RCS 01- 613

EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE
Florida

CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER CONSTRUCTION PROJECT

FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

APRIL 2005

Report Documentation Page

Form Approved
OMB No. 0704-0188

1. REPORT DATE	2. REPORT TYPE	3. DATES COVERED
18 MAY 2005	**Final**	**-**

4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE	5a. CONTRACT NUMBER
Child Development Center Construction Project Final Environmental Assessment	5b. GRANT NUMBER
	5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER
6. AUTHOR(S)	5d. PROJECT NUMBER
	5e. TASK NUMBER
	5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) **United States Air Force 96th Air Base Wing Eglin Air Force Base, Florida**	8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)	10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S)
	11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)

12. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT
Approved for public release, distribution unlimited

13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

14. ABSTRACT

15. SUBJECT TERMS

16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:			17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT	18. NUMBER OF PAGES	19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON
a. REPORT	b. ABSTRACT	c. THIS PAGE			
unclassified	**unclassified**	**unclassified**	**SAR**	**66**	

Standard Form 298 (Rev. 8-98)
Prescribed by ANSI Std Z39-18

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT
FOR
CONSTRUCTION OF A CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER (CDC)
AT EGLIN AFB FL
RCS 01-613

This finding and the analysis upon which it is based were prepared pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and its implementing regulations as promulgated at 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 1500 (40 CFR 1500-1508) plus:

- U.S. Air Force Environmental Impact Analysis Process as promulgated at 32 CFR 989.

The Department of the Air Force has conducted an Environmental Assessment (EA) of the probable environmental consequences for the construction of a new Child Development Center (CDC) on Eglin Air Force Base.

Purpose and Need

There is a current deficit in childcare facilities on the installation; there is a need to provide childcare facilities for 500 children at Eglin AFB. The current emphasis on childcare programs and the Air Force mandated increases in ages of children eligible for childcare services has created a waiting list of over 350 to 450 children. Families rarely withdraw from childcare services except for PCS orders; therefore, the turnover rate of participants remains very low.

Providing adequate childcare facilities to military members contributes greatly to good morale and the retention of these highly trained troops in the military. The present childcare facility is operating at a maximum capacity of 200 children.

Proposed Action

Eglin AFB proposes to construct a new CDC on a vacant parcel southeast of Chapel #2. This new 24,600 square foot facility could support 305 children. Construction of a CDC would include a parking lot, a pick-up/drop-off area, and an outdoor activity area. The existing CDC would remain intact and would continue to operate. Chapter 2 of the EA provides a detailed description of the Proposed Action.

No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative would be to not construct a new CDC at Eglin AFB.

Analysis was conducted to determine the potential impacts to human health and the environment resulting from the Proposed Action and the No Action Alternative. No significant impacts to natural or human-related resources have been identified. A complete, detailed discussion of the issues analyzed and management strategies used to reduce potential impacts is given in the CDC EA, Chapter 4 (Environmental Consequences) and Chapter 5 (Plans, Permits, and Management Requirements).

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

Based on my review of the EA, I conclude that the Proposed Action would not have a significant adverse impact, either individually or cumulatively with other foreseeable actions, on the quality of the human or natural environment. This analysis fulfills the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act, the President's Council on Environmental Quality's regulations, and the Air Force Environmental Impact Analysis Process, and an environmental impact statement is not required and will not be prepared.

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

18 MAY 05
Date

CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER CONSTRUCTION PROJECT EGLIN AFB, FL

FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Prepared for:

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
Eglin Air Force Base, Florida

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RCS 01- 613

April 2005

PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

96 ABW	96th Airbase Wing
96 ABW/SEU	Range Safety
96 AMDS/SGB	Base Bioenvironmental Engineer
96 CEG	96th Civil Engineer Group
96 CEG/CECP	Bioenvironmental Engineering Flight
96 CEG/CEVC	Environmental Management Division, Environmental Compliance Branch
96 CEG/CEVCE	Environmental Management Division, Compliance Branch, Environmental Engineering Section
96 CEG/CEVH	Environmental Management Division, Cultural Resources Branch
96 CEG/CEV-PA	Environmental Public Affairs
96 CEG/CEVSN	Environmental Management Division, Stewardship Branch, Natural Resources Section
96 CEG/CEVSP	Environmental Management Division, Stewardship Branch, Environmental Analysis Section
AF	Air Force
AFB	Air Force Base
AFI	Air Force Instruction
AICUZ	Air Installation Compatible Use Zone
AT/AP	Anti-terrorism/Force Protection
BMPs	Best Management Practices
C&D	Construction and Demolition
CDC	Child Development Center
CEQ	Council of Environmental Quality
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CWA	Clean Water Act
CZMA	Coastal Zone Management Act
dB	Decibel
dBA	A-Weighted Decibels
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIAP	Environmental Impact Analysis Process
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EO	Executive Order
FAC	Florida Administrative Code
FCC	Family Child Care
FDEP	Florida Department of Environmental Protection
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
L_{dn}	Day-Night Average Sound Level
LOS	Level of Service
MFH	Military Family Housing
MGD	Million Gallons per Day
MILCON	Military Construction
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NWFWMD	Northwest Florida Water Management District
OCWS	Okaloosa County Water and Sewer
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
SEL	Sound Exposure Level
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
U.S.	United States
U.S.C.	United States Code
USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

1. PURPOSE AND NEED FOR ACTION

1.1 PROPOSED ACTION

Eglin Air Force Base proposes to construct a new Child Development Center (CDC) on a vacant parcel immediately to the southeast of Chapel #2. The existing CDC would remain intact and would be renovated. The proposed new facility would have a total of 24,600 square feet of floor space. Construction of a CDC would include a parking lot and pick-up/drop-off area, and an outdoor activity area. The proposed facility would provide childcare services for an additional 300 children. The regional setting of the Proposed Action is depicted in Figure 1-1.

1.2 NEED FOR PROPOSED ACTION

A deficit in the number of on-base/off-base Family Child Care (FCC) providers (in-home daycares) has resulted in long waiting periods for military families who wish to enroll their children in the existing Eglin CDC. Since 1988, the number of family or in-home daycares on Eglin AFB has decreased from 126 to 57. FCC providers are registered with the CDC and meet the necessary requirements to perform childcare services in their homes. FCC businesses have decreased due to a combination of additional and more rigid state regulations and an increase in the number of working mothers (U.S. Air Force, 2004, pers. comm.). Thus, FCC providers willing to participate in daycare services have decreased.

The existing CDC, which consists of three separate buildings, is at maximum capacity with a current enrollment of 200 children. The waiting list for enrolling in the Eglin CDC averages 300 to 400 names, and the waiting period is about two years. Priorities for the waiting list have been established. Criteria one through four consist of priorities for active duty military personnel and Department of Defense civilian employees. Children of single Active Duty Service Members at Eglin and civilian employees on the base are given top priority on the Eglin CDC waiting list. If both parents are assigned and/or employed at the base, these families are given next priority for childcare. If one parent is employed or assigned to Eglin, then they fall under the third category of priority. Finally, those single, dual, and one parent Active Duty Service Members and civilian employees not assigned to the installation are given fourth priority. Retired military families make up criteria five through seven with retired single parent families receiving top priority followed by households with both parents employed. Finally within this category, if one parent is employed, they fall within category seven. The last two prioritizations are reserved for military reservists and contractors, respectively. Currently, due to the long waiting list, only priority categories one through three are being considered. There are approximately 70 infants per month born at the base hospital and many working parents must travel off base to find adequate care (U.S. Air Force, 2004, pers. comm.). Thus, without additional facilities, the situation is not expected to change.

In addition to the lack of space and the need to accommodate more children, the three buildings that comprise the current CDC facilities have an inefficient layout. Daycare rooms should optimally accommodate ten children; however, the present room size of the most recent addition, built in 1998, is sufficient for only eight children. Rooms in the oldest CDC building are too large and contain more children than is optimal, resulting in an excessively noisy environment. Bathroom access and storage space at the current facility are limited. There is no dedicated

isolation area or infirmary for sick children. Currently the administration office is used for this purpose, which limits the space available for administrative tasks. A staff break area is needed. A safer and more efficient parking area is also needed. The current parking lot is small, and conditions during pick-up and drop-off periods are hazardous.

1.3 SCOPE OF THE PROPOSED ACTION

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Air Force Instruction (AFI) 32-7061 require completion of an environmental impact analysis before a decision is made to proceed with the Proposed Action. To initiate the environmental analysis, the proponent submitted an Air Force (AF) Form 813 – Request for Environmental Impact Analysis – to the Air Armament Center 96th Civil Engineer Group/Environmental Management Division, Stewardship Branch, Environmental Analysis Section (96 CEG/CEVSP). CEVSP reviewed the AF 813 (Appendix A) and determined that the Environmental Impact Analysis Process (EIAP) Working Group should address the Proposed Action. The Working Group consists of representatives of the Environmental Analysis Section (96 CEG/CEVSP), the Environmental Compliance Branch (96 CEG/CEVC), the Natural Resources Section (96 CEG/CEVSN), the Cultural Resources Branch (96 CEG/CEVH), Bioenvironmental Engineering Flight (96 CEG/CECP), Public Affairs (96 CEG/CEV-PA), and Range Safety (96 ABW/SEU) functions at Eglin AFB.

1.3.1 Issues Eliminated from Detailed Analysis

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

Biological Resources

There are no issues with biological resources at the site that require analysis. Ecologically, the site is classified as *landscaped/urban*. Some longleaf pines would be removed as a result of the construction, but no sensitive species would be affected.

Wetlands/Floodplains

There are no wetlands at the site or issues with the floodplain. As a result, no impacts to these resources are expected and no further analysis was warranted.

