State Environmental Policy Act
Determination of Nonsignificance

Date of Issuance: January 6, 2022

Project Name: Classification and Management Planning (CAMP) for Palouse Falls State Park, Lyons Ferry State Park, and Lewis and Clark Trail State Park

Proponent: Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission

Lead Agency: Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission

Description of Proposal: Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission is considering the adoption and implementation of the Classification and Management Planning (CAMP) land classifications, long term boundaries, and management recommendations for Palouse Falls State Park, Lyons Ferry State Park, and Lewis and Clark Trail State Park. This proposal will be considered by the State Parks Commission (Commission) at its regularly scheduled meeting on Thursday January 27, 2022 at Fort Warden State Park at 200 Battery Way in Port Townsend, WA. Individuals interested in commenting on this threshold determination may do so at the contact information provided below, directly at the above referenced meeting, or online at https://parks.state.wa.us/865/SEPA-review---current.

Location of Proposal: The CAMP includes Palouse Falls State Park, Lyons Ferry State Park, and Lewis and Clark Trail State Park. Palouse Falls State Park is located at Palouse Falls Road, LaCrosse, WA 99143. Lyons Ferry State Park is located at 620 Marmes Road, Washtucna, WA 99371. Lewis and Clark Trail State Park is located at 36149 Highway 12, Dayton, WA 99328.

Phased Review: This SEPA review analyzes the impacts associated with the adoption of specific land classifications, long term boundaries, and management recommendations for the above listed parks. The Commission will consider the adoption of the referenced land classifications and long-term boundaries while management recommendations are adopted by the Director. The management recommendations included in this review are conceptual but provide context and direction for how the final recommendations will be implemented. Future management plans associated with these recommendations, or any other action/proposal associated with this CAMP, will be phased and evaluated, as needed, to meet established development criteria. Phasing allows the agency to identify alternatives and impacts at a time when they can be meaningfully evaluated. All potential project specific proposals and management actions will be reviewed, resulting with some alternatives being, depending on the proposal, categorically exempt.

Threshold Determination: The lead agency for this proposal has determined that it does not have a probable significant adverse impact to the environment, nor does it need mitigation to avoid significant adverse environmental impacts. 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 upon request.

☒ This DNS is issued under WAC 197-11-340(2); the lead agency will not act on this proposal until the comment period has closed. Comments must be submitted by January 20, 2022 or they may not be considered.

Responsible Official: Jessica Logan
Position/Title: Environmental Program Manager
Phone: (360) 902-8679
Address: 1111 Israel Road NW
Tumwater, WA 98501

Date: January 6, 2022
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.
SEPA ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

A. Background  [help]

1. Name of proposed project, if applicable:
   Classification and Management Planning (CAMP) for Palouse Falls State Park, Lyons Ferry State Park, and Lewis and Clark Trail State Park

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

3. Address and phone number of applicant and contact person:
   Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission
   Attn: Chelsea Harris
   Eastern Region Headquarters
   270 9th Street NE, Suite 200
   East Wenatchee, WA 98802
   chelsea.harris@parks.wa.gov
   (509) 665-4339

4. Date checklist prepared:
   October 2018 - December 2021

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

6. Proposed timing or schedule (including phasing, if applicable):
   Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission (State Parks) is considering the adoption of a Classification and Management Planning (CAMP) and management recommendations for Palouse Falls State Park, Lyons Ferry State Park, and Lewis and Clark Trail State Park. The Commission will consider the adoption of the referenced land classifications and long-term boundaries while management recommendations are adopted by the State Parks Director. The management recommendations included in this review are conceptual but provide context and direction for how the final management plan will be implemented.

   The land classifications and long-term boundary provide guidance for future development within the existing park boundary and any land that parks may acquire or manage in the future. Phased review allows State Parks to focus on the decision regarding the proposed land classification designations and long-term boundary at the earliest possible time to ensure environmental considerations are reflected in the planning process pursuant to Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 197-11-055.

   Subsequent phases will include additional environmental review for specific project actions or land acquisition/use agreements at such time developments or other actions are proposed. Depending upon the nature of the proposal, some future projects may be considered categorically exempt from additional review under SEPA (WAC 197-11-305). Categorically exempt projects do not require preparation of an environmental checklist or threshold determination. Future phases may include capital projects, land use or acquisition agreements,
implementation of management plan objectives, or other facility improvements. All future projects will be in compliance with State Parks policy as well as local, state, and federal environmental regulations.

Approval by the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission is required for the establishment of land classification and a long-term boundary while management recommendations are adopted by the Director. The Commission is scheduled to consider this proposal at their regular meeting on Thursday January 27, 2022 at Fort Warden State Park at 200 Battery Way in Port Townsend, WA.

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

Yes. To the extent practicable, this SEPA checklist considers the potential foreseeable environmental impacts associated with the Commission’s adoption of the land classifications, long-term boundaries, and the Director’s approval of the management recommendations. The Commission’s decision will provide policy direction to staff and begin the agency’s focus on completing tasks identified within the CAMP.

The proposed management recommendations will lead to project actions such as the Palouse Falls State Park project to convert camping to extended day use, and the Lyons Ferry State Park project recommendation to reinstate camping. More information on these management recommendations are identified throughout the checklist, but these are still conceptual in nature and therefore will require additional environmental review when more information is available.

The final recommendations and additional background on this CAMP are available to any interested parties on the project website at: https://parks.state.wa.us/1072/Palouse-Falls-Lyons-Ferry-Lewis-and-Clar

Any future actions associated with either this proposed CAMP plan, including project proposals or real estate/resource management agreements, are dependent upon securing adequate funding and all required regulatory approvals. Additional SEPA reviews will be conducted at the earliest possible opportunity during the planning process pursuant to WAC 197-11-055.

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

Aside from this checklist, no environmental information directly relating to this proposal has been prepared. However, a key part of CAMP is to identify the available environmental information necessary for plan implementation.

Environmental information and data used to inform this process includes:
- Timothy D. Hatten, PhD. Native Bees of Palouse State Park: Preliminary Results (emphasis on bumble bees)
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC).
- USFWS National Wetlands Inventory Wetland Mapper.
- Ecology What’s in My Neighborhood interactive mapping tool.
- Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) Priority Habitat and Species (PHS) Program database.
- Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Washington Natural Heritage Program database.
- DNR Forest Practices Application Mapping Tool.
- DNR Geologic Information Portal.
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.

The previously mentioned campground development at Lyons Ferry State Park has included early coordination with the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers (USACE) and affected tribes. An Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) permit was obtained from USACE to conduct archaeological testing to identify an ideal footprint for the campground to avoid and minimize impacts to cultural resources. This proposal is still in an information gathering period, and construction is not being proposed until this CAMP is complete and additional environmental review has been conducted once more information is available.

The environmental information applied within this checklist is based on the current proposed long-term boundaries for this CAMP. This CAMP is meant to inform the planning process to the extent that impacts can be most meaningfully evaluated (as guided by WAC 197-11-060). State Parks has no plans currently to acquire any land within the long-term boundary. This review will be phased such that any specific proposals or formal agreements that may be developed in the future will be subject to all applicable regulatory requirements including, if appropriate, additional SEPA review.

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

Approval by the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission is required for land classifications and establishment of a long-term boundaries and the Director adopts management recommendations. The Commission is scheduled to consider this proposal at their regular meeting on Thursday January 27, 2022 at Fort Warden State Park at 200 Battery Way in Port Townsend, WA

Any proposals that are an outcome of this CAMP plan, including development proposals, land acquisitions or management agreements, will be subject to applicable local, state, and federal regulatory requirements. Consistent with this phased SEPA review, all potential project-specific proposals will be reviewed. Depending on the proposal, some projects may be categorically exempt. Categorically exempt projects do not require preparation of an environmental checklist or threshold determination.

