SEPA ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

Purpose of checklist:

Governmental agencies use this checklist to help determine whether the environmental impacts of your proposal are significant. This information is also helpful to determine if available avoidance, minimization or compensatory mitigation measures will address the probable significant impacts or if an environmental impact statement will be prepared to further analyze the proposal.

Instructions for applicants:

This environmental checklist asks you to describe some basic information about your proposal. Please answer each question accurately and carefully, to the best of your knowledge. You may need to consult with an agency specialist or private consultant for some questions. You may use "not applicable" or "does not apply" only when you can explain why it does not apply and not when the answer is unknown. You may also attach or incorporate by reference additional studies reports. Complete and accurate answers to these questions often avoid delays with the SEPA process as well as later in the decision-making process.

The checklist questions apply to all parts of your proposal, even if you plan to do them over a period of time or on different parcels of land. Attach any additional information that will help describe your proposal or its environmental effects. The agency to which you submit this checklist may ask you to explain your answers or provide additional information reasonably related to determining if there may be significant adverse impact.

Instructions for Lead Agencies:

Please adjust the format of this template as needed. Additional information may be necessary to evaluate the existing environment, all interrelated aspects of the proposal and an analysis of adverse impacts. The checklist is considered the first but not necessarily the only source of information needed to make an adequate threshold determination. Once a threshold determination is made, the lead agency is responsible for the completeness and accuracy of the checklist and other supporting documents.

Use of checklist for nonproject proposals:

For nonproject proposals (such as ordinances, regulations, plans and programs), complete the applicable parts of sections A and B plus the SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET FOR NONPROJECT ACTIONS (part D). Please completely answer all questions that apply and note that the words "project," "applicant," and "property or site" should be read as "proposal," "proponent," and "affected geographic area," respectively. The lead agency may exclude (for non-projects) questions in Part B - Environmental Elements –that do not contribute meaningfully to the analysis of the proposal.

A. Background [HELP]

1. Name of proposed project, if applicable:

Naval Special Operations Training in Western Washington State

2. Name of applicant:

Connor Watson

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

1101 Tautog Circle
ATTN: Real Estate T-076,
Silverdale, WA 98315-1101

4. Date checklist prepared:

February/March 2020

5. Agency requesting checklist:

Washington State Parks

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

The training would consist of six training blocks per year with the locations divided into the three regions. It could happen any time of the year. All of the training blocks would occur in Region 1 and portion of one of the six training blocks could occur every other year in either Region 2 or 3. The total training blocks would remain at six per year.

A training event (a component of a training block) may consist of one or multiple training activities (e.g., launch and recovery, diver/swimmer, over the beach). During a typical training event, there would be up to 8 trainees and up to 26 support personnel (or up to 34 people in total) at a training site within the training study area. In a few instances, there could be up to 14 trainees; however, total personnel involved in any single training event would not exceed 34. For purposes of analysis, the U.S. Naval Special Warfare Command assumes that not all 34 personnel would be in the water or on land at any given time because they would be dispersed between the two areas. Training events are progressive in nature and range between 2 and 72 hours depending on the activity.

Training locations would vary due to seasonal weather conditions, public presence at sites, protected species considerations, training qualifications to be satisfied, and training requirements. Parks in Region 1, an area within one hour of Keyport, could be used up to 36 times a year. Park in Region 2, an area around Whidbey Island, Port of Anacortes, Discovery Bay, and Sequim; and Region 3, an area along the southwestern Washington Coast (Figure 1) could be used up to three times every other year.

The following state parks are located within Region 1: Fort Worden, Fort Townsend, Fort Flagler, Mystery Bay, Shine Tidelands, Dosewallips, Scenic Beach, Triton Cove (boat ramp only), Illahee, Manchester, and Blake Island.

The following state parks are located within Region 2: Deception Pass, Skagit Island, Hope Island (Skagit), Joseph Whidbey, Fort Ebey, Fort Casey, Cama Beach, Camano Island, Sequim Bay, and South Whidbey.

The following state parks are located within Region 3: Westhaven, Westport Light, Twin Harbors, Grayland Beach, Leadbetter Point, Pacific Pines, Cape Disappointment, and Fort Columbia.