Cultural Resources

Cultural resource impacts were eliminated as a potential issue since there are no known cultural resources at the site. In the event that new resources are discovered, construction activities will be halted and Eglin's Cultural Resource Branch (96 CEG/CEVH) would be contacted immediately.

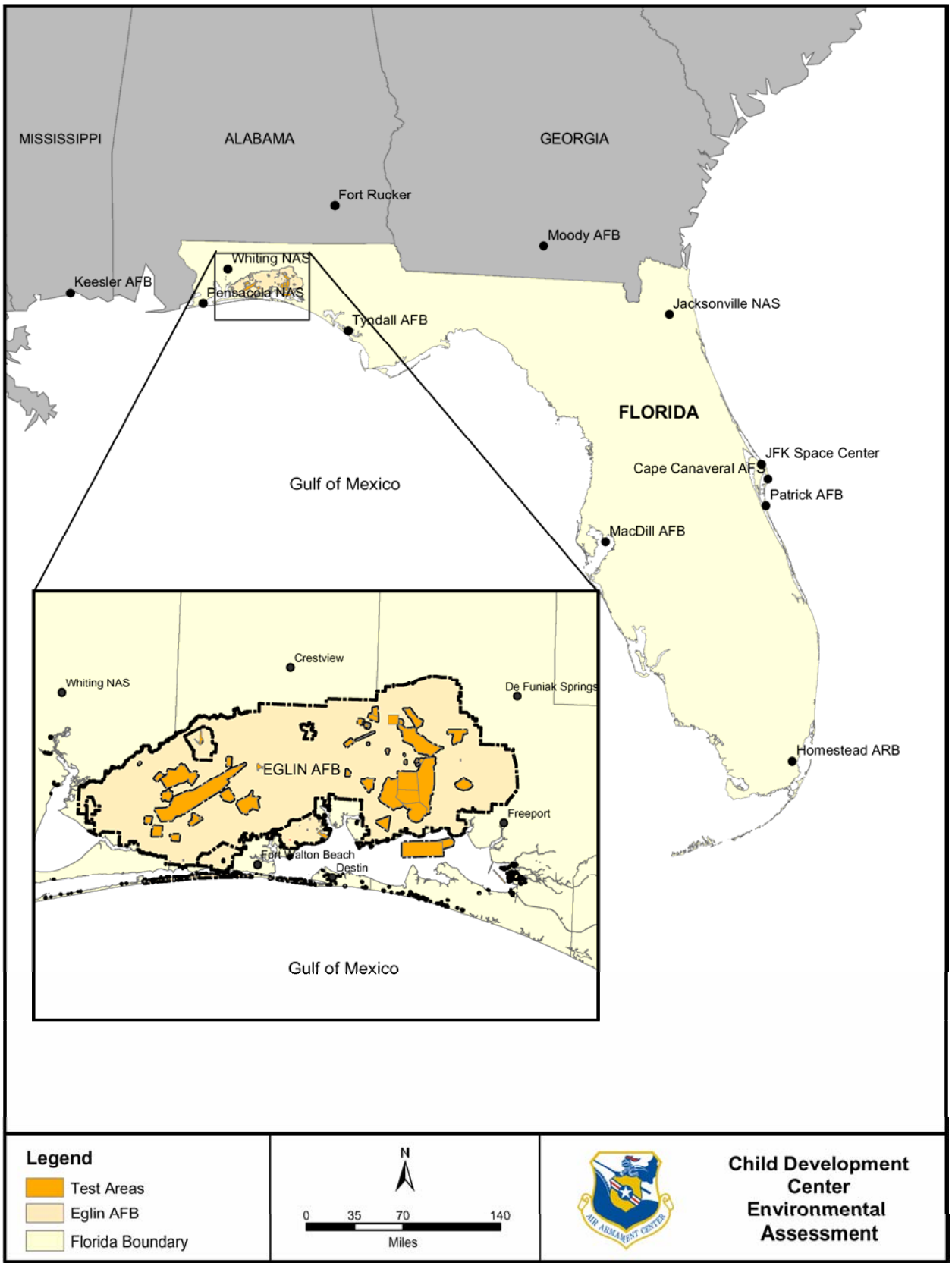

Figure 1-1. Regional Setting of the Proposed Action

Hazardous Materials/Waste

There is no potential for impacts from hazardous materials or waste. The Proposed Action and No Action Alternative would not involve the storage or creation of hazardous materials. Solid waste from construction and renovation debris would be generated and managed in accordance with 96 ABW Plan 32-7, Solid Waste Management. There would be no environmental impacts associated with construction and demolition debris generated from the project. Thus, this issue was eliminated from analysis

Safety/Restricted Access

Activities associated with the Proposed Action would be conducted in accordance with Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards. The Proposed Action would not result in any road closures or access restrictions. Therefore this issue was eliminated from analysis. Potential changes to traffic are discussed under Section 4.3, Transportation.

1.3.2 Issues Studied in Detail

Potential concerns associated with the scope of this construction project were considered for further analysis. These include:

- Socioeconomic effects from the operation of a new CDC.
- Utilities, including an increase in consumption as well as wastewater production.
- Water resources effects from an increase in impervious surfaces and from construction activities located near surface waters.
- Transportation effects from changes in traffic flow.
- Noise from construction.

Socioeconomics

Potential socioeconomic issues center around the impacts of not having adequate childcare for military families and potential benefits that would result. There would be an increase in the number of staff employed at the CDC. A shift in enrollment from off-base commercial daycare and on-base/off-base in-home daycare to the new Eglin CDC would occur. Environmental Justice and Special Risks to Children were considered in the socioeconomic analysis.

Utilities

Issues associated with utility infrastructure are related to the ability of the surrounding areas to accommodate the Proposed Action. The addition of 300 children would result in an increased consumption of water resources and an increase in wastewater production. The analysis will identify the sources for water supply and irrigation and relevant regulatory permits, plans, and/or management requirements to manage utilities at the construction site of the new childcare center.

Water Resources

The potential exists for construction activities to impact water resources near the proposed CDC site. The clearing of land and associated increase in impervious surfaces associated with the

Proposed Action creates the potential for an increase in the stormwater runoff. Analysis will focus on the potential for stormwater runoff from the construction site and, when complete, from the permanent facility to impact local water quality.

Transportation

Traffic along some roads would increase. New patterns in traffic would potentially emerge as a result of constructing the CDC at the proposed location. Roads involved include Eglin Boulevard and Hatchee, Gaffney, and May Roads.

Noise

Heavy construction equipment would produce noise during land clearing and site preparation. A residential area (Ben's Lake Housing) is located approximately 250 feet (south) that could potentially be affected. The proximity of the site to the Eglin Main Airfield necessitates consideration of Air Installation Compatible Use Zone (AICUZ) noise levels and possible incorporation of sound dampening features into building design.

1.4 RELATED ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS

There are no other environmental assessments related to the construction of a new CDC at Eglin Air Force Base (AFB).

1.5 PERMITTING REQUIREMENTS

The Proposed Action would require construction and stormwater permits. The total area impacted by the proposed project would exceed one acre. Therefore, a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit for stormwater discharge associated with construction activities (Florida Administrative Code [FAC] 62-621) and a Generic Permit for New Stormwater Discharge Facilities (FAC 62-25) would be required. A Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) will be necessary before construction activities commence. In addition to the NPDES permit, a Stormwater Discharge Permit must be acquired (FAC Chapter 62-25). Coordination with the Environmental Management Division, Compliance Branch, Environmental Engineering Section (96 CEG/CEVCE) is required to obtain necessary stormwater and utility extension permits for water and wastewater systems and electrical services.

Eglin is currently operating under a Title V Air Operation Permit. This air quality permit is in place and is sufficient to cover the Proposed Action. This permit regulates all stationary air emission sources on the Eglin Military Complex. Revisions must be made to the Eglin Title V permit in the event that boilers and emergency generators are used at the proposed CDC.

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 effect on the state of Florida Coastal Zone or its resources. A Coastal Zone Management Act Consistency Determination is provided as Appendix B.

1.6 ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE AND RISKS TO CHILDREN

In 1994, Executive Order (EO) 12898, *Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority and Low-Income Populations (Environmental Justice)*, was issued to focus the attention of federal agencies on human health and environmental conditions in minority populations and low-income populations. The EO was established to ensure that disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of federal actions on these populations are identified and addressed. The environmental justice analysis addresses the characteristics of race, ethnicity, and poverty status of populations residing in areas potentially affected by the proposed federal action. The purpose of this analysis is to identify disproportionate human health and safety and environmental impacts on minorities and low-income communities and to identify appropriate alternatives.

In 1997, EO 13045, *Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks* (*Protection of Children*), was issued to identify and address issues that affect the protection of children. The EO states that, "*environmental health risks and safety risks" mean risks to health or to safety that are attributable to products or substances that the child is likely to come in contact with or ingest (such as the air we breathe, the food we eat, the water we drink or use for recreation, the soil we live on, and the products we use or are exposed to)."*

1.7 DOCUMENT ORGANIZATION

This environmental assessment follows the organization established by the Council of Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations (40 CFR, Parts 1/500-1508). This document consists of the following chapters.

1.0 Purpose and Need for Action

2.0 Description of the Proposed Action and Alternatives

3.0 Affected Environment

4.0 Environmental Consequences

5.0 Plan, Permit, and Management Requirements

6.0 List of Preparers

7.0 List of Contacts

8.0 References

In addition, appendices are provided as necessary to document the AF 813 submittal, the public review process, Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) determination, and state clearinghouse review.

2. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES

As required by federal regulation, this Environmental Assessment (EA) addresses the possible environmental impacts of the Proposed Action and the No Action Alternative. There are no other alternative actions.

2.1 PROPOSED ACTION

The Proposed Action is the Preferred Alternative. Eglin AFB proposes to construct a new Child Development Center on a vacant parcel immediately to the southeast of Chapel #2. Chapel #2 faces Eglin Boulevard and is near Eglin's West Gate (Figure 2-1). The vacant parcel fronts May Road and is vegetated with some trees and grass. Trees would be retained to the extent possible; however; removal of some trees would be necessary. May Road forms a direct connection between Eglin Boulevard, a major traffic conveyance for Eglin AFB, and Gaffney Road, which fronts a residential area near the proposed site.

The new facility would make up a current deficiency in childcare provision on Eglin AFB, thus serving as quality of life improvement for Active Duty Service Members and their families that have difficulty finding adequate childcare. The new facility would total approximately 24,600 square feet of floor space and accommodate 300 children. The existing CDC facility would be renovated and continue to accommodate 200 children. In total, the proposed facility and the current facility would provide childcare services for 500 children. There would be no demolition associated with this project.

A parking lot of approximately 100 spaces and a pick-up/drop-off area would be constructed on site. A fenced outdoor activity area would be established adjacent to and behind the proposed facility.

The new facility would be a slab-on-grade, single story facility with split faced block walls and a standing seam metal roof. An aerial view of the proposed location is presented in Figure 2-1.

2.2 NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE

The No Action Alternative would maintain the status quo. A new CDC would not be constructed and the existing facility would not be renovated to meet the current childcare needs of Eglin AFB.

2.3 ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED BUT NOT CARRIED FORWARD

No other alternatives were considered.

2.4 COMPARISON OF ALTERNATIVES

Table 2-1 summarizes potential impacts of the Proposed Action versus the No Action Alternative.

Table 2-1. Comparison of Potential Issues and Impacts for the Proposed Action and No Action Alternative

Potential Issue	Proposed Action	No Action
Socioeconomic	Beneficial and negative socioeconomic impacts would be realized. Minor beneficial economic effects would result from the hiring of additional staff needed to supervise the additional 300 children. Local construction-related businesses would also benefit from the construction project. Beneficial morale impacts would be realized from the increased availability of additional childcare services on Eglin. Negative impacts would occur from the loss of revenue to in-home and commercial daycares that currently accommodate the 300 children that would attend the new CDC.	Under the No Action Alternative, which is the status quo, there is a lack of adequate childcare and a long waiting list for military parents desiring to enroll their children to the Eglin CDC.
Utilities	Collective water usage for all CDC locations is expected to increase approximately 150% with the increase from 200 to 500 children. No impacts to the water supply are expected.	Under the No Action Alternative, water usage would remain the same.
Water	The Proposed Action would not adversely impact water quality. The construction of an onsite stormwater discharge feature would help avoid or reduce any impacts to water quality.	There would be no change to water resources under the No Action Alternative.
Transportation	There would be changes in traffic patterns from the Proposed Action. May Road and areas of Gaffney Road would be most affected (Figures 2-2 and 2-3). The overall amount of traffic entering and exiting Eglin Boulevard is not expected to change substantially since an increase in on-base population is not associated with this action. Thus impacts to transportation would be minimal.	There would be no change in traffic patterns under this alternative.
Noise	Construction noise, primarily during site preparation would be perceptible at the residential area along Gaffney Road. These impacts would be minimal and temporary.	There would be no change in noise associated with the No Action Alternative.

Figure 2-1. Aerial Photograph of the Study Area

Figure 2-2. View of the Proposed Project Site from May Road

Figure 2-3. View of Gaffney Road and Residential Area from the Project Site

3. AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

3.1 SOCIOECONOMICS

Socioeconomic factors are associated with the human environment and include such things as population, employment and earnings, community services, and demographics, which define the economic trends in the immediate area of the Proposed Action.

Since 1988, the number of on-base/off-base family daycares has decreased from 126 to 57, resulting in a two-year waiting period for parents wishing to enroll their children in the Eglin CDC. The existing CDC consists of three buildings with the capability of accommodating 200 children. The current waiting list of children needing daycare averages 300 to 400 children. Due to the length and longevity of the waiting list, criteria have been established to determine priorities to childcare. The priorities consist of nine categories; however, due to the long waiting list, only priority categories one through three are now being considered. Criteria one through four rank the priorities for Active Duty Military personnel and DOD civilian employees located at Eglin AFB. Children of single Active Duty Service Members stationed at the base and civilian employees on the base are given top priority on the CDC waiting list. Families with both parents assigned and/or employed at the base are considered secondly. If one parent is employed or assigned to Eglin AFB, then they fall in the third category. Finally, those single, dual, and single parent Active Duty Service Members and civilian employees not assigned to the installation are given last priority within the first tier of the list. Retired military families make up criteria five through seven; retired single parent families receive top priority. This category is followed by prioritization for retired military households with both parents employed. Finally, if one parent is employed, they fall within category seven. The last two prioritizations are reserved for military reservists and contractors, respectively. Additionally, the USAF Hospital on base delivers approximately 70 infants each month. Currently, there is no on-base facility that accepts infants, thus forcing parents to travel off base to find appropriate childcare services.

3.1.1 Employment

Personnel employed at Eglin include all individuals required to accomplish base missions at Eglin Main, including activities associated with Eglin Main, the auxiliary fields (with the exception of Hurlburt Field), and land and water test areas.

While the number of personnel employed at Eglin AFB has grown since 1982, the total active duty population has decreased by 11 percent (Table 3-1).

Table 3-1. Employment at Eglin AFB

	1982	1990	1991	1999	2000	2001	%Change from 1990
Personnel - Military							
Active Duty	10,569	8,544	9,377	7,562	7,615	8,249	-3.45%
Students/Trainees		275	121	321	335	317	15.27%
Personnel - Civilian							
Appropriated Fund	3,692	4,858	4,832	3,791	3,726	3,764	-22.52%
NAF/BX		845	987	1336	1,262	1,191	40.95%
Contractors	1,240	1,156	1,129	2,691	3,057	4,285	270.67%
Private Business On Base		105	45	44	53	55	-47.62%
Total Direct Employment[(a)]	15,501	15,783	16,491	15,745	16,048	17,861	13.17%

Notes: [(a)] Excludes reservists, retirees, and dependents
Source: U.S. Air Force, 2003, Environmental Baseline Resource Appendices

3.1.2 Economics

Through employment and other expenditures, Eglin AFB contributes millions of dollars to the regional economy. Table 3-2 provides itemization of this contribution and summarizes the changes that have occurred in these aspects of the economy since 1990.

Table 3-2. Eglin AFB Regional Economic Contribution (Millions of Dollars)

	1982	1990	1991	1999	2000	2001	%Change from 1990 [(c)]
Payrolls - Military ($)							
Active Duty	$186	$244	$242	$238	$249	$259	6.43%
Living On Base	$71	$100	$101	$59	$65	$60	-39.5%
Living Off Base	$115	$144	$140	$178	$184	$199	27.7%
Reservists [(a)]	$0	$8	$8	$12	$12	$14	60.5%
Students/Trainees	$0	$0	$0	$7	$7	$7	5.60%
Retirees	$90	$425	$459	$711	$731	$764	79.9%
Payrolls - Civilian ($)							
Appropriated Fund	$100	$169	$186	$183	$185	$181	7.15%
NAF/BX	$7	$5	$9	$17	$19	$19	295%
Contractors	$0	$30	$46	$177	$183	$199	564%
Private Business On Base	$0	$1	$1	$1	$1	$1	33.5%
Total Direct Payrolls [(b)]	$293	$457	$492	$634	$649	$681	48.9%
Expenditures ($)							
Construction	$8	$32	$34	$35	$32	$57	78.6%
Services (local economic area contracts)	$621	$245	$269	$70	$81	$79	67.7%
BX/Commissary	$0	$1	$0	$2	$2	$3	272%
Health	$12	$8	$7	$8	$9	$9	8.23%
Education	$5	$2	$2	$5	$5	$6	174%
TDY	$0	$3	$5	$4	$7	$7	124%
Other Materials, Equipment and Supplies	$8	$32	$34	$35	$32	$57	14.7%
Total Expenditures	$621	$245	$269	$70	$81	$79	**-38.6%**

Source: U.S. Air Force, 2003, Environmental Baseline Resource Appendices.
Notes: Blank entries represent data not reported.
[(a)] Assigned to the 919 Special Operations Wing at Duke Field.
[(b)] Excludes retirees.
[(c)] Numbers are not normalized to a constant base year dollars.

3.1.3 Population

Contribution of Eglin AFB to the regional population is provided in Table 3-3 below.

Table 3-3. Eglin AFB Contribution to the Regional Population

	1982	1990	1991	1999	2000	2001	%Change from 1990
Personnel - Military							
Active Duty	10,569	8,544	9,377	7,562	7,615	8,249	-3.45%
Reservists[(a)]		1,509	1,336	1,278	1,281	1,274	-15.57%
Retirees		27,868	28,783	37,727	38,110	38,747	39.04%
Active Duty Military Dependents		11,868	12,162	12,980	14,131	17,969	51.41%
Total Population Contribution	**10,569**	**49,789**	**51,658**	**59,547**	**61,137**	**66,239**	**13.17%**

Notes: Blank entries represent data not reported.
(a) Assigned to the 919 Special Operations Wing at Duke Field
Source: U.S. Air Force, 2003, Environmental Baseline Resource Appendices.