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 and Recreation Commission (State Parks) is in consideration of land classifications, long term boundaries, and management recommendations for Palouse Falls State Park, Lyons Ferry State Park, and Lewis and Clark Trail State Park pursuant to WAC 352-16. This planning process is referred to as Classification and Management Planning or CAMP. The CAMP process addresses identifies the long-term vision for a park which includes overall visitor experiences, natural and cultural resource management, long-term property boundary decisions (e.g., acquiring and/or surpursuing land, as well as other land management agreements, etc.), defining use and upgrading existing park facilities, as well as other topics of interest to the community and park visitors.

A central part of CAMP involves zoning or classification of park lands. State Parks has developed a system of six land classifications for park properties. When assigned to a specific area with a park, each classification sets appropriate intensities for recreational activities and development of facilities. A use matrix and detailed management guidelines can be found on the planning webpage at: https://parks.state.wa.us/1072/Palouse-Falls-Lyons-Ferry-Lewis-and-Clar

1. Recreation: 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. This
proposed classification is identified in pink on the park maps (Figures 1, 2, and 3).
  
  o  Palouse Falls State Park: The pink buffer includes existing State Parks land and a proposed long-term boundary. This classification would support high intense use and future expansion. This classification includes portions of the railroad on the west side of the park and could support better vehicular access, parking, trails, and an orientation center.

  o  Lyons Ferry State Park: The pink buffer includes existing development and would support high intense use and future expansion. This classification includes the proposed redeveloped campground, boat launch, parking, road, and the northern portion near the ranger residence.

  o  Lewis and Clark Trail State Park: The pink buffer includes existing State Parks land and a proposed long-term boundary. This classification would support high intense use and future expansion. This classification includes the comfort stations, shop, parking, day-use area and would support additional camping opportunities.

2. **Resource Recreation**: Resource Recreation Areas are suited and/or developed for natural and/or cultural resource-based medium intensity and low-intensity outdoor recreational use. This proposed classification is identified in blue on the park map (Figure 3).
  
  o  Lewis and Clark Trail State Park: The blue buffer would accommodate future trail development while highlighting the shrub-steppe landscape at the park. This classification would support low to medium intense uses which are generally used to balance the existing natural features with recreation like trails, interpretation, and photography.

3. **Natural**: Natural 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. This proposed classification is identified in orange on the park map (Figure 1).
  
  o  Palouse Falls State Park: The orange buffer includes existing State Parks land and a proposed long-term boundary. This classification would limit public access on the north side of the park until a safe, accessible trail can be developed and the trespass issue with the railroad is resolved, and potentially could be limited to “permit only” access. Similarly, on the south side of the park, this classification would limit public access until a safe, accessible trail can be developed and the trespass issue with the railroad is resolved, and potentially could be limited to “permit only” access. The natural resources and viewshed would be protected under this classification.

4. **Heritage**: Heritage Area 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. This proposed classification is identified in yellow on the park maps (Figures 1 and 2).
  
  o  Palouse Falls State Park: The yellow buffer includes existing State Parks land and a proposed long-term boundary. This classification would limit the type and intensity of recreational facilities and opportunities in order to respect and preserve the unique features at the park.

  o  Lyons Ferry State Park: The yellow buffer includes the levy, the north and west of the campground. This classification would require conditional approval of any activities beyond interpretation and education in order to preserve the unique features at the park. No conditional uses are recommended for approval.
A second product of CAMP is adoption of a long-term boundary. Select adjacent lands to the park are identified within this categorization, independent of ownership, in order to allow Park staff to consider future conceptual relationships/acquisitions that may advance the agency’s mission to “connect all Washingtonians to their diverse natural and cultural heritage and provide memorable recreational and education experience that enhance their lives.” An example of lands included that would further this mission would be those lands with which State Parks would like to advance shared recreational management goals. Watershed management and sensitive ecological/geological features that would advance the agency’s natural resource protection within existing park lands also contribute to the proposed line. The long-term park boundary also considers whether agency-owned property should be retained or be considered surplus to park needs.

There are no proposed long-term boundaries for Lyons Ferry State Park. The total proposed long-term boundaries for Palouse Falls State Park include approximately 740 acres of land. The total proposed long-term boundaries for Lewis and Clark Trail State Park include approximately 115 acres of land. The included acreage is for planning purposes only and the line demarcating them was drawn for the purpose of future considerations. Any future actions associated with parcels or land within the long-term boundary would require additional consideration of any potential significant adverse impacts. Lands within the proposed long-term boundary are identified as opaque land classifications that are outside of park boundaries on the park maps (Figures 1 and 3).

The recommended long-term boundaries at Palouse Falls State Park include two classifications, and they are recreation and heritage. The long-term boundary classified as recreation is intended to support the development of a new parking area, comfort station, and a potential orientation center. This classification also supports any maintenance that may be needed to existing utilities. The long-term boundary classified as heritage is intended to protect unique features and the viewshed from future development and includes development of trails and interpretive viewpoints.

The recommended long-term boundaries at Lewis and Clark Trail State Park include two classifications, and they are recreation and resource recreation. The long-term boundary classified as recreation is intended to support the maintenance of existing development and would support additional camping opportunities. The long-term boundary classified as resource recreation would accommodate future trail development.
Figure 2: Lyons Ferry State Park
Figure 3: Lewis and Clark Trail State Park
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.

This CAMP includes Palouse Falls State Park, Lyons Ferry State Park, and Lewis and Clark Trail State Park.

Palouse Falls State Park is located at Palouse Falls Road, LaCrosse, WA 99143. Township 14N, Range 37E, Sections 25, 30, and 31.

Lyons Ferry State Park is located at 620 Marmes Road, Washtucna, WA 99371. Township 13N, Range 37E, Sections 18 and 19.

Lewis and Clark Trail State Park is located at 36149 Highway 12, Dayton, WA 99328. Township 9N, Range 38E, Section 4.

B. Environmental Elements [help]

1. Earth [help]

   a. General description of the site:

      Palouse Falls State Park: Carved more than 13,000 years ago, Palouse Falls is among the last active waterfalls on the Ice Age floods path. The 94-acre park offers three distinct views of the falls. The lower viewpoint provides a direct view; it is reached by a set of steps from the main day-use area adjacent to the parking lot. The second, at the end of a paved interpretive path, tells the story of the secluded canyon.

      Lyons Ferry State Park: Lyons Ferry is a 168-acre day-use park with more than 52,000 feet of shoreline at the confluence of the Snake and Palouse rivers. The hills of the Palouse, on a landscape carved by powerful Ice Age floods, lie beyond the water.

      Lewis and Clark Trail State Park: Lewis and Clark Trail State Park is a 36-acre camping park with 1,333 feet of freshwater shoreline on the Touchet River. The trail is flat.

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

      Palouse Falls State Park: the steepest slopes is approximately 55 percent
      Lyons Ferry State Park: the steepest slopes is approximately 70 percent
      Lewis and Clark Trail State Park: the steepest slopes is approximately 3 percent

   c. What general types of soils are found on the site (e.g., clay, sand, gravel, peat, muck)? If you know the classification of agricultural soils, specify them and note any agricultural land of long-term commercial significance and whether the proposal results in removing any of these soils.

      According to the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey (accessed October 24, 2018), the soils on-site consist of the following soil types for each park:

      Palouse Falls State Park:
      - Endicott silt loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes
      - Walla Walla silt loam, 7 to 25 percent slopes
      - Walla Walla silt loam, 25 to 40 percent slopes
      - Walla Walla silt loam, 40 to 55 percent slopes
      - Walvan silt loam, 7 to 25 percent slopes
Lyons Ferry State Park:
- Farrell loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes
- Quincy fine sand, moist, 0 to 15 percent slopes
- Roloff-Lickskillet-Rock outcrop complex, 0 to 15 percent slopes
- Roloff-Rock outcrop complex, 30 to 70 percent slopes
- Starbuck-Roloff-Rock outcrop complex, 15 to 30 percent slopes
- Stratford silt loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Lewis and Clark Trail State Park:
- Covello silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes
- Onyx silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes
- Patit Creek silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes
- Patit Creek cobbly silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

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

According to Department of Natural Resource’s (DNR) Washington Geologic Information Portal (accessed November 15, 2018), there are no indications or history of unstable soils at Palouse Falls State Park, Lyons Ferry State Park, and Lewis and Clark Trail State Park.

e. Describe the purpose, type, total area, and approximate quantities and total affected area of any filling, excavation, and grading proposed. Indicate source of fill.

