

A. Background

1. Name of proposed project, if applicable:

Lower Hood Canal area state parks Land Classifications and Long-Term Boundaries

2. Name of applicant: Washington State Parks & Recreation Commission

3. Address and phone number of applicant and contact person:

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4. Date checklist prepared: November 2007

5. Agency requesting checklist: Washington State Parks & Recreation Commission

6. Proposed timing or schedule (including phasing, if applicable):

This checklist contains non-project SEPA analysis, which includes preliminary recommendations for land classifications and long-term boundaries for the Lower Hood Canal area state parks, including: Belfair, Twanoh, and Potlatch State Parks and the Lake Isabella and Lilliwaup Tidelands properties..

Washington State Parks held six public workshops during the planning process for this proposal.

For Belfair and Twanoh state parks:

- Public workshop was held from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m., June 18th, 2007 at the Timberland Public Library, 23081 NE State Route 3, Belfair, WA 98528-1179. The workshop goal was to identify issues to resolve in the planning process.
- Public workshop was held from 6:30 p.m. to 8:30 p.m., September 25, 2007 at the Theler Community Center, Theler Community Center, 22871 NE State Rt. 3, Belfair WA 98528. Washington. The workshop goals were to present alternatives to resolve issues identified at the previous workshop and receive public comment.
- Public workshop was held from 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m., November 14, 2007 at the Theler Community Center, Theler Community Center, PO Box 1445, Belfair WA 98528. The workshop goals were to present preliminary recommendations and receive public comment.

For Potlatch State Park, Lake Isabella, and Lilliwaup Tidelands:

- Public workshop was held from 11:30 a.m. to 1 p.m., March 25th 2006 at the Hoodsport Timberland Library, North 40 Schoolhouse Hill Road, Hoodsport, Washington. The workshop goal was to identify issues to resolve in the planning process.

- Public workshop was held from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m., June 19th, 2007 at the Mason Conservation District office, 450 W Business Park Road Shelton, Washington. The workshop goal was to identify issues to resolve in the planning process.
- Public workshop was held from 6:30 p.m. to 8:30 p.m., September 26, 2007 at the Mason County PUD Auditorium, 307 W. Cota St., Shelton, Washington. The workshop goals were to present alternatives to resolve issues identified at the previous workshop and receive public comment.
- Public workshop was held from 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m., November 15, 2007 at the Mason County PUD Auditorium, 307 W. Cota St. Shelton, Washington. The workshop goals were to present preliminary recommendations and receive public comment.

Advance notice was provided to a contact list of people that expressed an interest in the process. To develop the contact list, the staff:

- Sent 65 E-mails to former park customers.
- 126 letters mailed to neighbors and other stakeholders.
- Distributed news releases to local newspapers and radio stations.
- Wrote letters to elected officials and other government staffs.

The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission (Commission) will take action on a staff recommendation for long-term boundaries and land classifications at its regularly scheduled meeting January 18, 2008. Individuals interested in commenting on this action may do so through this SEPA document, or may provide comments directly to the Commission at the meeting. If the final recommendation is significantly different than the preliminary recommendation, an addendum to the SEPA checklist and determination will be filed. The January Commission meeting will be held at the Silverdale Community Center, Silverdale, WA. Commission meetings are scheduled to begin at 9:00 am, but the proposed items have not been allotted a specific time on the agenda.

7. Do you have any plans for future additions, expansion, or further activity related to or connected with this proposal? If yes, explain:

Yes. This SEPA checklist analyzes the foreseeable impacts associated with the Commission's adoption of the proposed staff recommendations for the land classification plan and long-term boundary for Lower Hood Canal area state parks. The Commission's decision will provide policy direction to staff, and begin the agency's focus on completing tasks identified by that direction.

A draft management plan ([developed for each park in the Lower Hood Canal CAMP](#)) for the Lower Hood Canal area state parks has been developed to implement the Commission's proposed land classifications and long-term boundary. The management plan is an administrative document that will be approved by the Deputy Director when finalized. Portions of the plan will be reviewed under SEPA, where applicable. The draft plan will be available to any interested parties on the Commission's website: www.parks.wa.gov/plans/lowerhoodcanal/

Any future project actions are dependent upon securing adequate funding and regulatory approvals. Additional SEPA documentation will be prepared for any specific project actions at such time developments are proposed.

8. List any environmental information you know that has been prepared, or will be prepared, directly related to this proposal:

- Federal Emergency Management Agency Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM). 2004.
- National Wetland Inventory GIS data. August 2006.
- Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS). January, 2007. Web Soil Survey Data system research for Lower Hood Canal area state parks.
- Washington State Department of Natural Resources. 2007 Natural Heritage data system search for Lower Hood Canal area state parks.
- Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife. 2007 Priority Habitats and Species Program. <http://www.wdfw.wa.gov/wlm/diversty/soc/soc.htm>.
- Audubon Washington. Important Bird Areas of Washington. 2001. http://wa.audubon.org/PDFs/IBA-51-92_Western_Lowlands.pdf
- Shared Strategy for Puget Sound. Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Plan. 2007. <http://www.sharesalmonstrategy.org/plan/toc.htm>
- Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission. 1998. Cultural Resources Management Policy. September 18.
- Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission. 2007. Green Vision Plan to Model “Sound-friendly” Development – Twanoh State Park. June 29.
- Literature reviews for historic and archaeological surveys and significant sites for each park included in the Lower Hood Canal area state parks CAMP were conducted. Consultation with Native American Tribal officials and the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation also occurred as part of the CAMP planning process.

9. Do you know whether applications are pending for governmental approvals of other proposals directly affecting the property covered by your proposal? If yes, explain:

Yes. Below is a list of projects currently known to be occurring on park properties covered within this proposal. Additional environmental analysis and review will be completed for these projects, as appropriate.

The following projects are underway within the Lower Hood Canal area state parks:

Belfair State Park:

- Little Mission Creek Bridge
- Estuary Restoration (completed)
- Waste Water Pre-treatment Clean Water Project
- Low Impact Development Parking
- Reconstruction of Park Facilities

Twanoh:

- Sewer Renovation Clean Water Project

Potlatch:

- Sewer Upgrade Clean Water Project

10. List any government approvals or permits that will be needed for your proposal, if known:
Approval by the Commission is required for the project and non-project actions.

11. Give brief, complete description of your proposal, including the proposed uses and the size of the project and site. There are several questions later in this checklist that ask you to describe certain aspects of your proposal. You do not need to repeat those answers on this page. (Lead agencies may modify this form to include additional specific information on project description.)

Washington State Parks is in the final stages of completing a land-use planning project for the Lower Hood Canal area state parks in Mason County. The planning project, also known as Classification and Management Planning (CAMP), addresses overall visitor experiences, natural and cultural resource management, long-term property boundary decisions (acquiring and/or surplus land, as well as other land management agreements, etc.), defining use and upgrading existing park facilities, and other topics of interest to the community and park visitors.

The CAMP process sought input from the public including members of the local community, organizations, governmental agencies (Mason County, Washington Department of Natural Resources, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Washington Department of Health, Skokomish Tribe, Hood Canal Coordinating Council, Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group, Audubon Society) and State Parks staff. Through public meetings different land classification and long-term boundary alternatives were evaluated and a preliminary recommendation was developed.

The review for this proposal will be phased. “Phased review” means the coverage of general matters in broader analysis (WAC197-11-776). Phased review will allow State Parks to focus on decision regarding the proposed land classification designations and long-term boundary. This is the first phase of environmental analysis for the Lower Hood Canal area state parks. Subsequent Phases will include environmental analysis for specific project actions at such time developments or other actions are proposed. Further phases may include capital projects, implementation of the management plan objectives, and other facility improvements.