3.1.4 Environmental Justice

On 11 February 1994, Executive Order 12898, *Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations*, was issued with the directive that during the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process, federal agencies must adopt strategies to address the environmental concerns of minority and low-income communities that may be impacted by the implementation of federal actions. The intent of the Executive Order is to ensure that no individual or community, regardless of race, ethnicity, or economic status, bears a disproportionate share of adverse environmental impacts to human health or environmental condition resulting from the execution of federal actions. The purpose of environmental justice analysis is to identify disproportionate human health and safety and environmental impacts on specific socioeconomic groups (i.e., minorities and low-income communities) and identify appropriate alternatives.

3.1.5 Special Risks to Children

In 1997, Executive Order 13045, *Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks,* was signed. It 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 EO states that *"environmental health risks and safety risks" mean risks to health or to safety that are attributable to products or substances that the child is likely to come in contact with or ingest,"* such as the air, food, water, etc., or physical hazards such as those inherent to construction or demolition sites.

Children are more sensitive to some environmental risks than the adult population, such as airborne asbestos and lead paint exposures from demolition, safety with regard to construction site equipment, and noise. Children are at greater risk to hearing damage and loss than adults; therefore, the potential for a disproportionate impact to children would result from construction noises (NIOSH, 1999). Risks to children may increase for actions that occur near areas that have a higher concentration of children, such as schools, churches, and childcare facilities.

3.2 UTILITIES

3.2.1 Groundwater

The Sand and Gravel Aquifer and the Floridan Aquifer are the two primary sources of groundwater at Eglin.

The Sand and Gravel Aquifer consists of the Citronelle Formation and marine terrace deposits, which thicken to the southwest, reaching a maximum thickness of 1,200 feet at Mobile Bay, Alabama (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1993). Both of these geologic units occur at the land surface. Thickness of the Sand and Gravel Aquifer at Eglin AFB ranges from 25 to 300 feet. The aquifer is composed of clean, fine-to-coarse sand and gravel, but locally contains silt, silty clay, and peat beds.

The Sand and Gravel Aquifer has been identified as an important source of water for Escambia, Okaloosa, and Santa Rosa Counties. It is used primarily for irrigation in Okaloosa and Walton Counties (FDEP, 2000). In general, the quality of the Sand and Gravel Aquifer is good, being very soft and relatively demineralized (Maddox et al., 1992).

The Floridan Aquifer, which occurs beneath most of the state of Florida, consists of a thick sequence of interbedded limestones and dolomites overlain by the Pensacola Clay confining bed. The Bucatunna Formation confining bed separates the Floridan Aquifer into upper and lower limestone units. The lower limestone unit is saline and is not used as a water source.

The upper limestone of the Floridan Aquifer is the principal source of water used at Eglin AFB and in the surrounding communities. The water used is not returned to the aquifer; it is "consumed" by AAC and associate unit activities and base residents. The Northwest Florida Water Management District regulates the consumption of water from the Floridan Aquifer through consumptive use permits. Eglin operates 125 water wells, requiring 19 consumptive use permits. Many nearby cities and businesses also have wells that draw water from the same aquifer. Conservation of water is therefore essential to protect a valuable resource and to ensure the usage limits identified in our permits are not exceeded. Water conservation measures taken at Eglin include restricting irrigation and installing low-flow plumbing fixtures during housing and office renovations and new construction. Irrigation systems are also being converted to withdraw water from the shallow sand and gravel aquifer. 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).

Groundwater storage and movement in the upper limestone of the Floridan Aquifer occur in interconnected, intergranular pore spaces, small solution fissures, and larger solution channels and cavities. Yields from wells are large, ordinarily in the range of 250 to more than 1,000 gallons per minute, and the water is found under confined conditions throughout the Eglin AFB area (USGS, 2002).

Southern Okaloosa County, in the area around Eglin Main, Fort Walton Beach, and Destin, has been experiencing excessive declines in potentiometric surface (i.e. the top of the water level) elevation of the Floridan Aquifer. By 1990, the potentiometric level of the aquifer in the Fort Walton Beach area ranged from 80 to over 100 feet below MSL. Barr (1992) indicates that the

potentiometric level in one southern Okaloosa County well has steadily declined by 90 feet since 1948. These changes are the result of increased pumping and cause an increased risk of saltwater intrusion (USGS, 2002). Moreover, the decreasing underground pore pressure due to this overdraft condition could cause the sandy clay aquiclude to compress or flow into the porous limestone, resulting in a dropping of the land surface known as subsidence.

Regulatory and Management Overview

The Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S. Code [U.S.C.] 201, 300 et seq.) and the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations are enforced by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP). They are contained in FAC Chapters 62-550, 62-555, and 62. These regulations set allowable contamination levels and establish monitoring and sampling programs for public water systems. Potable water supply systems in the state of Florida are regulated by the FDEP.

The Florida Water Resources Act (Florida Statutes, Title 28 Section 373) requires a comprehensive approach to water management based on regional hydrological boundaries and provides for the creation of five regional water management districts, including the Northwest Florida Water Management District (NWFWMD). The NWFWMD regulates consumptive uses of water pursuant to Chapter 40A-2, Florida Administrative Code (FAC).

Water conservation is regulated under the Florida Water Conservation Act (Florida Statute 553.14). This act requires implementation of a water conservation program designed to enhance the efficient use of water and reduce demand. Eglin AFB water systems and conservation goals are managed, operated, and maintained by the 96th Civil Engineer Group (96 CEG). Standard water use permits required for the withdrawal of water from the Floridan Aquifer are managed by the 96 CEG, Environmental Management Division, Environmental Compliance Branch (96 CEG/CEVC). The Base Bioenvironmental Engineer (96 AMDS/SGB) monitors, investigates, and identifies contamination and its sources.

3.3 WATER RESOURCES

3.3.1 Surface Water

There are no surface water resources at the proposed site.

3.3.2 Stormwater

The land clearing and construction including the addition of a new impervious surface at the proposed new Child Development Center site location increases the potential for impacts from the increased rate and volume in stormwater runoff to hydrology and soil (erosion). The discharge of untreated stormwater may reasonably be expected to be a source of pollution of water of the state and would be therefore subject to Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) regulations. A more detailed description of stormwater rules may be found in Florida Statute Chapter 62-25. The general requirements for National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) stormwater permitting at construction sites are provided at Florida Statute Chapter 62-621.

3.4 TRANSPORTATION

Eglin roads directly relevant to the Proposed Action include Eglin Boulevard, Gaffney Road, Hatchee Road, and May Road.

Eglin Boulevard carries traffic from Shalimar through the West Gate on the south to the East Gate and Valparaiso on the north (Figure 3-1). Eglin Boulevard is a four-lane arterial, except for an approximately one-half mile segment that carries traffic on three lanes in each direction. Minor arterials include Nomad Way, Memorial Trail (from Chinquapin Drive to Second Street), Seventh Street, and Eighth Street (from Daytona Road to Eglin Boulevard). In the family housing area, traffic is collected via Hatchee Road and Boatner Road/Gaffney Road. Traffic flow related to the existing CDC is illustrated in Figure 3-2.

Most traffic at Eglin AFB is associated with DoD employees, visitors, and dependents living on the base. The daily traffic at Eglin Main exhibits strong directional traffic peaks entering the base in the morning and leaving the base in the afternoon. Table 3-4 lists roadways relevant to the Proposed Action with the highest traffic volumes on Eglin Main.

Table 3-4. Relevant Traffic Survey Data for Roads Near the Proposed Action

Location	24-Hour Volume	Relevance to the Proposed Action
Eglin Blvd. west of Nomad Way	26,843	Direct connection to May Road, site of proposed CDC, and would ultimately absorb all new traffic from CDC.
Hatchee Rd. north of Boatner	12,347	Feeds into Eglin Blvd near West Gate.
Boatner Rd. north of Ash	8,019	Feeds into Gaffney Road, which would handle most of the traffic from new CDC.

Source: U.S. Air Force 1996

Traffic congestion is not a base-wide problem at Eglin AFB (U.S. Air Force, 2004b). On Eglin Main, primary occurrences of traffic congestion at Eglin Main are short term and are found during morning and afternoon peak hours at the East and West Gate entrances. Temporary congestion may also occur at intersections with traffic signals and at major intersections without traffic signals throughout the base (U.S. Air Force, 2004b).

The minimum standard for most state roadways in urbanized areas, such as the Fort Walton Beach Urbanized Area, is "D." This applies to Eglin Boulevard and Second Street/"F" Avenue, which are the only state roadways on the base. In the Eglin AFB Transportation Plan, non-state roadways were evaluated based on a minimum standard of "E" as a reasonable indicator of potential capacity problems (U.S. Air Force, 1996). The Transportation Plan identified four roadway segments with an existing level of service (LOS) worse than the applicable standard.

- Eglin Boulevard – West Gate to Second Street
- Boatner Road – Hatchee Road to Pinchot Road
- Boatner Road – Pinchot Road to Hospital

Figure 3-1. Roads Near the Proposed CDC Site

Figure 3-2. Existing CDC Traffic Flow

The Boatner Road segments are very short and experience short-term capacity problems near the West Gate. For the segment from Hatchee Road to Pinchot Road, the greater directional volume is westbound. For the segment from Pinchot Road to the hospital, the greater directional volume is eastbound. Fifth Street is the most heavily utilized collector within Eglin Main. Traffic volumes are strongly directional in the A.M. and P.M. peak hours (U.S. Air Force, 1996).

Future traffic modeling using both high-growth and low-growth scenarios indicates that by the year 2015 several more road segments on Eglin Main will become deficient. Selected road segments relevant to the Proposed Action are presented in Table 3-5 (U.S. Air Force, 1996). LOS for selected major signalized intersections is presented in Table 3-6.

