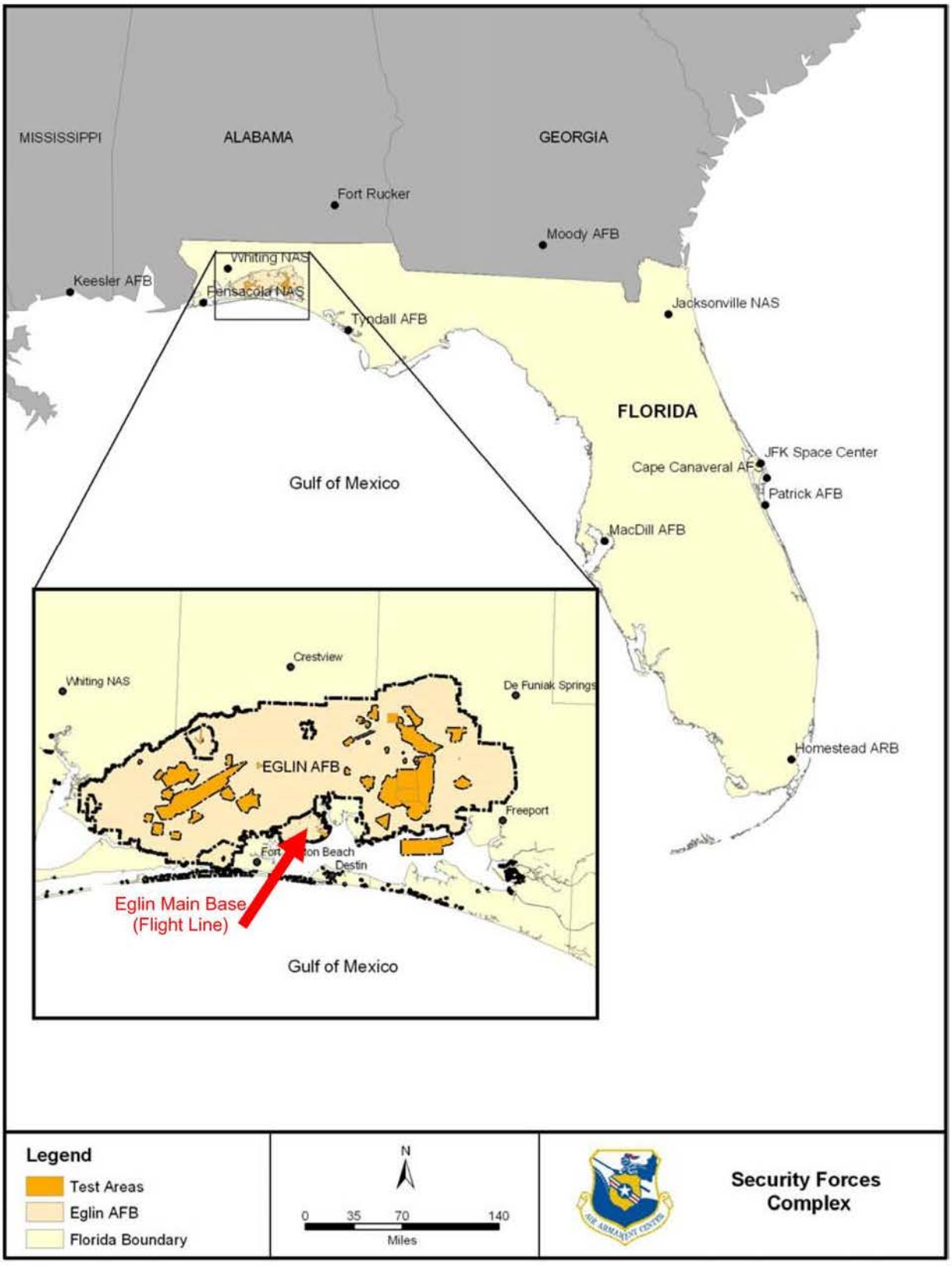

Figure 1 Regional Setting of the Proposed Action, Eglin AFB, FL

Figure 2 Aerial View of the Proposed Project Area, Eglin AFB

Florida Coastal Management Program Consistency Review

Statute	Consistency	Scope
Chapter 161 *Beach and Shore Preservation*	The proposed project would not adversely affect beach and shore management, specifically as it pertains to: -The Coastal Construction Permit Program. -The Coastal Construction Control Line (CCCL) Permit Program. -The Coastal Zone Protection Program. All activities would occur on federal property.	Authorizes the Bureau of Beaches and Coastal Systems within DEP to regulate construction on or seaward of the states' beaches.
Chapter 163, Part II *Growth Policy; County and Municipal Planning; Land Development Regulation*	All activities would occur on federal property.	Requires local governments to prepare, adopt, and implement comprehensive plans that encourage the most appropriate use of land and natural resources in a manner consistent with the public interest.
Chapter 186 *State and Regional Planning*	All activities would occur on federal property.	Details state-level planning requirements. Requires the development of special statewide plans governing water use, land development, and transportation.
Chapter 252 *Emergency Management*	The proposed action would not increase the state's vulnerability to natural disasters. Emergency response and evacuation procedures would not be impacted by the proposed action.	Provides for planning and implementation of the state's response to, efforts to recover from, and the mitigation of natural and manmade disasters.
Chapter 253 *State Lands*	All activities would occur on federal property.	Addresses the state's administration of public lands and property of this state and provides direction regarding the acquisition, disposal, and management of all state lands.
Chapter 258 *State Parks and Preserves* Chapter 259 *Land Acquisition for Conservation or Recreation* Chapter 260 *Recreational Trails System*	State parks, recreational areas and aquatic preserves would not be affected by the proposed action. Construction would not occur within any aquatic preserves. Tourism and outdoor recreation would not be affected.	Addresses administration and management of state parks and preserves (Chapter 258). Authorizes acquisition of environmentally endangered lands and outdoor recreation lands (Chapter 259). Authorizes acquisition of land to create a recreational trails system and to facilitate management of the system (Chapter 260).

