

Rex Derr
Director



STATE OF WASHINGTON
WASHINGTON STATE PARKS AND RECREATION COMMISSION

1111 Israel Road SW • P.O. Box 42650 • Olympia, WA 98504-2650 • (360) 902-8500
Washington Telecommunications Relay Service at (800) 833-6388

www.parks.wa.gov

DETERMINATION OF NON-SIGNIFICANCE

Description of proposal: Washington State Parks is in the final stages of completing a land-use planning project for Rothschild House and Old Fort Townsend State Parks in Jefferson County. The planning project, also known as Classification and Management Planning (CAMP), sets appropriate land uses, delineates long-term property boundaries (property acquisition, disposal, conservation easements, and other property management agreements), and addresses resource management and recreation issues raised by the public.

The planning process benefitted from input from the public including local community members, organizations, interested Indian Tribes, and governmental agencies (Jefferson County, City of Port Townsend, State Department of Fish and Wildlife and State Department of Natural Resources). The planning process included two previous stages: *Identifying Issues and Concerns* and *Exploring Alternatives*. From input provided during these stages, State Parks staff developed preliminary recommendations for land classifications, long-term park boundaries, and approaches to identified management issues proposed herein.

Environmental review of 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 consider decisions on general land classifications and long-term park boundaries for Rothschild House and Old Fort Townsend State Parks. Subsequent phases will include environmental analysis of specific project actions at such time developments or other actions are proposed. Further phases may include capital projects, facilities maintenance, natural and cultural resource stewardship activities, and implementation of other management plan provisions.

This proposal asks the Commission to:

- 1) Adopt long-term park boundaries for Rothschild House and Old Fort Townsend State Parks including certain private and public lands near these parks in the City of Port Townsend and in unincorporated Jefferson County. Long-term park boundaries represent areas that the agency deems desirable for management, consistent with the recreation and conservation mission of each park. Inclusion within long-term boundaries does not necessarily indicate a desire of the agency to own the property. Options include less than full acquisition of certain property rights, management agreements, or other cooperative practices.
- 2) Adopt land classifications for properties within the long-term park boundaries delineated for Rothschild House and Old Fort Townsend State Park. The purpose of land classification is to provide general policy guidance on use and development of areas within parks. State Parks' land classification system was revised in October 1995, and is codified in Chapter 352-16 WAC.



- 3) Find that Rothschild House and Old Fort Townsend State Parks are regional and statewide destinations of uncommon quality and therefore consistent with the Commission Centennial 2013 vision.

Maps showing proposed long-term park boundaries and land classifications are available by e-mail or hard copy upon request, or can be found at: www.parks.wa.gov/plans/oldfttownsend

Proponent: Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission

Location of proposal, including street address, if any: Rothschild House is located at the south east corner of the intersection of Franklin and Taylor Streets in Port Townsend, Washington. The legal description is Lot 5 and 7, Block 89, Township 30 North, Range 01 West, SE 1/4 Section 2.

Old Ft. Townsend State Park is located at the street address of 200 Battery Way, Port Townsend, Washington, 98368. The legal description of the park is Sections 21, 22, 27, and 28, Township 30 North, Range 1 West.

Lead agency: Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission

The lead agency for this proposal has determined that it does not have a probable significant adverse impact on the environment. An environmental impact statement (EIS) is not required under RCW 43.21C.030(2)(c). This decision was made after review of a completed environmental checklist and other information on file with the lead agency. This information is available to the public on request.

This DNS is issued under 197-11-340(1) WAC. There is no comment period for this DNS.

PLEASE NOTE: ALTHOUGH THERE IS NO FORMAL COMMENT PERIOD FOR THIS PROPOSAL, ALL COMMENTS ARE WELCOME AND WILL BE THOROUGHLY CONSIDERED. PLEASE DIRECT YOUR COMMENTS TO PETER HERZOG AT THE LETTERHEAD ADDRESS BY JUNE 18, 2009 SO THEY MAY BE INCORPORATED INTO FINAL STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE COMMISSION. YOU MAY ALSO PROVIDE TESTIMONY AT THE AUGUST 6, 2009 COMMISSION MEETING TO BE HELD IN THE TRI CITIES, WA. THE EXACT LOCATION IS NOT KNOWN AT THIS TIME; PLEASE CONTACT PETER HERZOG, PARKS PLANNER, IF YOU WOULD LIKE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE COMMISSION MEETING.

Responsible Official: Chris Regan
Position/Title: Environmental Program Manager
Phone (360) 902-8632
FAX (360)586-0207

Address: Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission
1111 Israel Road S.W.
Olympia, WA 98504-2650

Date June 3, 2009

Signature



"All Washington State Parks are developed and maintained for the enjoyment of all persons regardless of age, sex, creed, ethnic origin, or physical limitations."

There is no agency SEPA appeal; however all comments are welcome and will be thoroughly considered.

ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

A. *Background*

1. *Name of proposed project, if applicable:*

Rothschild House and Old Fort Townsend Classification and Management Planning (CAMP) Project

2. *Name of applicant:*

Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission

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

Peter Herzog, Parks Planner
Washington State Parks and recreation Commission
PO Box 42650
1111 Israel Road S.W.
Olympia, Washington, 98504-2650
Phone: (360) 902-8652 FAX: (360) 902-8666 TDD: (888) 833-6388
E-mail: old.fort.townsend.planning@parks.wa.gov

4. *Date checklist prepared:*

May 29, 2009

5. *Agency requesting checklist:*

Washington State Parks and 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 park boundaries for Rothschild House and Old Fort Townsend State Parks.

State Parks staff held three public workshops during the planning process for this proposal. All three workshops were held at Fort Worden State Park, 200 Battery Way, Port Townsend.

- The first public workshop was held from 6:30 to 8:30 pm on January 8, 2009. The workshop goal was to identify issues to address in the planning process.
- The second public workshop was held from 6:30 to 8:30 on April 9, 2009. The workshop goals were to present alternative land classifications, long-term park boundaries, and approaches to issues identified at the previous workshop and receive public comment.
- The third public workshop was held from 6:30 to 8:30 pm on June 3, 2009. 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, agency staff:

- Sent e-mails to the entire Fort Worden mailing list
- Mailed over postcards to neighbors and stakeholders identified by park staff.
- Distributed news releases to local newspapers.
- Wrote letters to elected officials, tribes and other government staffs.