There are no fill or grading activities proposed for the non-project action elements of this proposal (specifically CAMP). The proposed land classifications will govern future land use within the park boundaries.

The proposed management recommendations for the Palouse Falls State Park scenic overlook will result in fill and grading. This recommendation converts the existing overnight campground to an expanded day use, and with expansion of the long-term boundary on the south side of the railroad as Recreation land use classification, will allow for expanded parking, comfort stations, new trails and scenic viewpoints, an orientation station, and potentially RV overnight accommodations. The proposed management recommendation to reinstate camping at Lyons Ferry State Park will also results in fill and grading.

Currently, these recommendations are conceptual in nature and, as such, are not developed enough to adequately analyze for environmental impacts in a meaningful way. Future proposals that derive from these recommendations will require additional environmental review to ensure any impacts to the ground are mitigated to the fullest extent possible.

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

This proposed CAMP will not result in erosive activities, however the proposed management recommendations previously mentioned under B.1.e may require clearing, or construction, which could potentially result in erosion. This may include: construction of campsites, restrooms and parking facilities; trail construction and maintenance; water system improvements; installation of kiosks, signs and other trail structures.

Currently, these recommendations are conceptual in nature and, as such, are not developed enough to adequately analyze for environmental impacts in a meaningful way. Future proposals that derive from these recommendations will require additional environmental review.

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

There are no impervious surfaces that are being proposed for the CAMP portion of this proposal. The proposed management recommendations that could result in additional imperious surface include the Palouse Falls State Park conversion of existing camping to expanded day use, and reinstating the campground at Lyons Ferry State Park as
Currently these recommendations are conceptual in nature and, as such, are not developed enough to adequately analyze for environmental impacts in a meaningful way. Future proposals that derive from these recommendations will require additional environmental review.

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

Subsequent phases of the CAMP process will include environmental review for specific project actions as they are developed. All future proposals will be located in appropriate locations and evaluated individually to meet established development criteria both specific to CAMP and existing State Parks policies (73-04-1 Natural Resources and 73-03-1 Critical Areas policies), as well as local, state, and federal regulations. Additional SEPA reviews will be conducted at the earliest possible opportunity during the planning process consistent with WAC 197-11-055.

2. Air

a. What types of emissions to the air would result from the proposal during construction, operation, and maintenance when the project is completed? If any, generally describe and give approximate quantities if known.

There are no emission generating activities proposed for this CAMP. The proposed management recommendations for the Palouse Falls State Park scenic overlook will generate minor exhaust and fugitive dust emissions. This recommendation converts the existing overnight campground to an expanded day use, and with expansion of the long-term boundary on the south side of the railroad as Recreation land use classification, will allow for expanded parking, comfort stations, new trails and scenic viewpoints, an orientation station and potentially RV overnight accommodations. The proposed management recommendation to reinstate camping at Lyons Ferry State Park will also generate minor exhaust and fugitive dust emissions.

Currently, these recommendations are conceptual in nature and, as such, are not developed enough to adequately analyze for environmental impacts in a meaningful way. Future proposals that derive from these recommendations may require additional environmental review to ensure any impacts to the ground are mitigated to the fullest extent possible.

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

There are no known off-site sources of emissions or odors that affect this CAMP. Eastern Washington has experienced heavy wildfire seasons. If future wildfires were to occur, smoke that contains fine particulate matter and gases including carbon monoxide could affect park visitors.

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

Subsequent phases of the CAMP process will include environmental review for specific project actions as they are developed. All future proposals will be located in appropriate locations and evaluated individually to meet established development criteria both specific to CAMP and existing State Parks policies (73-04-1 Natural Resource Management and 73-03-1 Critical Areas policies), as well as local, state, and federal regulations. Additional SEPA reviews will be conducted at the earliest possible opportunity during the planning process consistent with WAC 197-11-055.
3. Water [help]

a. Surface Water: [help]

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.

   Palouse Falls State Park:
   - WRIA 37 (Palouse), Palouse River is perennial and a shoreline of the state. Single Stream that comes from the northwest and leads into the Palouse River. Stream isn’t named, and the type is unknown. Freshwater forested/shrub wetland.

   Lyons Ferry State Park:
   - WRIA 37 (Palouse) and 54 (Lower Snake), Palouse River is perennial and a shoreline of the state. Single stream that comes from the northeast that leads into the Palouse River. The stream isn’t named, it is intermittent. There is a stream on the west side that is unnamed and intermittent, but is not within the park boundary.

   Lewis and Clark Trail State Park:
   - WRIA 57 (Walla Walla), Touchet River is perennial and a shoreline of the state. Single stream runs south and perpendicular to the Touchet River, the stream is unnamed and intermittent. The park also has a freshwater forested/shrub wetland which is listed as a PHS occurrence.

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

   This CAMP action will not require any work over, in, or adjacent to the described waters. The proposed management recommendations for the Palouse Falls State Park scenic could include work adjacent to nearby water bodies. This recommendation converts the existing overnight campground to an expanded day use, and with expansion of the long-term boundary on the south side of the railroad as Recreation land use classification, will allow for expanded parking, comfort stations, new trails and scenic viewpoints, an orientation station, and potentially RV overnight accommodations. The proposed management recommendations to reinstate camping at Lyons Ferry State Park will also require work adjacent to water bodies.

   Currently, these recommendations are conceptual in nature and, as such, are not developed enough to adequately analyze for environmental impacts in a meaningful way. Future proposals that derive from these recommendations may require additional environmental review to ensure any impacts to the water bodies are mitigated to the fullest extent possible.

   Subsequent phases of the CAMP process will include environmental review for specific project actions as they are developed. All future proposals will be located in appropriate locations and evaluated individually to meet established development criteria both specific to CAMP and existing State Park policies (73-04-1 Natural Resource Management and 73-03-1 Critical Areas policies), as well as local, state, and federal regulations. Additional SEPA reviews will be conducted at the earliest possible opportunity during the planning process consistent with WAC 197-11-055.

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.

   Not applicable for this CAMP. Any future proposals associated with this CAMP will be carefully considered and designed in such a way as to avoid or minimize filling and/or dredging of surface or wetlands to the extent practicable. Additionally, future proposals will be consistent with State Parks policy and all applicable local, state, and federal regulations.
4. **Will the proposal require surface water withdrawals or diversions?** Give general description, purpose, and approximate quantities if known.

No, this CAMP does not require surface water withdrawals or diversions. If the proposed project actions described under 3.a.2 are pursued, additional environmental review would include further review of the projects impacts to surface waters.

Currently, these recommendations are conceptual in nature and, as such, are not developed enough to adequately analyze for environmental impacts in a meaningful way. Future proposals that derive from these recommendations may require additional environmental review to ensure any impacts to the water bodies are mitigated to the fullest extent possible.

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

   Palouse Falls State Park:
   - Yes, the South portion of the Palouse River is within Zone A.

   Lyons Ferry State Park:
   - Yes, both the Snake River and the Palouse River are within Zone A.

   Lewis and Clark Trail State Park:
   - Yes, the Touchet River is within Zone A.

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, this CAMP does not involve any discharges of waste materials to surface waters. If the proposed project actions described under 3.a.2 are pursued, additional environmental review would include further review of the projects impacts to surface waters.