This proposal seeks Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission adoption of:

- 1) A long-term park boundary for Lower Hood Canal area state parks, which includes: Belfair, Twanoh, and Potlatch State Parks and the Lake Isabella and Lilliwaup Tidelands properties. The long-term boundaries of the parks represent areas that the agency deems desirable for management, consistent with each park's mission.
- 2) Specific land classifications for the properties within the long-term boundaries of Lower Hood Canal area state parks. The purpose of Land Classification is to provide general policy guidance for staff on appropriate management and use of land holdings in the parks for recreational activities and developments. The land classification system was revised in October 1995, and is codified under WAC 352-16.

Land Classification-

Within the long-term boundary, staff has developed recommendation for classification of the parks and park areas. Land classification is like internal zoning for the parks and provides internal guidance on appropriate uses and developments within each classification. Land classification is regulated by WAC 352-16-020. Although all land classifications were considered for the park areas, the State Parks' classifications proposed for the parks include:

- (1) **Recreation areas** are suited and/or developed for high-intensity outdoor recreational use, conference, cultural and/or educational centers, or other uses serving large numbers of people.
- (2) **Resource Recreation areas** are suited and/or developed for natural and/or cultural resource-based medium-intensity and low-intensity outdoor recreation use.
- (3) **Heritage areas** are designated for preservation, restoration, and interpretation of unique or unusual archaeological, historical, scientific and/or cultural features, and traditional cultural properties, which are of statewide or national significance.

Appropriate land classifications were identified by State Parks staff with assistance of the public planning process. The preliminary recommendations for the parks were chosen to provide a high level of protection to the parks' natural and cultural resources while considering current and future recreational uses and opportunities.

The proposal classifies State Parks' land, and certain adjacent private and public holdings within each park and/or park area as potential additions to the State Parks' system. Also, the proposal identifies State Parks' land that may be appropriate for surplus. Use limitations imposed by specific classifications are discussed further in this document. (**Important note:** Proposed land classifications are for State Parks policy direction only and should not be used as a basis for local government decisions on private land holdings within the proposed long-term boundaries of the Lower Hood Canal area state parks.) Within the proposed long-term boundary, there are properties that the parks may be interested in co-managing or acquiring. All options will be subject to future decisions by the Commission and further SEPA analysis.

Maps of the vicinity and preliminary recommendations for the land classification and long-term boundaries for Lower Hood Canal area state parks are provided in Appendix A. Please note that the color coding of the classification types is as follows: Recreation (reddish color), Resource Recreation (bluish color), and Natural (orange color). The half tones of those colors describe the land classification for lands that are not owned by State Parks, but will be included in the final staff recommendation to the Commission (or park lands that may be appropriate for surplus/exchange).

Brief discussions about the preliminary recommendation proposals follow. For more information, please see the planning webpage: www.parks.wa.gov/plans/lowerhoodcanal/.

Appendix A contains maps showing a long-term boundary and land classification for the various parks, as described below.

Belfair State Park:

The park is 63 acres and provides and provides camping and Hood Canal beach access in Mason County near Belfair, Washington.

Preliminary staff recommendations:

The long-term boundary would include the existing park. The majority of the existing park lands would be classified as **Recreation** to accommodate the existing camping and day-use activities on the uplands. The saltwater marsh and near shore environments would be classified as **Natural** to provide long-term protection of the natural features and vegetation. The shoreline and saltwater beach areas would be classified as **Resource Recreation** to allow for protection of the natural resources and accommodate the continuation of shellfish stocking for recreational shellfish harvest.

The long-term boundary would include property not owned by State Parks on the north side of highway 300. These lands would be classified as **Recreation** to allow for development of RV camping and park administration facilities, such as a park maintenance shop and office.

The long-term boundary also includes lands to the west of the park owned by Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife. This property would be classified as Resource Recreation to accommodate use as a boater access day-use site and to expand the recreational shellfish area of the park.

Several new construction project concepts for Belfair State Park are included in the preliminary recommendations and management plan. New construction projects will depend upon future property acquisition, funding and grants. Subsequent environmental analysis will follow should the projects proceed. The construction projects would include additional RV camping areas located on the property to the north of highway 300, some additional playground facilities in the Recreation area and potential trail construction extending along the shoreline and connecting with the Theler Wetlands trails near Belfair.

Twanoh State Park:

The park is a 182-acre marine, camping park with 3,167 feet of saltwater shoreline on Hood Canal in Mason County near Union, Washington.

Preliminary staff recommendations:

The long-term boundary would include the existing park. The majority of existing park property on the north side of Highway 106 would be classified **Heritage** to protect and preserve the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) structures within the park. Pockets of the **Recreation** classification would be designated within the northern portion of the park to accommodate existing, higher intensity recreational uses such as parking, boat launch, and picnicking. The south side of Highway 106 would include **Heritage, Resource Recreation, and Natural** classified areas to accommodate existing park uses and provide protection for natural and cultural resources. The areas classified as Heritage areas would protect and interpret the CCC historical buildings. Resource Recreation areas would accommodate camping and day-use facilities. The area to be classified as Natural at the east and west side of this Heritage area, would provide a high level of protection for the natural resources including native vegetation, old growth trees, and stream corridor.

The long-term boundary would also consist of properties not currently owned by State Park, including upland forested property which will encompass the entire watershed for the streams within the park and provide shared-use trail connections with Mason County Parks proposed trail corridor to Mason Lake County Park. A trail route corridor would also be included in the long-term boundary, classified as **Resource Recreation** to allow for low to moderate intensity recreation opportunities such as potential non-motorized multi-use trail development while providing a high level of natural resource protection.. Forested upland property bordering the trail corridor, within the long-term boundary, would be classified as **Natural** to provide a high level of protection for the watershed and habitat.

Several new construction project concepts including a new trail corridor is included in the preliminary recommendations and management plan. New construction projects will depend upon future funding and grants. Subsequent environmental analysis will follow should the projects proceed. The projects could include upgrades to the existing park trail system. Restoration along Twanoh Creek to improve salmonid habitat may also be included.

Potlatch State Park:

The park is 88 acres and provides camping and Hood Canal beach access in Mason County near Hoodspont, Washington.

Preliminary staff recommendations:

The long-term boundary would include the existing park. The west side of Highway 101 would be classified **Recreation** to accommodate higher intensity recreational uses, such as camping. The day-

use area east of Highway 101 would be classified **Heritage** to protect and interpret the area's Native American history. The park's tidelands would be classified **Resource Recreation** to accommodate existing low to mid-level recreation uses, such as shellfish harvest and provide a high level of natural resource protection.

The long-term boundary would also encompass properties not owned by State Parks, including the developed saltwater boat launch just north of the park on the east side of Highway 101. This property would be classified **Recreation** to accommodate higher intensity recreational uses, such as a motorized boat launch.

Several new construction project concepts for Potlatch State Park are included in the preliminary recommendations and management plan. New construction projects will depend upon future funding and grants. Subsequent environmental analysis will follow should the projects proceed. The projects could include utility upgrades, campground remodeling, and upgrades to the park road system. Restoration along Potlatch Creek to improve salmonid habitat may also be included.

Lake Isabella:

The park is 182 acres and provides day-use and freshwater access to Lake Isabella in Mason County near Shelton, Washington.

Preliminary staff recommendations:

The long-term boundary would include the existing park. The park's shoreline, wetlands, and mature forest stands would be classified as **Resource Recreation** to accommodate low to mid-level recreation uses such as trails, and to provide a high level of natural resource protection. The historic homestead area, heritage orchards, and surrounding hay fields would be classified as a **Heritage Area** to protect and interpret the area's agricultural history. South of Delight Park Road, the disturbed lands would be classified **Recreation** to accommodate higher intensity recreation uses, such as potential camping, parking, and off-leash dog areas.