The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission (Commission) anticipates taking action on a staff recommendation for long-term boundaries and land classifications at its regularly scheduled meeting on August 6, 2009. 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 August Commission meeting will be held in the Tri Cities, Washington. The exact location is not known at this time; please contact project lead (see above) if you would like additional information on the Commission meeting. 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 the Rothschild House and Old Fort Townsend. A draft management plan for these state parks will be 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/oldforttownsend

A structural analysis was done on the Rothschild House in 2008 and recommendations were made for remedial measures to address deterioration or damage to the structure. 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 about that has been prepared, or will be prepared, directly related to this proposal:*

- Washington State Parks. April 2009. Rothschild House and Old Fort Townsend State Park CAMP, Stage 2 – Exploring Alternative Approaches, Environmental Implications.
- Kunowski, Henry, Perrin, Natalie, and Vogel, Dawn. September, 2008. Historic Structures Report for the David Charles Henry Rothschild House, Historic Research Associates, Inc.
- Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS). March, 2007. Web Soil Survey
- Data system research for Old Fort Townsend State Park.
- Visalli, J.D., H.M. Smith, and P.H. Morrison. 2006. Rare Plant and Vegetation Surveys of Fort Worden, Lake Anderson and Old Fort Townsend State Parks, Pacific Biodiversity Institute, Winthrop, Washington. 142 p.
- Washington Department of Natural Resources. May 2009. State of Washington
- Natural Heritage Program, data system search for Rothschild House and Old Fort Townsend State Parks.
- Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife. May 2009. Priority Habitats and Species Program data system search for Rothschild House and Old Fort Townsend State Parks.
- Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission. 1998. Cultural Resources Management Policy. September 18.
- Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission. 2004. Natural Resource Management Policy. December 2.
- Weinmann, Fred & Ann. October, 2008. Fort Townsend State Park Vascular Plants. Personal list.
- Literature reviews for historic and archaeological surveys and significant sites in the Old Fort Townsend CAMP were conducted. Consultation with Native American Tribal officials and notification to 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.*

A structural analysis was done on the Rothschild House in 2008 and recommendations were made for remedial measures to address deterioration or damage to the structure. 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.

A preliminary design for campground expansion/upgrading has been completed and an archaeological survey will be performed after receiving a permit from the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Any future project actions are dependent upon securing adequate funding and regulatory approvals.

10. *List any government approvals or permits that will be needed for your proposal, if known.*

Approval by the State Parks and Recreation Commission is required for 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.)*

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The planning process included extensive participation local community members, conservation organizations, interested Indian Tribes, and local government agencies (Jefferson County, City of Port Townsend, Port of Port Townsend). The planning process included two previous stages: *Identifying Issues and Concerns* and *Exploring Alternative Approaches*. From input provided to date, State Parks staff has developed preliminary recommendations for land classifications, long-term park boundaries, and approaches to identified management issues. This checklist considers environmental consequences of Commission adoption of these preliminary recommendations.

Environmental review of this proposal will be phased. “Phased review” means the coverage of general matters in broader analysis (WAC197-11-776). Phased review allows State Parks to consider decisions on general land classifications and long-term park boundaries for Rothschild House and Old Fort Townsend State Parks. Subsequent phases will include environmental analysis of project actions as specific developments or other actions are proposed. Further phases may include capital projects, facilities maintenance, natural and cultural resource stewardship activities, and implementation of other management plan provisions.

This proposal asks the Commission to:

- 1) Adopt long-term park boundaries for Rothschild House and Old Fort Townsend State Parks including certain private and public lands near these parks in the City of Port Townsend and in unincorporated Jefferson County. Long-term park boundaries represent areas that the agency deems desirable for management, consistent with the recreation and conservation mission of each park. Inclusion within long-term boundaries does not necessarily indicate a desire of the agency to own the property. Options include less than full acquisition of certain property rights, management agreements, or other cooperative practices.
- 2) Adopt land classifications for properties within the long-term park boundaries delineated for Rothschild House and Old Fort Townsend State Park. The purpose of land classification is to provide general policy guidance on use and development of areas within parks. State Parks' land classification system was revised in October 1995, and is codified in Chapter 352-16 WAC.
- 3) Find that Rothschild House and Old Fort Townsend State Parks are regional and statewide destinations of uncommon quality and therefore consistent with the Commission Centennial 2013 vision.

Proposed preliminary recommendations are summarized below. Complete preliminary recommendations are included in Rothschild House and Old Fort Townsend CAMP Project, Preliminary Recommendations, June 3, 2009 available on request or at the planning project's webpage:

<http://www.parks.wa.gov/plans/oldforttownsend>

Long-Term Park Boundary

The purpose of a long-term boundary is to take a big picture look at what lands, independent of ownership, might advance the vision and goals of the park. This process not only considers whether an adjoining property would make a suitable addition, but also considers whether agency-owned property should be retained or might appropriately be considered surplus to park needs.

Including a privately owned property in a long-term boundary does not necessarily mean the agency wants to purchase it. It simply means that it would be in the park's best interest if the property were managed in a way that complements conservation, development, and operation of the park.

For properties included within long-term park boundaries, any of a number of possibilities may apply. State Parks might:

- Seek to formalize an agreement with an adjacent property owner to advance a shared property management goal

- Solicit a conservation easement from an adjacent property owner to protect certain natural or cultural features
- Readily accept a donation of all or part of a private property
- Consider exchanging agency-owned property for a private property
- Consider purchase of a private property in fee

Rothschild House

The proposed long-term boundary for Rothschild House includes the adjacent Grady Property on 809 Franklin Street, in Port Townsend (parcels 989708901 and 89708902).

Old Fort Townsend

The proposed long-term park boundary for Old Fort Townsend State Park includes the following properties:

- 240-acre Port Townsend Paper Corporation property currently under conservation easement held by State Parks (see map in Appendix A)
- 3/4-acre Port Townsend Paper Corporation residential properties at the fly ash distribution site entrance (parcels 001164003 and 001164006)
- 1/10-acre Douglas, Finnigan, and Van Losson residential property and tidelands near the Port Townsend Paper Corporation fly ash distribution site entrance
- 140-acre Jefferson Land Trust, Bulis Preserve property
- 40-acre Kimball property at the park entrance, north of Old Fort Townsend Road
- Narrow strip of land adequate to plant and screen private structures along Old Fort Townsend Road (parcels 001212019; 001212018; 001212003; 001212011; 001212010; 001213006; and 001213012)
- Trail easement along power line corridor north and south of the Jefferson Land Trust's Bulis Preserve linking the park to Jefferson County's regional trail network.

Land Classification

Within the long-term boundary, agency staff has developed preliminary recommendations for land classification. Land classification is essentially a park management zoning system.

Classifications proposed for Rothschild House and Old Fort Townsend State Parks include:

- **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.
- **Resource Recreation Areas** are suited and/or developed for natural and/or cultural resource-based medium-intensity and low-intensity outdoor recreation use.
- **Natural and Natural Forest Areas** are designated for preservation, restoration, and interpretation of natural processes and/or features of significant ecological, geological or paleontological value while providing for low-intensity outdoor recreation activities as subordinate uses.
- **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 state-wide or national significance.