Table 3-5. Projected (Year 2015) Selected Deficient Road Segments on Eglin Main

Road	Segment	High Growth[1]	Low-Growth[2]
Eglin Boulevard	"F" Avenue to East Gate	✓	✓
Hatchee Road	Eglin Blvd. to Boatner Road	✓	✓

[1] Projections consistent with regional projected growth as estimated by Fort Walton Beach Urbanized Area Transportation Study for the years 1993 to 2015.
[2] Assumes a 55% reduction in the growth projected under the high-growth scenario.
Source: U.S. Air Force, 1996

Table 3-6. LOS for Major Signalized Intersections on Eglin Main

Signalized Intersections	Northbound	Southbound	Eastbound	Westbound	Overall
Eglin Blvd./Nomad Way	E	E	C	F	F
Boatner Rd./Hatchee Rd.	B	B	B	B	B

Notes: LOS = Level of Service. A "D" LOS rating indicates the minimum standard for most urbanized state roadways in the Fort Walton Beach area. Eglin Boulevard is a state roadway. For other base roadways in the table, the minimum standard is "E."
Source: U.S. Air Force 1996

3.5 NOISE/AIR INSTALLATION COMPATIBLE USE ZONE (AICUZ)

In the project region, ambient noise (the surrounding background noise) currently exists as a result of military aircraft operations, transportation, and other human activities. Many types of civilian and military aircraft operate throughout the region and also make use of the military training airspace overlying the area. Vehicles on Eglin Boulevard north of the Proposed Action project area are also sources of noise.

Noise Measurements and Thresholds

Based on numerous sociological surveys and recommendations of federal interagency councils, the most common noise benchmark is a day-night average sound level of 65 dBA. This threshold is often used to determine residential land use compatibility around airports, highways, or other transportation corridors. Two other average noise levels are also useful.

A day-night average noise level of 55 dBA was identified by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) as a level ". . . *Requisite to protect the public health and welfare with an adequate margin of safety.*" Noise may be heard, but there is no risk to public health or welfare.

A day-night average noise level of 75 dBA is a threshold above which effects other than annoyance may occur. It is 10 to 15 dBA below levels at which hearing damage is a known risk (OSHA, 1983). However, it is also a level above which some adverse health effects cannot be categorically discounted.

Public annoyance is the most common impact associated with exposure to elevated noise levels. When subjected to day-night average sound levels of 65 dBA, approximately 12 percent of persons so exposed will be "highly annoyed" by the noise. At levels below 55 dBA, the percentage of annoyance is correspondingly lower (less than 3 percent). The percentage of people annoyed by noise never drops to zero (some people are always annoyed), but at levels below 55 dBA, it is reduced enough to be essentially negligible (Feingold et al., 1994).

The day-night average sound level (L_{dn}) sums individual noise events and averages the resulting level over a specified length of time, usually a 24-hour period. Thus, it is a composite metric representing the maximum noise levels, the duration of the events, and the number of events that occur. However, this metric also considers the time of day during which noise events occur. This metric adds 10 dB to those events that occur between 10:00 P.M. and 7:00 A.M. to account for the increased intrusiveness of noise events that occur at night when ambient noise levels are normally lower than during the daytime.

3.5.1 Noise Sensitive Receptors

Noise sensitive receptors include residences and institutional resources such as schools (U.S. Department of Transportation, 1995)

3.5.2 Existing Noise Environment

The existing noise environment is dominated by airfield noise and aircraft overflights (Figure 3-3). Air Installation Compatible Use Zones (AICUZ) noise contours approach an annual average noise level of 65 dBA L_{dn}.

Figure 3-3. Existing Noise Environment of the Proposed Action

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4. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

4.1 SOCIOECONOMICS

4.1.1 Proposed Action

Employment

A slight increase in employment would occur.

Economics

There would be positive effects on the economy for those involved in construction renovation, and for employment opportunities at the new CDC. A new CDC would have beneficial impacts on Eglin military families on base in terms of accessibility, convenience, and morale. Renovations to the current CDC facility would further improve childcare facilities currently offered on the base.

There is a potential slight negative effect to other commercial daycares and in-home/family daycare operations. The transition of 300 children to the new facility represents approximately $1.5 million in annual revenue based on an estimated 50 weeks attendance at $100 per week per child. Information on weekly rates for Okaloosa County in-home providers was obtained from the 2001 Survey of Florida In-Home Childcare Providers (Florida State University, 2001). Negative effects would likely be distributed among several providers. Within Okaloosa County, there are 220 commercial and in-home daycare providers with a maximum capacity of 7,972 children. The majority of these providers are in-home and have a capacity of 10 children each. New enrollees to the CDC would likely come from several existing providers, as well as children and infants living on base not currently enrolled with any daycare provider. Significant negative impacts to those using in-home or commercial daycare services are not anticipated.

Population

No change in population would occur.

Environmental Justice

Most of the main base residential area is identified by the U.S. Census as minority population, which would potentially benefit from the new CDC.

Special Risks to Children

The construction site would be made secure to minimize safety risks to children. Renovation of the existing CDC would occur inside the facility, which would not be accessible to children. Noise from construction would at most be annoying to children playing outside at the nearby elementary school and at youth center. The levels of construction noise experienced by children at the elementary school and youth center would not be harmful nor exceed USEPA standards for the brief durations of exposure that would occur. More discussion of noise is provided in Section 4.5. Thus, adverse impacts to children are not anticipated.

4.1.2 No Action Alternative

The current situation of inadequate daycare and long waiting periods for military families is affecting morale. Single-parent families are most affected.

4.2 UTILITIES

Water Use

The Proposed Action would increase the existing demand placed upon on-base utilities at both Eglin AFB and Hurlburt. 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, pers. comm.). Under the Proposed Action, the new facility would reflect a net increase of 300 children. As a result, a 150 percent increase in water usage is expected at the new facility. The use of potable water extracted from Eglin's wells would increase, as would average daily flow to the Eglin Main wastewater treatment system; however, this increase is not likely to place a considerable burden on this utility provider. Individual wells that supply structures near the Proposed Action site would be most affected. Overall water use patterns near the Proposed Action would not be noticeably affected since a large percentage of water use in the area is attributable to existing residential areas, the elementary school, and the youth facilities.

In accordance with the Florida Water Conservation Act (Florida Statutes 553.14), the proposed construction of the CDC 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/CEVC prior to implementation. As a result, no significant adverse impacts associated with utility infrastructure are anticipated.

Wastewater

Wastewater discharges are governed under the federal Clean Water Act (CWA), which encompasses NPDES permitting process. Wastewater generation is expected to increase as a result of the new facility, but is not likely to overburden existing wastewater infrastructure.

Currently, Eglin operates two on-base wastewater treatment plants. The Eglin Main wastewater treatment plant is an extended aeration facility with a capacity of over 1.0 million gallons per day (MGD) and will service the proposed CDC. The Plew wastewater treatment plant, with a capacity of 1.5 MGD, will serve the proposed facility. No septic tanks are proposed for use at the CDC as available utilities for sanitary sewer exist. As a result, no adverse impacts associated with wastewater utility infrastructure are anticipated.

4.3 WATER RESOURCES

4.3.1 Proposed Action

The Proposed Action has the potential to impact stormwater, water use, and wastewater generation. This analysis focuses on these resources and addresses direct and indirect (secondary) impacts as a result of this action.

Stormwater

The construction of the proposed 24,600-square foot Childcare Development Center (CDC) would add over an acre of new impervious surface (buildings, parking areas, etc). This action would increase the rate and volume of stormwater runoff and alter the current stormwater coefficient (Diller, 2004). This increase in stormwater is likely to transport heavy metals from roads and parking lots and herbicides and pesticides from urban land uses, and may potentially exacerbate soil erosion. For this reason, the Clean Water Act was amended in 1987 to include a comprehensive national program to address stormwater discharges. As a result, the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) was implemented. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) regulates stormwater pursuant to Florida Statute Chapter 62-25, Florida Administrative Code (FAC) and Chapter 62-621.300(4), FAC.

Given the scope of the project, a NPDES General Permit for stormwater discharge (FAC 62-621.300(4)) and a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) permit would be needed. In addition to the NPDES permit, a Generic Permit for New Stormwater Discharge Facility (F.A.C. 62-25) will also be required. All applicable regulatory requirements would be adhered to and appropriate stormwater permits would be obtained prior to any construction activities. In the event that a stormwater retention pond was needed, it would be constructed in accordance with Chapter 62-25, FAC. Proper implementation and maintenance of Best Management Practices (BMPs) would reduce the peak flow and maximum runoff of stormwater to permit-mandated levels and retain the first 1-inch of runoff (FDEP, 2002). Prior to construction, the Proponent would coordination with the Eglin Environmental Engineering Section (96 CEG/CEVCE).

Through the use of BMPs (discussed in Section 5.3.1), every effort would be made to avoid or minimize potential direct and secondary impacts to water quality from construction activities and daily operations of the CDC. Consequently, impacts to surface water resources from stormwater runoff from the Proposed Action are a concern; however, no floodplains, wetlands, or other surface water are located in or adjacent to the proposed construction site. Thus, no adverse impacts to these resources are expected. In addition, no impacts to groundwater quality have been identified.

4.3.2 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the Childcare Development Center would not be constructed. Thus, no adverse impacts to water resources are expected under this alternative.

4.4 TRANSPORTATION

4.4.1 Proposed Action

The proposed CDC would be located on May Road and would be accessed by eastbound traffic via Hatchee/Gaffney Roads and via Eglin Boulevard. There is no left turn onto May Road for westbound traffic on Eglin Boulevard and vice versa. Vehicles would have to enter the CDC from Eglin Boulevard to May Road, from Gaffney to May Road, or from Hatchee to Gaffney to May Road. Exiting would follow similar patterns, except that no left turns from May Road to Eglin Boulevard are allowed.