Currently, these recommendations are conceptual in nature and, as such, are not developed enough to adequately analyze for environmental impacts in a meaningful way. Future proposals that derive from these recommendations may require additional environmental review to ensure any impacts to the water bodies are mitigated to the fullest extent possible.

b. **Ground Water:** [help]

1. **Will groundwater be withdrawn from a well for drinking water or other purposes?** If so, give a general description of the well, proposed uses and approximate quantities withdrawn from the well. **Will water be discharged to groundwater?** Give general description, purpose, and approximate quantities if known.

   This proposed CAMP will not include withdrawing groundwater from a well for drinking water purposes. If the proposed project actions described under 3.a.2 are pursued, additional environmental review would include further review of the projects impacts to ground water.

Currently, these recommendations are conceptual in nature and, as such, are not developed enough to adequately analyze for environmental impacts in a meaningful way. Future proposals that derive from these recommendations may require additional environmental review to ensure any impacts to the water bodies are mitigated to the fullest extent possible.
2. **Describe waste material that will be discharged into the ground from septic tanks or other sources, if any (e.g., domestic sewage, industrial, agricultural, containing the following chemicals..., 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.

There will be no waste materials that will be discharged into the ground from septic tanks or other sources for this CAMP. If the proposed project actions described under 3.a.2 are pursued, additional environmental review would include further review of the projects impacts to ground water.

Currently, these recommendations are conceptual in nature and, as such, are not developed enough to adequately analyze for environmental impacts in a meaningful way. Future proposals that derive from these recommendations may require additional environmental review to ensure any impacts to the water bodies are mitigated to the fullest extent possible.

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 CAMP. There is potential that future project actions associated with the preliminary recommendations may generate stormwater runoff, specifically construction of facilities (e.g., campground, comfort stations, etc.) and installation of impervious surfaces (e.g., new parking lots, trails, etc.). Any future development projects will be designed to meet Ecology’s most current stormwater manual and comply with state water quality standards.

   Currently, these recommendations are conceptual in nature and, as such, are not developed enough to adequately analyze for environmental impacts in a meaningful way. Future proposals that derive from these recommendations may require additional environmental review to ensure any impacts to the water bodies are mitigated to the fullest extent possible.

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

   No waste material will enter the ground or surface waters as a result of this CAMP. Potential future project actions associated with this CAMP will incorporate appropriate stormwater management techniques to treat surface water runoff and it is not anticipated that future project actions would result in discharges of waste materials to ground or surface waters.

   Currently, these recommendations are conceptual in nature and, as such, are not developed enough to adequately analyze for environmental impacts in a meaningful way. Future proposals that derive from these recommendations may require additional environmental review to ensure any impacts to the water bodies are mitigated to the fullest extent possible.

3. **Does the proposal alter or otherwise affect drainage patterns in the vicinity of the site? If so, describe.**

   This CAMP will not alter or otherwise affect drainage patterns. There is potential that future project actions associated with the preliminary recommendations may result in minor alterations of drainage patterns on site to accommodate appropriate stormwater treatment. Specifically, this may entail use of low-impact development standards and development of stormwater management plans including source control, treatment, flow control, construction and on-site stormwater BMPs consistent with Ecology’s most current stormwater manual.

   Currently these recommendations are conceptual in nature and, as such, are not developed enough to adequately analyze for environmental impacts in a meaningful way. Future proposals that derive from these recommendations may require additional environmental review to ensure any impacts to the water bodies are mitigated to the fullest extent possible.
d. Proposed measures to reduce or control surface, ground, and runoff water, and drainage pattern impacts, if any:

Subsequent phases of the CAMP process will include environmental review for specific project actions as they are developed. All future proposals will be located in appropriate locations and evaluated individually to meet established development criteria both specific to CAMP and existing State Park policies (73-04-1 Natural Resource Management and 73-03-1 Critical Areas policies), as well as local, state, and federal regulations. Additional SEPA reviews will be conducted at the earliest possible opportunity during the planning process consistent with WAC 197-11-055.

Any development occurring in the vicinity of water or that has the potential to affect water resources will: 1) undergo a site-specific review to verify the presence of water resources within the proposed project site; 2) be designed to comply with all applicable county code requirements including completion of any required wetland delineations, impact assessments and mitigation; and 3) be designed to meet Ecology's most current stormwater manual and comply with state water quality standards.

4. Plants [help]

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

- ☒ Deciduous tree: alder, maple, aspen
- □ Evergreen tree: fir, cedar, pine, other
- ☒ Shrubs
- ☒ Grass: cheat grass
- □ Pasture
- □ Crop or grain
- □ Orchards, vineyards or other permanent crops.
- □ Wet soil plants: cattail, buttercup, bullrush, skunk cabbage, other
- ☒ Water plants: water lily, eelgrass, milfoil, other: Narrowleaf Willow
- ☒ Other types of vegetation: Prairie cordgrass, twincrest onion, bluebunch wheatgrass, netleaf hackberry, snow buckwheat, seep monkeyflower, Lewis’ mock orange, chokecherry, poison hemlock, reed canarygrass, Canada thistle, Scotch cottonthistle, common tansy.

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

No vegetation will be removed or altered for this CAMP. The proposed land classifications will govern land use within the park boundaries, including lands from the long-term boundaries that become part of the park through acquisition or donation. These land classifications will affect future development activities, including the removal or alteration of vegetation. Any future development activities will require consistency with the management guidelines and use matrix for each designated land use classification, and with the State Parks Natural Resource Management Policy, which states that “where native species are significantly impacted by…Commission-sanctioned actions (e.g., developments associated with approved park plans), efforts will be made to minimize and mitigate these impacts.”

Any future proposals associated with this CAMP will be carefully considered and designed in such a way as to avoid or minimize removal or alteration of native species and habitat to the extent practicable consistent with State Parks policy. Additionally, future proposals will be consistent with and adhere to all applicable local, state, and federal regulations.
c. List threatened and endangered species known to be on or near the site.

Palouse Falls State Park: prairie cordgrass (*Spartina pectinata*), and twincrest onion (*Allium bisceptrum*) are both state sensitive species known to exist within the park.

Lyons Ferry State Park: there are no known threatened or endangered species known to be at the park.

Lewis and Clark Trail State Park: Umatilla gooseberry (*Ribes oxycanthoides*) is a state sensitive species known to exist within the park. The park also features a PHS listed freshwater forested/shrub wetland.

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

In accordance with the State Parks Natural Resources Management Policy, “State Parks will maintain native plants and animals that currently occur…within those park lands classified by the Commission as Resource Recreation Areas, Natural Areas, Natural Forest Areas, or Natural Area Preserves.” The known occurrences of sensitive wildlife and associated habitats are within proposed Natural Area and Resource Recreation Area classifications. There are also recorded occurrences of sensitive species and habitats within the proposed long-term boundary.

The proposed management recommendations for the Palouse Falls State Park scenic could impact vegetation. This recommendation converts the existing overnight campground to an expanded day use, and with expansion of the long-term boundary on the south side of the railroad as Recreation land use classification, will allow for expanded parking, comfort stations, new trails and scenic viewpoints, an orientation station, and potentially RV overnight accommodations. The proposed management recommendations to reinstate camping at Lyons Ferry State Park could also impact vegetation.

Currently, these recommendations are conceptual in nature and, as such, are not developed enough to adequately analyze for environmental impacts in a meaningful way. Future proposals that derive from these recommendations may require additional environmental review. Any future development will be carefully considered and designed in such a way as to avoid or minimize impacts to native species and habitat to the extent practicable and will be reviewed in consultation with DNR, as appropriate.

e. List all noxious weeds and invasive species known to be on or near the site.

