DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
Eglin Air Force Base, Florida

MUNITIONS TEST ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT FACILITY

FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

(RCS 03-648)

DECEMBER 2004

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FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT
FOR
CONSTRUCTION OF A MUNITIONS TEST ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT FACILITY AT EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE, FLORIDA
RCS 03-648

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

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES

Proposed Action: The Proposed Action is to construct a new administrative support building for the Munitions Test Facility (Buildings 995 and 999) at Eglin Air Force Base. The building would be approximately 3,800 ft^2 (square feet) and would house 10 to 20 people. A new facility located beyond explosive safety setbacks and runway clear zones is needed to house related test administrative personnel. The current facility is located within the explosive setback distance arc of Building 999, which effectively reduces the net explosive allowed at that building, per Department of Defense (DoD) 6055.9, Explosive Safety Standards and Air Force Manual (AFMAN) 91-201. The current facility is located within the lateral clear zone of Runway 01/19. The current facility is also a portable building, and Air Force Instruction (AFI) 32-1021 mandates against the use of these structures.

No Action Alternative: The No Action Alternative would be to not construct a Munitions Test Administrative Support Facility at Eglin Air Force Base.

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 issues analyzed and management strategies used to reduce potential impacts is given in the MTASF EA, Chapter 4: Environmental Consequences, and Chapter 5: Plans, Permits, and Management Requirements.

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

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

Vicki L Preacher

MS. VICKI L. PREACHER, GS-15
Director, Environmental Management

12-16-07

Date

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LIST OF ACRONYMS, ABBREVIATIONS, AND SYMBOLS

≥	Greater Than or Equal To
<	Less Than
§	Section
96 ABW/EMC	Environmental Management Directorate/Environmental Compliance Division
96 ABW/EMCE	Environmental Engineering Branch
96 ABW/EMH	Historic Preservation Division
96 ABW/EMSN	Environmental Management Directorate/Natural Resources Branch
96 ABW/EMSP	Environmental Management Directorate/Stewardship Division/Environmental Analysis Branch
AAC	Air Armament Center
AF	Air Force
AFB	Air Force Base
AFI	Air Force Instruction
AFMAN	Air Force Manual
AICUZ	Air Installation Compatible Use Zone
AOC	Area of Concern
BMPs	Best Management Practices
CEC	Cation Exchange Capacity
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
dBA	A-Weighted Decibels
DDESB	Department of Defense Explosive Safety Board
DoD	Department of Defense
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIAP	Environmental Impact Analysis Process
EO	Executive Order
ERP	Environmental Restoration Program
ESP	Explosive Site Plan
ESQD	Explosive Safety Quantity Distance
FAC	Florida Administrative Code
FDEP	Florida Department of Environmental Protection
FR	Federal Register
ft	Feet
ft^2	Square Feet
FWC	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
HC/D	Hazard Class/Division
INRMP	Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan
km	Kilometers
lbs	Pounds
LCZ	Lateral Clear Zone
MAJCOM	Major Command
meq	Milliequivalent
MTASF	Munitions Test Administrative Support Facility
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NEW	Net Explosive Weight
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
pH	Potential of Hydrogen (a measure of acidity)
STD	Standard
U.S.	United States
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USC	United States Code
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

1. PURPOSE AND NEED FOR ACTION

1.1 PROPOSED ACTION

The Proposed Action is to construct a new administrative support building for the Munitions Test Facility (Buildings 995–999) at Eglin Air Force Base (AFB). The new facility would be located across Perimeter Road from Building 999 (Figure 1-1) outside the Explosive Safety Quantity Distance (ESQD) intraline (K-18). The building would be approximately 3,800 ft^2 (square feet) and would house 10 to 20 people. A small parking area of approximately two or three spaces would be required to accommodate handicapped persons. Other personnel would continue to use the existing parking space for the 900 series of buildings. The total amount of land area disturbed would be 22,000 ft^2. The evaluation of the Proposed Action and a No Action Alternative are included in this Environmental Assessment (EA).

1.2 NEED FOR PROPOSED ACTION

A new permanent Munitions Test Administrative Support Facility (MTASF) is needed so that such a facility may be available near buildings that it supports but outside safety setbacks. The administrative personnel who will use the new administrative support facility perform logistics functions for the explosive rated environment of the Munitions Test Facility and must be in close proximity to that Test Facility.

The current facilities that house test-related administrative personnel are in violation of the lateral clear zone of Runway 01/19. Also, the current location of the temporary administrative facilities has forced a reduction of Net Explosive Weight (NEW) allowed into Building 999 in order to meet explosive safety standards set forth by the Department of Defense Explosive Safety Board (DDESB) in Department of Defense (DoD) Standard (STD) 6055.9 and Air Force Manual (AFMAN) 91-201. According to AFMAN 91-201, test-related administrative personnel must be separated by a minimum of K-18 Intraline Distance, or 328 feet. The current facility is a portable building, and Air Force policy (Air Force Instruction [AFI] 32-1021) mandates against the permanent use of these structures. A new facility on the northern side of Perimeter Road is needed because no other locations within the 900 compound exist outside of the safety areas described above.

1.3 OBJECTIVE OF THE PROPOSED ACTION

The objective of the Proposed Action is to construct a new MTASF for Building 999 that observes applicable safety regulations while keeping test-related administrative personnel in close proximity to the Munitions Test Facility (Figure 1-2).

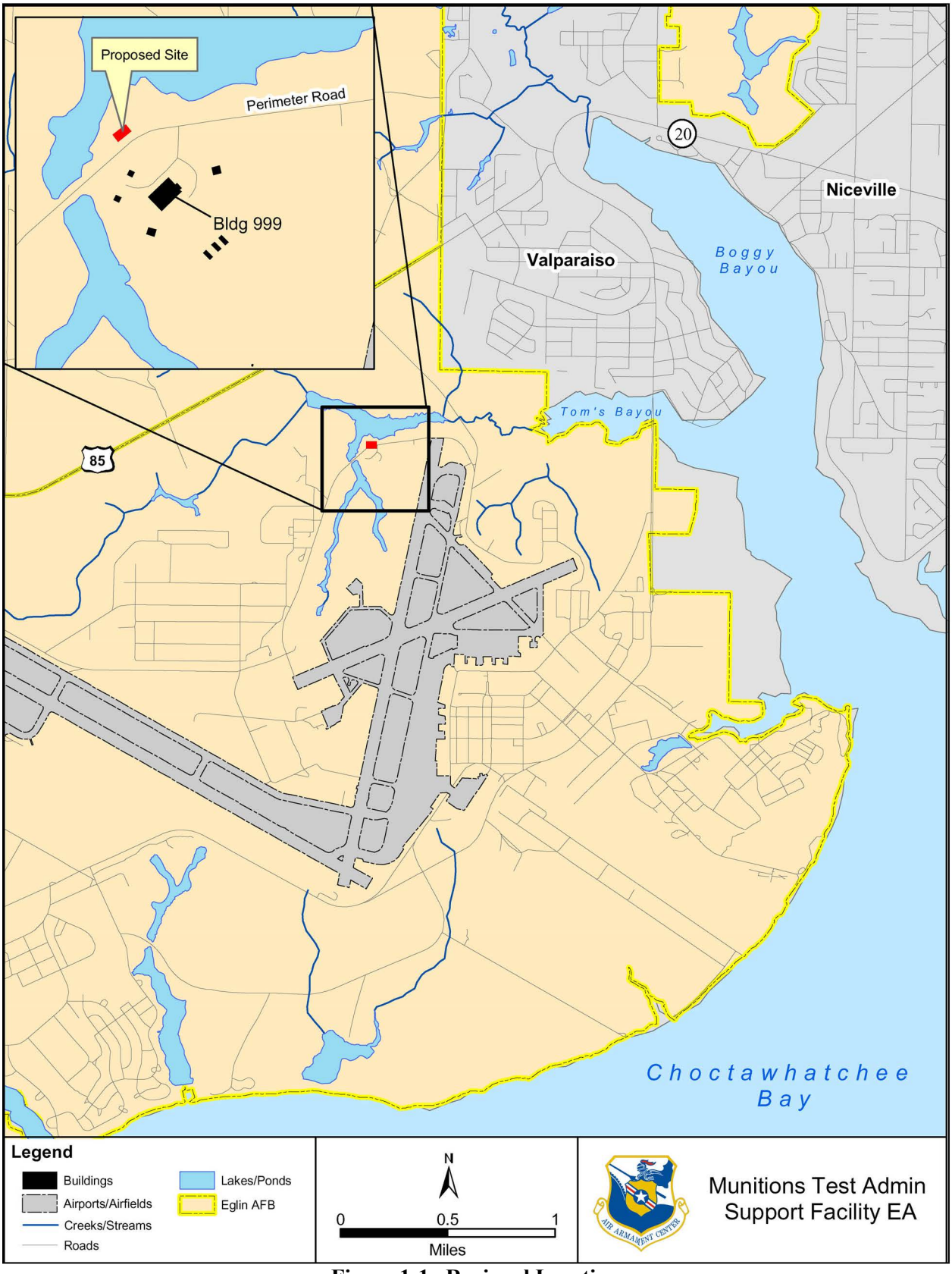

Figure 1-1. Regional Location

Figure 1-2. Aerial Photograph of Proposed Location

1.4 RELATED ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTS

None.