Leadbetter Point and Grayland Beach State Parks will not be used during the time frame of March 15 to September 15 due to nesting seasons for snowy plovers and streaked horned larks.

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

The study area analyzed may have future real estate actions with willing property owners for this project proposal, but this will not change or expand the study area.

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

The United State Department of the Navy (Navy), in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act, prepared a Final Environmental Assessment (EA) for Naval Special Operations (NSO) Training in Western Washington State dated October 2019, inclusive of a 2018 Biological Assessment (BA) for NSO Training in Western Washington State. The EA also addresses the National Historic Preservation Act, Coastal Zone Management Act, and Endangered Species Act in Appendix A and B of the EA. This EA has been provided as Attachment A to support the responses provided in this checklist.

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 Navy is unaware of any other applications.

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

Right of Entry applications for use of the Washington State Parks are currently submitted, this SEPA environmental checklist is being submitted in support of these applications.

A Certificate of Authorization is needed from the Federal Aviation Administration for the unmanned aircraft system (UAS) training activities at Naval Base Kitsap Keyport, Toandos Buffer Zone, and Naval Magazine Indian Island.

In August 2018, the Navy submitted a federal coastal consistency determination to the Washington State Department of Ecology in compliance with the Coastal Zone Management Act. The Navy determined that the United States Navy Special Warfare Command would carry out the proposed action in a manner that is fully consistent with the enforceable policies of the Washington's Coastal Zone Management Program by implementing best management practices and standard operating procedures. In September of 2018, the Washington State Department of Ecology responded with a letter, concurring with the Navy's determination that the proposed work is consistent with Washington's Coastal Zone Management Program.

The Navy initiated consultation with the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) in May 2018. The BA for the action addressed potential impacts to the following Endangered Species Act (ESA)-listed species in accordance with Section (7)(a)(2) of the ESA: Puget Sound Chinook salmon, Hood Canal summer run chum salmon, Puget Sound Steelhead, Puget Sound/Georgia Basin boccacio, Puget Sound/Georgia Basin yelloweye rockfish, North American green sturgeon, Columbia River chum salmon, southern distinct population segment (DPS) Pacific Eulachon, leatherback sea turtle, humpback whale Mexico DPS, humpback whale Central America DPS, and southern resident killer whale. In October 2018, NMFS determined the proposed action is not likely to adversely affect these species or their critical habitat designations. NMFS also determined that the action will not adversely affect essential fish habitat and that consultation under Magnuson-Stevens Act will not be required.

The Navy initiated consultation with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) in May 2018. The BA addressed potential impacts to the following ESA-listed species in accordance with Section (7)(a)(2) of the ESA: bull trout, marbled murrelet, streaked horn lark, and the western snowy plover. In November 2018, USFWS concurred with the Navy's determination that the proposed action may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect these species. To avoid the nesting season of western snowy plovers and streaked horned larks at Leadbetter Point and Grayland Beach State Parks, the Navy agreed that training at these two state parks would only occur between September 15 and March 15. In accordance with the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, no eagles will be taken by the proposed training activities, nor will the activities limit use of nesting locations in the future. On-land, in-water, and unmanned aircraft system training activities will not occur within 330 feet of eagle nests during the nesting season as recommended by the USFWS National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines.

The Navy initiated the National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 consultation process with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Washington State Historic Preservation Officer, tribes, and key stakeholders in April 2017 (Appendix B of the 2019 Final EA for NSO Training in Western Washington). Consultation concluded on July 23, 2019. See Section 5.1.3 of the 2019 Final EA for NSO in Western Washington State for additional information.

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.)

The United States (U.S.) Naval Special Warfare Command (NSWC), is the U.S. Navy's special operations force and maritime component of the U.S. Special Operations Command. NSWC is proposing to conduct special operations training at multiple locations throughout western Washington. The proposed action supports small-unit, intermediate and advanced cold-water maritime and land-based training activities for naval special operations personnel on selected nearshore lands and in the inland waters of Puget Sound, including Hood Canal, as well as the southwestern Washington coast. Training activities would occur on Navy installations, state parks, public properties, and private properties if appropriate approvals are granted. Twenty-nine state parks are proposed be used. Region 1 sites could be used up to 36 times per a year, 11 of which are state parks. Region 2 and 3 sites could be used up to 3 times every other year, 18 of which are park sites.