The Proposed Action would involve changes in traffic patterns and/or a minor increase in volume on some roads, namely May Road, Gaffney Road, and Eglin Boulevard, during peak hours of CDC operation. Eglin Boulevard would be most sensitive to traffic increases. However, the level of service of this road is currently designated as ”B,” which is two levels above the minimum standard (OWTPO, 2004).

Possible traffic scenarios for Eglin Boulevard have two extremes: that all traffic for the proposed CDC would be new, or that all traffic for the CDC would arise from families already living on base.

Assuming that all traffic would arise from families already living on base, the overall traffic on Eglin Boulevard would not increase, but certain intersections on Eglin Boulevard would experience increases in usage, while others would decrease. This rationale is based on the assumption that the majority of families that would use the CDC live on base and are currently accessing Eglin Boulevard in the morning at one location or another, exiting through the East, West, or North Gates to travel to off-base daycare providers.

For the scenario in which all traffic is assumed to be new to Eglin Boulevard, the expected increase in traffic that would result from a new CDC is calculated at 2 percent. The analysis is as follows.

Given the maximum operating capacity of the new CDC at 300 children, a corresponding and equivalent increase in the number of vehicles is anticipated. In 2003, a site located close to the intersection of SR 397 and Florida Highway 189 (Location 570190) had an average usage of approximately 13,300 vehicles over a 24-hour period (FDOT, 2003). The proposed CDC would potentially add 600 vehicles to the 24-hour measure of traffic to Eglin Boulevard. For the Eglin Boulevard/Nomad Way intersection, a 4 percent increase would occur if all new traffic used this route.

Some distribution between the intersection at the West Gate (for those parents working off base) and the Eglin Boulevard/Nomad intersection is expected. Some vehicles would not enter Eglin Boulevard, traveling instead to housing areas, the hospital, Base Exchange, or other areas of employment by way of Hatchee, Gaffney, and Boatner Roads. Potential changes in traffic flow are illustrated in Figure 4-1.

Figure 4-1. Potential Changes in Traffic Flow

A conservative assumption of one vehicle per child would result in an increase of traffic along Gaffney Road from 200 cars traveling to and from the existing Child Development Center to 500 cars traveling to both centers. Traffic flow on Gaffney Road would potentially increase 150 percent during the pick-up and drop-off hours.

At present no road closures are planned. The juncture of May Road and Eglin Boulevard, which does not have a traffic light, may be difficult to access during peak traffic periods due to the number of vehicles from the CDC returning to Eglin Boulevard, assuming most of the parents of enrollees in the new CDC would take this route. This juncture allows right turns only onto Eglin Boulevard via a merge lane, the purpose of which is to facilitate efficient access to Eglin Boulevard from Chapel #2. In the event that traffic issues did arise, such that traffic on Eglin Boulevard was affected, a closure between May Road and Eglin Boulevard might be warranted. This action would be subject to approval by the Eglin AFB Traffic Safety Coordination Group. At present a closure is not supported by this environmental assessment.

No net increase of motorists is expected under the Proposed Action since persons anticipated to use the new facility are already traveling on base roadways to take their children to off-base daycare centers. 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. Motorists accessing the proposed CDC would not substantially increase congestion levels or adversely impact safety on the surrounding roadways and intersections. Traffic at Eglin West Gate during traditional peak traffic times (6:00-7:30 AM 4:00-5:30 PM) is likely to be reduced as a result of the on-base CDC. Under the Proposed Action, any adverse impacts associated with the surrounding roadways would be minor.

There are no transportation issues associated with renovation of the existing CDC.

4.4.2 No Action Alternative

A new CDC would not be constructed. No changes in traffic patterns and usage would occur.

4.5 NOISE/AICUZ

4.5.1 Proposed Action

Daily activities at Eglin AFB contribute noise to the region. Aircraft operations and vehicle traffic constitute the greatest on-going sources of noise in the area. However, during the construction of the proposed CDC, diesel generators, support equipment, and other heavy earth moving equipment would operate on the construction site on a limited basis. Noise resulting from the use of this equipment and other construction activities is addressed below.

Table 4-1 shows sound exposure levels (SELs) associated with typical equipment, in varying operating regimes, considered in the analysis. These SEL values form the basis for the subsequent calculation of time-averaged noise levels emanating from the construction site.

For the assessment of construction noise, an "activity area" less than 1.5 acres was designated. This represents an estimation of the approximate area that would contain most of the equipment operation.

Table 4-1. Typical Equipment Sound Levels

Equipment	Sound Level (in dBA) Under Indicated Operational Mode [1]		
	Idle Power	Full Power	Moving Under Load
Forklift	63	69	91
Crane	66	83	87
Dozer	63	74	81
Grader	63	68	78
Diesel Generator	--	76	--

[1]Measured at 125 Feet
Source: U.S. Air Force, 1998

The first step in the analysis was to calculate the total acoustic energy that would be generated in the area based on specific equipment, operating mode, and operating time in that mode. These data also provided information on individual equipment items' relative contribution to the total amount of acoustic energy generated on the site. Next, individual equipment was spatially distributed throughout the activity area considering "most likely" areas of operation. This yielded an equipment-weighted contribution to total site acoustic energy at different points throughout the site. With this spatial distribution, it was then possible to calculate a mean and standard deviation for the distribution along an axis running through the site.

These data were then used to normally distribute the total site energy throughout the site. Finally, the normally distributed energy from multiple source points throughout the site was aggregated at a range of points at varying distances from the site edge. This allowed a determination at those points of the total acoustic energy that had emanated off-site from all noise sources.

Table 4-2 shows time-averaged noise levels at a range of distances from the perimeter of the activity area.

Table 4-2. Calculated Noise Levels Associated with the Proposed Action

Distance From Site Edge (In Feet)	$L_{eq(8)}$ (In dBA)	$L_{eq(24)}$ (In dBA)
100	77.9	73.2
200	72.9	68.2
300	69.9	65.2
400	67.8	63.0
500	66.1	61.3

dBA= A-Weighted Decibels
L_{dn} = Day-Night Average Sound Level

It should be noted that this assessment is conservative. Noise is attenuated (reduced) as it travels from its source. Distance, atmospheric conditions (temperature and humidity), terrain, and topography all contribute to the level of attenuation actually occurring. However, depending on specific circumstances, some conditions could counteract others. For example, sloping ground, vegetation, and foliage generally increase the level of attenuation over given distances. However, if the ground is extremely hard and rock-covered, a reflective surface is formed, and

the amount of attenuation actually achieved is reduced. Due to the complex situation-specific interactions of all of these influencing factors, not all were considered.

The prime attenuation mechanism considered in the calculations is spherical spreading. This results in an approximate 6-dBA attenuation for every doubling of distance from the sound source. Other data on attenuation mechanisms indicate that under ideal conditions atmospheric attenuation could reduce sound levels by up to 2 dBA for every 100 feet of spread, and dense-leafed foliage or grass growing in soft ground could decrease levels by approximately 2 dBA per 100 feet. Since the distances involved in all of the assessments are relatively small and other conditions exist in the area that could offset the attenuation levels described, it is reasonable to assume that the assessments presented are not significantly skewed by limiting calculations to spherical spreading. Nevertheless, due to the conservative nature of the scenario, actual sound levels emanating off-site would be expected to be somewhat lower than those shown.

The proposed construction is approximately 250 feet to the east of the closest residence. The proximity of the construction to the residence equates to a $L_{eq(24)}$ between 65.2 and 68.2 dBA. The school, which is located between the current childcare center and the proposed CDC site, is approximately 680 feet to the north. The maximum noise levels received within this site would be significantly less than 61.3 dBA. The potential levels received at these nearby locations would not negatively impact hearing of residents or schoolchildren located at these sites as based on EPA Protective Noise Levels. However, children and adults participating in outdoor activities may experience annoyance levels associated with construction at the closest residential site as well as the school. This annoyance would be short-term and intermittent.

Finally, it should also be noted that the areas considered are already exposed to elevated day-night average noise levels (between L_{dn} 60 and 65) resulting from aviation operations. While the noise from construction activities may be noticed while it is occurring, its overall duration would be relatively brief and would not be expected to significantly alter the acoustic environment of the region. There are no noise issues associated with renovation of the existing CDC.

4.5.2 No Action

No impacts are anticipated since the current conditions would remain the same.

4.6 CUMULATIVE EFFECTS AND IRREVERSIBLE AND IRRETRIEVABLE COMMITMENT OF RESOURCES

4.6.1 Cumulative Effects

According to the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations, cumulative effects 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).

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 will tend to offer a higher potential for cumulative effects.

In this Environmental Assessment (EA), an effort has been made to identify all actions on or near the action area that are being considered and are in the planning stage at this time. To the extent details regarding such actions exist and the actions have a potential to interact with the Proposed Action outlined in this EA, these actions are included in the cumulative analysis.

Past, Present, and Reasonably Foreseeable Actions

This EA applies a stepped approach to provide decision-makers with not only the cumulative effects of the Proposed Action and No Action Alternative, but also the incremental contribution of past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions.

Past and Present Actions Relevant to the Proposed Action and Alternative

There are no other actions, either past or present, in or near the Child Development Center project site found to be relevant to the Proposed Action or No Action Alternative (e.g., construction projects).

Reasonably Foreseeable Future Actions

One reasonably foreseeable future large development relevant to the Proposed Action or No Action Alternative has been identified. 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 in the region from this proposed project.