1.5 SCOPE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

This document was prepared in accordance with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations of 1978, and 32 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 989. To initiate the environmental analysis, the 46th Test Wing submitted an Air Force (AF) Form 813 – Request for Environmental Impact Analysis – to the 96th Air Base Wing/Environmental Management Directorate, Stewardship Division, Environmental Analysis Branch (96 ABW/EMSP). A review of the AF Form 813 by EMSP determined that the Environmental Impact Analysis Process (EIAP) Working Group should address the Proposed Action.

1.5.1 Issues Eliminated from Detailed Analysis

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

Land Use

The land use for the proposed construction site of the MTASF is designated for industrial land use. As a result, no adverse environmental impacts are anticipated and further analysis was not warranted.

Environmental Justice

Environmental justice addresses the potential for a proposed federal action to cause disproportionately high and adverse health effects on minority populations or low-income populations. Since the proposed activities would take place on Eglin AFB and have no effect on the surrounding community, no environmental justice issues are anticipated.

Cultural Resources

No known cultural resources exist at the proposed construction location. New discoveries would be reported immediately to Eglin's Historic Preservation Division (96 ABW/EMH).

Hazardous Materials and Solid Waste

The issue of hazardous materials was eliminated from further analysis since these materials are not produced or used within the administrative facility.

The issue of solid waste was eliminated from further analysis. Construction activities would potentially generate significant amounts of solid waste such as construction debris, land clearing debris, and soil. These waste streams would be segregated at generation for recycling or disposal at a secure, permitted facility in accordance with Air Armament Center (AAC) Plan 32-7, Solid Waste Management.

Information on Environmental Restoration Program (ERP) and Area of Concern (AOC) sites near the proposed construction area was reviewed to determine the potential for encountering buried debris or contaminated soil. No ERP/AOC sites occur in close proximity to the proposed construction area. As a result, no adverse environmental impacts are anticipated and further analysis was not warranted.

Noise

The proposed facility would be located within Air Installation Compatible Use Zone (AICUZ) noise levels of 75 dBA (A-weighted decibels). Additional building insulation would be required to dampen noise from aircraft operations. Construction noise would be temporary and of sufficient distance from other buildings so as not to create a disturbance. No sensitive species are located within the project area.

Air Quality

Building construction and site preparation activities would involve the use of heavy equipment and ground disturbance. Combustive emissions and dust from the project would be produced but would be temporary and minor in volume due to the small size (less than 1 acre) of the project. Therefore, this issue was eliminated from detailed analysis.

1.5.2 Issues Studied in Detail

Preliminary analysis based on the scope of the Proposed Action identified the following potential environmental issues warranting additional detailed analysis.

Soils

Soils at the proposed construction site are sandy and loose, and terrain is sloped. Thus erosion resulting from site preparation activities is a potential issue. Construction, demolition, and expansion projects at the test area may contribute to the erosion potential of soils in the project area. Management requirements for minimizing the potential impacts to erosion-prone soils in the project area are identified.

Water Quality and Wetlands

The Proposed Action site is located near a wetland area. Executive Order (EO) 11990, (42 Federal Register [FR] 26961, 1977), Protection of Wetlands, requires federal agencies to address actions within wetlands. Potential impacts to water resources from construction-related erosion and increases in impervious surface area runoff are analyzed.

While no surface waters or wetlands are located on the proposed construction site, there is a creek and wetland area within 90 feet of the construction site that would potentially be subject to site runoff.

Biological Resources

The proposed new building would displace wildlife within the proposed construction site. A wetland area occurs within 1,000 feet of the proposed construction site.

Safety

The new MTASF must comply with DoD STD 6055.9, AFMAN 91-201, and ESQD requirements and allow for the desired use of NEW in the test facilities that it supports. The current facility is located within the lateral clear zone (LCZ) of Runway 01/19 and would need a waiver to remain in the current location.

1.6 APPLICABLE REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS AND COORDINATION

Eglin is currently operating under a Title V air operation permit. This permit regulates all stationary air emission sources on the Eglin Military Complex. One category of emission sources regulated under the permit is the "unregulated" source category. These sources are not regulated by any specific federal or state regulation, but are regulated by the facility-wide requirements of the permit. Research and development activities that are conducted on the Eglin test ranges are included in the unregulated source category.

The total area impacted by the proposed project would be less than one acre. A Notice of Intent to Use the General Permit for New Stormwater Discharge Facility Construction must be submitted prior to project initiation according to the Florida Administrative Code (FAC) 62-25. However, the Proposed Action does not require coverage under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Generic Permit for Stormwater Discharge from Construction Activities that Disturb One or More Acres of Land (FAC 62-621) since acreage disturbed would be approximately 22,000 ft^2 or about one-half of an acre. Coordination with the Environmental Engineering Branch (96 ABW/EMCE) is required to obtain stormwater and any necessary utility extension permits.

DoD STD 6055.9, Explosive Safety Standards, and AFMAN 91-201 specify procedures for managing explosives on base. These regulations address the transportation and storage of explosives and the establishment of ESQDs.

1.7 DOCUMENT ORGANIZATION

This EA follows the organization established by the CEQ regulations (40 CFR, Parts 1/500-1508) (USEPA, 1998). This document consists of the following chapters. A cumulative impact analysis is included at the conclusion of Chapter 4 in Section 4.5.

1.0 Purpose and Need for Action
2.0 Description of Proposed Action and Alternatives
3.0 Affected Environment
4.0 Environmental Consequences
5.0 Plan, Permits, and Management Requirements
6.0 List of Preparers
7.0 List of Contacts
8.0 References and Applicable Documents

2. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES

As required by federal regulation, this EA addresses the possible environmental impacts of the Proposed Action and a No Action Alternative. Section 2-4 provides a summary of the issues and potential impacts associated with the Proposed Action and the No Action Alternative.

2.1 PROPOSED ACTION (PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE)

The Proposed Action, which is the preferred alternative, is to construct a new administrative support building for the Munitions Test Facility (Buildings 995–999) at Eglin AFB. The building would be approximately 3,800 ft^2 and would house 10 to 20 people. A small parking area of approximately two or three spaces would be required to accommodate handicapped persons. Other personnel would continue to use the existing parking space for the 900 series of buildings. Figures 2-1 through 2-3 show the proposed location and the surrounding environment.

Figure 2-1. North View of Proposed Location
(U.S. Air Force, 2004)

Figure 2-2. Northwest View of Proposed Location
(U.S. Air Force, 2004)

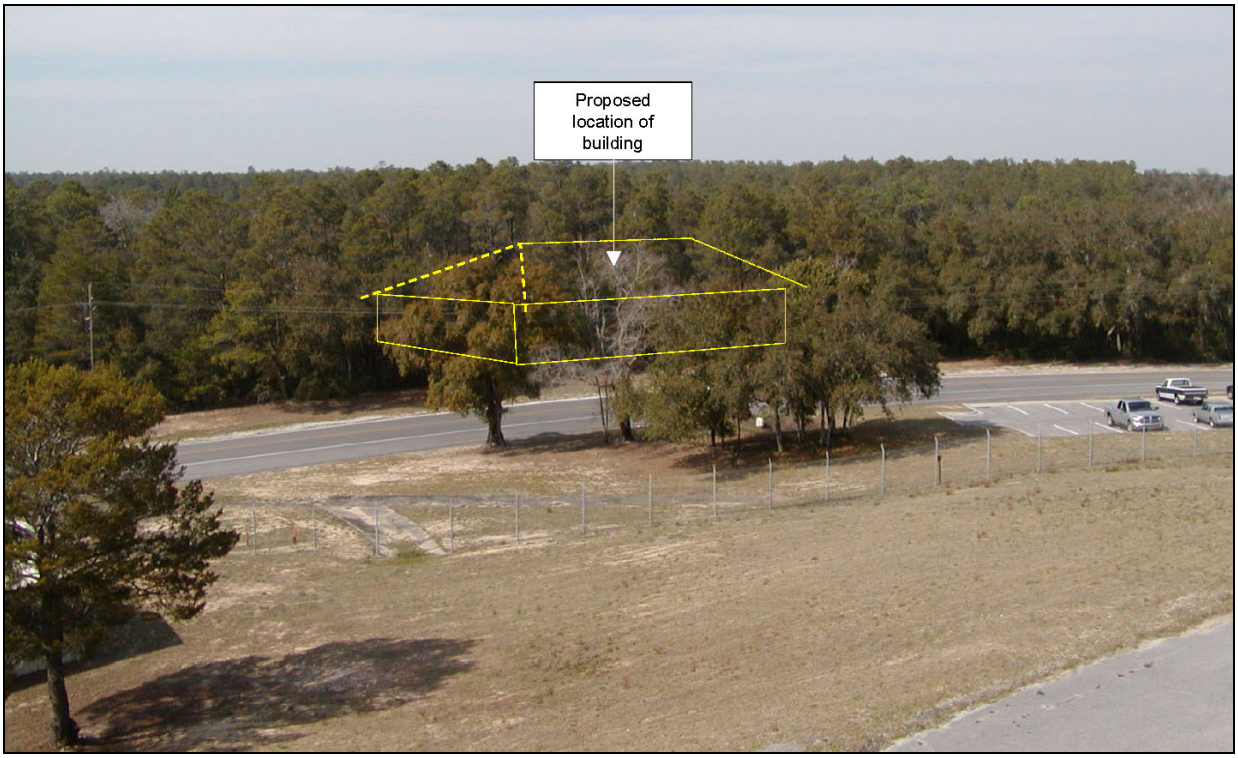

Figure 2-3. Northeast Elevated View of Surrounding Environment
(U.S. Air Force, 2004)

The proposed MTASF would be located outside the ESQD intraline (K-18) explosive setback of 6000 lbs Hazard Class/Division (HC/D) 1.1 NEW for Building 999. Currently Building 999 is under a reduction of NEW at 5940 lbs to keep the current support facilities outside the K-18 ESQD. This restriction of NEW is temporary. In order to construct a new building within the K-18 ESQD of Building 999, a Site Explosive Plan would need approval by Major Command (MAJCOM) at Wright-Patterson AFB, the Air Force Safety Center at Kirkland AFB, and the DoD Safety Board in Virginia (AFMAN 91-201).