Since naval special operation units must travel to Washington State, it is more efficient and cost-effective to conduct training in training blocks. A training block comprises a 2 to 8 week period where up to 84 naval special

operations trainees and support personnel (safety observers, medical support, boat drivers, vehicle drivers, evaluators, and equipment repair/maintenance support) arrive in Western Washington State to participate in cold-water maritime and land-based training and ends when they leave. A training block consists of single or multiple simultaneous training events on land and in the water. During a training block, trainees and support personnel would disperse throughout the training study area; not all 84 personnel would be at one site for a training event.

During a typical training event, there would be up to 8 trainees and up to 26 support personnel (or up to 34 people in total) at a training site within the training study area. In a few instances, there could be up to 14 trainees; however, total personnel involved in any single training event would not exceed 34. For purposes of analysis, NSWC assumes that not all 34 personnel would be in the water or on land at any given time because they would be dispersed between the two areas.

The purpose of the proposed action is to support intermediate and advanced small-unit activities of naval special operations training, with the progression of training in increasingly complex maritime and land environments, focusing on the training progression in a cold-water environment that is appropriate for training in any season. The training would involve training activities designed to further develop and sustain proficiency in the cold-water maritime and land aspects of naval special operations. The proposed action is needed to support meeting the requirements under 10 United States Code Section 167 for the Commander, U.S. Special Operations Command, to provide combat-ready forces.

The skills needed to achieve peak military readiness for special operations are challenging to master and difficult to maintain without constant practice. Therefore, training must be diverse, and as realistic as possible in order to prepare U.S. service members to successfully accomplish future missions and ensure their success and survival. Current cold-water naval special operations training being conducted in western Washington State does not provide sufficiently varied and diverse training locations or physical environmental features, and lacks elements of unpredictability and unfamiliarity, both of which are essential to prepare personnel for more advanced training environments and real-world combat operations in support of U.S. interests.

Having a varied selection of federal, public, and private property sites in an extensive area would provide trainers with diversity and flexibility in selecting increasingly complex and challenging sites in order to meet unique individual and group training requirements. This additional diversity and flexibility in training locations would ensure that training requirements could be satisfied, even if a selected training site is not available at a scheduled time (e.g., due to weather conditions, large number of public in the area, or protected species considerations). The ability to select from a diverse set of non-military sites would also introduce the critical elements of unpredictability and unfamiliarity, helping to further prepare naval special operations trainees for real-world combat scenarios.

Not all sites within the action area would be utilized over an one-year period. Some locations would not be used for training during certain times of the year when weather, currents, scheduled public events or protected species concerns are present. Other sites may not be used at all during a given year, and other sites may be used intermittently throughout a year. The size of the study area allows for this flexibility, which also helps to prevent overuse.

Personnel traveling to training sites would utilize government and public waterways and roads. Waterborne transportation would include the movement of training vessels (such as small surface support vessels or small boats from Naval Base Kitsap Keyport/Bangor/Bremerton), safety equipment, and military personnel from the staging base to the event location. Typically, submersibles are launched from boat ramps near the site where training activity is scheduled.

The intent of the proposed training is to build trainees' skills, experience, and confidence by challenging them in a location with dynamic weather and land/cold-water conditions. As part of the rigorous training, the trainees learn skills needed to avoid detection along with the goal of leaving no trace of their presence during or after training activities. Proposed training activities broadly fit into two categories: water-based training and land-based training. Water-based training generally includes naval special operations personnel diving/swimming, launching/recovering small vehicles designed to operate underwater (submersible) as discreet activities, or in combination. Water-based training may also incorporate inserting and extracting naval special operations personnel and/or equipment using watercraft as part of a training event and prior to performing a land-based training component. Land-based training would include personnel transiting over the beach on foot, simulating building clearance activities using simulated munitions in a few selected sites, high angle climbing would occur at Deception Pass State Park, and using observation techniques in a pre-arranged scenario (special reconnaissance operations). **Simulated building clearance is not proposed on State Parks property and is included in the scope of this SEPA checklist in an effort to be inclusive of information regarding the project as a whole.**

There is no use of live fire ammunition, explosives, manned air operations, off-road driving, vegetation removal or cutting, digging, tree climbing, construction, or the building of campfires or infrastructure. There is no requirement to assemble training devices or structures at any site. The training in and around existing military facilities or other facilities designated for simulated building clearance training activities would include the use of simulated weapons that use water-soluble paint pellets.