Rothschild House

Rothschild House is a restored residence built in 1868 on .54 acres in the city limits of Port Townsend in Jefferson County. It has approximately 2600 square feet of public access museum space. The park provides interpretive displays of over 2,500 antiques and most are the furnishings of the original inhabitants. The park is listed on both the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

Proposed land classifications for Rothschild House include a combination of Heritage Area, Recreation Area, and Resource Recreation Area. The existing park property retains its current Heritage classification. This designation reflects the historic significance of Rothschild House and its historic register listings. The Heritage classification requires modifications or additions to the house and site not significantly affect historical integrity and that contemporary uses be allowed only to the extent consistent with their preservation and interpretation.

The western half of the adjacent Grady property with existing residence is classified Recreation Area. The eastern half of this property with landscaped yard is classified Resource Recreation Area. These designations will allow use of the residence for restrooms and administrative support functions and permit development of additional parking, picnicking, and outdoor presentation/performance space.

Old Fort Townsend

Old Fort Townsend State Park is approximately two miles south of Port Townsend on the western shores of Port Townsend Bay. The park has 390 upland acres and 3,960

feet of saltwater shoreline in fee ownership, providing an extensive trail system, boating, diving, fishing, bird watching and other opportunities for a relatively pristine coastal ecosystem. Much of the forested area was designated Natural Forest Area in 1994, with approximately 100 acres representing the largest example of mature Douglas fir-western hemlock/Pacific rhododendron forest in the Puget Trough.

Proposed land classifications for Old Fort Townsend are shown in Figure 1. Color-coding of land classifications are as follows: Recreation Area – Magenta; Resource Recreation Area – Blue; Natural Forest Area – Green; Heritage Area – Yellow; Natural Area – Red. Half tones of these colors describe land classifications for lands that are not owned by State Parks, but are proposed for inclusion in long-term park boundaries.

Natural Areas

Proposed Natural Areas include park shorelines, intertidal areas, and bedlands important for protection of forage fish habitat and spawning. Within the proposed long-term park boundary, shorelines, intertidal areas, and bedlands in the Port Townsend Paper Corporation conservation easement and on the Douglas waterfront property are also classified Natural Area. This designation limits recreational activities to pedestrian uses and facilities to trails, interpretive signing, and other low-intensity developments.

Natural Forest Areas

Proposed Natural Forest Areas (NFA) include all park forest lands classified NFA by the State Parks and Recreation Commission in 1994; newly acquired forest lands at the northeast boundary; and areas between the existing forest campground and group camp (originally excluded from the 1994 NFA for potential campground expansion).

Within the proposed long-term boundary, upland beach feeder bluffs and forested areas south and east of Port Townsend Paper's cleared fly ash distribution site would be also be classified Natural Forest Area. As in Natural Areas, the NFA classification limits recreational activities to pedestrian uses and facilities to trails, interpretive signing and other low-intensity developments.

Heritage Areas

Proposed Heritage Areas include intact cultural landscapes of Fort Townsend and the World War II era torpedo structure. The Heritage Area proposed for the torpedo structure encompasses the existing group camp and area bounded by the entrance road, Madrona Trail, and Group Camp Cutoff Trail. Within the proposed long-term boundary, the cabin and orchard area in Jefferson Land Trust's Bulis Preserve are also classified Heritage.

The Heritage classification requires that modifications or additions in these areas not significantly affect historical integrity and that contemporary uses be allowed only to the extent consistent with their preservation and interpretation.

Proposed Heritage classifications allow for development of an extensive interpretive network including rehabilitation of the torpedo tower and surrounding areas to serve as an indoor/outdoor interpretive center, reconstruction of the guardhouse, and development of other interpretive opportunities throughout the site. A water trail campsite near the park's waterfront landing would also be permitted under this designation.

Recreation Areas

Proposed Recreation Areas include the park's existing developed forested campground, RV campsites, and an expansion area encompassing the cleared upper terrace in and around existing RV sites, the park's administrative area (residence and shop), and the eastern half of the cleared middle terrace (below the existing RV sites). Within the proposed long-term park boundary, proposed Recreation Areas include cleared areas in and around Port Townsend Paper's fly ash distribution site; residential lots at the fly ash distribution site entrance; and the existing residence/yard at Jefferson Land Trust's Bulis Preserve.

The Recreation classification allows for a wide variety of intensive recreational activities, as well as development of extensive recreational facilities and accommodations (e.g., campgrounds, cabins, picnic shelters, restrooms, and other supporting facilities). Proposed Recreation Areas allow for expansion of the existing campground including several rustic cabins; development of overnight and day use facilities at Port Townsend Paper's fly ash distribution site; and use of the residences at the Bulis Preserve and entrance to the fly ash distribution site for recreational and administrative purposes.

Resource Recreation Areas

In 1994, the Commission excluded several corridors from their NFA designation to allow for cycling and equestrian trail uses. Proposed classifications designate these corridors along with the main park access roadway as Resource Recreation Areas to allow these activities to continue.

Within the proposed long-term boundary, areas of the Port Townsend Paper conservation easement and Bulis Preserve not otherwise classified are designated Resource Recreation. Proposed Resource Recreation Areas also include a narrow strip of land adequate to plant and screen private structures along Old Fort Townsend Road. An additional Resource Recreation corridor is proposed along the power line easement extending north and south of the Bulis Preserve to potentially link the park to Jefferson County's regional trail network.

The Resource Recreation classification is intended to provide sustainable recreational use consistent with protection of natural and cultural landscapes. Recreation in these areas is generally limited to shared use trails, primitive camping and sanitary facilities, access roads, and other medium-intensity uses. Proposed Resource Recreation Areas allow existing shared hiking, cycling, and equestrian activities to continue and expand as additional properties within the long-term boundary are acquired.

- 12. Location of the 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.**

The Rothschild House is located at 834 Jefferson Street (the south east corner of the intersection of Franklin and Taylor Streets) in Port Townsend, Washington. The legal description is Lot 5 and 7, Block 89, Township 30 North, Range 01 West, Section 2.

Old Ft. Townsend State Park is located at the street address of 1370 Old Fort Townsend Road, Port Townsend, Washington 98368. The legal description of the park is Sections 21, 22, 27, and 28, Township 30 North, Range 1 West.

B. Environmental Elements

1. Earth

- a. General description of the site: Flat, rolling, hilly, steep slopes, mountainous, other:**

Old Fort Townsend ranges from flat to rolling, with steep eroding bluffs along the shoreline boundary of the park. There are also three well defined “terraces” within the park upland of the shoreline bluff edge that were created during historical military occupation of the site. There are very steep and narrow changes in topography between each of the terraces.