Palouse Falls State Park: whitetop (*Cardaria draba*), diffuse knapweed (*Centaurea diffusa*), rush skeletonweed (*Chondrilla juncea*), Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*), bull thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*), poison hemlock (*Conium maculatum*), common St. Johnswort (*Hypericum perforatum*), Scotch cottonthistle (*Onopordum acanthium*), reed canarygrass (*Phalaris arundinacea*), common reed (*Phragmites australis*), and common tansy (*Tanacetum vulgare*). There are no known noxious weeds or invasive species known to exist at Lyons Ferry State Park or Lewis and Clark Trail State Park.

5. Animals [help]

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

Birds: hawk, heron, eagle, songbirds, other: waterfowl, quail
mammals: deer, bear, elk, beaver, other: coyote, raccoon, weasel, skunk, marmots, rattlesnakes
Fish: bass, salmon, trout, herring, shellfish, other: Steelhead

Other: golden bumble bee, brown-belted bumble bee, Hunt's bumble bee, the central bumble bee, and the Nevada bumble bee.
b. List any threatened and endangered species known to be on or near the site.

Palouse Falls State Park:
- Ferruginous hawk (*Buteo regalis*), a state threatened species

Lyons Ferry State Park:
- Ferruginous hawk (*Buteo regalis*), a state threatened species
- Steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), a federally threatened species
- Chinook (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*), a federally threatened species

There are no known threatened or endangered species known to be at Lewis and Clark Trail State Park.

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

Yes, the planning area is within the Pacific Flyway, a major migratory bird route, and salmon migration corridors.

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

In accordance with the State Parks Natural Resources Management Policy, “State Parks will maintain native plants and animals that currently occur...within those park lands classified by the Commission as Resource Recreation Areas, Natural Areas, Natural Forest Areas, or Natural Area Preserves.” The known occurrences of sensitive wildlife and associated habitats are within proposed Natural Area and Resource Recreation Area classifications. There are also recorded occurrences of sensitive species and habitats within the proposed long-term boundary.

The proposed management recommendations for the Palouse Falls State Park scenic could impact wildlife. This recommendation converts the existing overnight campground to an expanded day use, and with expansion of the long-term boundary on the south side of the railroad as Recreation land use classification, will allow for expanded parking, comfort stations, new trails and scenic viewpoints, an orientation station, and potentially RV overnight accommodations. The proposed management recommendations to reinstate camping at Lyons Ferry State Park could also impact wildlife.

Currently, these recommendations are conceptual in nature and, as such, are not developed enough to adequately analyze for environmental impacts in a meaningful way. Future proposals that derive from these recommendations may require additional environmental review. Any future development will be carefully considered and designed in such a way as to avoid or minimize impacts to native species and habitat to the extent practicable and will be reviewed in consultation with WDFW, as appropriate.

e. List any invasive animal species known to be on or near the site.

There are no known invasive species known to be on or near Palouse Falls State Park, Lyons Ferry State Park, or Lewis and Clark Trail State Park.

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 CAMP. There is potential that future project actions associated with the preliminary recommendations may require the use of energy. However, no project actions are proposed at this time.

Any future proposals associated with this CAMP will be carefully considered and designed to comply with the State Parks Sustainability Policy and Sustainability Plan – Goals, which include reducing energy demand and switching to renewable energy sources. To meet these goals, State Parks proposes to: use equipment and fixtures using the latest efficiency technology; adopt new modern standards for energy efficient structures, increase the proportion of energy coming from renewable resources (e.g., solar); and develop renewable energy facilities in state parks, where feasible and appropriate. Facilities should only be located where consistent with Commission-
adopted land classifications and other applicable resource management policies. Additionally, future proposals will be consistent with all applicable local, state, and federal regulations.

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

This CAMP would not affect the potential use of solar energy by adjacent properties. No project actions are anticipated that would affect the potential use of solar energy by adjacent properties. Future project actions associated with the management recommendations would require additional environmental review.

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:

Subsequent phases of the CAMP process will include environmental review for specific project actions as they are developed. All future proposals will be located in appropriate locations and evaluated individually to meet established development criteria both specific to CAMP and the existing State Park Sustainability Policy Plan, as well as local, state, and federal regulations. Projects will be designed to include conservation measures such as use of equipment and fixtures with the latest efficiency technology, and incorporation of new modern standards for energy efficient structures. Additional SEPA reviews will be conducted at the earliest possible opportunity during the planning process consistent with WAC 197-11-055.

7. Environmental Health [help]

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.

There are no environmental health hazards associated with this CAMP. There is potential that future project actions associated with the preliminary recommendations may require use of chemicals or other hazardous materials. This may include, but is not limited to, herbicides to remove invasive weeds, chemicals to remove vandalism, and petroleum products (e.g., gas, oil and lubricants) used in vehicles and construction equipment. In addition, expansion of trails and increasing visitation to the park has the potential to increase the risk of wildfire ignited from human causes in the planning area. These activities would primarily occur in the designated Recreation and Resource Recreation areas within the park boundary, outside of the Natural Areas. However, future project actions associated with this CAMP will require additional environmental review.

1. Describe any known or possible contamination at the site from present or past uses.

There are no contamination or cleanup sites at Palouse Falls State Park, Lyons Ferry State Park, and Lewis and Clark Trail State Park according to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) search tool and no cleanup sites according to the Washington State Department of Ecology’s search tool.

2. Describe existing hazardous chemicals/conditions that might affect project development and design. This includes underground hazardous liquid and gas transmission pipelines located within the project area and in the vicinity.

According to the U.S. Department of Transportation, there are no gas transmission and hazardous liquid pipelines on or near Palouse Falls State Park, Lyons Ferry State Park, and Lewis and Clark Trail State Park.

3. Describe any toxic or hazardous chemicals that might be stored, used, or produced during the project's development or construction, or at any time during the operating life of the project.

This CAMP does not propose any storage, use or production of toxic or hazardous chemicals. There is potential that future project actions associated with the preliminary recommendations may require use and storage of chemicals or other hazardous materials. This may include, but is not limited to, herbicides to remove invasive weeds, chemicals to remove vandalism, and petroleum products (e.g., gas, oil, and lubricants) used in vehicles and construction equipment. These activities would primarily occur in the designated
Recreation and Resource Recreation areas within the park boundaries, outside of the Natural Areas. However, future project actions associated with this CAMP will require additional environmental review.

4. Describe special emergency services that might be required.
No additional or special emergency services are needed for this CAMP. There is potential that future project actions associated with the preliminary recommendations may require additional police, fire, or medical services.

5. Proposed measures to reduce or control environmental health hazards, if any:
Subsequent phases of the CAMP process will include environmental review for specific project actions as they are developed. All future proposals will be located in appropriate locations and evaluated individually to meet CAMP and existing State Park policies (73-04-1 Natural Resource Management), as well as local, state, and federal regulations. Additional SEPA reviews will be conducted at the earliest possible opportunity during the planning process consistent with WAC 197-11-055.

b. Noise
1. What types of noise exist in the area which may affect your project (e.g., traffic, equipment, operation, other)?
This CAMP will not be affected by noise. Existing noise at the parks include rural traffic, residential activities, and recreational activities. Future project actions associated with the preliminary recommendations will require additional environmental review when more information is available.

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 (e.g., 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 CAMP. There is potential that future project actions associated with the preliminary recommendations will result in an increase in construction, traffic, and human noise. This may include development of facilities consistent with the proposed land use classifications. However, future project actions associated with this CAMP will require additional environmental review.

3. Proposed measures to reduce or control noise impacts, if any:
State Parks will ensure that all future project actions associated with this CAMP meet all requirements of the applicable county code. The proposed project actions associated with this CAMP will require additional environmental review. Typically, potential noise impacts caused by future project actions can be controlled by: 1) using best management practices during construction; 2) limiting work to daylight hours; 3) scheduling work to minimize impacts on park visitors (e.g., schedule work during the off-season); 4) requiring contractors to meet noise control requirements for vehicles and equipment; and 5) enforcing quiet hours in the parks.