The current facilities fall within the 1250-ft Inhabited Building ESQD arc, as would the proposed facility. Test-related administrative personnel may work in facilities within the 1250-ft ESQD, as long as the facilities are outside of the K-18 ESQD. The current land use of other available areas would cause the proposed facility to be logistically inefficient for the test personnel assigned to maintain the 900 compound. All test-related administrative personnel are allowed to conduct work as long as they are not exposed to a hazardous area or the hazardous explosives of that area in a distance of incremental related facility criteria (6000 lbs NEW) and/or the explosive setback area (i.e., 328-ft ESQD intraline) (AFMAN 91-201).

Airfield management enforces the LCZ of Runway 01/19. Currently, the facilities are in violation of the LCZ for Runway 01/19. If the facilities are not moved to another location outside the LCZ, an airfield waiver will need to be filed with airfield management. Moving the facilities to the northern side of Perimeter Road will correct this violation.

Placing the MTASF at the proposed site would meet the requirements of the K-18 ESQD explosive setback and the LCZ for Runway 01/19 and would also lift the temporary reduction on the NEW of Building 999. The explosive setback distance for 6000 lbs NEW is 328 feet, as depicted in Figure 2-4.

Portable buildings currently housing administrative personnel would be removed or demolished. If the decision were made to demolish the existing building, an inspection for asbestos or other hazardous materials would be required. The appropriate state office would be contacted for inspections and permitting. Construction debris would be recycled. The total land area that would be disturbed is 22,000 square feet. The new facility would tie into an existing septic tank.

2.2 NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE

Under the No Action Alternative, a new Munitions Test Administrative Facility would not be constructed and the portable buildings would remain in violation of the K-18 ESQD and the lateral clear zone of Runway 01/19. An airfield waiver would be required to allow the portable buildings to remain in the LCZ and an ESP would be submitted by Weapons Safety to permanently reduce the amount of NEW from 6000 lbs to 5940 lbs HC/D 1.1, which could impact future operations. The airfield waiver would be coordinated through Airfield management.

2.3 ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED BUT NOT CARRIED FORWARD

The MTASF portable buildings cannot be moved within the 900 compound because available alternative locations are either within the lateral clear zone of Runway 01/19 or within the K-18 ESQD. The Inhabited Building ESQD arc that surrounds Building 999 is set at 1250 feet from

the perimeter of the building. The MTASF facility cannot be placed outside of the Inhabited Building ESQD arc due to the distance of the arc from Building 999. Farther placement would be highly inefficient for test-related administrative personnel assigned to the 900 compound.

2.4 COMPARISON OF ALTERNATIVES

Table 2-1. Summary Matrix of Issues, Proposed Action and Alternatives, and Potential Impacts

Issue	Proposed Action	No Action
Soils/Erosion	Impacts to soils would not be significant. Erosion would be controlled through construction best management practices.	No impacts would occur.
Water Quality and Wetlands	Wetlands would not be disturbed. Impervious surface area would increase, resulting in an increase in stormwater runoff. A Notice of Intent to Use the General Permit for New Stormwater Discharge Facility Construction must be submitted prior to project initiation (FAC 62-25). An NPDES construction permit would not be required.	No impacts would occur.
Biological Resources	There would be no impacts to sensitive species or habitats. A darter stream located north of the proposed site would not be directly or indirectly affected by construction or site runoff.	No impacts would occur
Safety	The Proposed Action would have beneficial safety impacts. By constructing a new facility on the northern side of Perimeter Road, violations of the clear lateral zone for Runway 01/19 and the K-18 ESQD would be corrected. The temporary buildings would no longer be needed for housing related test administrative personnel fulfilling AFI 32-1021 requirements.	Under the No Action Alternative, safety would continue to be an issue.

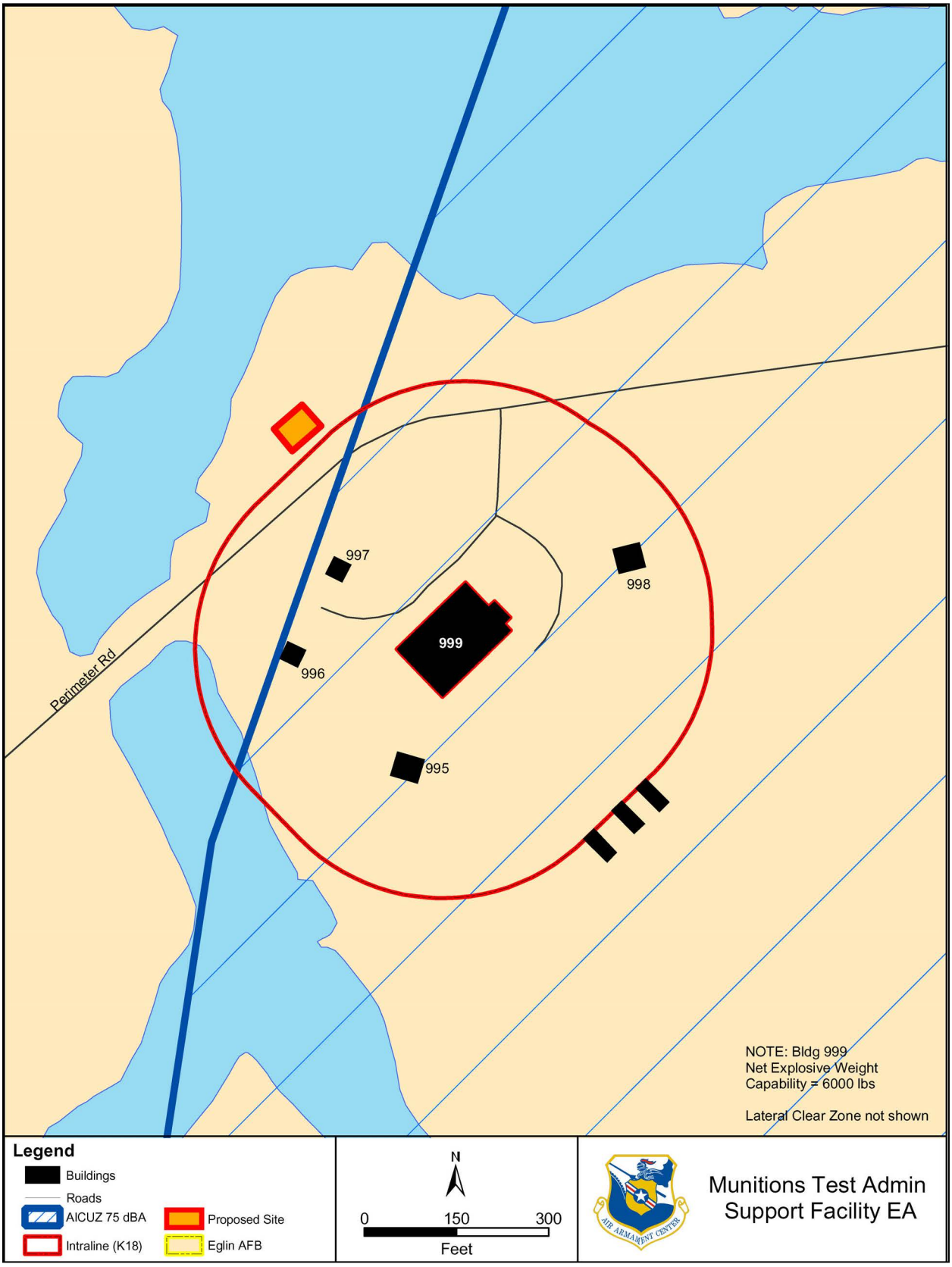

Figure 2-4. Explosive Setback Distances for Building 999
(U.S. Air Force, 2004)

3. AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

3.1 SOILS

Soils at the proposed construction site are sandy and loose, and the terrain is sloped. Construction, demolition, and expansion projects at the test area may contribute to the erosion potential of soils in the project area. Erosion-prone soils in the project area, as well as potential impacts, would be identified, and management requirements for minimizing this potential would be identified. The soils of the proposed construction site and the surrounding area are shown in Figure 3-1.

3.1.1 Soil Types

Lakeland Series

Soil type across the location is predominantly Lakeland Sand. The Lakeland series consists of very deep, very strongly acidic soils that formed in thick beds of eolian, fluvial, or marine sands on broad, nearly level to very steep uplands in the Lower Coastal Plain. Depth to seasonal water table is more than 80 inches. All horizons are sand or fine sand with 5 to 10 percent silt plus clay in the 10- to 40-inch control section. Slopes are dominantly 0 to 12 percent but range to 85 percent in dissected areas (U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1995).

The key chemical and physical properties of the Lakeland soils generally include:

- ≥90 percent quartz sand.
- <1 percent organic matter.
- Acidic pH (4.5 to 6.0).
- Extremely low Cation Exchange Capacity (CEC) values (<4 meq/100g).
- Rapid infiltration rate.
- Very high hydraulic conductivity of 20 to 28 inches per hour.

The resulting condition of a typical Lakeland soil is generally characterized as follows.