Rothschild House sits on a flat lot on a high terrace above Port Townsend.

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

At Old Fort Townsend, the steepest slopes are the eroding shoreline bluffs that range from 80+ percent to vertical.

Rothschild House sits on a flat lot on a high terrace above Port Townsend. The southwest property line has a nearly vertical bank approximately 20-25 feet tall.

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

At Old Fort Townsend, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, Jefferson County Area, Washington, lists three types of soils in the vicinity of the project: Hoypus gravelly loamy sand, 0 to 15% slopes; Clallam gravelly sandy

loam, 0 to 15% slopes; and Dick loamy sand, 0 to 15% slopes.

At Rothschild House, soils are sandy loam.

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

The bluffs along the shoreline at Old Fort Townsend are naturally eroding, providing sediments and nutrients to the beach. The riparian zone and uplands are forested with healthy, large second growth trees, helping stabilize the bluffs.

At Rothschild House, there are no obvious surface indications of unstable soils. A geotechnical engineer could determine if the re-grading of Jefferson Street (beginning in 1882) may have caused the sandy loam soils at the site, which slopes south, to begin to move toward the steep cut bank of the property.

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 this non-project action. Future project actions may result in filling or grading. Future project actions will be analyzed to ensure minimization of environmental impacts and implementation of best management practices.

e. 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. 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. 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:

Washington State Parks has identified the need and desired management objective to restore coastal processes related to feeder bluffs (steep, unconsolidated bluffs and soils) and adjacent estuary and shoreline sediment distribution systems present along park shorelines. The effort to restore coastal processes and functions will include the continued investigation of recreation land use and management strategies to provide safe access to the Puget Sound shoreline. Ongoing efforts to prohibit public access to

unstable slopes include the installation of fence barriers, the use of volunteers to plant native shrubs within historic access points and a hazard sign (message) plan, which involves the strategic placement and ongoing maintenance of hazard and closure signs.

Any 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.

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, parks will continue to be 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 that may affect your proposal? If so, generally describe.***

There are not any off-site sources of emissions or odor that may affect our non-project action.

For future development, please note that odor from the nearby pulp mill is noticeable under specific wind conditions. Effect may be to reduce attractiveness of the park as a recreational, education, or cultural destination; however, currently the infrequency of noticeable odor in the park appears to have resulted in very little impact on the park experience.

- c. *Proposed measures to reduce or control emissions or other impacts to air, if any:***

No measures to reduce or control emissions are included within this non-project action. Rothschild House and Old Fort State Parks will comply with air quality standards enacted by the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency. In addition, 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.***

Old Fort Townsend State Park has nearly 4000 feet of shoreline on Port Townsend Bay.

- 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 class for such areas and permitted uses outlined in the Washington State Parks Land Classification and Use Matrix (available see project website www.par.wa.gov).

- 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 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.***

No.

- 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.

b. Ground

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

The Rothschild House is on city water. At Old Fort Townsend State Park, the existing treated water supply to the park is from the Kala Point water system. 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 or Resource Recreation.

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 the system, the number 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).

c. Water Runoff (including storm water)

1) Describe the source of runoff (including storm water) 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. In the event of future development of State Parks property, stormwater would be collected, treated and disposed, in a manner that emphasizes the agency's commitment to stewardship and sustainability and in accordance with 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. Future project actions will include measures that follow local, state, and federal governments' stormwater regulations and other best management practices.

4. Plants

a. Underline or check types of vegetation found on the site:

An extensive plant list compiled by a local botanist is attached (see Appendix B)

deciduous tree: alder, big leaf maple, aspen, other:

evergreen tree: Douglas fir, western red cedar, Western hemlock, pine, other: Pacific madrone

shrubs: salal, Nootka rose, thimbleberry, ocean spray, rhododendron, red flowering current, evergreen huckleberry, red huckleberry, snowberry, red elderberry, Himalayan blackberry, various ornamental shrubs and other non-native plants

grass: multiple species

pasture

crop or grain

wet soil plants: cattail, buttercup, bulrush, skunk cabbage, other

water plants: water lily, eelgrass, milfoil, other

other types of vegetation: trailing blackberry, wild strawberry, Oregon grape, bracken fern, Solomon seal, sword fern, fringe cup, dandelion, English ivy, Western star flower, pathfinder, stinging nettle, thistle, Pacific bleeding heart, herb-Robert etc. (See plant list in Appendix B)

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 (see Appendix A).

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

The Vancouver ground-cone (*Boschniakia hookeri*), currently listed on the WA DNR Natural Heritage Program (NHP) rare plant list, has been located in over 20 sites at Old Fort Townsend State Park by local botanists. Candy stripe, *Allotropa virginica*, a fairly common montane plant, but rare at the elevation of Old Fort Townsend, has also been noted by local botanists.

The Natural Heritage Program has identified the largest natural mature stand of western hemlock/Pacific rhododendron community known to the Natural Heritage

Program in the Puget Trough. This community runs north to south through the central 1/3 of the park and is the area of greatest conservation concern to the NHP.

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. Old Fort Townsend is fortunate to have local botanists as members of the Friends of Old Fort Townsend organization. These local botanists have recorded over 100 native plant species including western white pine, Sitka alder, soopolallie and elegant rein orchid. The Washington Native Plant Society sponsors annual field tours at the Park. Old Fort Townsend is also well known regionally for the diversity of its moss and mushroom species.

Future project actions may include measures to preserve or enhance vegetation. 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 Natural Forest Areas, Resource Recreation or Natural. These designations will provide a high level of protection for the vegetation communities and natural resources while restricting high intensity recreational use. Areas within the existing developed footprint of the parks will be classified Recreation Area in order to continue to provide existing high-intensity recreational opportunities.

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 the local botanists to enhance these existing native vegetation communities and limit activities which might degrade rare plant communities. In addition, park staff will update the park plan for controlling noxious species within the park, in particular the areas where sensitive species are present.

5. *Animals*

*a. Underline any birds and animals which have been observed on or near the site or are known to be on or near the site: **(For entire park property):***

Old Fort Townsend nearshore and shoreline habitats are used by many migratory and coastal-dependent waterfowl. Included species are the American coot, belted kingfisher, Bonaparte's gull, California gull, Pelagic cormorant, Brant's cormorant, common tern, double-crested cormorant, glaucous-winged gull, great blue heron. Migratory or coastal-dependent land birds include the American robin, Anna's hummingbird, barn swallow, cedar waxwing, cliff swallow, common raven, golden-crowned sparrow, hermit thrush, northern flicker, orange-crowned warbler, red-breasted sapsucker, rufous hummingbird, Steller's jay, Swainson's thrush, varied thrush, tree swallow, violet-green swallow, yellow warbler, yellow-rumped warbler,

Western tanager, white-crowned sparrow, downy woodpecker, hairy woodpecker, and many other species have been observed at the park.