8. Land and Shoreline Use

a. What is the current use of the site and adjacent properties? Will the proposal affect current land uses on nearby or adjacent properties? If so, describe.
Palouse Falls State Park, Lyons Ferry State Park, and the Lewis and Clark Trail State Park are all used for recreational activities by the public. Activities include camping, bird watching, viewing the waterfall (Palouse Falls), boating, fishing, and swimming, and adjacent properties are owned by other state and federal entities, and residences near Lewis and Clark Trail State Park.
Long-term boundary proposals for Palouse Falls State Park and Lewis and Clark Trail State Park include private property and U.S. Forest Service land. If any parcels within the long-term boundary become available through a willing seller, there is potential that future acquisition of additional park properties would result in conversion of forest land to recreational use. Additional environmental review of any future land acquisitions will occur at such time actions are proposed. All future projects will be in compliance with State Parks policy as well as local, state, and federal environmental regulation. However, State Parks has no plans currently to acquire any land within the long-term boundary.

b. Has the project site been used as working farmlands or working forest lands? If so, describe. How much agricultural or forest land of long-term commercial significance will be converted to other uses as a result of the proposal, if any? If resource lands have not been designated, how many acres in farmland or forest land tax status will be converted to nonfarm or non-forest use?

This CAMP does not include the conversion of land use. Long-term boundary proposals for Palouse Falls State Park and Lewis and Clark Trail State Park include private property and U.S. Forest Service land. If any parcels within the long-term boundary become available through a willing seller, there is potential that future acquisition of additional park properties would result in conversion of forest land to recreational use. Additional environmental review of any future land acquisitions will occur at such time actions are proposed. All future projects will be in compliance with State Parks policy as well as local, state, and federal environmental regulation. However, State Parks has no plans currently to acquire any land within the long-term boundary.

1. Will the proposal affect or be affected by surrounding working farm or forest land normal business operations, such as oversize equipment access, the application of pesticides, tilling, and harvesting? If so, how?

No impacts to or from working farm or forest lands are anticipated from this CAMP.

c. Describe any structures on the site.

Palouse Falls State Park:
- Vault toilet, three storage sheds, shelter with a kitchen, a vista house, and interpretive viewing structures.

Lyons Ferry State Park:
- Shop, office shed, pump house, two ranger residences, interpretive viewing structures, vault toilet, bathhouse, comfort station launch area, comfort station camp loop, and a pump house camp loop.

Lewis and Clark Trail State Park:
- Two comfort stations, vault toilet, fuel shed, garage, ranger residence, contact station, two pump houses, two shelters with a kitchen, a kiosk, and interpretive viewing structures.

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

No structures will be demolished through this CAMP. 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 for consistency with the State Parks Cultural Resources Management Policy and approval by State Park’s Historic Preservation Officer, as well as review and concurrence by the Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation.

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

Palouse Falls State Park: The park boundary is divided by the Palouse River. The west of the Palouse River is within Franklin County, and is zoned as Agricultural Production 40. The east side of the Palouse River is within Whitman County, and is zoned as Rural Conservancy.

Lyons Ferry State Park: The park is entirely within Franklin County and is zoned as Agricultural Production 40 (AP-40).
Lewis and Clark Trail State Park: The park is entirely within Columbia County and is zoned as Agriculture (A-1) and Recreation (R-1). The long-term boundary includes the Agriculture classification, otherwise the current park boundary is solely Recreation.

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

Palouse Falls State Park: The west of the Palouse River is within Franklin County, and the comprehensive plan designation is Agriculture. The east side of the Palouse River is within Whitman County, and the comprehensive plan designation is Agricultural District.

Lyons Ferry State Park: Agriculture (Franklin County).

Lewis and Clark Trail State Park: The current comprehensive plan designation is Agriculture and Recreation, however Columbia County is soliciting public-initiated items for their annual review of the comprehensive plan. Future proposals would ensure compliance with the latest changes to their zoning and associated plans.

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

Palouse Falls State Park: Shoreline Park and Rural Conservancy (Whitman County only)

Lyons Ferry State Park: Agricultural Production 40 (Franklin County)

Lewis and Clark Trail State Park: Recreation and Rural (Columbia County)

h. **Has any part of the site been classified as a critical area by the city or county? If so, specify.**

Palouse Falls State Park: Yes, on the west side within Franklin County there is a wetland buffer. The east side of the Palouse River is Whitman County and includes wetland buffers near and along the Palouse River.

Lyons Ferry State Park: Yes, the eastern portion is a wetland buffer and the southern portion is a river buffer.

Lewis and Clark State Trail: Yes, there are wetland buffers along the Touchet River which is north of the park. The park and long-term boundary are both within the FEMA designated floodplain.

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

Not applicable for this CAMP. No project actions are proposed at this time and it is not anticipated that future project actions would add any new permanent residences.

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

This CAMP does not include any proposal that would displace people.

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

Not applicable for this CAMP.

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

Subsequent phases of the CAMP process will include environmental review for specific project actions as they are developed. All future proposals will be located in appropriate locations and evaluated individually to meet established development criteria both specific to CAMP and existing State Parks policies (73-04-1 Natural Resources and 73-03-1 Critical Areas policies), as well as local, state, and federal regulations. Additional SEPA reviews will be conducted at the earliest possible opportunity during the planning process consistent with WAC 197-11-055.
Local government and other state and federal agencies will receive a copy of this checklist and be asked to provide comments. Initial reviews indicate that the CAMP is compatible with local plans.

m. Proposed measures to reduce or control impacts to agricultural and forest lands of long-term commercial significance, if any:

State Parks staff will continue to work closely with local governments and other state, federal agencies during the CAMP planning process. Any future project actions associated with the preliminary management recommendations will be designed to comply with all requirements and will require additional environmental review.

9. Housing  [help]

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

No housing units will be provided as a result of this CAMP, and it is not anticipated that future project actions would provide any additional public housing. Future project actions would require additional environmental review once more information is available.

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

No housing units will be eliminated as a result of this CAMP, and it is not anticipated that future project actions would eliminate this housing. Future project actions would require additional environmental review once more information is available.

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

This CAMP will not result in any housing impacts and it is not anticipated that any future proposals associated with this CAMP will result in any housing impacts. Future project actions associated with the management recommendations would require additional environmental review once more information is available.

Currently these recommendations are conceptual in nature and, as such, are not developed enough to adequately analyze for environmental impacts in a meaningful way. Future proposals that derive from these recommendations will require additional environmental review to ensure any impacts to housing are addressed.

10. Aesthetics  [help]

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

No structures are proposed as part of this CAMP. This CAMP includes long-term boundaries that would protect viewsheds at Palouse Falls State Park. The proposed land classifications will govern future land use and development within the park boundary. There is potential that future project actions associated with the preliminary recommendations may require construction of new structures. Examples include: construction of campgrounds, restrooms and parking facilities; water system improvements; installation of kiosks, signs and other trail structures. However, future project actions associated with this CAMP will require additional environmental review once more information is available.

Currently the management recommendations are conceptual in nature and, as such, are not developed enough to adequately analyze for environmental impacts in a meaningful way. Future proposals that derive from these recommendations will require additional environmental review to ensure any impacts to aesthetics are addressed.

In accordance with State Parks Park Improvements Policy, any authorized proposals associated with this CAMP will be carefully considered and designed to ensure that park improvements “are consistent with the agency
mission and strategic direction; ensure protection of park natural, cultural, historic, and recreational resources; are consistent with state statutes and agency rules and policies; adhere to applicable safety guidelines, local building codes, state and local and federal regulations including environmental permits; are consistent with park master plans, management plans (CAMP), and park area classifications; conform with the architectural themes of the park; and adhere to standard practices for design and construction of state park facilities.”

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

No views would be altered or obstructed as part of this CAMP. Any future proposals associated with this CAMP will require additional environmental review and will be carefully considered and designed to ensure that park improvements are consistent with the agency mission and strategic direction; ensure protection of park natural, cultural, historic, and recreational resources; adhere to applicable safety guidelines and local building codes; are consistent with park master plans, management plans (CAMP), and park area classifications; conform with the architectural themes of the park; and adhere to standard practices for design and construction of state park facilities.