Chapter 375 *Multipurpose Outdoor Recreation; Land Acquisition, Management, and Conservation*	Opportunities for recreation on state lands would not be affected.	Develops comprehensive multipurpose outdoor recreation plan to document recreational supply and demand, describe current recreational opportunities, estimate need for additional recreational opportunities, and propose means to meet the identified needs (Chapter 375).
Chapter 267 *Historical Resources*	Cultural resource impacts were eliminated as a potential issue in the Environmental Assessment since there are no known cultural resources at the site. Any new resources discovered would be immediately reported to Eglin's Cultural Resource Division (96 CEG/CEVH).	Addresses management and preservation of the state's archaeological and historical resources.
Chapter 288 *Commercial Development and Capital Improvements*	The proposed action would occur on federal property. The proposed action is not anticipated to have any effect on future business opportunities on state lands, or the promotion of tourism in the region.	Provides the framework for promoting and developing the general business, trade, and tourism components of the state economy.
Chapter 334 *Transportation Administration* Chapter 339 *Transportation Finance and Planning*	The proposed project would not have an impact on state transportation administration. The proposed project would have no effect on the finance and planning needs of the state's transportation system.	Addresses the state's policy concerning transportation administration (Chapter 334). Addresses the finance and planning needs of the state's transportation system (Chapter 339).
Chapter 370 *Saltwater Fisheries*	The proposed action would not affect saltwater fisheries.	Addresses management and protection of the state's saltwater fisheries.
Chapter 372 *Wildlife*	There are no issues with biological resources at the proposed project site that require analysis; no sensitive species or habitats have been identified. Construction would take place in cleared portions of the site, and natural vegetation removal would be minimal, therefore, no negative impacts to wildlife are anticipated as a result of the proposed action.	Addresses the management of the wildlife resources of the state.
Chapter 373 *Water Resources*	There are no wetlands or floodplains within or adjacent to the construction site. Impervious surface area would increase resulting in an increase in stormwater runoff. Given the scope of the project, a NPDES General Permit for stormwater discharge (F.A.C. 62-621) and a Stormwater Facility Design and construction Permit would be required.	Addresses the state's policy concerning water resources.