The mixed forest provides nesting and foraging habitat for raptors, including: the sharp shinned hawk, Cooper's hawk, red-tailed hawk, turkey vulture, osprey, great horned owl and bald eagle.

Mammals: deer, bear, elk, beaver, other: Douglas squirrel
 fish: herring, surf smelt, sand lance, bass, salmon, trout, shellfish, other: All saltwater species expected to occur in the waters of Puget Sound are in the adjacent waters of Port Townsend Bay.

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

Port Townsend Bay supports, or could support the following ESA listed fish species: Hood Canal Summer Chum salmon (*Oncorhynchus keta*) – Federally threatened; Puget Sound Chinook (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*) – Federally threatened; Puget Sound Coho (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*) – Federal Species of Concern; Puget Sound Steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) – Federally threatened.

Port Townsend Bay supports the following ESA listed marine mammal species: Killer Whale, Southern Residents (*Orcinus orca*) – Federally endangered; Humpback whale (*Megaptera novaeangliae*)- Federally endangered; Steller's sea lion (*Eumetopias jubatus*)- Federally endangered.

Port Townsend Bay supports the following ESA listed bird species: Olive-sided Flycatcher (*Contopus borealis*) – Federal species of concern; Marbled Murrelet (*Brachramphus marmoratus*) – Federally threatened; Northern Spotted Owl (*Strix occidentalis caurina*)- Federally threatened.

The State of Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife, Priority Habitats & Species records show all or portions of the park to be territory for bald eagles. A bald eagle nest site(s) is located within the park.

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

Yes, the Pacific Flyway.

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

The Natural Area designation of the shoreline will provide enhanced preservation of the natural processes and features of the nearshore and shoreline habitat including the eelgrass meadows, and forage fish (sandlance, surf smelt and herring) spawning grounds. State Parks will pursue restoration options for the filled area on the shoreline that was used as a dock landing in the past. Parks will consider a complete redesign of the landing which would include removing as much fill and rip-rap as possible and replace with soft-shore protection, create a good accessible transition from the road to

the beach, and plant the riparian zone with native vegetation. Increasing the size of the Natural Forest Area will also protect habitat for the multitude of bird and terrestrial species using the forest.

The WDFW Eagle Biologist is being consulted for guidance and/or development of a Bald Eagle Management Plan.

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. All future projects will be consistent with State Parks Sustainability Plans.

- 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 the Commission's 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 is qualified to provide certain emergency services. Park staff will coordinate emergency response with local and state agencies and affiliations.

2) ***Proposed measures to reduce or control environmental 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 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 an increase in noise associated with traffic, recreational uses, and heavy equipment operation.

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 Rothschild House was built in 1868 and acquired by Washington State Park and Recreation Commission in 1959. The house is considered a Cultural Resource and Historic Property in accordance with the Commission's Cultural Resources Management Policies. The Rothschild House has approximately 2600 square feet of public access museum space. The property is managed for visitor services by the Jefferson County Historical Museum in cooperation with the Fort Worden State Park management.

Old Ft. Townsend State Park is a public property and is used for multiple general recreational activities, such as picnicking, hiking, camping, and beach combing. Adjoining property to the east of the park is Port Townsend Bay. Adjacent properties to the north, south, and west include the Northwest Crown Zellerbach Company Port Townsend Paper Mill, Kala Point residential development, and Jefferson County Land Trust.

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

No.

c. Describe any structures on the site.

Rothschild House: The Rothschild House is a 1 ½ story residence constructed in 1868 in the Greek Revival style. It is currently used as a house museum, and retains a high level of historic integrity. It contains five principal rooms, with a kitchen, dining room, and parlor on the first floor with two bedrooms above. The interior and exterior are largely intact with respect to the original design and finishes. The house faces southeast, overlooking Puget Sound. It is a contributing feature of the Port Townsend National Historic Landmark District, and is also listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places.

Old Fort Townsend: The existing structures within the park include: existing utilities and on-site septic systems; paved roadways and parking areas; trails; two kiosks; iron ranger (camping fee payment box); directional, interpretation and restrictive signage; two park gates; recreational vehicle waste dump station; campsites with picnic tables and fire pits; day use area with play fields, picnic tables, cooking grills, horseshoe pits, amphitheater; flagpole; staff residence and shop and office buildings; three kitchen shelters; and two comfort stations. A torpedo tower, and flag pole, foundation remains, small scale concrete structures and remnant landscape features are all that is left from when the park was a military fort.

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 possibly 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?

The Rothschild House is zoned Park and Open Space.
Old Fort Townsend is zoned Parks, Preserves, & Recreation.

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

The current comprehensive plan designation for Rothschild House is Park and Open Space.
Old Fort Townsend's current comprehensive plan designation is Parks, Preserves, & Recreation.

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

The current shoreline master program designation for Old Fort Townsend is "Conservancy". The preliminary DRAFT Shoreline Master Program updated by the County proposes that the Conservancy designation be changed to "Natural".

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

No part of the Rothschild House property has been classified as an environmentally sensitive area.

Jefferson County's Environmentally Sensitive Areas map shows the park having landslide hazard areas – rates as “high” along the south half of the park shoreline, and “low” to “medium” landslide hazard for the entire park shoreline. The shoreline has estuarine-marine wetlands included as environmentally sensitive areas.

There are also county-designated critical areas – wetlands and landslide hazard areas, within the long-term boundary of Old Fort Townsend State Park.

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 during the planning process.

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 elsewhere.

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 that could 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 park. 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, Heritage and Natural areas will preserve existing forested vegetation and historic landscaping elements to buffer any light sources produced from park structures.

12. Recreation

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

The Rothschild House is open to the public as a historic house museum.

Old Ft. Townsend State Park is a public property used for multiple general recreational activities, including picnicking, hiking, biking, camping, fishing, clamming, and beachcombing. In the immediate vicinity of the park other recreational activities would be recreational boating and fishing in the adjacent waters of Port Townsend Bay.

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

Classification of Rothschild House and Old Fort Townsend State Parks will enhance and/or restrict uses of the properties according to State Parks Land Classification rules. The proposed land classifications support most current uses and facilities. The proposal could lead to changes in overnight use at Old Fort Townsend State Park by allowing for campground expansion in the area classified as Recreation. The proposal could also lead to modification in bicycle use at Old Fort Townsend State Park, subject to future trail analysis and management recommendations. Future project actions at Rothschild House and Old Fort Townsend State Parks may displace some traditional recreational uses. In general, recreational opportunities will increase, especially day use and outdoor learning opportunities. The management plan for the park includes discussion regarding revised management of trail systems and permitted use of bicycles, interpretive and environmental education opportunities, restoration or removal of the filled landing area on the shoreline, and management strategies for prehistoric and historic sites, structures and landscapes.