The long-term boundary would also encompass properties not owned by State Parks, including a trail easement to the west of the existing park boundary and an existing boat launch located west of the park's existing shoreline. The trail easement would be classified **Resource Recreation** to allow for low-to mid-level recreation uses such as non-motorized trails. The launch would be classified **Recreation** to allow for continued motorized boating.

Several new construction project concepts for Lake Isabella are included in the preliminary recommendations and management plan. New construction projects will depend upon future funding and grants. Subsequent environmental analysis will follow should the projects proceed. The projects could include additional trails, a swimming pier, new camping areas, an environmental classroom, and an off-leash dog area.

Lilliwaup Tidelands:

The park is 20.75 acres of tidelands and provides Hood Canal Beach access in Mason County near Lilliwaup, Washington.

Preliminary staff recommendations:

The long-term boundary would include the existing park, as well as the strip of property not owned by State Parks that lies between the park and Highway 101. The entire park would be classified **Resource Recreation** to accommodate low to mid-level recreation uses, such as shellfish harvest, and provide a high level of natural resource protection.

12. Location of proposal. Give sufficient information for a person to understand the precise location of your proposed project, including a street address, if any, and section township, and range if known. If a proposal would occur over a range of area, provide the range or boundaries of the site(s). Provide a legal description, site plan, vicinity map and topographic map, if reasonably available. While you should submit any plans required by the agency, you are not required to duplicate maps or detailed plans submitted with any permit applications related to this checklist.

Please see the vicinity map included in Appendices (B).

- Belfair State Park
410 NE Beck Road
Belfair, WA

The park is located within Section 01 of Township 22N, Range 2W.W.M.

- Twanoh State Park
12190 E Highway 106
Union, WA.

The park is located within Sections 19, 20, 30, 29 of Township 22N, Range 2W.W.M., on the south shore of Hood Canal. The park is eight miles west of Belfair, Washington on Highway 106.

- Potlatch State Park
21020 Highway 101 N
Shelton, Washington

The park is located within Section 26 of Township 22N, Range 4W.W.M.

- Lake Isabella
Located on West Delight Park Road, west of West Golden Pheasant Road
Shelton, Washington

The park is located within Section 6 of Township 19N, Range 3W.W.M.

- Lilliwaup Tidelands
Located on North Highway 101, northeast of North Lilliwaup Street
Lilliwaup, Washington

The park is located within Section 30 of Township 23N, Range 3W.W.M.

B. Environmental Elements

1. Earth

a. General description of the site (circle one): flat, rolling, hilly, steep slopes, mountainous, other:

Table 1 summarizes the general description of the individual parks:

Park Name	General Description of site
Belfair State Park	Relatively flat on the shore of Hood Canal with gently sloping saltwater beach.
Twanoh State Park	Relatively flat near Hood Canal with gently sloping tidelands. Across Hwy 106 to the south the topography rises gently and with steeper slopes extending up a wide forested ravine.
Potlatch State Park	Flat, hilly, gently sloping tidelands.
Lake Isabella	Gentle slopes toward the shoreline of the lake.
Lilliwaup Tidelands	Steep slopes, gently sloping tidelands.

b. What is the steepest slope in the site (approximate percent slope)?

Table 2 indicates the steepest slopes within the individual parks:

Park Name	Approximate Steepest Percent Slope
Belfair State Park	5%
Twanoh State Park	15%
Potlatch State Park	30-45%
Lake Isabella	15-30%
Lilliwaup Tidelands	45%

c. What general types of soils are found on the site (for example, clay, sand, gravel, peat, muck)? If you know the general classification of agricultural soils, specify them and note any prime farmland.

Table 3 indicates the general types of soils within the individual parks:

Park Name	General Soil Types
Belfair State Park	Everett gravelly sandy loam, Indianola loamy

	sand, Tidal Marsh
Twanoh State Park	Alderwood gravelly sandy loam, Coastal Beach, Everett gravelly sandy loam
Potlatch State Park	Grove gravelly sandy loam, Hoodsport gravelly sandy loam, Made land, Mukilteo peat, Pilchuck gravelly sandy loam, Puget silt loam, Semiahmoo muck shallow, Skokomish silt loam, Tacoma peat, Tidal marsh
Lake Isabella	Bellingham silt loam, Cloquallum silt loam, Mukilteo peat, Shelton gravelly sandy loam
Lilliwaup Tidelands	Hoodsport gravelly sandy loam

d. Are there surface indications or history of unstable soils in the immediate vicinity? If so, describe.

Yes. The Natural Resource Conservation Service’s (NRCS) Soil Surveys for Mason County (2004) indicate that Alderwood (Twanoh) and Cloquallum (Lake Isabella) soil series have high erosion hazards if not protected. The NRCS indicates that the complete list of soils for all parks possess somewhat to very limited soil conditions for development of recreational facilities such as campgrounds, trails, pathways as a result of depth to saturation, slow water movement, and slope (NRCS 2006).

The shoreline above the Lilliwaup Tidelands is prone to erosion hazards including destabilized slopes resulting from storm damage and surface water flows. State Parks recently completed a slope stabilization project at the park to halt erosion and prevent future damage to the structural integrity of this public access corridor.

Future project proposals will include appropriate location, sustainable design, and implementation of Washington Department of Ecology’s Best Management Practices to prevent and reduce erosion and landslide activity.

e. Describe the purpose, type and approximate quantities of any filling or grading proposed. Indicate source of fill.

No fill or grading activities are proposed for the non-project action elements of this proposal. Other future project actions associated with the preliminary recommendations and management plan for Lower Hood Canal area state parks may result in filling or grading. Future project actions will be analyzed to ensure minimization of environmental impacts and implementation of best management practices.

f. Could erosion occur as a result of clearing, construction, or use? If so, generally describe.

The proposed non-project action will not result in erosive activities. In addition, land classification designations for the parks incorporate the consideration of sensitive geological hazard areas to prevent future project actions within such areas, or consider existing developed areas where disturbance has already occurred, and erosion does not seem to be a major issue. Future project actions will include appropriate location, sustainable design, and implementation of Washington Department of Ecology’s Best Management Practices to prevent and reduce erosion and landslide

activities.

g. About what percent of the site will be covered with impervious surfaces after project construction (for example, asphalt or buildings)?

None for this non-project action. Other future activities may result in a small increase of impervious surfaces (especially compared to the overall park size).

h. Proposed measures to reduce or control erosion, or other impacts to the earth, if any:

As stated above, staff considered sensitive geological hazard areas and existing developed areas when developing land classifications. Areas with known erosion hazards were classified appropriately to limit development and protect geologic resources while providing lower intensity recreational opportunities. Areas with existing facilities were generally classified using a classification allowing a higher intensity use (reflecting current appropriate uses while minimizing new disturbances in these areas).

The shoreline above Lilliwaup Tidelands is particularly prone to erosion. The proposed non-project action classifies the land as Resource Recreation to avoid significant construction in that area, allowing natural beach-feeding processes to occur. In addition, State Parks has classified the parks in a manner that emphasizes the consideration of existing facilities and minimizes new developed areas. However, State Parks will follow the guidelines for development in the floodplain for construction of new facilities within Lower Hood Canal area state parks.

No further measures to reduce or control erosion are included in this non-project proposal. Future project actions will be in appropriate locations to avoid geologic hazards, incorporate sustainable design, and implement the Washington Department of Ecology's Best Management Practices to prevent and reduce erosion and landslide activity.

2. Air

a. What types of emissions to the air would result from the proposal (i.e., dust, automobile, odors, industrial wood smoke) during construction and when the project is completed? If any, generally describe and give approximate quantities, if known.

None for this non-project action. Minor exhaust and fugitive dust emissions (particulate matter) could be expected in the event of future developments at State Parks property. Future expansions of park facilities including campgrounds may result in the addition of fire rings (grills) within the campsites and picnic areas. These amenities could increase emissions and impact air quality. However, State Parks will continue to operate its parks in a manner consistent with local fire departments' fire windows/restrictions and comply with air quality standards.

b. Are there any off-site sources of emissions or odor, which may affect your proposal? If so, generally describe.