Analysis of Cumulative Impacts

Socioeconomics

Beneficial impacts to employment and labor have been identified with respect to implementation of the Proposed Action. Although a slight negative consequence associated with opening the new CDC may occur, impacts to any in-home or commercial daycare providers in the surrounding community are not anticipated to be significant. No adverse impacts to socioeconomics have been identified in available analyses of the foreseeable future actions. Similar to the CDC project, the activities associated with the MFH privatization would provide beneficial impacts to employment and labor. Thus, no negative cumulative impacts are expected to occur.

Utilities

Impacts related to utilities and their associated infrastructure encompass an increase in the use of utilities in the area. The Okaloosa County Water and Sewer (OCWS) Treatment Plant currently operates at 77 percent of its permitted capacity, and the OCWS has plans to construct a new facility. The county would retain nearly 55 percent of its permitted daily flow capacity once the MFH project was finished. Future development activities associated with the proposed new wastewater treatment facility would eliminate cumulative impacts associated with wastewater treatment. Adverse impacts associated with an incremental increase in potable water use due to future growth and development can be greatly reduced through water conservation efforts. Similar programs designed to conserve electricity can substantially reduce energy consumption. Water and energy conservation efforts would offset the potential for adverse impacts associated with an incremental increase in utility use. Furthermore, MFH actions on base and close to the proposed CDC site include demolition of housing units. These activities would provide for greater capacities for utilities in the local area. Therefore, no cumulative utility impacts would be expected.

Water Quality

Increases in impervious surface from the Proposed Action would promote stormwater runoff, which has the potential to decrease water quality. Site design plans, safety plans, and permits for new developments would, in order to protect water resources, address the potential problems. 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.

Transportation

No proposed or reasonably foreseeable road developments are expected to substantially affect the capacity of the existing road network in the study area. Neither the Proposed Action nor the MFH privatization project would involve net increases in population of the immediate area. However, incremental impacts to the local road network would likely occur from the redistribution of residents and if future military actions require additional personnel to move to the area. However, as is typical of community development and planning, county and state transportation boards would assess the need for road improvements and make accommodations accordingly. Thus, there would be no contribution to other project impacts.

Noise

No adverse noise impacts have been identified for the Proposed Action and the reasonably foreseeable future actions. All projects would create only short-term, intermittent increases in noise levels, which would not exceed current levels created by the airfield. Thus, no adverse cumulative impacts would occur.

4.6.2 Irreversible and Irretrievable Commitment of Resources

NEPA requires that environmental analysis includes identification of any irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources that will be involved in the Proposed Action should it be

implemented. 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 such as 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, such as extinction of a threatened or endangered species or the disturbance of a cultural site.

Proposed and Alternative Actions

For the Proposed Action and No Action Alternative, most resource commitments are neither irreversible nor irretrievable. There are no endangered species or cultural resources within the project area.

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5. PLAN, PERMIT, AND MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

The following is a list of the plan, permit, and management requirements associated with the Proposed Action. The need for these requirements was identified by the environmental analysis process in this environmental assessment and was developed through cooperation between the proponent and interested parties involved in the Proposed Action. These requirements are to be considered as part of the Proposed Action and would be implemented through the Proposed Action's initiation.

5.1 PLANS

- Site Design Plan
- Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
- Stormwater, Erosion, and Sedimentation Control Plan
- Generic Permit for Stormwater Discharge from Large and Small Construction Activities

5.2 PERMITS

- Generic Permit for Stormwater Discharge from Construction Activities that Disturb One or More Acres of Land (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System [NPDES] Permit – FAC 62-21)
- General Permit for New Stormwater Discharge Facility Construction (FAC 62-25)
- Extension Permits for Electrical Utility Services Connection
- Extension Permits for Water and Wastewater Systems (FAC 62-555 and 62-600)
- Base Civil Engineering Work Clearance Request, AF Form 103, 19940801 (*EF-V3*).
- Driveway Connection Permit
- Drainage Connection Permit
- Revision to Title V Operation Permit, if applicable

5.3 MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

5.3.1 Utilities

- Stormwater and wastewater permits should be coordinated with 96 CEG/CEVC, 882-7660.
- Drinking water, irrigation well construction or plans, and backflow prevention should also be coordinated with 96 CEG/CEVCE, 882-7660.
- All completion reports required by FDEP must be submitted to 96 CEG/CEVC.

- Per AFI 32-1067 11, the proponent should follow innovative approaches such as low flush toilets, low-flow faucets, and aerators for sinks/showers to preserve water supplies and minimize waste.

5.3.2 Water Resources

Implementation of the following Best Management Practices (BMPs) would facilitate the construction of the CDC at the proposed site without creating any direct and secondary impacts to water resources.

Construction BMPs

Erosion and Sedimentation

- Provide worker training for installation and maintenance of sediment runoff control measures.
- Provide inspection and maintenance of sediment runoff control measures at least once per week and after rain events.
- Stabilize (seed/mulch/vegetate) disturbed areas as soon as possible.
- Avoid the disturbance of sensitive areas, such as steep/unstable slopes with soils susceptible to erosion, and existing drainage channels.
- Only disturb areas when necessary for construction to proceed (i.e., phased construction).
- Time activities to minimize impacts from seasonal climate changes and weather events.
- Install temporary perimeter controls such as entrenched silt fencing and staked hay bales prior to any land-disturbing activities and remove only after all construction activities have been finalized.
- Construct infiltration measures at the end of the construction project only after upstream drainage areas have been stabilized.
- Minimize soil disturbance and leave vegetation in place whenever possible.

Runoff from Construction Activities

- Handle and dispose of construction site waste materials, hazardous wastes, and sanitary wastes that are generated onsite in accordance with state and local requirements.
- Equip all work sites with adequate waste disposal receptacles for liquid, solid, and hazardous wastes to prevent construction and demolition (C&D) debris from leaving the work site.
- Store chemicals, cements, solvents, paints, or other potential water pollutants in locations where they cannot cause runoff pollution.
- Designate “staging areas” for use of construction equipment (i.e., cement mixers) designed to contain any chemicals, solvents, or toxins from entering surface waters.
- Employ dust control techniques to limit the transport of airborne pollutants.

- Minimize on-site equipment maintenance with necessary maintenance performed in a controlled and contained area.

Daily Operations BMPs

- Continue to promote the use of native plants in landscaping.
- Eradicate any invasive exotic plant species identified during the construction in coordination with Environmental Management Division, Stewardship Branch, Natural Resources Section (96 CEG/CEVSN).
- Continue to provide guidance information on proper disposal of household hazardous waste and encourage the use of on-base/off-base collection centers for recycling and disposal.
- Promote water conservation methods such as kitchen and bathroom fixtures that require less water.

Groundwater Protection BMPs

- Avoid the use of oils, fuels, solvents, concrete wash water, and other potential contaminants stormwater features.
- Immediately contain and clean up accidental spills of oils, fuels, solvents, concrete wash water, or any other potential contaminant.
- Promote water conservation methods such as watering lawns less frequently and using native vegetation (i.e., xeriscaping) that require less water.

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6. LIST OF PREPARERS

SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION (SAIC)
1140 Eglin Parkway
Shalimar, Florida 32579

Name/Qualifications	Contribution	Experience
William P. Atchison Environmental Scientist	Author	4 years environmental science
Catherine M. Brandenburg Administrative Assistant	Document Production	4 years experience in document production
W. James McKee Environmental Scientist	Project Manager, Author	19 years environmental science
Jennifer N. Latusek Environmental Scientist	Author	3 years environmental science
Mike Nation Environmental Scientist/GIS Technician.	GIS	4 years experience as an environmental consultant; Interagency Coordination; GIS Arc View applications
Eloise Nemzoff Technical Editor	Editor	30 years experience in writing, editing, and production
Dave Robau Environmental Scientist	Author	4 years environmental science

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7. LIST OF CONTACTS

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796 CES/CEOP

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Traffic Engineer
796 CES/CEOOM

Eric Sculthorpe
Environmental Scientist
96 CEG/CEVC

Pam Jackson-Moorer
Director
Eglin Child Development Center

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APPENDIX A
AF FORM 813

Request for Environmental Impact Analysis

Report Control Symbol **RCS: 01-613**

INSTRUCTIONS: Section I to be completed by Proponent; Section II and III to be completed by Environmental Planning Function. Continue on separate sheets as necessary. Reference appropriate item number(s).

Section I = PROPONENT INFORMATION

1. TO *(Environmental Planning Function)*	2. FROM *(Proponent organization and functional address symbol)*	2a. Telephone No
EMSP	GS-12 RACKARD DENNIS 96 CEG/CERX	2-3750 e251

3. Title of Proposed Action
CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER BEHIND CHAPEL 2

4. Purpose and Need for Action *(Identify decision to be made and need date)*
Purpose: The purpose of this request is to assist this MILCON initiative through to completion. An Environmental Assessment is required in case FY03 funding becomes available to actually build this new facility. Recommend any actions required as a result of this 813 commence as soon as practical unless further notice is provided. The purpose of the MILCON is to provide a new facility to make up the deficit in child care facilities on the

5. Description of Proposed Action and Alternatives *(DOPAA) (Provide sufficient details for evalutation of the total action.)*
Description: Project FTFA-91-3008 CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER a $4.0 M, 24,600 sf facility capable of supporting 305 children. We plan to keep the existing facility located in building 2579, in addition to this new construction effort. No demolition is planned for this project. The new facility will be a slab-on-grade, single story facility with split faced block walls and a standing seam metal roof.