Systems used during training may include unmanned aircraft systems (UAS), and submersible craft such as manned or unmanned underwater vehicles (UUV) and other personal underwater propulsion devices. Trainees may also utilize equipment such as a remote operated vehicle (ROV) which can operate on or below the surface of the water and provides the operator with real-time feedback of underwater conditions. Vessels such as small ships, jet skis, or small boats may be used in conjunction with training systems during certain training scenarios. Small watercraft and submersibles may be tied off at docks within the state parks. Naval special operations training would include the use of UAS during no more than 10 percent of the time training is taking place.

<u>Water-Based Training Activities:</u>
Water-based training activities are identified as diver/swimmer, insertion/extraction, UUV training, and launch/recovery. In general, water-based training activities would include trainees, a training supervisor, and safety support personnel for the submersible craft or watercraft operation phases of the event. Support personnel are assigned to supervise water-based training (typically from a boat) and provide medical support if required. Supervisor and safety personnel would focus on maintaining a safety buffer around the small submersible or watercraft consistent with United States Coast Guard (USCG) regulations, namely the USCG Navigation Rules and Regulations Handbook, and as site conditions and the surrounding environmental dictate. For example, navigation lights on a dive boat (i.e., red over white over red) or a diver down flag indicate that a dive is in progress and

oncoming vessel traffic needs to keep well clear at slow speed. Dive sites would avoid locations that experience heavy traffic patterns, such as the Washington State Ferry System routes or fishing activities. Water-based training activities would use existing boat ramps near the selected training location to launch the training platform (small submersible vehicle, surface support craft, or small inflatable boat) into the waterway. However, some training scenarios require an ocean launch using a small ship (occasionally in Region 1, typically in Regions 2 and 3). A small ship launch may also occur during training activities in locations that are not served by an existing boat ramp or if weather or tidal conditions hinder a boat ramp launch. Specific water-based activities are further described below.

Diver/Swimmer Training Activities:
During diver/swimmer training events, trainees swim or dive to an objective area (e.g., harbor, beach, and or moored vessel) for up to six hours. Diver/swimmer training would be confined to the ocean (Region 3), inland water areas (Region 1 and 2), and Kitsap Lake (Region 1). During night training, the trainees would use buoys marked with a glow stick (Chemlight) to identify their location. Rubber replica weapons could be carried by trainees to reproduce the bulk and weight of the gear the trainee would carry during an actual mission.

This activity may occur at any of the state parks.

Insertion and Extraction Training Activities:
During insertion/extraction training events, trainees may approach or depart an objective area using submersible craft, to include UUVs and ROVs, or watercrafts (jet skis or small boats).
Insertion/extraction training events utilizing submersible craft would operate along the shoreline to conduct water-based training. Insertion/extraction training events utilizing submersible craft would operate along the shoreline to conduct water-based training.

This activity may occur at any of the state parks.

Launch and Recovery Training Activities:
During launch and recovery training events, training would be conducted in water areas and consist of launching and recovering submersibles or surface craft, or a combination of both, from a boat ramp, water platform, or via a crane located on a ship, barge, Navy pier or a wharf.

This activity may occur at any of the state parks.

Unmanned Underwater Vehicle (UUV) Activities:
A subset of water-based training would involve the use of a UUV and on occasion an ROV (herein both described as UUVs). A UUV is a battery-powered, unmanned submersible that is hand launched from a host vessel and would be used to assist with swimmer navigation. The UUVs operate within the water column and would not be set on the floor of the ocean or Puget Sound. UUVs would be used during the time that other water-based training activities would be taking place. The launching and recovery of the UUV would be conducted in water areas only and would utilize a fish finder type of device for navigation. UUVs can be autonomous or tethered and are controlled from the water surface or by a diver for real-time feedback to the operator. Diving personnel may be in the water in the near vicinity of the host vessel for the launch or retrieval portions of the activity. UUVs are tracked by personnel on

the host vessel to ensure they remain on course and, if needed, can be recalled any point along the preprogrammed track.