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 the proposal 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.

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.**

The majority of the Old Fort Townsend State Park is listed on the Washington Heritage Register for the Fort's historic significance.

Rothschild House was listed on the Washington Heritage Register and the National Register of Historic Places in 1970 for Historic Significance for Person and Architecture/Engineering. (Period of significance: 1868; Person of significance: David C.H. "Henry" Rothschild).

The Rothschild House was listed as a contributing structure for the National Historic Landmark Port Townsend Historic District in 1976, for Historic Significance for Event and Architecture/Engineering. The NHL Port Townsend Historic District is significant for Architecture, Social History, Transportation, Exploration/Settlement, Politics/Government, and Commerce. (Period of Significance: 1850-1874, 1875-1899. Architectural Styles of the Port Townsend NHL District: Late Victorian, Mid 19th Century Revival, Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals). The architectural style of the Rothschild House falls into the category of Late 19th Century Revival, Greek Revival.

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

The Rothschild House was donated to State Parks by Eugene Rothschild, the last surviving son of David Rothschild, in 1959. After a three year rehabilitation, the Rothschild House was opened to the public as a historic house museum in 1962. The home has many of the original furnishings, wallpaper, and features still intact. The current site is half of what the original property contained. The eastern half of the property was historically planted as orchard, and was sold sometime in the 1940's. The western half of the site contained the family residence, barn and/or stable with farm hand quarters above, wash room, tool sheds, chicken coups, a garden and the cistern north of the house. It is assumed that most or all of the property out buildings were built around the same period as the Rothschild's house.

At Old Fort Townsend, the following professional archaeological surveys and reviews of the park have been accomplished: Archaeological Survey of Western Washington State Parks (Solland 1963), Archaeological Survey of 1973-1975 Approved Capital projects in Washington State Parks August and September 1973 (Solland 1973), Archaeological Excavations in Washington State Parks 1974 (Rafferty 1975), State Parks Capital Projects Archaeological Site Investigation – 1976, January-December 1976 (Solland 1976 (Part I) & Duncan 1976 Part II), Archaeological Testing at Old

Fort Townsend State Park (45JE26) (Thomas et. al., 1977), Archaeological Assessments of State Parks Capital Projects, 1977-79 (Benson 1979), Archaeological Assessments State Parks Capital Projects, 1985-87 (Larson 1987).

Solland (1963) referenced the park resources as well know and documented with no detail included in the report for this reason; Solland (1973) investigated three specific areas within the park finding no prehistoric sites, but identifying the potential for encountering the Fort's old garbage dump in specific locations; Rafferty (1975) identified the entire park as site 45JF14, with specific areas of concentration of historic artifacts labeled 45JF14A and 45JF14B which were test excavated and compared; Solland (1976) and Duncan (1976) recommended salvage excavation for a specific project site and development of a management policy for the historic resources of the park as a whole; Benson (1979) reported on known historic resources at a proposed project site; Larson (1987) provided ethnographic history of the general geographic area and a summary of the historic record of the park, including reference to the recording of Site 45JE14 [presumably Solland's 45JF14 et. al.] (later changed to 45JE26) in 1963 and summarized the findings of earlier investigators. Also involved in Larsen's work was investigation of seven proposed project areas, where the sites were investigated for resources and avoidance measures for specific areas were recommended.

The most comprehensive investigation of the park was completed by Thomas et. al. (1977). This investigation was designed to examine and assess the archaeological potential of the park. The report provided a summary of the environmental setting, site history, previous archaeological surveys, and test excavations performed with extensive artifact analysis.

No prehistoric resources have been identified as occurring within the park in any survey work accomplished to date.

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

An archaeological survey will be completed at Old Fort Townsend by a Cultural Resources Management Consultant for the proposed campground expansion project after all required permits are received from the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP). Because of the historic significance of Old Fort Townsend, an excavation permit is required from DAHP for any ground disturbing activities, including auger hole testing for cultural material.

If and when other capital developments are undertaken within Rothschild House or Old Fort Townsend State Parks, State Parks will undertake cultural resource assessments consistent with agency policy, Governor's Executive Orders, and all applicable state and federal regulations. 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

and the rules and regulations of the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation.

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:*

The Rothschild House is located at 834 Jefferson Street. It is on the south east corner of the intersection of Franklin and Taylor Streets in Port Townsend, Washington. Old Fort Townsend is reached from State Route 20. Approximately two miles south of Port Townsend, turn east on Old Fort Townsend Road and drive one-half mile to reach the park.

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

The Rothschild House is served by intercity transit.

Old Fort Townsend is not served by public transit. The nearest public transit stop is approximately one mile away from the park.

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

Future project actions may include the construction of additional parking spaces for recreational purposes, as well as the reduction of parking space in areas targeted for ecological restoration.

- 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).*

Not applicable. 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.*

Not applicable.

- 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 measure to reduce or control transportation impacts, if any:*

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 law enforcement and patrol activities for the park.

16. Utilities

a. Utilities currently available at the site:

Existing utilities at Old Fort Townsend State Park are electricity, telephone, three on-site septic systems, water lines and a water reservoir. Electrical service to the park is provided by Puget Sound Energy. The water source at the park is provided from the Kala Point water system.

Rothschild House is on city water and sewer. Electricity is provided by Puget Sound Energy.

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 or upgraded utilities.

C. Signature

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

Signature 

Date Submitted May 29, 2009

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?**Old Fort Townsend State Park

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.

Resource Recreation, Heritage, Natural, and Natural Forest Area 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.

Rothschild House

Proposed land classifications for Rothschild House include a combination of Heritage Area, Recreation Area, and Resource Recreation Area. The existing park property is classified entirely as Heritage Area. The proposed land classification for the Rothschild House as Heritage will not result in any increased discharge to water or air or produce any hazardous substances.

The western half of the adjacent privately owned property with existing residence is classified Recreation Area. The eastern half of this property with landscaped yard is classified Resource Recreation Area. These designations will allow use of the residence for restrooms and administrative support functions and permit development of additional parking, picnicking, and outdoor presentation/performance space.

In the Recreation and Resource Recreation 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, and best management practices. Additional sanitary facilities could be installed that will hook up to existing sewer 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.

At the Rothschild House, the Heritage classification requires that modifications or additions to the house and site not significantly affect historical integrity and that contemporary uses be allowed only as consistent with their preservation and interpretation.

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

Old Fort Townsend

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 them 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. The proposed shoreline classification is Natural, which provides a high level of protection to the plants, animals and marine life.

Rothschild House

The Heritage classification for Rothschild House will preserve historic plantings. The immediate proposal will have no direct effect on plant, animals, or fish. For future endeavors, there could be impacts to plants and animals in areas designated Recreation or Resource Recreation as development of facilities could require removal of vegetation.