No

c. Proposed measures to reduce or control emission, or other impacts to the earth, if any.

No measures to reduce or control emissions are included within this non-project action. The

Olympic Region Clean Air Agency has authority over operation and development of the state parks in Mason County, and will be contacted prior to new facility construction. Future project actions will include measures to reduce emissions, such as using dust control during dry weather and encouraging carpooling.

3. Water

a. Surface

1) Is there any surface water body on or in the immediate vicinity of the site (including year-round and seasonal streams, saltwater, lakes, ponds, wetlands)? If yes, describe type and provide names. If appropriate, state what stream or river it flows into.

Yes. Belfair, Twanoh, Potlatch, and Lilliwaup Tidelands State Parks are adjacent to Hood Canal. Little Mission Creek and Big Mission Creek flow through Belfair State Park. Twanoh Creek flows through Twanoh State Park. Potlatch Creek flows through Potlatch State Park. Lake Isabella State Park is adjacent to and includes shorelines of Lake Isabella.

In addition, the National Wetland Inventory's (NWI) GIS Database indicates estuarine wetlands occur within Belfair, Twanoh, Potlatch, and Lilliwaup State Parks, adjacent to Hood Canal. Palustrine wetlands occur adjacent to the creeks in the parks. At Lake Isabella, the lake is classified as a lacustrine wetland, while palustrine wetlands are found near the lake and near the southwestern park boundary.

2) Will the project require any work over, in, or adjacent to (within 200 feet) of the described waters? If yes, please describe and attach available plans.

No work over, in, or adjacent to the described waters is required for this non-project action. Land classification designations for the parks incorporate the consideration of sensitive shoreline environments. The proposed classifications for areas adjacent to the water bodies described above provide a high level of protection to the parks' sensitive shoreline environments while considering existing recreation use and opportunities. Future project actions may occur within 200 feet of the above-noted water bodies. Any future project actions shall be consistent with the designated land classifications and permitted uses for such areas as outlined in the Washington State Parks Land Classification and Use Matrix, Appendix E.

3) Estimate the amount of fill and dredge material that would be placed in or removed from surface water or wetlands and indicate the area of the site that would be affected. Indicate the source of fill material.

No fill or dredge material is required for this non-project action. Staff classified the park lands to emphasize appropriate management and to limit future uses of sensitive areas such as surface water and wetlands. Future project actions shall be consistent with the designated land classifications and allowed uses.

4) Will the proposal require surface water withdrawals or diversions? Give general description, purpose and approximate quantities if known.

No surface water withdrawal or diversions are required for this non-project action.

5) Does the proposal lie within a 100-year floodplain? If so, note location on the site plan.

Yes. Portions of Potlatch State Park, Lilliwaup Tidelands, Belfair State Park, and Twanoh State Park lie within the 100-year flood plain of the Hood Canal. The area adjacent to Lake Isabella within the Lake Isabella property is located within the 100-year flood plain of the lake.

6) Does the proposal involve any discharges of waste materials to surface waters? If so, describe the type of waste and anticipated volume of discharge.

No discharges of waste materials to surface waters will result from this non-project action. Staff classified the parks to emphasize appropriate management and future uses of sensitive areas such as surface waters or wetlands. Future project action within the designated areas will be consistent with the respective land classification and allowed uses policies. In addition, any proposed future project actions will also be consistent with the guidelines for development within the flood plain. Future project actions will ensure compliance and implementation of Ecology's best management practices.

b. Ground

1) Will ground water be withdrawn, or will water be discharged to ground water? Give general description, purpose and approximate quantities if known.

No groundwater will be withdrawn or discharged as a result of this non-project action. Future development activities could involve the development of domestic wells for park purposes. Such development would occur within areas classified as Recreation, Resource Recreation or Heritage.

2) Describe waste material that will be discharged into the ground from septic tanks or other sources, if any (for example: domestic sewage, industrial, containing the following chemicals... agricultural; etc.). Describe the general size of such systems, the number of houses to be served (if applicable) or the number of animals or humans the system(s) are expected to serve.

None for this non-project action. Future project actions may result in discharges into the ground (e.g. new septic/sewer systems). Potential sources of new discharge will come from the addition of camping sites and new day use areas within the parks.

Currently as separate project actions, wastewater treatment upgrade projects are underway at Twanoh, Belfair, and Potlatch State Parks as part of the Governor's Puget Sound Initiative. These efforts focus on improving the waste management along the Hood Canal to protect and restore Hood Canal and Puget Sound

c. Water Runoff (including stormwater)

1) Describe the source of runoff (including stormwater) and method of collection and disposal, if any (include quantities, if known). Where will this water flow? Will this water flow into other waters? If so, describe.

No surface water runoff will be generated by this non-project action. The proposed classifications will allow for future actions that may increase the amount of impervious surfaces in the park by adding roadways, parking lots, campsites and buildings. In the event of future development of State Parks property, stormwater would be collected, treated and disposed of in a manner that emphasizes the agency's commitment to stewardship and sustainability and in accordance with state and local governmental stormwater regulations and best management practices.

2) Could waste materials enter ground or surface waters? If so, generally describe.

No waste material will enter ground or surface waters as a result of this non-project action. Future project actions will incorporate appropriate stormwater management techniques to treat surface water runoff prior to entering ground or surface waters.

d. Proposed measures to reduce or control surface, ground, and runoff water impacts, if any.

None for this non-project action. The Green Vision Plan for Twanoh State Park, developed to demonstrate how State Parks will model “Sound-friendly” development as part of the Puget Sound Initiative, identifies a number of low impact development and stormwater treatment concepts that, if implemented, would significantly reduce water impacts. The concepts include reducing the amount of impervious surface, potentially moving development away from the shoreline, redirecting discharge that currently flows directly into Hood Canal, revegetating around parking areas to create more rainfall interception, and considering redesign of the existing rip-rapped shorelines in the park. An estuary restoration project at Belfair, started in 2007, was considered during classification. The restoration project has reduced water impacts in the park, and will continue to reduce such impacts as later phases are implemented. Similarly, there are a number of wastewater improvement projects identified for the parks. The projects are designed to improve the functioning of the wastewater treatment systems of the parks, and reduce water impacts. Future project actions will include measures that follow local, state, and federal governments’ stormwater regulations and other best management practices.

4. Plants

a. Check or circle types of vegetation found on the site:

- deciduous tree:** alder, maple, poplar, apple, cherry,
- evergreen tree:** fir, cedar, shore pine, hemlock, spruce,
- shrubs:** ferns, salmonberry, thimble berry, nootka rose, blackberry, etc.
- grass:** slough sedge, reed canary grass, and other native and non-native grasses associated with Western Washington coastal vegetation communities
- pasture**
- crop or grain:** hay field
- wet soil plants:** cattail, buttercup, bulrush, skunk cabbage, pacific silverweed, pickleweed, saltgrass, fleshy jaumea, etc
- water plants:** water lily, eelgrass, milfoil, **other:**
- other types of vegetation:** noxious weeds, reed canary grass, blackberry, scotch broom, thistle moss, etc

b. What kind and amount of vegetation will be removed or altered?

None for this non-project action. Future development activities or management actions may result in the removal or alteration of native and non-native vegetation and will require consistency with the Washington State Parks Land Classification and Use Matrix.

c. List threatened or endangered species known to be on or near the site.

A review of the Washington Department of Natural Resources Natural Heritage Program (NHP) Database indicates that no State or Federal Sensitive plant species and communities currently occur within or nearby Belfair, Twanoh, Potlatch, or Lilliwaup Tidelands state parks. There is indication of an historic location of chain-fern (*Woodwardia fimbriata*), a state-listed sensitive species, around Potlatch State Park. At Lake Isabella, the database indicates the presence of blunt-leaved pondweed (*Potamogeton obtusifolius*) a state-listed sensitive species, in the lake near State Parks property.

d. Proposed landscaping, use of native plants, or other measures to preserve or enhance vegetation on the site, if any.