Chapter 376 *Pollutant Discharge Prevention and Removal*	The proposed action does not involve the transfer, storage, or transportation of pollutants.	Regulates transfer, storage, and transportation of pollutants, and cleanup of pollutant discharges.
Chapter 377 *Energy Resources*	Energy resource production, including oil and gas, and the transportation of oil and gas, would not be affected by the proposed action.	Addresses regulation, planning, and development of energy resources of the state.
Chapter 380 *Land and Water Management*	The proposed action would occur on federally owned lands. Under the proposed action, development of state lands with regional (i.e. more than one county) impacts would not occur. Areas of Critical State Concern or areas with approved state resource management plans such as the Northwest Florida Coast would not be affected. Changes to coastal infrastructure such as bridge construction, capacity increases of existing coastal infrastructure, or use of state funds for infrastructure planning, designing or construction would not occur.	Establishes land and water management policies to guide and coordinate local decisions relating to growth and development.
Chapter 381 *Public Health, General Provisions*	The proposed action does not involve the construction of an on-site sewage treatment and disposal system. Stormwater and wastewater permits would be coordinated with Eglin AFB, Environmental Management, Environmental Compliance (96 CEG/CEVC).	Establishes public policy concerning the state's public health system.
Chapter 388 *Mosquito Control*	The proposed action would not affect mosquito control efforts.	Addresses mosquito control effort in the state.
Chapter 403 *Environmental Control*	The proposed action would not affect ecological systems and water quality of state waters. Combustive emissions and fugitive dust from construction would be temporary. Air quality criteria would not be exceeded and the impacts would not be significant.	Establishes public policy concerning environmental control in the state.
Chapter 582 *Soil and Water Conservation*	Impacts to soils would not be significant. Erosion and sedimentation would be controlled through construction best management practices. Proper implementation and maintenance of stormwater control measures would reduce the peak flow and maximum runoff of stormwater to permit-mandated levels and retain the first one inch of runoff.	Provides for the control and prevention of soil erosion.

Jones Christa E Contr 96 CEG/CEVSN

From: Milligan, Lauren [Lauren.Milligan@dep.state.fl.us]
Sent: Friday, March 25, 2005 2:19 PM
To: Jones Christa E Contr 96 CEG
Cc: Lawson, Daniel; Miller Bob Civ 96 CEG/CEVSNW; Nunley Mike Contr 96 CEG/CEVS
Subject: RE: Negative Determination for Construction of a Security Forces Complex

Ms. Christa E. Jones, Environmental Scientist
Eglin AFB - 96 CEG/CEVSNW
107 Highway 85 North
Niceville, FL 32578

RE: Department of the Air Force - Negative Determination - Construction of Security Forces Complex at Eglin Air Force Base - Okaloosa County, Florida.
SAI # FL200503250639

Dear Christa:

The Florida State Clearinghouse is in receipt of your notice regarding the U.S. Air Force's proposal to construct a new complex for the 96th Security Forces Squadron on Eglin Air Force Base. Department staff does not object to the Air Force's negative determination and agrees that the proposed action meets the requirements of 15 CFR 930.35.

Department staff agrees that the proposed activities may require stormwater treatment in accordance with Rule 62-25, Florida Administrative Code. The Air Force is advised to contact Mr. Cliff Street, Stormwater Permit Engineer, at the DEP Northwest District Office in Pensacola at (850) 595-8300, to discuss these permitting requirements.

Thank you for the opportunity to review this proposal. If you have any questions or need further assistance, please contact me at (850) 245-2170.

Sincerely,

Lauren P. Milligan, Environmental Consultant
Florida State Clearinghouse
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
3900 Commonwealth Blvd, Mail Station 47
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000
ph. (850) 245-2170
fax (850) 245-2190

-----Original Message-----
From: Jones Christa E Contr 96 CEG [mailto:christa.jones@eglin.af.mil]
Sent: Tuesday, March 22, 2005 2:49 PM
To: Milligan, Lauren
Cc: Lawson, Daniel; Miller Bob Civ 96 CEG/CEVSNW; Nunley Mike Contr 96 CEG/CEVS
Subject: Negative Determination for Construction of a Security Forces Complex

3/25/2005

Ms. Lauren P. Milligan, Environmental Consultant
Florida State Clearinghouse
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Mail Station 47
Tallahassee, FL 32399-4700

Dear Lauren,

Attached is the US Air Force's proposal for Construction of a Security Forces Complex, Eglin AFB, FL. We are submitting this CZMA Negative Determination under 15 C.F.R. 930.35. Please consider a five-day review period on this project and a response via e-mail.

If you require additional information or have any questions or concerns, I can be reached at (850) 883-1154.

Many thanks,

CJ

Christa Jones
Environmental Scientist, SAIC
Contr. 96 CEG/CEVSNW
christa.jones@eglin.af.mil
Office: (850) 883-1154
Mobile: (888) 488-5381

3/25/2005