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

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.

Rothschild House

Heritage classification will preserve historic plantings at the site. The preliminary staff recommendation recognizes the importance of preserving the quality of the natural resources while allowing for appropriate levels of human use. 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 the local botanists to enhance these existing native vegetation communities and limit activities which might degrade rare or native plant communities. In addition, park staff will update the park plan for controlling noxious species, in particular the areas where sensitive species are present.

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 Plans.

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 Plans.

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?

Old Fort Townsend

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 Natural and 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.

Rothschild House

Heritage classification will provide additional protection for the historic site which would be managed according to the State Park Cultural Resource Management Policy.

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

Old Fort Townsend

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 and Natural Area. 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.

Rothschild House

Any work on the Rothschild House will be done according to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.

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?

Old Fort Townsend

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

Rothschild House

Heritage classification will not affect existing use of the house as a public museum.

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

The shoreline of Old Fort Townsend is proposed to be classified as Natural, which adds a high level of protection to the natural resources in the shoreline zone. In the future, State Parks will pursue restoration options for the filled area on the shoreline that was used as a dock landing in the past. Parks will consider a complete redesign of the landing which would include removing as much fill and rip-rap as possible and replace with soft-shore protection, create a good accessible transition from the road to the beach, and plant the riparian zone with native vegetation.

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 classification for such areas and permitted uses outlined in the Washington State Parks Land Classification and Use Matrix (see Land Classification System.pdf in the Miscellaneous documents section of the planning project's webpage: <http://www.parks.wa.gov/plans/oldfttownsend>)

Rothschild House

There is no shoreline at or near the Rothschild House.

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

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 expansions or 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.

Rothschild House

Heritage classification will not increase demands on transportation or public services and utilities.

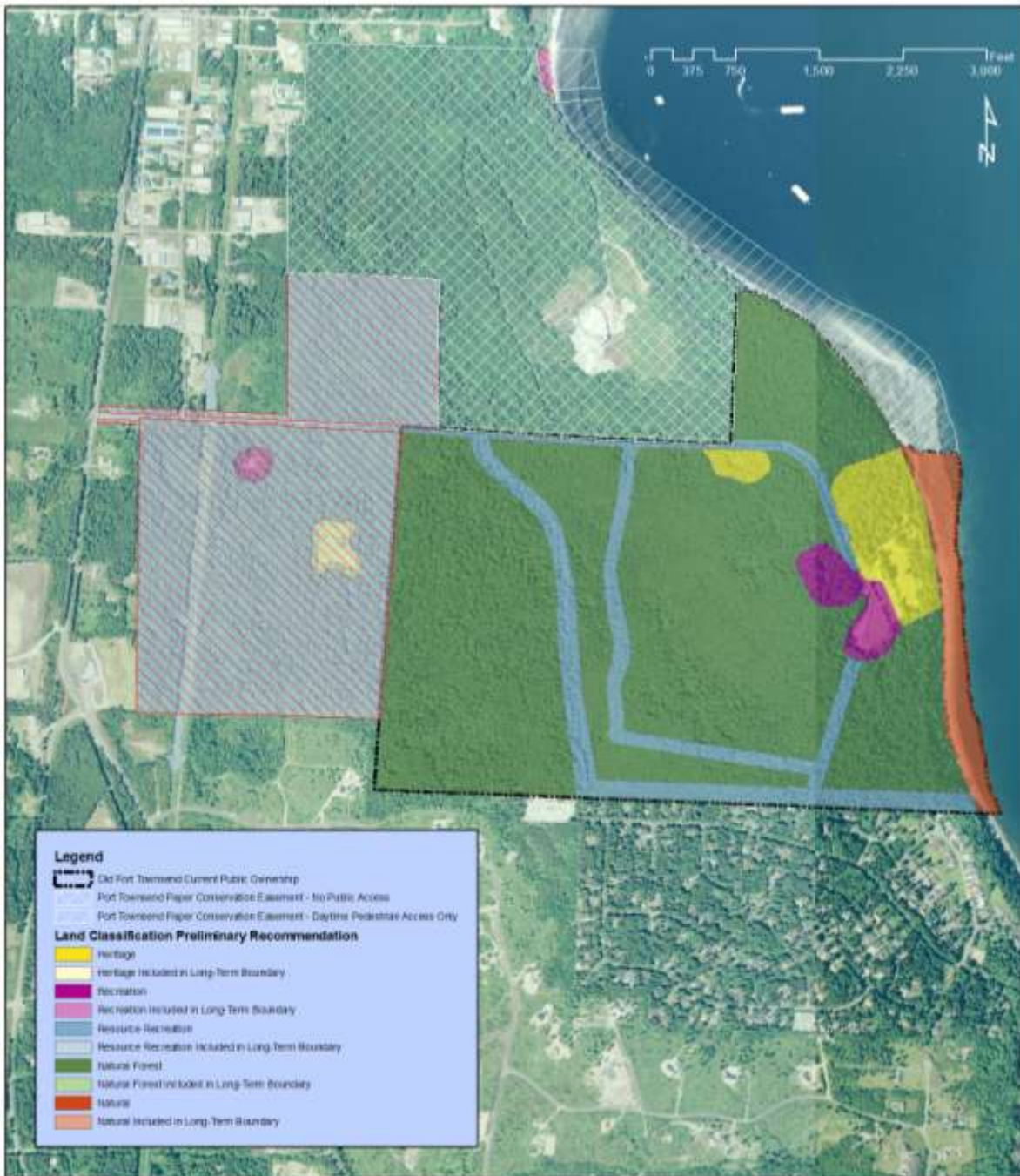
Proposed measures to reduce or respond to such demand(s) are:

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 for Old Fort Townsend and Rothschild House 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.