- Excessively drained
- Poor soil structure (low cohesion, adhesion, and aggregate stability)
- Low fertility
- Relatively low diversity, activity, and populations of soil organisms (bacteria, actinomycetes, fungi, algae, protozoa, arthropods, and earthworms)
- Absence of active soil-forming processes

The unique combination of almost pure sand texture, very high soil infiltration and hydrologic conductivity, and high rainfall (approximately 62 inches per year) has created a distinctive landscape of potentially high soil constituent leachability and low biodegradation potential (U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1995).

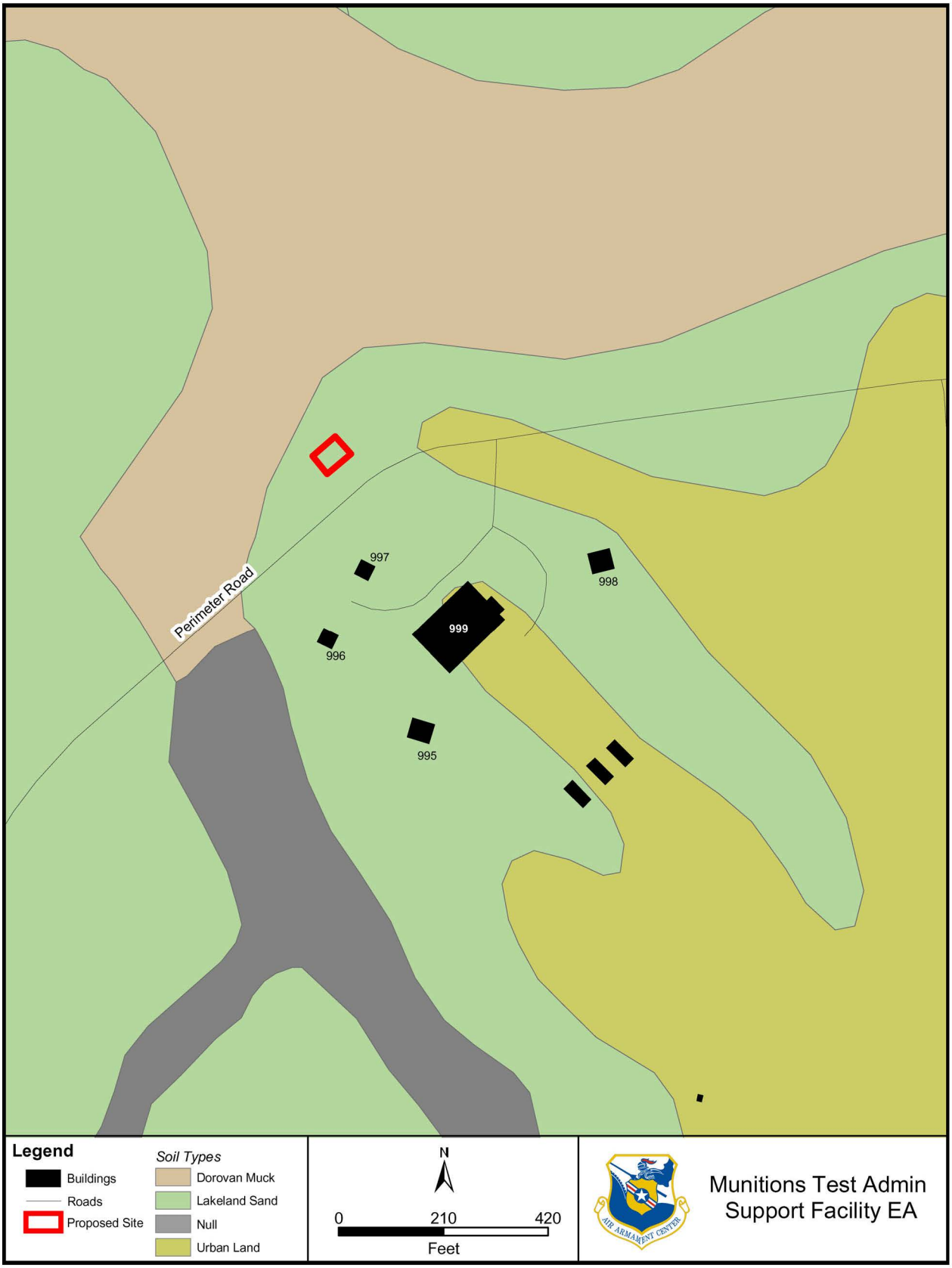

Figure 3-1. Soils at the Proposed Project Area

Dorovan Series

The Dorovan series consists of very poorly drained, moderately permeable soils on densely forested flood plains, hardwood swamps, and depressions of the Coastal Plains. They formed in highly decomposed acid-organic materials. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent but are normally less than 1 percent. The organic material ranges from 51 to more than 80 inches thick. It is extremely acid or very strongly acid in the organic layers. It is strongly acid or very strongly acid in the 2C horizon. The soil is saturated to the surface most of the time. Runoff is very slow and water is ponded on the surface in depressions. The underlying mineral sediments commonly are loamy or sandy and are very strongly acid or strongly acid (U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1995).

A Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan may be required for the Proposed Action. The Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan and permits must be coordinated through 96 ABW/EMCE, 882-7660. The plan must outline Best Management Practices (BMPs), including the use of silt screens and certified weed-free hay bales (to prevent the spread of invasive species) that could be initiated during construction to minimize potential erosion impacts.

3.2 WATER QUALITY AND WETLANDS

3.2.1 Surface Water Resources

Surface waters identified within 1 km of the proposed site include Tom's Creek and a tributary stream of Tom's Creek. The tributary stream runs along the west side of the proposed site.

Tom's Creek

Water quality monitoring performed in the 1970s indicated that Tom's Creek was meeting its designated use according to Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) water quality indicators; however, the 2000 FDEP 305(b) report on water quality of Florida watersheds lacked sufficient data on Tom's Creek to make a current determination (FDEP, 2000). Tom's Creek is one of just a few creeks on Eglin that provide habitat for the federally endangered Okaloosa darter, *Etheostoma okaloosae*, which requires clear, fast-moving water (Johnson, 2004). More information on the Okaloosa darter is presented in the Threatened and Endangered Species section.

3.2.2 Wetlands

The management of Eglin's sensitive habitats is the responsibility of the Environmental Management Directorate, Stewardship Division, Natural Resources Branch (96 ABW/EMSN), Natural Resources Manager. Activities that may affect wetlands (protected by the Clean Water Act and EO 11990) require a permitting process with the state as well as with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). Activities affecting wetlands are to be avoided if possible and the planning process should reduce or minimize ground-disturbing projects or actions occurring in a wetland (U.S. Air Force, 1996). Eglin's jurisdictional wetland areas were delineated by the USACE in 1999 and, as shown in Figure 4-1 in Chapter 4, are located adjacent to the proposed construction site.

3.3 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Biological resources include the native and introduced terrestrial plants and animals around Eglin AFB. The land areas at Eglin are home to unusually diverse biological resources including several sensitive species, habitats, and wetlands. Eglin uses a classification system based on ecological associations that were developed based on floral, faunal, and geophysical characteristics. These ecological associations are described in the *Eglin AFB Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan* (*INRMP*) (U.S. Air Force, 2001) and the *Environmental Baseline Study Resource Appendices* (U.S. Air Force, 2003). Seven ecological associations occur throughout the Eglin Land Test and Training Range: Sandhills, Sandpine, Flatwoods, Open Grassland/Shrubland, Swamp, Barrier Island, and Landscaped/Urban.

3.3.1 Ecological Associations Near the Project Site

Eglin has seven major ecological associations. The Landscaped/Urban areas, the Sandhills or forested areas, and the Wetlands/Riparian ecological associations are found within or near the Proposed Action site (Figure 3-2). Wetland areas (shown as swamp areas) are designated as sensitive habitats.

Landscaped/Urban Ecological Association

The proposed facility occurs within the Landscaped/Urban ecological association, having undergone disturbance from previous construction and clearing activities. Landscaped/Urban areas on Eglin are often the source of invasive exotic plant species.

This area provides habitat for a variety of bird species, which have adapted well to man-made environments. Native blue jay, cardinal, American crow, and the nonnative English house sparrow and European starling are typical examples of these species. Raccoon, opossum, white-tailed deer, and coyote are also sighted occasionally in landscaped areas.

Sandhills Ecological Association

The proposed facility occurs approximately 200 feet from the Sandhills ecological association. Sandhills are underlain by Lakeland soils, which are deep, sandy, and well drained, creating a dry condition. This ecological association is typically characterized by rolling sandhill ridges dissected by streams. It includes pockets of habitat ranging from steeply sloped to flat and xeric (dry) to mesic (moist) (U.S. Air Force, 2003).

Dominant trees include stands of longleaf pine, sand pine, oaks, and magnolia. Low shrubs comprise an important group and include saw palmetto, persimmon, dwarf huckleberry, gopher apple, and various oaks (U.S. Air Force, 2003). Various grasses, herbs, lichens, and several rare plants comprise the understory (U.S. Air Force, 2003). Some of the dominant plant families include the sunflower (*Asteraceae*), milkweed (*Asclepiadaceae*), sedge (*Cyperaceae*), heath (*Ericaceae*), pea (*Fabaceae*), grass (*Poaceae or Gramineae*), buckwheat (*Polygonaceae*), and the yellow-eyed grass (*Xyridaceae*) families (U.S. Air Force, 2003). Typical plants include panicums, rushes, arrowheads, yellow-eyed grass, meadowbeauty, and spike-rush (U.S. Air Force, 2003).