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

Future project actions associated with the preliminary recommendations will require additional environmental review and be consistent with adopted land use classifications and guided by design standards that help 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 may also help to preserve and enhance existing visual characteristics on site through a variety of means including: formal viewshed review, undergrounding of utilities, restoration of degraded sites, sensitive placement of more intrusive facilities (e.g., 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?**

No light or glare will be produced as part of this CAMP. There is potential that future project actions associated with the preliminary recommendations may result in an increase in the number of exterior lights within the developed areas of the parks, should additional development activities occur, such as adding new cabins and restrooms, or parking and pedestrian improvements. Also, if new development or facility improvements result in an increase in park visitation rates there may be an increase in light produced from motor and recreational vehicles during evening hours. Any future proposals associated with this CAMP will require additional environmental review and be carefully considered and designed in such a way as to avoid and/or minimize causing excess light or glare. Additionally, future proposals will be consistent with State Parks policy and all applicable local, state and federal regulations.

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

No light or glare will be produced as part of this CAMP. Any future proposals involving lighting associated with this CAMP will require additional environmental review and be carefully considered and designed in such a way as to avoid causing any safety hazards or interference with views. Additionally, future proposals will be consistent with State Parks policy and all applicable local, state and federal regulations.

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

There are no known off-site sources of light or glare that would affect this CAMP.

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

Future project actions will require additional environmental review and will be guided by design standards that include measures to reduce and control light and glare impacts. Typical measures include, but are not limited to: use of directional (downward facing) lighting to limit light wash; use of timers for nighttime use only; use of
photo cell light sensors to automatically operate lights; and planned landscaping to limit light and glare intrusion on the landscape.

12. Recreation [help]

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

Palouse Falls State Park, Lyons Ferry State Park, and Lewis and Clark Trail State Park are all used for recreational activities by the public. These parks are the main recreational opportunities in the immediate vicinity. Palouse Falls State Park is less than five miles north of Lyons Ferry State Park. Lyons Ferry Fish Hatchery Visitor Center is right next to Lyons Ferry State Park. Lewis and Clark Trail State Park is about 22 miles southeast of Lyons Ferry State Park.

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

The final recommendations that would displace or impact existing recreation associated with this CAMP are organized by each park. The majority of the final recommendations associated with this CAMP would result in additional recreation, however any future proposals associated with these final recommendations would require additional environmental review.

Palouse Falls State Park:
The existing 11 primitive campsites are proposed to be converted to additional day-use recreation to support additional day-use visitors, and to protect public safety and natural and cultural resource damage. In addition, there is limited space to update the campground to current park standards. Camping has closed as a result of COVID-19, and there are no plans to reopen camping. Instead, the 11 sites will be converted to additional day-use facilities which is more consistent with the experience this park offers. In order to prevent resource damage and ensure visitor safety, a means of controlling access throughout social trails is proposed. Additional parking to the south side of the railroad tracks is also proposed. With the proposals for long-term boundary and land classifications, additional trails, interpretive viewing points and day-use opportunities will be provided. In addition, the Recreation classification will allow development of overnight accommodations should that be considered in the future.

Lyons Ferry State Park:
While reinstating camping at Lyons Ferry State Park is a related project consistent with the proposed CAMP land classification, the park previously had the capacity for camping. The park has been shut down for some time, but once camping is reinstated visitors will have both primitive and hookup sites to choose from.

Lewis and Clark Trail State Park:
There are no final recommendations that would displace any recreational opportunities. Long term boundaries associated with this CAMP would potentially result in additional trails, and camping.

One final recommendation is to not permit any conditional activities at Palouse Falls State Park, Lyons Ferry State Park, and Lewis and Clark Trail State Park. No other existing recreational uses would be displaced by this CAMP. The proposed land classifications support current uses and facilities. Formal land classification of park lands may enhance and/or restrict future expansion of uses within the park according to State Parks Land Classification rules. Future project actions associated with this CAMP may result in future improvements or development of facilities, which could temporarily displace recreational uses during construction.

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 opportunities in balance with natural and cultural stewardship responsibilities. CAMP is a means of designating appropriate areas for protection and recreation, and any future project action associated with the management recommendations will require additional environmental review when more information is available to assess these potential impacts in a meaningful way.
13. Historic and cultural preservation

a. Are there any buildings, structures, or sites, located on or near the site that are over 45 years old listed in or eligible for listing in national, state, or local preservation registers? If so, specifically describe.

Palouse Falls State Park:
- Palus Village (45FR36) Traditional Cultural Property – Pre-contact burial, housepit/depression, lithic material, and shell midden sites – a contributing resource to the Palouse Canyon Archaeological District (45DT45). Determined National Register eligible by the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE).
- Palouse Falls Railroad Camp/Livestock Features (45FR309) – historic site un-evaluated for the National Register.
- Open Campsite (45FR541) – Pre-contact and historic site un-evaluated for the National Register.
- Pre-contact cairn (45FR542) – Pre-contact cairn feature un-evaluated for the National Register.

Lyons Ferry State Park:
- Palouse Canyon Archaeological District (45DT45) – Archaeological district with pre-contact and historic components – listed on the National Register and Washington Heritage Register.
- Palus Village (45FR36) – Pre-contact burial, housepit/depression, lithic material, and shell midden site – a contributing resource to 45DT45.
- Joso Trestle and Railroad Camp (45FR51) – Historic debris, scatter/concentration, and logging properties – not National Register eligible and not a contributing resource to 45DT45.
- Lyons Ferry Boat Crossing (45FR313) – Historic maritime property – not National Register eligible and not a contributing resource to 45DT45.
- Snake River Bridge (45CO31) - Historic structure – listed on the National Register.

Lewis and Clark Trail State Park:
- No buildings, structures, or sites are listed on historical registers or are evaluated via determinations of eligibility.

b. Are there any landmarks, features, or other evidence of Indian or historic use or occupation? This may include human burials or old cemeteries. Are there any material evidence, artifacts, or areas of cultural importance on or near the site? Please list any professional studies conducted at the site to identify such resources.

Palouse Falls State Park:
- Yes, National Register eligibility of the Palus Village (45FR36) Traditional Cultural Property is entirely based on Native American use and occupation (USACE 2015).

Luttrell, Charles T. Luttrell


US Army Corps of Engineers

Lyons Ferry State Park:
- Yes (see above) and including the Palus Cemetery as a component of 45FR36. Yes, artifacts, features, and areas of cultural importance are recently identified within the park (Stcherbinine et al. 2021).
Stcherbinine, Sean, James Jenks, and Jennifer Thompson

Lewis and Clark Trail State Park:
- No Native American sites or features are documented within the park. However, two Native American placenames are known along the Touchet River outside park boundaries. Luttrell (2021) is one recent study that did not identify pre-contact artifacts, features or sites by survey and/or shovel testing.

Luttrell, Charles T.

c. Describe the methods used to assess the potential impacts to cultural and historic resources on or near the project site. Examples include consultation with tribes and the department of archaeology and historic preservation, archaeological surveys, historic maps, GIS data, etc.

Palouse Falls State Park:
- As CAMP is a planning process well in advance of development and construction projects, there are presently no potential impacts to cultural or historic resources. However, studies listed above demonstrate past project efforts that include archaeological survey, shovel testing, and consultation with tribes and the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation.

Lyons Ferry State Park:
- Potential redevelopment of the park is presently under consideration by the federal landowner, US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) via USACE ARPA Permit No. DACW68-9-20-30 – a study including background research, archaeological survey, shovel testing, National Register evaluations, and consultation with tribes (Stcherbinine et al. 2021).