Appendix A
Rothschild House and Old Fort Townsend State Park Classification and Management
Planning (CAMP) Project
Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Preliminary Recommendations
June 3, 2009



Appendix B
Vascular Plants of Fort Townsend State Park
Compiled by
Fred and Ann Weinmann

Fort Townsend St. Park compiled by Fred Weinmann	Vascular plants updated 10/08 153 species	104 native	n= native i= introduced
Scientific name	Common Name	Family	Origin
<i>Abies grandis</i>	Grand fir	Pinaceae	n
<i>Abronia latifolia</i>	Yellow sand verbena	Verbenaceae	n
<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple	Aceraceae	n
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	Asteraceae	n
<i>Adenocaulon bicolor</i>	Pathfinder	Asteraceae	n
<i>Adiantum aleuticum</i>	Maidenhair fern	Pteridaceae	n
<i>Allotropa virgata</i>	Candystick	Ericaceae	n
<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder	Betulaceae	n
<i>Alnus viridis</i>	Sitka alder	Betulaceae	n
<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	Serviceberry	Rosaceae	n
<i>Anaphalis margaritacea</i>	Pearly everlasting	Asteraceae	n
<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>	Pacific madrone	Ericaceae	n
<i>Arceuthobium tsugense</i>	Hemlock dwarf mistletoe	Viscaceae	n
<i>Artemisia suksdorfii</i>	Coastal mugwort	Asteraceae	n
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Lawn daisy	Asteraceae	i
<i>Berberis aquifolium</i>	Tall Oregon grape	Berberidaceae	n
<i>Berberis nervosa</i>	Cascade Oregon grape	Berberidaceae	n
<i>Blechnum spicant</i>	Deer fern	Blechnaceae	n
<i>Boschniakia hookeri</i>	Hooker's ground cone	Orobanchaceae	n
<i>Bromus vulgaris</i>	Columbia brome	Poaceae	n
<i>Calypso bulbosa</i>	Fairy slipper	Orchidaceae	n
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherd's purse	Brassicaceae	i
<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>	Hairy bittercress	Brassicaceae	i
<i>Carex deweyana</i>	Dewey's sedge	Cyperaceae	n
<i>Carex hendersonii</i>	Henderson's sedge	Cyperaceae	n
<i>Carex obnupta</i>	Slough sedge	Cyperaceae	n
<i>Castilleja miniata</i>	Scarlet paintbrush	Scrophulariaceae	n
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Common mouse ear	Caryophyllaceae	i
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping thistle	Asteraceae	noxious
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Bull thistle	Asteraceae	i
<i>Claytonia perfoliata</i>	Miner's lettuce	Portulacaceae	n
<i>Claytonia sibirica</i>	Candyflower	Portulacaceae	n
<i>Coralorrhiza maculata</i>	Spotted coralroot	Orchidaceae	n
<i>Coronopus didymus</i>	Wortcress	Brassicaceae	i
<i>Cotoneaster franchetii</i>	Cottonleaf cotoneaster	Rosaceae	i
<i>Cotoneaster lacteus</i>	Parney cotoneaster	Rosaceae	i
<i>Cotoneaster rehderi</i>	Bigleaf cotoneaster	Rosaceae	i
<i>Cotoneaster tengyuehensis</i>	Tengy's cotoneaster	Rosaceae	i
<i>Crepis capillaris</i>	Smooth hawk's-beard	Asteraceae	i
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Scot's broom	Brassicaceae	noxious
<i>Dactylus glomerata</i>	Orchard grass	Poaceae	i
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove	Scrophulariaceae	i
<i>Draba verna</i>	Vernal whitlow grass	Brassicaceae	i
<i>Dryopteris expansa</i>	Triangular wood fern	Dryopteridaceae	n
<i>Elymus glaucus</i>	Blue ryegrass	Poaceae	n
<i>Elymus mollis</i>	Beach ryegrass	Poaceae	n
<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i>	Fireweed	Onagraceae	n

<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i>	Watson's willowherb	Onagraceae	n
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Filaree	Geraniaceae	i
<i>Festuca rubra</i> var. <i>rubra</i>	Red fescue	Poaceae	i
<i>Festuca subulata</i>	Nodding fescue	Poaceae	n
<i>Festuca subuliflora</i>	Coastal fescue	Poaceae	n
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	Woodland strawberry	Rosaceae	n
<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>	Wild strawberry	Rosaceae	n
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Common cleavers	Rubiaceae	n
<i>Galium triflorum</i>	Fragrant bedstraw	Rubiaceae	n
<i>Gaultheria shallon</i>	Salal	Ericaceae	n
<i>Geranium molle</i>	Dovefoot geranium	Geraniaceae	i
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Stinky bob	Geraniaceae	noxious
<i>Geum macrophyllum</i>	Big-leaved avens	Rosaceae	n
<i>Glehnia littoralis</i>	Beach carrot	Apiaceae	n
<i>Gnaphallum palustre</i>	Lowland cudweed	Asteraceae	n
<i>Goodyera oblongifolia</i>	Rattlesnake plantain	Orchidaceae	n
<i>Grindelia integrifolia</i>	Gumweed	Asteraceae	n
<i>Hedera helix</i>	English ivy	Araliaceae	noxious
<i>Hemitomes congestum</i>	Gnome plant	Ericaceae	n
<i>Hieracium albiflorum</i>	White hawkweed	Asteraceae	n
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Velvet grass	Poaceae	i
<i>Holodiscus discolor</i>	Ocean spray	Rosaceae	n
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	St. John's wort	Celastraceae	noxious
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Hairy cat's ear	Asteraceae	i
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	English holly	Aquifoliaceae	i
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft rush	Juncaceae	i
<i>Juncus hesperius</i>	Thin-leaved rush	Juncaceae	n
<i>Lactuca muralis</i>	Wall lettuce	Asteraceae	i
<i>Lamium purpureum</i>	Dead nettle	Lamiaceae	i
<i>Linnaea borealis</i>	Twinflower	Caprifoliaceae	n
<i>Listera cordata</i>	Twayblade	Orchidaceae	n
<i>Lonicera ciliosa</i>	Orange honeysuckle	Caprifoliaceae	n
<i>Lonicera hispidula</i>	Hairy honeysuckle	Caprifoliaceae	n
<i>Lunaria annua</i>	Money plant	Brassicaceae	i
<i>Lupinus rivularis</i>	Streamside lupine	Fabaceae	n
<i>Luzula multiflora</i>	Common woodrush	Juncaceae	i
<i>Luzula parviflora</i>	Small-fl. woodrush	Juncaceae	n
<i>Madia sativa</i>	Common tarweed	Asteraceae	n
<i>Maianthemum racemosa</i>	Plumed solomon's seal	Liliaceae	n
<i>Maianthemum stellata</i>	Star-fl. solomon's seal	Liliaceae	n
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Black medic	Fabaceae	i
<i>Monotropa uniflora</i>	Indian pipe	Ericaceae	n
<i>Monotropa hypopitys</i>	Pinesap	Ericaceae	n
<i>Nemophila menziesii</i>	Baby blue eyes	Hydrophyllaceae	n
<i>Oemleria cerasiformis</i>	Indian plum	Rosaceae	n
<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	Wild marjoram	Lamiaceae	i
<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	Creeping yellow sorrel	Oxalidaceae	i
<i>Petasites frigidus</i>	Colt's foot	Asteraceae	n
<i>Pinus monticola</i>	Western white pine	Pinaceae	n
<i>Piperia elegans</i>	Elegant rein orchis	Orchidaceae	n
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	English plantain	Plantaginaceae	i
<i>Polygonum arenastrum</i>	Doorweed	Polygonaceae	i