None for this non-project action. Future project actions may include measures to preserve or enhance vegetation and could be included in development plans. Native plants would be preferred for future landscaping.

Land Classification designation for the parks takes into consideration the condition and extent of existing vegetation. More sensitive areas were classified in a more protective class such as Resource Recreation, Heritage, or Natural areas. These designations provide a high level of protection for the vegetation communities and natural resources by restricting high intensity recreational use. Areas within the existing developed footprint of the parks were classified to minimize disturbance to new lands while continuing to provide existing high-intensity recreational opportunities.

Additional surveys could be conducted for rare plants, as needed, for any significant land disturbing activities associated with future development or restoration activities. Management planning will implement techniques to minimize resource impacts or enhance areas currently degraded. Parks staff will review management plans to assure recreational uses will not unduly impact sensitive species. Park staff will also seek help from resource agencies and others to enhance these existing native vegetation communities and limit activities which might degrade rare plant communities. In addition, park staff will update the park plans for controlling noxious species within the park, focusing in particular on areas where sensitive species are present.

5. Animals

a. Check any birds and animals which have been observed on or near the site or are known to be on or near the site:

BIRDS:

songbirds

other : Audubon Washington has identified the marine waters and tidelands of Hood Canal between the towns of Potlatch and Belfair as an Important Bird Area, which supports large numbers of wintering waterfowl and other aquatic species, including: Bald Eagles, Marbled Murrelets, Western Grebes, Scaups, Scoters, Goldeneyes, and Buffleheads. Potlatch State Park supports substantial numbers of band-tailed pigeons.

MAMMALS:

deer

bear

- elk
- beaver
- other: coyote, otter, rabbit, chipmunk, squirrel, skunk, raccoon, weasel, raccoon, and orcas .

FISH:

- Bass
- Salmon: coho, chum, chinook
- Trout: cutthroat, steelhead, bull trout
- Herring
- Shellfish: oysters, clams, geoduck, crabs
- other:

b. List any threatened or endangered species known to be on or near the site.

Analysis of the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) Priority Habitats and Species Program (PHS) lists the following species and/or habitats occur within a 1.5 mile vicinity of the parks:

Belfair State Park: Puget Sound Chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*) (FT, SC), Hood Canal summer chum (*O. keta*) (FT, SC), bull trout (*Salvelinus confluentus*) (FT, SC) killer whale (*Orcinus orca*) (FE, SE), Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) (FCo, ST), Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*) (SM), Waterfowl Concentrations, Eelgrass meadows, Wetlands, and Estuarine zones (2007).

Twanoh State Park: Puget Sound Chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*) (FT, SC), Hood Canal summer chum (*O. keta*) (FT, SC), bull trout (*Salvelinus confluentus*) (FT, SC) killer whale (*Orcinus orca*) (FE, SE).

Potlatch State Park: Puget Sound Chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*) (FT, SC), Hood Canal summer chum (*O. keta*) (FT, SC), bull trout (*Salvelinus confluentus*) (FT, SC) killer whale (*Orcinus orca*) (FE, SE), marbled murrelet (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*) (FT, ST) (overwintering).

Lilliwaup Tidelands: Puget Sound Chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*) (FT, SC), Hood Canal summer chum (*O. keta*) (FT, SC), bull trout (*Salvelinus confluentus*) (FT, SC) killer whale (*Orcinus orca*) (FE, SE).

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) indicates that the following threatened or endangered species may occur within Mason County: Bull trout (*Salvelinus confluentus*) (FT, SC), Marbled murrelet (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*) (FT, ST), Northern spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis caurina*) (FT, SE), Mazama pocket gopher (*Thomomys mazama* ssp. *couchi*) (FC, ST), Streaked horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris strigata*) (FC, SE) ([USFWS 2007](#)),

No other threatened or endangered species are known to exist within the project area.

FE= Federal Endangered

FT= Federal Threatened

FCo= Federal Species of Concern

ST= State Threatened

SC= State Species of Concern/ Candidate

SE= State Endangered

SM= State Monitored

c. Is the site part of a migration route? If so, explain.

Yes, the Lower Hood Canal area state parks are part of the Pacific Flyway for migratory neo-tropical birds and waterfowl, as well as part of the migration route for the anadromous fish and marine mammal species listed above.

d. Proposed measures to preserve or enhance wildlife, if any.

Proposed land classifications consider existing PHS data on known fish and wildlife resources. State Parks is attempting to balance the needs of the recreating public with wildlife habitat needs by shifting potential intensive recreational developments and uses out of sensitive areas within the parks. "Recreation" classifications and proposed facility development that would allow higher intensity recreation use have been applied in existing disturbed areas and/or in a manner to avoid compromising the wildlife management of the parks. Areas which provide significant habitat associations or features would be classified using more restrictive classifications thus limiting development and recreational opportunities to lower intensity activities such as hiking, wildlife viewing, shellfish harvesting, etc. Other proposed measures include continuing consultations with Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) habitat biologists and implementing recommended management guidelines for priority species. In addition, State Parks will participate in site specific restoration/enhancement projects/proposals. Any future development actions will be reviewed in consultation with WDFW, and other regulatory agencies as appropriate. Biological assessments will be conducted as required and potential mitigation measures will be identified for any listed species that could be affected by project actions. Additional baseline resource surveys, inventories, and monitoring will help guide park management activities through the further identification of sensitive species and priority habitats.

6. Energy and Natural Resources

a. What kinds of energy (electric, natural gas, oil, wood stove, solar) will be used to meet the completed project's energy needs? Describe whether it will be used for heating, manufacturing, etc.

None for this non-project action. Future project actions may result in electricity or solar power to meet energy needs for recreation facilities.

b. Would your project affect the potential use of solar energy by adjacent properties? If so, generally describe.

None for this non-project action. Should future development occur, it is unlikely that the potential use of solar energy by adjacent properties would be impacted.

c. What kinds of energy conservation features are included in the plans of this proposal? List other proposed measures to reduce or control energy impacts, if any.

None for this non-project action. Future projects will include energy conservation measures consistent with Washington State Parks Sustainability Policy, the agency's Sustainability Plan, and

park specific integrated sustainability plans.

7. Environmental Health

a. Are there any environmental health hazards, including exposure to toxic chemicals, risk of fire and explosion, spill or hazardous waste, that could occur as a result of this proposal? If so, describe.

None for this non-project action. Future projects will follow Washington State Department of Ecology's Best Management Practices to limit the potential for environmental health hazards.

1) Describe special emergency service that might be required.

No additional or special emergency services are needed for this non-project action. Future project actions may require additional police, fire, and medical services. Park staff has limited training in emergency services and are qualified to provide a certain amount of those services.

2) Proposed measures to reduce or control environmental health hazards, if any.

None for this non-project action. Future developments would be subject to appropriate regulatory controls to abate health hazards.

b. Noise

1) What types of noise exist in the area which may affect your project (for example: traffic, equipment, operation, other)?

None for this non-project action.

2) What types and levels of noise would be created by or associated with the project on a short-term or a long-term basis (for example: traffic, construction, operation, other)? Indicate what hours noise would come from the site.

No changes in type or level of noise are anticipated as a result of this non-project action. Future developments could cause a temporary increase in noise associated with traffic, recreational uses, and heavy equipment operation. Land classifications consider potential noise impacts when designating areas for higher intensity uses and development. Those designations typically occur within existing developed areas or are buffered by vegetated corridors to reduce noise impacts on neighboring land uses.

3) Proposed measures to reduce or control noise impacts, if any.