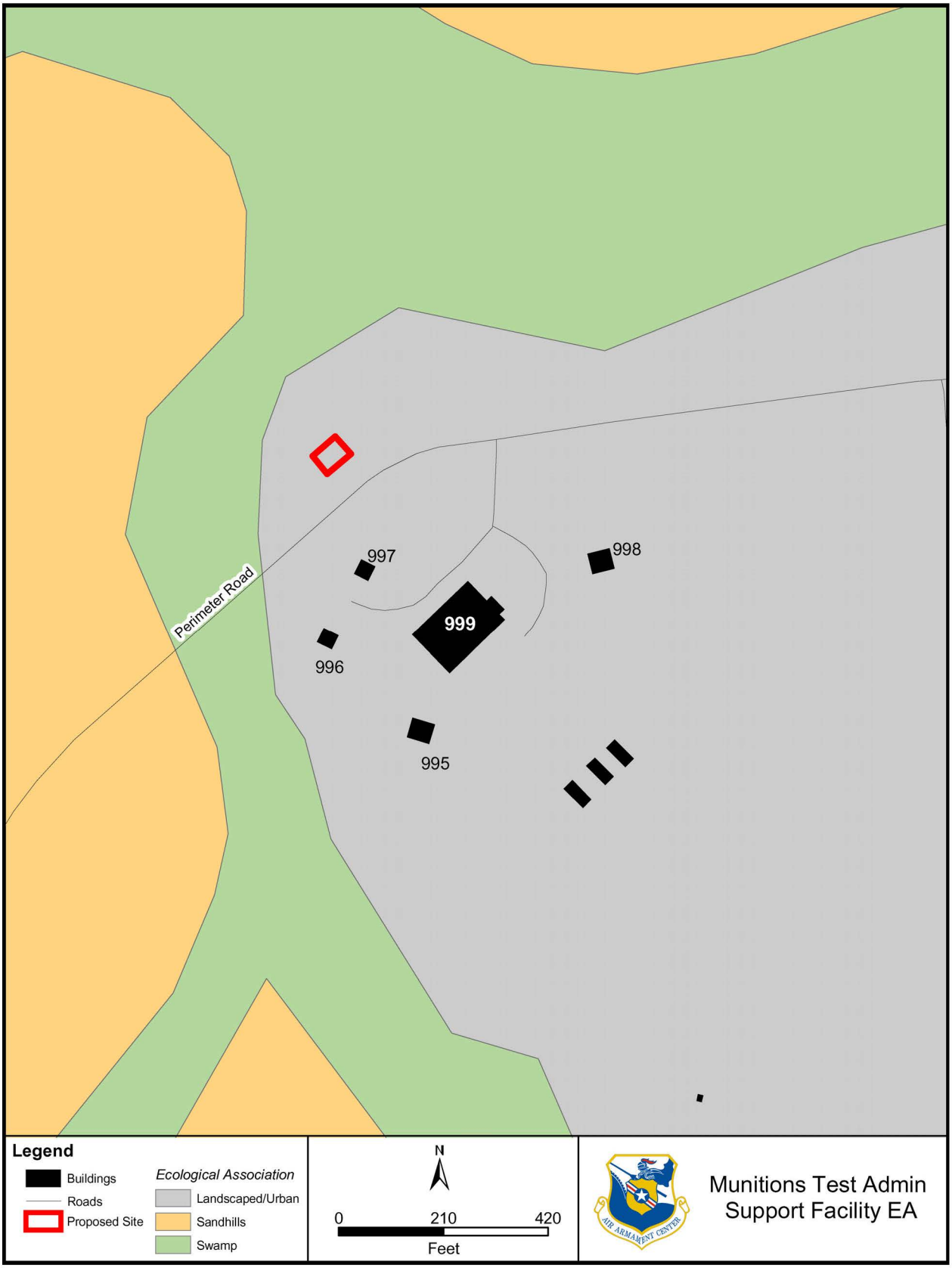

Figure 3-2. Ecological Associations Around Proposed Site

Representative amphibians of the Sandhills ecological association include barking treefrogs, leopard frogs, newts, and gopher frogs. Leopard frogs are found in swales containing wetlands. Gopher frogs utilize ephemeral ponds, including depression marshes, for breeding along with some sandhill upland lakes (provided there are no fish present). They also wander in the surrounding upland areas (U.S. Air Force, 2003). Reptiles include the gray rat snake, coral snake, six-lined racerunner, eastern fence lizard, gopher tortoise, and box turtle. Squirrels (fox, gray, and flying), armadillo, and feral pig also live in the Sandhills along with the white-tailed deer and raccoon. Characteristic predators include the gray fox and bobcat. On occasion the Florida black bear is found in the Sandhills ecological association (U.S. Air Force, 2003).

Raptors include the screech owl, red-shouldered hawk, and great horned owl, which nest and hunt rodents in the woodlands of the Sandhills (U.S. Air Force, 2003). The southeastern American kestrel preys on small rodents, reptiles, and insects in clearings or woodland edges. Ground-dwelling game birds include wild turkeys, wood ducks, mourning doves, and ground doves. The sandhill upland lakes provide feeding areas for wading birds. Other indigenous birds include warblers, vireos, the red-cockaded woodpecker, the pileated woodpecker, the white-breasted nuthatch, Bachman's sparrow, and the pine siskin.

Neotropical migrants are birds that winter in South and Central America and come to temperate regions, such as the continental United States, to breed in the summer. Neotropical migrants occurring on Eglin include the ruby-throated hummingbird, summer tanager, northern parula, red-eyed vireo, and hooded warbler. Tucker et al. (1996) observed that Eglin is not within the migratory pathways of most trans-Gulf migrants during spring, but stated that the general area of northwest Florida could provide important stopover habitat during some years.

Hammocks and riparian sites at Eglin were observed to have the largest number of neotropical migrants during spring, while sandhills contained few neotropical migrants during spring (Tucker et al., 1996).

3.3.2 Sensitive Habitats

A wetland area occurs west of the proposed construction site, but there are no sensitive habitats located directly on the site.

3.3.3 Sensitive Species

An endangered species is one that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. A threatened species is any species that is likely to become endangered within the future throughout all or a significant portion of its range due to factors such as loss of habitat and anthropogenic effects. A candidate species is one for which the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) has on file sufficient information on biological vulnerability to warrant a listing, but the listing is precluded at the present time. Once legally protected, it is a federal offense to "take" (import, export, kill, harm, harass, possess, or remove) protected animals from the wild without a permit. Federal candidate species should be given consideration during planning of projects, but have no protection under the Endangered Species Act. Similar regulations are in place for state-listed species (endangered, threatened, or species of special concern). While these state regulations do not apply on federal lands (U.S. Air Force, 2001a), Eglin along with the USFWS and the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission

(FWC) entered into a cooperative agreement in 1992 to manage individual species on the installation, including both federal and state listed species.

Under 16 United States Code (USC) §§ 1531 to 1544; 1997-Supp; Endangered Species Act 1973, federal agencies must ensure that their actions (including permitting) do not jeopardize the continued existence of any endangered or threatened species or destroy or adversely modify the habitat of such species without a permit, and must set up a conservation program. A Section 7 consultation with the USFWS would be required if a take, which is defined as pursuing, molesting, or harming a protected species, were to occur. If the Proposed Action were likely to adversely affect a federally protected species, the USFWS would determine whether jeopardy or non-jeopardy to the species population would occur. As a result, Air Force projects that may affect, either directly or indirectly, federally protected species, species proposed for federal listing, or critical habitat for protected species are subject to Sections 7 and 10 of the Endangered Species Act prior to the irreversible or irretrievable commitment of resources (U.S. Air Force, 2003). Eglin has developed an overall goal within the Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan to continue to protect and maintain populations of native threatened and endangered plant and animal species within the guidelines of ecosystem management (U.S. Air Force, 2001).

No sensitive species occur on the proposed construction site (Figure 3-3). The Okaloosa darter (*Etheostomae okaloosae*) may occur in Tom's Creek, located within 1 km (Johnson, 2004).

3.4 SAFETY

Presently, the portable buildings housing related test administrative personnel are within the 328-ft explosive setback minimum distance area as seen previously in Figure 2-4 in Chapter 2, as well as the lateral clear zone of Runway 01/19 (not shown). Air Force regulations call for test-related administrative personnel to be located a minimum of K-18 distance based on the hazardous areas or the hazardous explosives such as those found in Building 999 (AFMAN 91-201). Construction of the MTASF would occur outside the K-18 explosive setback minimum distance area, would take place outside of the LCZ, and would be compliant with all safety setbacks and regulations.

The MTASF portable buildings cannot be relocated to locations within the 900 compound due to the LCZ and 6000 lb K-18 ESQD. An airfield waiver would be required for the portable building to remain within the LCZ, and a permanent reduction of NEW to 5,940 lbs of HC/D 1.1 would be implemented upon obtaining an approved ESP from the DDESB. The new MTASF would be constructed on the northern side of Perimeter Road across from the 900 compound in order to comply with these restrictions.