Lewis and Clark Trail State Park:
- No measures are being developed in consideration of cultural resources as no construction projects are beyond the conceptual phase at this time.

d. Proposed measures to avoid, minimize, or compensate for loss, changes to, and disturbance to resources. Please include plans for the above and any permits that may be required.

Palouse Falls State Park
- No measures are being developed in consideration of cultural resources as no construction projects are beyond the conceptual phase at this time.

Lyons Ferry State Park
- Evaluations, recommendations, and potential impacts to cultural resources at Lyons Ferry State Park as reported by Stcherbinine et al. (2021) are presently under review by USACE and tribes.

Lewis and Clark Trail State Park
- No measures are being developed in consideration of cultural resources as no construction projects are proposed at this time.
14. Transportation  

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

   Palouse Falls State Park: WA-260, and WA-261, and Palouse Falls Road provide access to the park.

   Lyons Ferry State Park: WA-260, and WA-261, and Lyons Ferry Road provide access to the park.

   Lewis and Clark Trail State Park: WA-124 and US-12 provide access to the park.

b. Is the site or affected geographic area currently served by public transit? If so, generally describe. If not, what is the approximate distance to the nearest transit stop?

   Public transit does not service any of the parks in this CAMP.

c. How many additional parking spaces would the completed project or non-project proposal have? How many would the project or proposal eliminate?

   This CAMP will not add or eliminate parking spaces. There is potential that future project actions associated with the preliminary recommendations will require construction of additional parking areas. Any future proposals associated with this CAMP will be carefully considered and designed to be consistent with State Parks policy and all applicable local, state, and federal regulations. Future project actions would require additional environmental review.

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

   No road improvements are required for this CAMP. There is potential that future project actions associated with the preliminary recommendations may result in parking and pedestrian improvements. Any future proposals associated with this CAMP will be carefully considered and designed to be consistent with State Parks policy and all applicable local, state, and federal regulations. Future project actions would require additional environmental review.

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

   The CAMP planning area does not occur within or adjacent to any existing water, rail, or air transportation corridors. Neither this CAMP nor any future project actions associated with the CAMP plan will use or occur within the immediate vicinity of water, rail, or air transportation.

f. How many vehicular trips per day would be generated by the completed project or proposal? If known, indicate when peak volumes would occur and what percentage of the volume would be trucks (such as commercial and non-passenger vehicles). What data or transportation models were used to make these estimates?

   This CAMP will not generate new vehicle trips. There is potential that future project actions associated with the preliminary management recommendations may result in an increase in visitation and use of the park, which would generate additional vehicular trips. Any future proposals associated with this CAMP will go through project-level SEPA analyses to determine impacts to vehicular use.

g. Will the proposal interfere with, affect or be affected by the movement of agricultural and forest products on roads or streets in the area? If so, generally describe.

   This CAMP will not interfere with, affect, or be affected by the movement of agricultural and forest products on roads or streets. Any future proposals associated with this CAMP will be carefully considered and designed to be
consistent with State Parks policy and all applicable local, state, and federal regulations. Future project actions would require additional environmental review.

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

Subsequent phases of the CAMP process will include environmental review for specific project actions as they are developed. All future proposals will be located in appropriate locations and evaluated individually to meet established development criteria both specific to CAMP and existing State Parks policies (73-04-1 Natural Resources and 73-03-1 Critical Areas policies), as well as local, state and federal regulations. Additional SEPA reviews will be conducted at the earliest possible opportunity during the planning process consistent with WAC 197-11-055. State Parks will continue to work closely with local governments and private landowners during the planning process.

15. Public Services [help]

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

This CAMP will not result in an increased need for public services. There is potential that future project actions may require additional services from local public transit, law enforcement, fire departments or Emergency Management Services (EMS). This may include needs arising from increased park use and visitation due to parking and facility improvements, and addressing issues related to vandalism and illegal park use. Future project actions would require additional environmental review.

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

Park rangers will provide active enforcement and patrol activities within the park boundaries and park staff will continue to coordinate emergency response with local fire, police and EMS as necessary.

16. Utilities [help]

a. Circle utilities currently available at the site: electricity, natural gas, water, refuse service, telephone, sanitary sewer, septic system, other ___________

Palouse Falls State Park: water, electric, and sewer.

Lyons Ferry State Park: water

Lewis and Clark Trail State Park: water, electricity, and a septic system

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.

No utilities are proposed for this CAMP. There is potential that future project actions associated with the preliminary recommendations could result in the need for additional utilities (e.g., electricity, water and sewer/septic systems). This may include utilities associated with recommended water system improvements, construction of new camping facilities, restrooms, and parking. However, no project actions are proposed at this time. Any future proposals involving utilities associated with this CAMP will be carefully considered and designed to be consistent with State Parks policy and applicable local, state, and federal regulations. Future project actions would require additional environmental review.
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: __________________

Name of signee: Chelsea Harris

Position and Agency/Organization: Environmental Planner/Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission

Date Submitted: January 6, 2022

D. Supplemental sheet for nonproject actions

(IT IS NOT NECESSARY to use this sheet for project actions)

Because these questions are very general, it may be helpful to read them in conjunction with the list of the elements of the environment.

When answering these questions, be aware of the extent the proposal, or the types of activities likely to result from the proposal, would affect the item at a greater intensity or at a faster rate than if the proposal were not implemented. Respond briefly and in general terms.

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?

This CAMP is unlikely to increase discharge to water; emissions to air; production, storage, or release of toxic or hazardous substances; or production of noise. Land classifications serve to guide existing and continuing development and use of the state parks. State Parks will consider impacts to water and air, and impacts caused by the production of noise when establishing land classifications for the parks. More protective land 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 could increase, especially in areas classified as Recreation Areas.

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 possible that increased motorized use could 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.

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 and guide development within the park based on policies adopted by the Commission. Future projects will include appropriate location, sustainable design, and energy conservation measures consistent with Washington State Parks Sustainability Policy and Sustainability Plan. In general, any future developments on State Parks property will be designed and sited out of sensitive floodplains or shorelands, 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. 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?**

This CAMP will likely have no direct effect on plants, 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 classifications and conducting 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:**

Any development activities associated with this CAMP will occur consistent with *Natural Resource Management Policy #73-04-1 Protecting Washington State Parks Natural Resources*. One goal of the proposed land classification is to preserve quality natural, cultural, and historic resources. The 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 WDFW Area Habitat Biologists and DNR Natural Heritage Program staff will reduce site-specific impacts to wildlife and plant species as management recommendations are implemented. 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?**

This CAMP 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.

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

Any development activities associated with this CAMP will occur consistent with *Natural Resource Management Policy #73-04-1 Protecting Washington State Parks Natural Resources*. The 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. Local, state and federal government permits will be required prior to future development.

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 impacts to a sensitive species and environmentally sensitive areas; such as, habitat loss, disturbances, increased competition, loss of forage or prey resources, etc. This proposal will designate certain areas of the parks as Resource Recreation Areas and Natural Areas 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 parks will provide access to certain lands and shoreline areas, but will only do so as approved and/or conditioned by local shoreline regulations and land use ordinances.

**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 restricts more intensive development in riparian areas, areas of old-growth forest and habitat and other sensitive areas by classifying them as Natural or Resource Recreation. 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. Management recommendations have been drafted to further identify management issues and
identify appropriate 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 strives to promote compatible uses and resource protection. State Parks is not
aware of any incompatibility that would occur as part of this proposal. This CAMP will not be likely to affect land
and shoreline use although the proposed land classifications will provide guidance for future land and shoreline
uses.

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 State Parks owned and/or managed lands. Land classifications for the parks incorporate the
consideration of shoreline environments.

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. There is already a need for public
transportation services at these parks to help the community access them, and this CAMP doesn’t include a
change directly related to public transportation. It is possible that as the parks become more popular with
potential future developments that the need for public transportation will increase.

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 Washington State Parks Sustainability Policy and Plan.

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 comply with local, state, and federal requirements and
regulations.