None for this non-project action. Noise impacts caused by future project actions will be controlled by using best management practices during construction, and enforcing quiet hours in the state parks.

8. Land and Shoreline Use

a. What is the current use of the site and adjacent properties?

The Lower Hood Canal area state parks provide a mixture of recreational activities including hiking, biking, fishing/shellfishing, camping, cultural area interpretation and more. Adjacent properties are used for forestry, residences, recreation, open space, agriculture, and fish & wildlife habitat.

b. Has the site been used for agriculture? If so, describe.

Yes, Lake Isabella is a homestead site that was historically used for livestock grazing, haying, Christmas tree production, and other crops. State Parks continues to manage a portion of the property through a hay lease.

c. Describe any structures on the site.

Table 6 Lists structures within the individual parks:

Park Name	Structures
Belfair State Parks	Park residence, shop, office and amphitheatre
Twanoh State Park	Two ranger residences, a contact station, waste treatment liftstation, a shop, 2 restrooms, storage buildings, bath houses, and picnic shelters (many of which were constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps). Boat launch & two bridges.
Potlatch State Park	Mobile home, a shop, 2 restrooms, storage buildings, and a picnic shelter.
Lake Isabella	Storage building, vault toilet
Lilliwaup Tidelands	No structures. The park does have a wooden stairway with a handrail that leads to the beach.

d. Will any structures be demolished? If so, what?

Future project actions may result in the demolition of park structures for safety, economic, planning or other considerations, as deemed consistent with this CAMP document. Any proposed alteration to an existing structure older than 50 years will require review and approval by the Washington State Park’s Historic Preservation Manager, consistency with the Commission’s Cultural Resource Management Plan, and review by the Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation.

e. What is the current zoning classification of the site?

Table 7 Lists zoning for the individual parks

Park Name	Zoning Designation
Belfair State Park	Rural- Residential 5
Twanoh State Park	Rural-Residential 5
Potlatch State Park	Rural Tourist, Rural Residential 20
Lake Isabella	Rural Residential 5
Lilliwaup Tidelands	Rural Residential 5

f. What is the current comprehensive plan designation of the site?

Table 8 Lists comprehensive plan designations for the individual parks

Park Name	Comprehensive Plan Designation
Belfair	Rural
Twanoh	Rural
Potlatch State Park	Rural
Lake Isabella	Rural
Lilliwaup Tidelands	Rural

g. If applicable, what is the current shoreline master program designation of the site?

Table 9 Lists shoreline master program designations for the individual parks

Park Name	Shoreline Master Program Designation
Belfair State Park	Urban Shoreline Designation
Twanoh State Park	Urban and Conservancy Designation
Potlatch State Park	Urban Shoreline Designation
Lake Isabella	Urban Shoreline Designation
Lilliwaup Tidelands	Urban Shoreline Designation

h. Has any part of the site been classified as an "environmentally sensitive" area? If so, please specify.

The Hood Canal shoreline is regulated by the Mason County Resource Ordinance and Mason County Shoreline Master Program (SMP). Hood Canal and Lake Isabella are listed as shorelines of statewide significance. Any and all streams and wetlands onsite are regulated by the Resource Ordinance. Other formal critical areas are classified and designated by the county following a site visit.

i. Approximately how many people would reside or work in the completed project?

N/A. Permanent residents within the parks will remain the same, including park rangers and their families. Future project actions may result in a minor increase of park staff.

j. Approximately how many people would the completed project displace?

N/A. Future project actions may result in a minor displacement of park staff.

k. Proposed measures to avoid or reduce displacement impacts, if any.

None for this non-project action.

l. Proposed measures to ensure the proposal is compatible with existing and projected land uses and plans, if any.

Local governments will receive a copy of this checklist and have the opportunity to offer further comment on consistency with existing and projected land use plans. At this time, the proposal appears to be compatible with existing and projected land uses & plans. State Parks staff will continue to work closely with local planning officials as the CAMP project is implemented.

9. Housing

a. Approximately how many units would be provided, if any? Indicate whether high, middle or low income housing.

N/A. Future project actions may include additional housing units for park staff.

b. Approximately how many units, if any, would be eliminated? Indicate whether high, middle or low income housing.

N/A. Future project actions may include the elimination of some park housing.

c. Proposed measures to reduce or control housing impacts if any.

N/A. Should future developments eliminate park housing, it is possible that replacement housing could be provided within proposed long-term park boundary.

10. Aesthetics

a. What is the tallest height of any proposed structure(s), not including antennas; what is the principal exterior building material(s) proposed?

N/A. Future project actions may require the construction of additional park structures.

b. What views in the immediate vicinity would be altered or obstructed?

N/A. Future project actions may affect views in the immediate vicinity. However, the land classification system has been applied to preserve/protect view-sheds, from within the park and from adjacent properties looking towards the park, and to limit aesthetic impacts.

c. Proposed measures to reduce or control aesthetic impacts, if any.

Future project actions will be guided by design standards developed to minimize potential visual impacts through the use of appropriate building materials, colors, sizes, shapes, and other design elements, such as landscaping. Future project actions will be consistent with adopted land classifications. Preservation and enhancement of existing visual characteristics of the park could be accomplished through a variety of means including: formal viewshed analysis, undergrounding of utilities, restoration of degraded sites, sensitive placement of more intrusive facilities (such as service yards and buildings) to more shielded locations, relocation of improperly sited structures and facilities, and through the use of landscape buffering.

11. Light and Glare

a. What type of light or glare will the proposal produce? What time of day would it mainly occur?

N/A. Future project actions may result in an increase in the number of exterior lights within the developed areas of the parks should additional development activities occur. Also, there may be an increase in light produced from motor vehicles, buildings, campfires, recreational vehicles, etc., during the evening hours.

b. Could light or glare from the finished project be a safety hazard or interfere with views?

N/A. Future project actions may increase light produced from campfires, recreational vehicles, cabins and other buildings when it is dark.

c. What existing off-site sources of light or glare may affect your proposal?

N/A

d. Proposed measures to reduce or control light and glare impacts, if any.

N/A. Future project actions may be guided by design standards that include measures to reduce and control light and glare impacts, such as down lighting (special light fixtures to limit light “wash” and planned landscaping to limit light and glare intrusion on the landscape). In addition, the designation of Resource Recreation Areas will preserve existing forested vegetation, buffering any light sources produced from park structures.

12. Recreation

a. What designated and informal recreation opportunities are in the immediate vicinity?

State parks are classified using the Washington State Parks Land Classification System. Recreational facilities and uses are permitted as described in the attached Land Classification Matrix. Recreational opportunities within the subject parks include: Camping, picnicking, trail hiking, biking, bird watching, beachcombing, fishing, shellfishing, disc golf, and natural and cultural area interpretation. Please visit Washington State Parks’ website www.parks.wa.gov for more information on recreational opportunities. The nearby Olympic National Park, Olympic National Forest, and the County Parks Department provide other recreational opportunities as well.

b. Would the proposed project displace any existing recreational uses? If so, describe.

N/A. Classification of Lower Hood Canal area state parks will enhance and/or restrict uses of the properties according to State Parks Land Classification rules. The proposed land classifications support current uses and facilities.

Future project actions at Lower Hood Canal area state parks may displace recreational uses in the short-term. In general, recreational opportunities will increase; especially boating, hiking, biking, and equestrian use within the Lower Hood Canal area state parks. The management plan for the park includes discussions regarding development of new trails, swimming access at Lake Isabella, environmental education and interpretation opportunities, and potential campground modifications and development.

c. Proposed measures to reduce or control impacts on recreation, including recreation opportunities to be provided by the project or applicant, if any.

The purpose of classifying land within the parks is to allow for, and enhance, appropriate recreational values and uses, in balance with natural and cultural stewardship responsibilities. Specific considerations should include recreational potential such as developing day-use areas, campgrounds, trails, etc., or acquisition/disposal of specific properties.