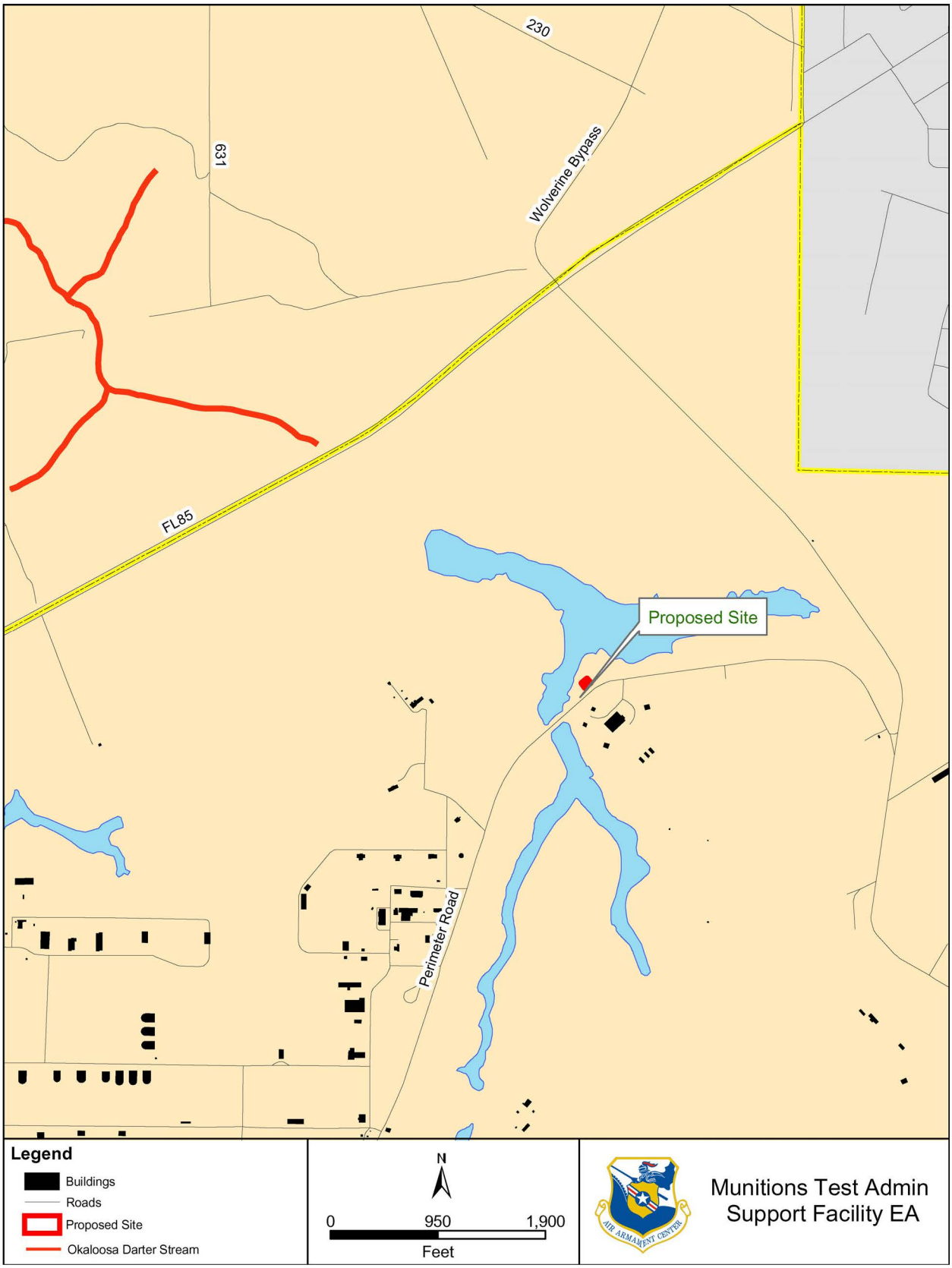

Figure 3-3. Sensitive Species Around Proposed Site

4. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

4.1 SOILS

4.1.1 Proposed Action

Approximately 1 acre of soil surface would be disturbed during site preparation and construction. Since the sandy soils are highly permeable, water tends to filter through them, minimizing the amount of erosion that occurs with rainfall events. Transport of erodible materials off of the construction site and into adjacent surface water area would be a concern due to the sloped terrain that exists between the construction site and Tom's Creek. Stormwater drainage systems south of the construction site would receive some increase in sediments. To minimize the amount of soil leaving the construction site, BMPs, which are typically used for construction projects on Eglin, would be employed, effectively reducing the risk of increased sediments into the stormwater drainage system.

Examples of BMPs include erecting barriers (normally silt fences or hay bales) at selected locations around the perimeter of the construction site to prevent sediments from being transported off-site. Given the small size of the project and the use of BMPs, impacts to soil and subsequent effects would not be significant.

4.1.2 No Action Alternative

Under this alternative, the MTASF would not be constructed. No increase in soil erosion would occur.

4.2 WATER QUALITY AND WETLANDS

4.2.1 Proposed Action

Water quality and wetland areas would not be significantly affected by the Proposed Action. No direct modification to surface waters or wetlands would occur and only indirect effects from surface runoff from the construction site are possible. The nearest surface water is a tributary of Tom's Creek, which borders the proposed construction site to the southwest. Soil erosion from the construction site would be minimized through the use of BMPs; thus, surface waters would not receive an appreciable increase of sediments related to this project. Because wetlands would not be affected, a Finding of Practicable Alternative is not required. Figure 4-1 depicts the location of surface waters and wetland areas near the proposed construction site.

Groundwater, located between 30 to 72 inches below the land surface, would not be directly disturbed or adversely affected.

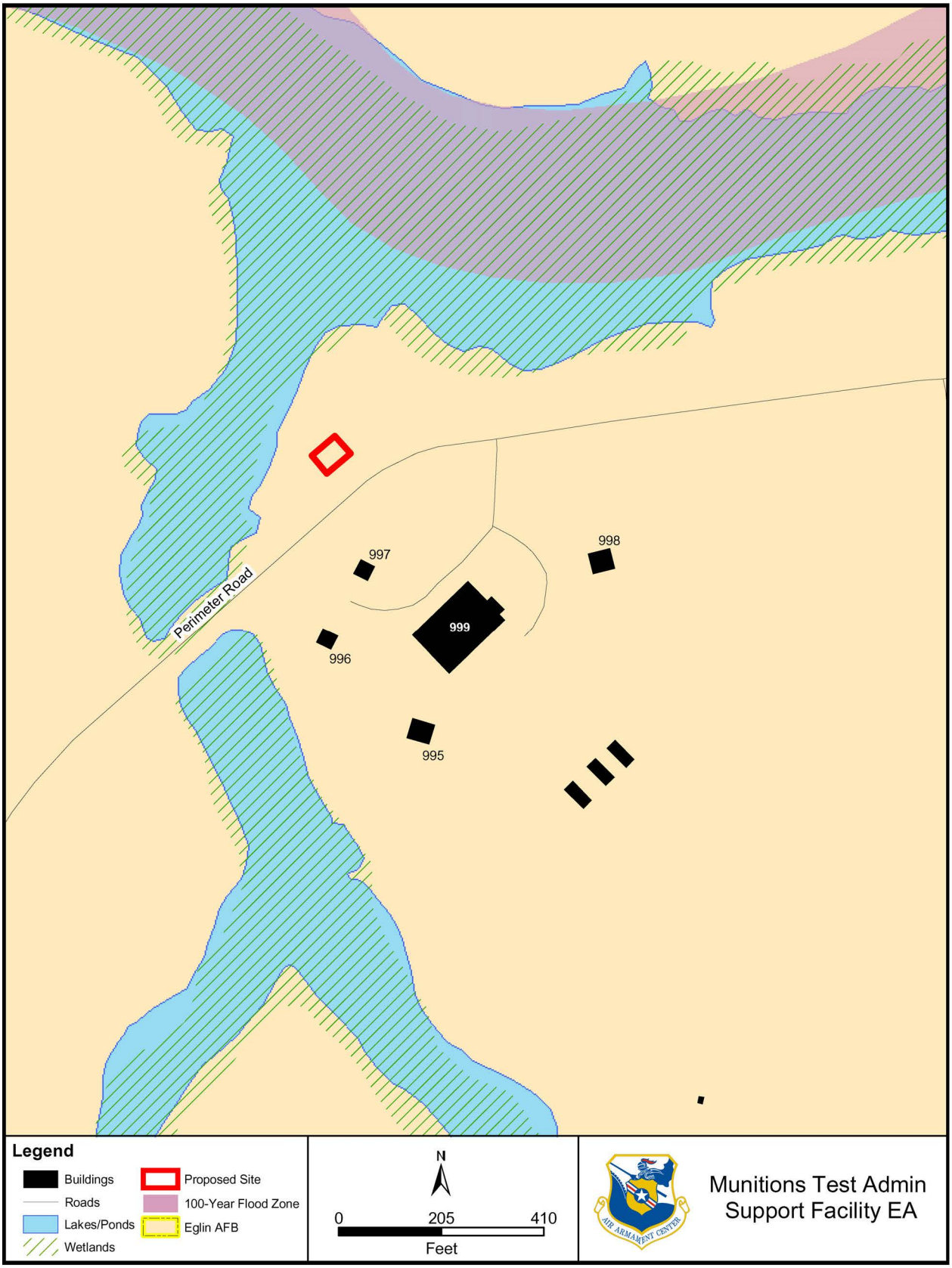

Figure 4-1. Surface Waters and Wetlands Near the 900 Compound

Impervious surface area (roads, buildings, etc.) would increase, resulting in a corresponding increase in the amount of water that enters the stormwater drainage system. The total land area disturbed would be 22,000 ft^2. A Notice of Intent to Use the General Permit for New Stormwater Discharge Facility Construction must be submitted prior to project initiation (FAC 62-25). The Proposed Action would not require coverage under the NPDES Generic Permit for Stormwater Discharge from Construction Activities that Disturb One or More Acres of Land (FAC 62-621) since less than 1 acre would be disturbed. Coordination with 96 ABW/EMCE is required to obtain stormwater and any necessary utility extension permits. For wastewater disposal, the new facility would connect to an existing septic tank.