The proponents for this MILCON initiative are Mr Skipper Kemp and Ms Pamela Moorer if there are questionsAlternatives:

1. Proposed Action-preferred

6. Unit Environmental Coordinator ***(Name and Grade)***	6a. Signature	6b. DATE
Dwight Berrong	**Electronically Submitted**	7/30/01

SECTION II - PRELIMINARY ENVIRONMENTAL SURVEY. *(Check appropriate box and describe potential environmental effects Including cumulative effects.) (+ = positive effect; 0 = no effect; - = adverse effect; U = unknown effect)*	+	0	-	U
7. AIR INSTALLATION COMPATIBLE USE ZONE/LAND USE *(Noise, accident potential, encroachment, etc.)*				X
8. AIR QUALITY *(Emisions, attainment status, state implementation plan, etc.)*				X
9. WATER RESOURCES *(Quality, quantity, source, etc.)*				X
10. SAFETY AND OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH *(Asbestos/radiation/chemical exposure, explosives safety quantity-distance, etc.)*				X
11. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS/WASTE *(Use/storage/generation, solid waste, etc.)*				X
12. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES *(Wetlands/floodplains, flora, fauna, etc.)*				X
13. CULTURAL RESOURCES *(Native American burial sites, archaeological, historical, etc.)*				X
14. GEOLOGY AND SOILS *(Topography, minerals, geothermal, installation Restoration Program, seismicity, etc.)*				X
15. SOCIOECONOMIC *(Employment/population projections, school and local fiscal impacts etc.)*				X
16. OTHER *(Potential impacts not addressed above.)*				X

SECTION III - ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS DETERMINATION

17		
		PROPOSED ACTION QUALIFIES FOR CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION (CATEX) # _____ ; or
	X	PROPOSED ACTION DOES NOT QUALIFY FOR A CATEX; FURTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS IS REQUIRED

18. REMARKS
An environmental assessment is required.

19. ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING FUNCTION CERTIFICATION	19a. SIGNATURE	19b. DATE
AMY R. THARP, GS-12	Amy R Tharp	9/4/01

AF FORM 813, AUG 93 ***(EF-VI)***

Request for Environmental Impact Analysis *Report Control Symbol* **RCS: 01-613**

Continuation Sheet

4. Purpose and Need for Action *(Continuation)*

installation.

Need: A major air force objective is to provide adequate child care facilities to the military members, as a morale boost in keeping these highly trained troops in the military. The present child development center is designed to accommodate 201 children. Increases in programs and participants at this facility have made existing space inadequate. The existing requirement is to provide space for 500 children.

5. Description of Proposed Action and Alternative *(DOPAA) (continuation))*

alternative

2. Status Quo- not viable due to the existing shortage of child care space.

3. Build in another location-that could be done, but the preferred area is what is shown on the attached 1391, just south of Chapel 2.
No Action.

18. Remarks (continued)

AF FORM 813, AUG 93 *(EF-VI) Page 2*

APPENDIX B

FEDERAL AGENCY COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT ACT (CZMA) CONSISTENCY DETERMINATION

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 Child Development Center (CDC) on a vacant lot adjacent to Chapel #2 near the West Gate (Figure 2) of Eglin Air Force Base (AFB). The lot, which fronts May Road, is currently grassed with a few trees, which would be retained to the maximum extent possible. However, removal of some trees would be necessary. May Road forms a direct connection between Eglin Boulevard, a major traffic conveyance for Eglin AFB, and Gaffney Road, which fronts a residential area near the proposed site.

The new facility would correct a current deficit in childcare provision on Eglin AFB, thus serving as a morale boost for troops and their families that have difficulty finding adequate childcare. The new facility would total approximately 24,000 square feet of floor space and accommodate 301 children. The existing CDC facility would be renovated and continue to accommodate 200 children. There would be no demolition associated with this project.

Additionally, a parking lot of approximately 100 vehicle spaces and a pick-up/drop-off area would be constructed on site. A fenced outdoor activity area would be established adjacent to and behind the proposed facility.

The new facility would be a slab-on-grade, single story facility with split faced block walls and a standing seam metal roof.

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.

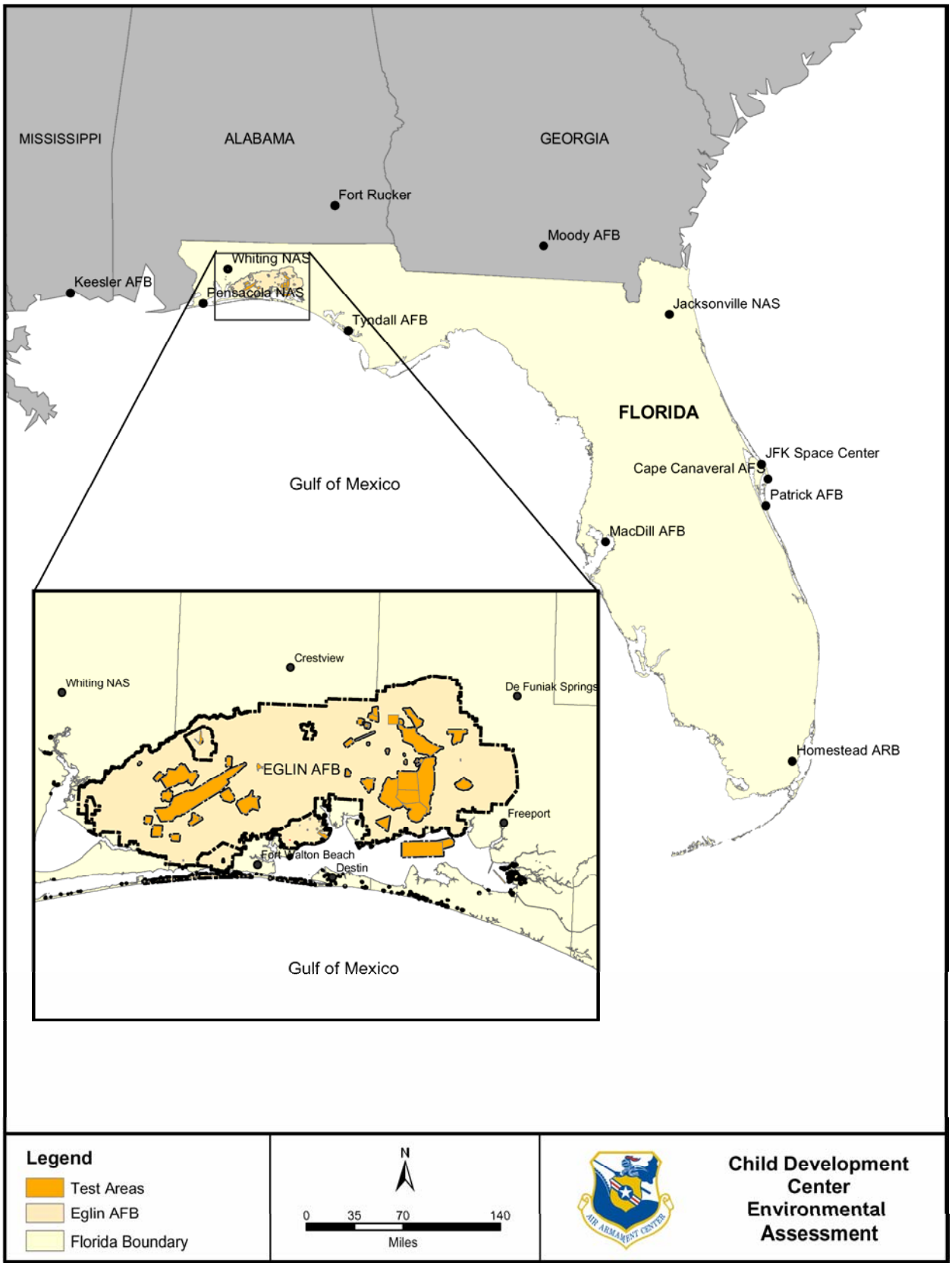

Figure 1. Regional Setting of the Proposed Action, Eglin Air Force Base, Florida

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 site that require analysis. Ecologically, the site is classified as landscaped/urban. Some longleaf pines would be removed as a result of the construction, but no sensitive species would be affected 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 Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) permitting requirements would be needed. In addition to the NPDES permit, a Stormwater Discharge Permit (F.A.C. 62-25) will also 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. An Extension Permit for Water and Wastewater Systems (FAC 62-555 and 62-600) will be required prior to construction. 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.	Provides for the control and prevention of soil erosion.

Jones Christa E Contr 96 ABW/EMSN

From: Milligan, Lauren [Lauren.Milligan@dep.state.fl.us]
Sent: Thursday, February 10, 2005 11:09 AM
To: Jones Christa E Contr 96 ABW/EMSN
Cc: Lawson, Daniel; Poirier Jennifer M Contr 96 ABW/EMSN; Miller Bob Civ 96 ABW/EMSNW; Nunley, Mike
Subject: RE: Negative Determination for Child Development Center, Eglin AFB, FL

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 a Child Development Center near the West Gate, Eglin Air Force Base - Okaloosa County, Florida.
SAI # FL200501100451

Dear Christa:

The Florida State Clearinghouse is in receipt of your notice regarding the U.S. Air Force's proposal to construct a Child Development Center 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.

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 ABW/EMSN [mailto:christa.jones@eglin.af.mil]
Sent: Wednesday, February 09, 2005 3:14 PM
To: Milligan, Lauren
Cc: Lawson, Daniel; Poirier Jennifer M Contr 96 ABW/EMSN; Miller Bob Civ 96 ABW/EMSNW; Nunley, Mike
Subject: Negative Determination for Child Development Center, Eglin AFB, FL

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 the construction of a Child Development Center, 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

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