13. Historic and Cultural Preservation

a. Are there any places or objects listed on, or proposed for, national, state or local preservation registers known to be on or next to the site? If so, generally describe.

Yes, a review of records on file at State Parks and the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation indicates that archaeological or historic sites occur within the Lower Hood Canal area state parks. The table below summarizes the known historic and cultural resources occurring within the subject parks.

Park Name	Document Resource
Belfair State Park	Two prehistoric archaeological sites (45MS47 and 45MS52) are recorded within the park. A third site was recently encountered during archaeological testing by Wesson (2007), however, it may be a remnant portion of site 45MS47.
Twanoh State Park	Many of the structures in the park are more than 75 years old; most were built by the Civilian Conservation Corps. The complex of CCC structures is potentially eligible to the National Register of Historic Places and will be accessed for inclusion on a register in the near future. Consultation with the Skokomish Indian Tribe indicates that a Place name, <i>ha"capqs</i> , occurs within the park.
Potlatch State Park	One prehistoric archaeological site is recorded within the day use area of the park (45MS50).
Lake Isabella State Park	No archaeological sites or historic structures are presently recorded within the park.
Lilliwaup Tidelands	No archaeological sites or historic structures are presently recorded within the park.

b. Generally describe any landmarks or evidence of historic, archaeological, scientific, or cultural importance known to be on or next to the site.

Several of the parks listed contain important prehistoric archaeological sites and/or historic structures. Pending final design and development plans, additional surveys or building assessments may be required to adequately evaluate any potential impact to these cultural resources.

c. Proposed measures to reduce or control impacts, if any:

Washington State Parks' archaeologists have conducted literature reviews for historic and archaeological significant sites for previous projects to identify cultural and historic resources and provide management recommendations. State Parks has communicated with Native American tribal officials during the planning process to understand any new culturally significant sites in the planning area. None were identified.

If and when capital developments are undertaken, State Parks will undertake cultural resource assessments consistent with all applicable state (GOE 05-05) and federal regulations (Section 106 of National Historic Preservation Act). Additionally, future contract specifications for any new construction activities will contain provisions regarding the protection of cultural resources in compliance with Chapter 27.44 RCW and Chapter 27.53 RCW.

14. Transportation

a. Identify public streets and highways serving the site and describe proposed access to the existing street system. Show on site plans, if any.

Belfair State Park: Accessed by Highway 300

Twanoh State Park: Accessed by Highway 106

Potlatch State Park: Accessed by N. Highway 101

Lake Isabella: Accessed by W. Delight Park Rd. off W. Golden Pheasant Rd.

Lilliwaup Tidelands: Accessed by N. Highway 101

b. Is site currently served by public transit? If not, what is the approximate distance to the nearest transit stop?

Public transportation in the area is provided by Mason County Transportation Authority. No bus routes connect directly to any of the state parks.

c. How many parking spaces would the completed project have? How many would the project eliminate?

Classification has considered future project actions which may include the construction of additional parking spaces for recreational purposes.

d. Will the proposal require any new roads or streets or improvements to existing roads or streets, not including driveways? If so, generally describe (indicate whether public or private).

In the event of future developments on State Parks property, road improvements may be necessary.

e. Will the project use (or occur in the immediate vicinity of) water, rail or air transportation? If so, generally describe

N/A.

f. How many vehicular trips per day would be generated by the completed project? If known, indicate when peak volumes would occur.

The proposed land classification is not anticipated to generate any new vehicle trips

g. Proposed measures to reduce or control transportation impacts, if any.

None for this non-project action. In the event of future development on State Parks property, transportation impacts would be assessed and improvements, if any, would be coordinated with the Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) and Mason County, as necessary.

15. Public Services

a. Would the project result in an increased need for public services (for example: fire protection, police protection, health care, schools, other)? If so, generally describe.

None for this non-project action. Future project actions may require additional services from the

Department of Natural Resources and local fire departments. Increased support may be needed from county law enforcement departments, Emergency Management Services (EMS).

b. Proposed measures to reduce or control direct impacts on public services, if any.

None for this non-project action. Park staff will continue to coordinate emergency response with local fire, police and EMS. Park rangers will continue to provide active enforcement and patrol activities for the park.

16. Utilities

a. Utilities currently available at the site:

Table 10 Lists utilities for the individual parks

Park Name	Utilities
Belfair State Park	Electrical, Water, Waste management system is provided on site. No opportunities to connect with the city of Belfair sewer system at this time.
Twanoh State Park	Electrical, Water, Waste management is provided on site.
Potlatch State Park	Water is provided by well and electricity supplied by Mason Co. PUD, Sewage is managed with an in-park septic system.
Lake Isabella	Water is provided by well.
Lilliwaup Tidelands	No utilities exist

b. Describe the utilities that are proposed for the project, the utility providing the service and the general construction activities on the site or in the immediate vicinity which might be needed.

None for this non-project action. Future projects may result in additional utilities, such as water, electric, and sewer.

C. Signature.

The above answers are true to the best of knowledge. I understand that the lead agency is relying on them to make its decision.

Signature Emily L...

Date Submitted 11/29/07

D. SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET FOR NONPROJECT ACTIONS

1. How would the proposal be likely to increase discharge to water; emissions to air; production, storage, or release of toxic or hazardous substances; or production of noise?

Land classifications will serve to guide existing and continuing development and use of the state parks. It is possible that recreational uses could increase in areas classified as *Recreation*. State Parks considered impacts to water and air, and impacts caused by the production of noise when classifying the parks. Lower Hood Canal area state parks classifications were considered for environmentally sensitive or significant resource areas that would be impacted by intensive recreation, or for the purpose of providing a high level of stewardship and resource protection within the parks. State Parks staff realizes that if recreational uses are not properly managed it is possible that environmental impacts would increase in areas classified as *Recreation*. Increased use would probably require additional structures and infrastructure to control impacts. The proposed land classifications direct staff to consider sensitive natural resource areas when determining proposed project areas. Additional development could result in a net increase in impervious surfaces associated with buildings, hard trails and parking areas. Such development could cause a localized increase in stormwater discharges. Likewise, it is likely that increased motorized uses would cause a minor localized increase in emissions. Increased human use of the park could cause a net increase in human waste, emissions, and noise levels above that which currently exists. Washington Department of Ecology's Best Management Practice's will be implemented for all future projects to prevent and reduce impacts to the environment resulting from proposed project construction.

Proposed measures to avoid or reduce such increases are:

Future development and use will follow the guidelines of the underlying Land Classification. Management planning will be required to minimize impacts. Management planning will guide development within the park based on policies adopted by the Commission through land classification efforts. Future projects will include appropriate location, sustainable design, and energy conservation measures consistent with Washington State Parks Sustainability Policy, the agency's Sustainability Plan, and park specific Integrated Sustainability Plan. In general, any future developments on State Parks property will be designed and sited out of sensitive floodplains, and/or so that stormwater runoff is directed to grassy swales for biofiltration and infiltration. All future development will be in compliance with local government stormwater regulations, the Olympic Region Clean Air Agency, development guidelines within floodplains, and best management practices. Additional sanitary facilities could be installed that will hook up to existing septic system. Such facilities would be routinely maintained and waste either treated on-site or taken to an approved waste treatment plant for disposal. Future technological advances and increased regulation of emissions will help offset the impact of increased use of these parks.

2. How would the proposal be likely to affect plants, animals, fish, or marine life?

The immediate proposal will likely have no direct effect on plant, animals or fish. Finding the optimum balance between the protection of natural systems and public recreational access to those natural systems is the basis for developing land classification and management planning. The application of land classification and management planning confirms State Parks mission to protect

the natural systems of state park areas while accommodating increased demand for parks and open space.