Water use and stormwater management practices would be coordinated with 96 ABW/EMCE (882-7659). Coordination is required for final building design for stormwater permit determination, installation of backflow prevention devices, spill control and containment plans, irrigation plans and erosion BMPs. Per AFI 32-1067 11, the proponent should adopt conservation practices such as low-flush toilets, low-flow faucets, and aerators for sinks/showers to preserve water supplies and minimize waste (U.S. Air Force, 1994).

4.2.2 No Action Alternative

Under this alternative, the MTASF would not be constructed. No increase in soil erosion would occur.

4.3 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

4.3.1 Proposed Action

The Okaloosa darter, a federally endangered fish that inhabits Tom's Creek located about 2,400 feet from the proposed construction site, would not be affected, either directly or indirectly. Increased sedimentation, which has been identified as impacting some darter streams, would not be a factor with the Proposed Action. Off-site sedimentation and soil transport would be minimal due to the small construction area, the natural containment of eroded soils by wooded areas around the proposed construction site, and the use of BMPs. A Section 7 species consultation for potential impacts to federally listed threatened and endangered species is not required.

Due to the fact that some ornamental landscaping would likely occur in conjunction with the construction of new buildings, some potential for the introduction of exotic or invasive plant species exists. Therefore, Eglin Natural Resources Branch (EMSN) recommends the use of native plant species during landscaping. The requirement for using native plants for landscaping is based on an Executive Order Memorandum from the President Subject "Environmentally and Economically Beneficial Practices on Federal Landscaped Grounds" dated 26 April 1994. This memorandum is supported by AF memorandums (U.S. Air Force, 1995). Coordination with Scott Hassell, Eglin Natural Resources, is recommended to determine the marketability of timber at the construction site.

4.3.2 No Action Alternative

Under this alternative, the MTASF would not be constructed. No impact to biological resources would occur.

4.4 SAFETY

4.4.1 Proposed Action

The construction of the MTASF would allow the current facilities that are within the explosive setback minimum distance area and the LCZ to no longer be in violation of the regulations and would allow the maximum amount of NEW to be used in building 999. The construction of a new MTASF at the proposed site on the northern side of Perimeter Road across from Building 999 would place the new facility outside the K-18 ESQD and the LCZ area. The new facility would still be within the Inhabited Building ESQD arc of Building 999, which is allowable for test-related administrative personnel (AFMAN 91-201).

4.4.2 No Action Alternative

Under this alternative, the MTASF would not be constructed. The portable buildings would remain in place. Test-related administrative personnel would remain inside the K-18 ESQD, which puts the current buildings in violation of AFMAN 91-201. If the portable buildings are not relocated, an ESP will be submitted, permanently reducing the NEW limits in Building 999. The portable building would remain in violation of the LCZ to Runway 01/19; an airfield waiver would need to be filed with Airfield Management.

4.5 CUMULATIVE EFFECTS AND IRREVERSIBLE AND IRRETRIEVABLE COMMITMENT OF RESOURCES

4.5.1 Cumulative Effects

According to 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 Munitions Test Administrative Facility project site found to be relevant to the Proposed Action or No Action Alternative (e.g. construction projects).

Reasonably Foreseeable Future Actions

No reasonably foreseeable future large developments relevant to the Proposed Action or Alternatives have been identified.

Analysis of Cumulative Impacts

There are no known present or reasonably foreseeable future actions relevant to the Proposed or No Action Alternative. No cumulative impacts have been identified.

4.5.2 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.

5. PLANS, PERMITS, 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 EA and was developed through cooperation between the proponent and Eglin environmental personnel. These requirements are to be considered as part of the Proposed Action and would be implemented as such. The utilities, sewer lines/storm drains, etc., are shown in Figure 5-1.

Plans

- Site Design Plan
- Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

Permits

- 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)

Management Requirements

Soils/Erosion

A Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan is required for the Proposed Action. The Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan and permits must be coordinated through Russell Brown, 96 ABW/EMCE, 882-7660. The plan must outline BMPs, including the use of silt screens and certified weed-free hay bales (to prevent the spread of invasive species) that would be initiated during construction to minimize potential erosion impacts. The construction and maintenance of roads should follow the Eglin AFB Range Road Maintenance Handbook.

Water Quality and Wetlands

Stormwater and wastewater permits should be coordinated with Karen Baker, 96 ABW/EMC, 882-7655. Drinking water, irrigation well construction or plans, and backflow prevention should also be coordinated with Russell Brown, 96 ABW/EMCE, 882-7660. All completion reports required by FDEP must be submitted to 96 ABW/EMCE. 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 (U.S. Air Force, 1994).

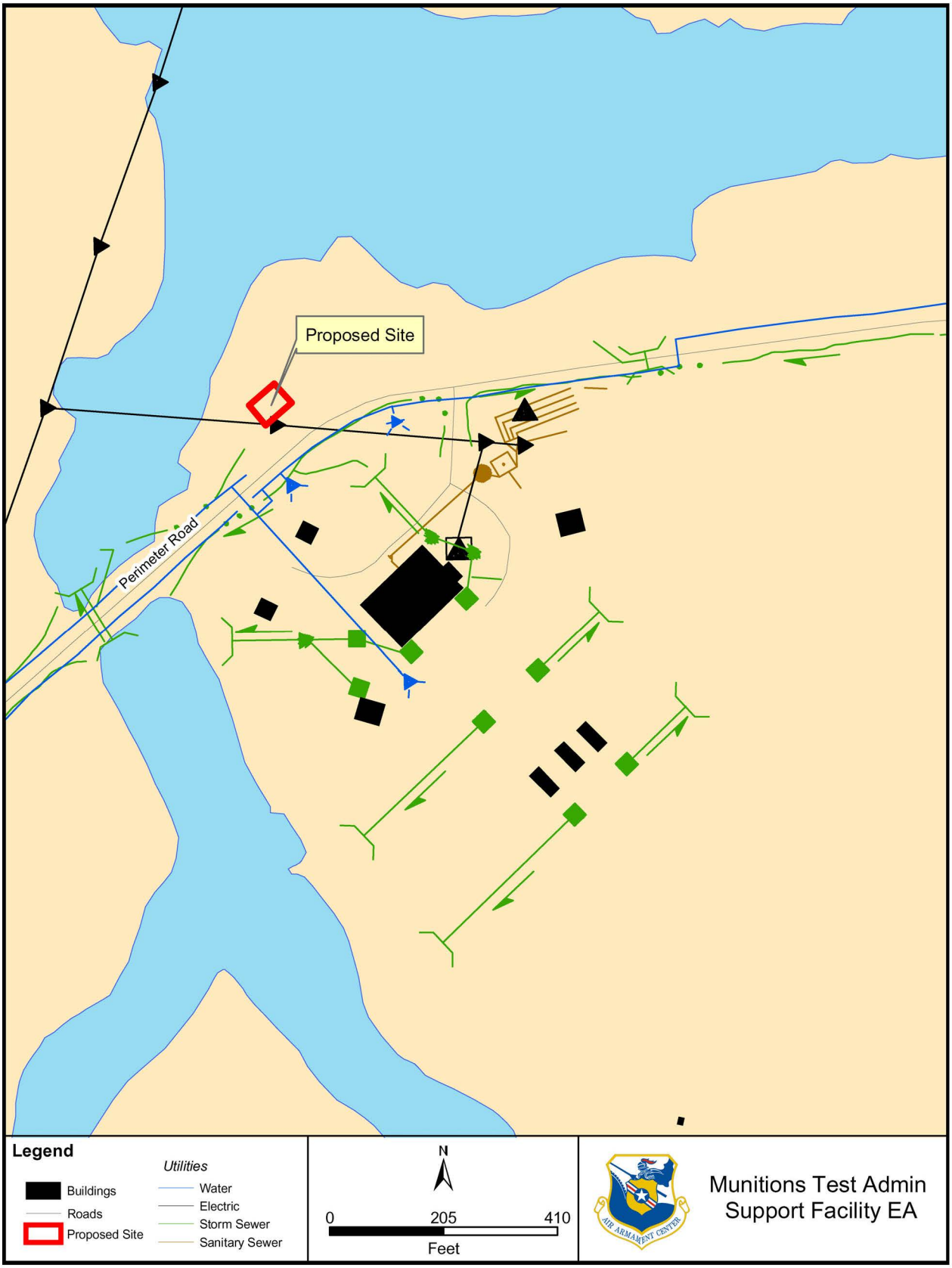

Figure 5-1. Underground Utilities Near the Proposed Site

Biological Resources

Eglin Natural Resources recommends native plants for landscaping. The requirement for using native plants for landscaping is based on an Executive Order Memorandum from the President Subject "Environmentally and Economically Beneficial Practices on Federal Landscaped Grounds" dated 26 April 1994. This memorandum is supported by AF memorandums (U.S. Air Force, 1995).

Safety

The No Action Alternative is located within the LCZ of Runway 01/19 and would require an airfield waiver coordinated through Airfield Management. A new ESP would also be filed, permanently reducing the NEW and mission capabilities of Building 999 the 46th Test Wing.

6. LIST OF PREPARERS

SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION (SAIC)

1140 Eglin Parkway
Shalimar, Florida 32579

Name/Qualifications	Contribution	Experience
Atchison, William P.	Author	4.5 years environmental science
Nation, Mike	GIS Analyst	4 years experience as an environmental consultant; Interagency Coordination; GIS Arc View applications
McKee, W. James	Project Manager	19 years Environmental Science with experience in freshwater, estuarine, and marine applications
Brandenburg, Catherine	Document Specialist	4 years experience in document production and management
Utsey, Tara	Editor	8 years experience in editing and 10 years in document production

7. LIST OF CONTACTS

Mr. Richard McKern, AAC/SEOW, Weapons Safety

Mr. Howard Jelks, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Staff, Gainesville, Florida

Lt. Chistopher Carnduff, Programs Flight Commander, 796 CES/CEOP

Roy Davis, 46 MXS/MXMW

8. REFERENCES AND APPLICABLE DOCUMENTS

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APPENDIX A

COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT ACT (CZMA) CONSISTENCY DETERMINATION

COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT ACT (CZMA) CONSISTENCY 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) for activities described within the Munitions Test Administrative Support Facility, Eglin Air Force Base (EAFB), FL Environmental Assessment (Chapter 2 of the EA).

Proposed Federal agency action:

The Proposed Action is to construct a new administrative support building for the Munitions Test Facility (Buildings 995–999) at Eglin Air Force Base (AFB). The new facility would be located across Perimeter Road from Building 999 (Figure 1) outside the Explosive Safety Quantity Distance (ESQD) intraline (K-18). The building would be approximately 3,800 ft^2 (square feet) and would house 10 to 20 people. A small parking area of approximately two or three spaces would be required to accommodate handicapped persons. Other personnel would continue to use the existing parking space for the 900 series of buildings. The total amount of land area disturbed would be 22,000 ft^2.

Federal 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.

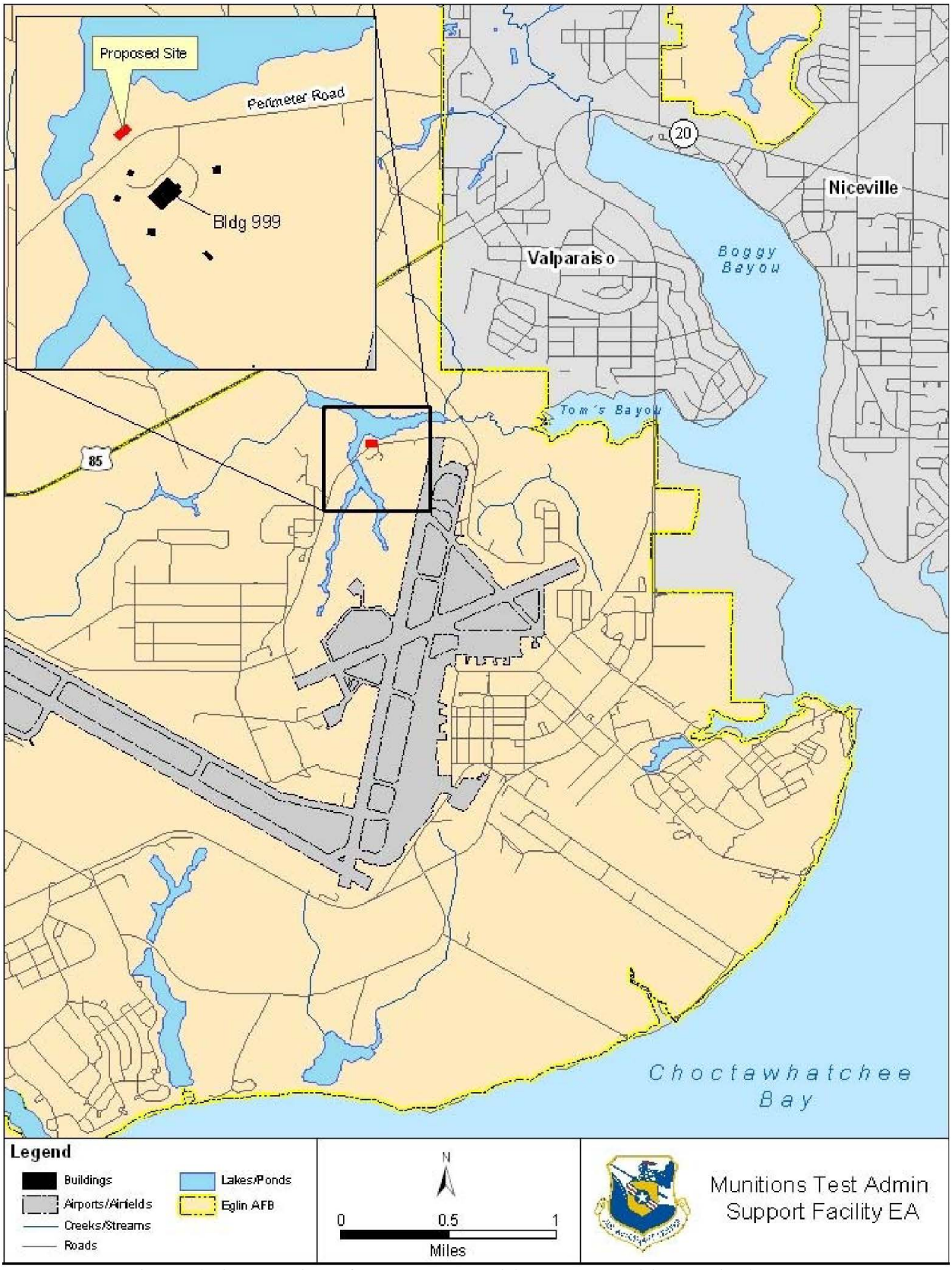

Figure A-1. Location of Proposed Munitions Test Facility, Eglin AFB, FL

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 land 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*	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. Opportunities for recreation on state lands 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).

Conservation or Recreation Chapter 260 *Recreational Trails System* Chapter 375 *Multipurpose Outdoor Recreation; Land Acquisition, Management, and Conservation*		Authorizes acquisition of land to create a recreational trails system and to facilitate management of the system (Chapter 260). 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*	The proposed action would not affect historical resources as no known sites exist at the proposed construction location. During the construction process if any new sites are located, work would cease immediately and Eglin's Historic Preservation Division (96ABW/EMH) would be contacted.	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 transportation. 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*	An Okaloosa darter stream located north of the proposed site would not be directly or indirectly affected by construction run-off. Wildlife may be temporarily displaced during the construction phase; however, no impacts to wildlife resources as a result of the proposed action are anticipated.	Addresses the management of the wildlife resources of the state.

Chapter 373 *Water Resources*	Wetlands would not be disturbed. No direct modification to surface waters or wetlands would occur and only indirect effects from surface runoff from the construction site are possible. Impervious surface area would increase, resulting in an increase in stormwater runoff. A Notice of Intent to Use the General Permit for New Stormwater Discharge Facility Construction must be submitted prior to project initiation (FAC 62-25).	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. An NPDES construction permit would not be required.	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 under F.A.C. 62-555 and 62-600 would be required.	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. Water would be applied to reduce airborne particulate matter during construction, if necessary.	Establishes public policy concerning environmental control in the state.

Chapter 582 *Soil and Water Conservation*	Impacts to soils would not be significant. Erosion would be controlled through construction best management practices such as the use of silt screens and hay bales.	Provides for the control and prevention of soil erosion.

Poirier Jennifer M Contr 96 ABW/EMSN

From: Milligan, Lauren [Lauren.Milligan@dep.state.fl.us]
Sent: Thursday, December 09, 2004 3:46 PM
To: Poirier Jennifer M Contr 96 ABW/EMSN
Cc: Miller Bob Civ 96 ABW/EMSNW; Jones Christa E Contr 96 ABW/EMSN; McKee, Walter J. (Jamie); Lawson, Daniel
Subject: RE: Negative Determination for New Munitions Facility on Eglin AFB, FL

Ms. Jennifer Poirier, Environmental Scientist
Eglin AFB - Natural Resources Branch
107 Highway 85 North
Niceville, FL 32578

RE: Department of the Air Force - Negative Determination - Construction of a New Munitions Facility, Eglin Air Force Base - Okaloosa County, Florida.
SAI # FL200412090295

Dear Jennifer:

The Florida State Clearinghouse is in receipt of your notice regarding the U.S. Air Force's proposal to construct a new administrative support building for the Munitions Test Facility on Eglin Air Force Base. Department staff does not object to the Air Force's negative determination and agrees that the proposed action meets the requirements of 15 CFR 930.35.

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

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

Sincerely,

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

-----Original Message-----
From: Poirier Jennifer M Contr 96 ABW/EMSN [mailto:jennifer.poirier@eglin.af.mil]
Sent: Friday, December 03, 2004 9:03 AM
To: Milligan, Lauren
Cc: Miller Bob Civ 96 ABW/EMSNW; Jones Christa E Contr 96 ABW/EMSN; McKee, Walter J. (Jamie); Lawson, Daniel
Subject: [*] Negative Determination for New Munitions Facilty on Eglin AFB, FL

Ms. Lauren P. Milligan, Environmental Consultant
Florida State Clearinghouse

12/10/2004

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 New Munitions Facility, 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)882-8397.

Thank you,

Jennifer

Jennifer Poirier
Environmental Scientist
Science Applications International Corporation
Eglin AFB-Natural Resources Branch
107 Highway 85 North
Niceville, FL 32578
(850)882-8397
poirier@eglin.af.mil
poirierje@saic.com

12/10/2004