Proposed measures to protect or conserve plants, animals, fish or marine life are:

One goal of the proposed land classification is to preserve quality natural, cultural, and historic resources. The preliminary staff recommendation recognizes the importance of preserving the quality of the natural resources within the park while allowing for appropriate levels of human use. Efforts will be made to minimize habitat loss by locating future developments in areas previously disturbed or in areas with low habitat value. Continuing consultation with WFDW Area Habitat Biologists and DNR's Natural Heritage Program staff will reduce site-specific impacts to wildlife and plant species through implementation of management recommendations. Land classifications also support the concept of greenways to connect to regional parks and open spaces. This could help support regional protection efforts for important migratory corridors and linkages for wildlife.

3. How would the proposal be likely to deplete energy or natural resources?

The proposal is unlikely to have a direct effect on the depletion of energy or natural resources. Existing activities and future proposed actions will include energy conservation measures consistent with Washington State Parks Sustainability Policy, the agency's Sustainability Plan, and park specific Integrated Sustainability Plan(s).

Proposed measures to protect or conserve energy and natural resources are:

Land classifications and long-term boundaries generally support the establishment of local corridors and linkages to other regional open spaces and parks. Such corridors could serve as transportation routes for non-motorized travel. As stated above, any future proposed actions will be consistent with Washington State Parks Sustainability Policy, the agency's Sustainability Plan, and the park specific Integrated Sustainability Plan(s).

4. How would the proposal be likely to use or affect environmentally sensitive areas or areas designated (or eligible or under study) for governmental protection; such as parks, wilderness, wild and scenic rivers, threatened or endangered species habitat, historic or cultural sites, wetlands, floodplains, or prime farmlands?

While land classifications do not authorize a particular development for a given area, they do specify the types of developments and uses which could be allowed. Land classification could set the stage for future developments and uses which may have the potential for causing negative impacts to a sensitive species and environmentally sensitive areas; such as, habitat loss, disturbances, increased competition, loss of forage or prey resources, etc. The proposal will designate certain areas of the parks as Resource Recreation to protect quality natural systems, as well as priority habitat and species by restricting high intensity recreational uses from those areas. It will restrict development activities from wetlands and other sensitive areas. Development and use of the park will provide access to certain lands and shoreline areas, but will only do so as approved and/or conditioned by local shoreline and land use ordinances. Only permitted development will be constructed.

Proposed measures to protect such resources or to avoid or reduce impacts are:

This proposal seeks to achieve a balance between providing adequate recreational opportunities and providing adequate protection of important natural and cultural resources. The staff

recommendation also restricts more intensive development in riparian areas, and other sensitive areas by classifying them as Resource Recreation areas. Any future assessment of sites for off-leash dog areas within Lake Isabella will consider any potential impacts to wildlife and other sensitive natural resources. Public ownership and the proposed land classifications accomplish many of the aims noted above. Any future developments will be subject to regulations administered by federal, state and local governments. All required permits and approvals will be obtained prior to any development. A management plan has been drafted to further identify management issues and identify appropriate mitigation measures to minimize impacts and protect sensitive resources.

5. How would the proposal be likely to affect land and shoreline use, including whether it would allow or encourage land or shoreline uses incompatible with existing plans?

The land classification process, on State Parks property, strives to promote compatible uses and resource protection.

Proposed measures to avoid or reduce shoreline and land use impacts are:

State Parks will work closely with federal, state and local government agencies to assure compatible management objectives on all State Parks owned and/or managed lands. Land classification designations for the parks incorporate the consideration of sensitive shoreline environments. The proposed classifications for areas adjacent to the water bodies described above provide a high level of protection to the parks' sensitive shoreline environments while considering existing recreation use and opportunities. Future project actions may occur within 200 feet of the above-noted water bodies. Any future project actions will be consistent with the designated land class for such areas and permitted uses outlined in the Washington State Parks Land Classification and Use Matrix, Appendix E.

6. How would the proposal be likely to increase demands on transportation or public services and utilities?

Land classifications and long-term boundaries reflect existing and previously planned development patterns. No increase in these services is directly contemplated by this proposal. Future project actions such as campground improvements may increase the number of parking of daily and overnight visitors to the park causing an increase in demands for parking, public transit access, public services, and utilities. All elements will be examined and thoroughly analyzed prior to approval.

Proposed measures to reduce or respond to such demand(s) are:

Any proposed use activity or development requiring additional transportation, utilities, and/or public services must be consistent with Parks Integrated Sustainability Plan. Park rangers will continue to patrol the park on a routine basis and provide emergency response and law enforcement when in the area.

7. Identify, if possible, whether the proposal may conflict with local, state, or federal laws or requirements for the protection of the environment.

The proposal does not appear to be in conflict with any known local, state or federal laws or requirements for protection of the environment. Future developments will be compliant with local, state, and federal requirements and regulations.

**LOWER HOOD CANAL AREA STATE PARKS CAMP SEPA CHECKLIST
DISTRIBUTION LIST**

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Cheryl Faull & David Butler
Cheryl Macy
Christine Hoyt
Chuck Hicks, Puget Sound Treasure Hunters Club
Chuck James, Portland Area Archaeologist, Bureau Of Indian Affairs
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City Of Bremerton, Community Development
City Of Bremerton, Parks And Recreation
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City Of Shelton
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Clayton & Catherine Wilson
Corps Of Engineers, Seattle District Regulatory Branch
Curtis & Melody Simmons
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Don Le Pere, Secretary, North Mason Kiwanis Club
Don Nichols
Douglas & Wendi Kirk
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Forest & Jenny Huff
Francisco & Madlyne Delgado
Frank & Dorothy Clark
Frank Benavente
Gary & Sharon Smith
Gladys Endicott
Gordon James Chair, Skokomish Tribal Nation
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Gregory Johnson
Gregory & Jolynn Murphy
Hood Canal Market
Irene Werdall
Jack Krause
Jack Mcnish
Jaime & Jeanne Amador
James & Aleta Carlton
James King, Jr., Coordinator, Citizens For Parks And Recreation
Jeff & Kathy Faubia
Jeff White
Jerry & Nancy Kammenga
Jewell & Nancy England
Jill Van Workman
Jillian Simpson
John & Eleen Bengtson
John & Linet Perry
John & Marsha Clark
John Conte
Joseph & Jo Irby
Karen Bloomquist – Rowe
Karen Cannard
Karen Lippy, Science Instructor, North Mason High School
Karen & Dave Shepard
Kathy Grinenbo
Kathy & Jeff Faubion
Kirsten Workman, Mason Conservation Dist
Kristine Miller, Skokomish Tribe, THPO
Lori & Grace Schmidt
Lee & Norene Dotson
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Len Barson, The Nature Conservancy
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Marshal & Kathryn Robinson
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Mason County Sheriff's Office
Mason County, Department Of Health
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Michael Hanks, So Sound Traditional Invitation Kayak Symposium
Michael J Lang
Mike & Cindy Nickich
Neil & Susan Amondson
Olympic National Forest
Olympic National Park
Pam Kennedy
Pat & Toby Kevin
Rahn Redman
Rick Riley
Ripp Campbell
Rob Hoff
Robby Burns
Robert & Barbara Lyons
Robert & Patricia White
Robert G Whitlam, DAHP
Rod Bracken
Ronald & Marilyn Brown
Ronald & Susan Nelson
Sandra Bellon
Sandra Toso
Scott & Janet McIntyre
Scott & Marjorie Woodward
Shelton-Mason County Journal
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Steve Wang, Manager, State Parks Interpretive Services
Steven Graves
Steven Starlund, Region Steward, WA State Parks, Puget Sound Region
Stevenson & Pamela Boad
Suzanna Thomas
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Thomas Conroy
Timothy Lovgren
Tom Kelly, Superintendent, North Mason School District
Tory & Henry Dolenba
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Tyler & Brianne Adams
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Ward & Laurie Whitmore
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