This activity may occur within water bodies near any of the state parks.

Land-Based Training Activities:

Land-based training events are identified as Over-the-Beach, Special Reconnaissance, Simulated Building Clearance, and High-Angle Climbing. Support personnel are responsible for the safety and oversight of trainees participating in the event. The support personnel would continually evaluate the training scenario and employ standard operating procedures (see Section 2.3.5 of the 2019 Final EA for NSO Training in Western Washington State) to ensure that training activities are isolated and conducted safely. Trainees receive safety briefings, have constant oversight by instructors, and NSWC Public Affairs Officers, or their representatives, would be available to interact with the public should anyone happen upon an active training scenario. Additionally, as part of the training intent that the activities be undetected, the support personnel teach trainees that no expended equipment, human waste, or transported liquids remain on site after the training activity is completed. Vehicles would be utilized by the support personnel, with one unmarked NSWC vehicle designated as an emergency response vehicle. The vehicles used by support personnel would stay on designated roads and be parked in designated parking areas that afford optimal availability if required during the training event. Identical travel routes would rarely be used, and the level of foot traffic associated with each group would not wear paths in the terrain. Specific land-based training activities are further described below.

Over-The-Beach Training Activities:

During an Over-The-Beach training activity, trainees would exit water, cross the beach, and quietly transition to land-based activities. Upon arrival at a pre-designated area, trainees would remain out of sight for several hours before exiting the site or continue moving towards a pre-determined objective. Typically, when trainees conduct Over-The-Beach at a site, they cross the beach twice (arrival and departure). This is a core training competency, as such, trainees are required to conduct this activity until they perform it correctly.

This activity may occur at any of the state parks.

Special Reconnaissance Training Activities:

Upon arrival at a designated area, trainees would hike to a designated observation point. Trainees are taught the techniques for conducting reconnaissance without alerting anyone to their presence or location. Trainees would remain undetected with the goal of leaving no trace of their presence behind. This includes no vegetation being trampled, no branches broken, no footprints visible, or any other indicators that they were there. Trainees would use observation techniques, follow procedures, and report back on a scenario involving role play with military instructors or support staff. Special reconnaissance would be performed on activities that are staged and pre-arranged for training purposes.

This activity may occur at any of the state parks.

High-Angle Climbing Training Activities:

High-Angle Climbing events are training evolutions where trainees negotiate cliffs, rock faces, and other vertical challenges using ropes and other climbing gear to traverse obstacles while carrying gear.

The only location this activity will occur is Deception Pass State Park. Naval special operations support staff would coordinate with Deception Pass State Park managers prior to this training activity. Support staff would set up safety climbing ropes in advance of training activity and would monitor the ropes to ensure the public would not use the ropes. At the completion of the training, the ropes would be removed.

Simulated Building Clearance Training Activities:

The activity would consist of trainees conducting simulated actions against a site, or a military individual designated as part of the exercise, within a confined area or building. The scenarios involve the use of simulated weapons and simulated munitions. As with all naval special operations activities, the intent is for trainees to remain concealed and silent throughout the activity, and then departing the area with minimal disturbance and avoiding detection. The training includes the use of weapons configured to only fire plastic or paint pellets. No live-fire weapons or ammunition would be used. The simulated munitions would be marking rounds, which are specialized plastic/paint capsules that are environmentally friendly and water-soluble. The temporary marks these simulated munitions make are about the circumference of a dime. Sounds associated with the firing of the simulated munitions sound similar to an air rifle. No property damage would occur, and cleanup (picking up simulated marking rounds/washing away paint marks if present) would be handled by the instructors and support staff immediately at the conclusion of the training scenario. Support staff would be on site at all times in order to ensure the overall safety in the training environment. Simulated Building Clearance sites would be on military property or sites where the public would not be present. No Simulated Building Clearance training would occur at state parks. Simulated Building Clearance training would comprise approximately 10 percent of each training block

This activity would not occur within any of the state parks.

Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) Training Activities:

No Training Activities that include launch and recovery of UASs is to take place on State Park property. The Navy, in alignment with Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) authorizations, would only utilize UAS within established R-6701 restricted airspace. This airspace is inclusive over the areas of Fort Casey State Park and the Washington State Ferry terminal at Coupeville and per Department of Defense policy, NSWC does not collect, retain or disseminate any information associated with domestic UAS use. This information is incorporated in the scope of the SEPA checklist in an effort to be inclusive of information regarding the project as a whole.

UAS would be utilized concurrently with other water-based or land-based training activities. The UAS consists of a hand-launched or catapult system, a control system, and a remotely piloted or self-piloted (i.e., preprogrammed flight pattern) air vehicle that may be fixed-wing or rotary-wing. They would carry only non-hazardous payloads such as cameras, sensors, and communications equipment. For the smaller UASs, the propulsion is through electrical motor-driven propellers powered by rechargeable batteries. For the larger UASs, propulsion is provided through a gas-powered motor. UASs would be used in Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)-designated restricted airspace (R6701) (Figure 1) and at Navy properties (Naval Base Kitsap Keyport, Toandos Buffer Zone, and Naval Magazine Indian Island). A Certificate of Authorization is needed from the FAA for this activity at Naval Base Kitsap Keyport, Toandos Buffer Zone, and Naval Magazine Indian Island. UAS utilized for the proposed training would:

- be categorized as FAA Group 1 or Group 2 systems, weighing up to 55 pounds;
- vary in size up to approximately two meters in length, with a wingspan of three meters;
- normally operate below 2,000 feet above ground level;
- would utilize on the ground observers (no manned aircraft observers);
- fly in accordance with FAA authorizations; and
- not be operated within 330 feet of known eagles' nests.

Section 2.1.1 (Training Activities) of the 2019 Final EA for NSO Training in Western Washington State, provides details regarding the proposed training activities.

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

The proposed training would occur in western Washington State on selected nearshore lands and in the inland waters of Puget Sound, including Hood Canal, as well as the southwestern Washington coast (Figure 1). Three general regions are contained within the training study area: Region 1, an area within one hour of Keyport; Region 2, an area around Whidbey Island, Port of Anacortes, Discovery Bay, and Sequim; and Region 3, an area along the southwestern Washington Coast (Figure 1).

The following state parks are located within Region 1: Fort Worden, Fort Townsend, Fort Flagler, Mystery Bay, Shine Tidelands, Dosewallips, Scenic Beach, Triton Cove (boat ramp only), Illahee, Manchester, and Blake Island.

The following state parks are located within Region 2: Deception Pass, Skagit Island, Hope Island (Skagit), Joseph Whidbey, Fort Ebey, Fort Casey, Cama Beach, Camano Island, Sequim Bay, and South Whidbey.

The following state parks are located within Region 3: Westhaven, Westport Light, Twin Harbors, Grayland Beach, Leadbetter Point, Pacific Pines, Cape Disappointment, and Fort Columbia.

Specific location descriptions and maps of each state park have been provided in the associated Right of Entry Permit applications submitted to Washington State Parks.

Naval special operations personnel have been training in certain areas of the Pacific Northwest for decades. Western Washington State is considered by NSWC as an important training location due to the Puget Sound, including Hood Canal, and the southwestern Washington coast offering unique hydrographic and bathymetric conditions, which create opportunities for realistic and challenging special operations training in a safe, sheltered, cold-water environment. The presence of other Navy forces in western Washington State affords superior logistics to support and secure the necessary equipment employed during training activities and enables a high degree of safety due to the proximity of critical Navy facilities.

The variety of sites allows for a training progression to occur based on the operator skill set demonstrated as they accomplish each training skill objective. Multiple sites are needed to allow training to accommodate seasonal changes, evolving skill sets, and site-specific restrictions that may occur at certain times of the year. The varied training study area facilitates minimal interaction with the public and limits impacts to any one location to maintain the natural environments at each potential training site through planned infrequent and sporadic use. Additionally, infrequent use of sites helps to keep the training challenging for trainees and preventing them from becoming too familiar with what to expect when they repeatedly conduct the same training at the same sites.

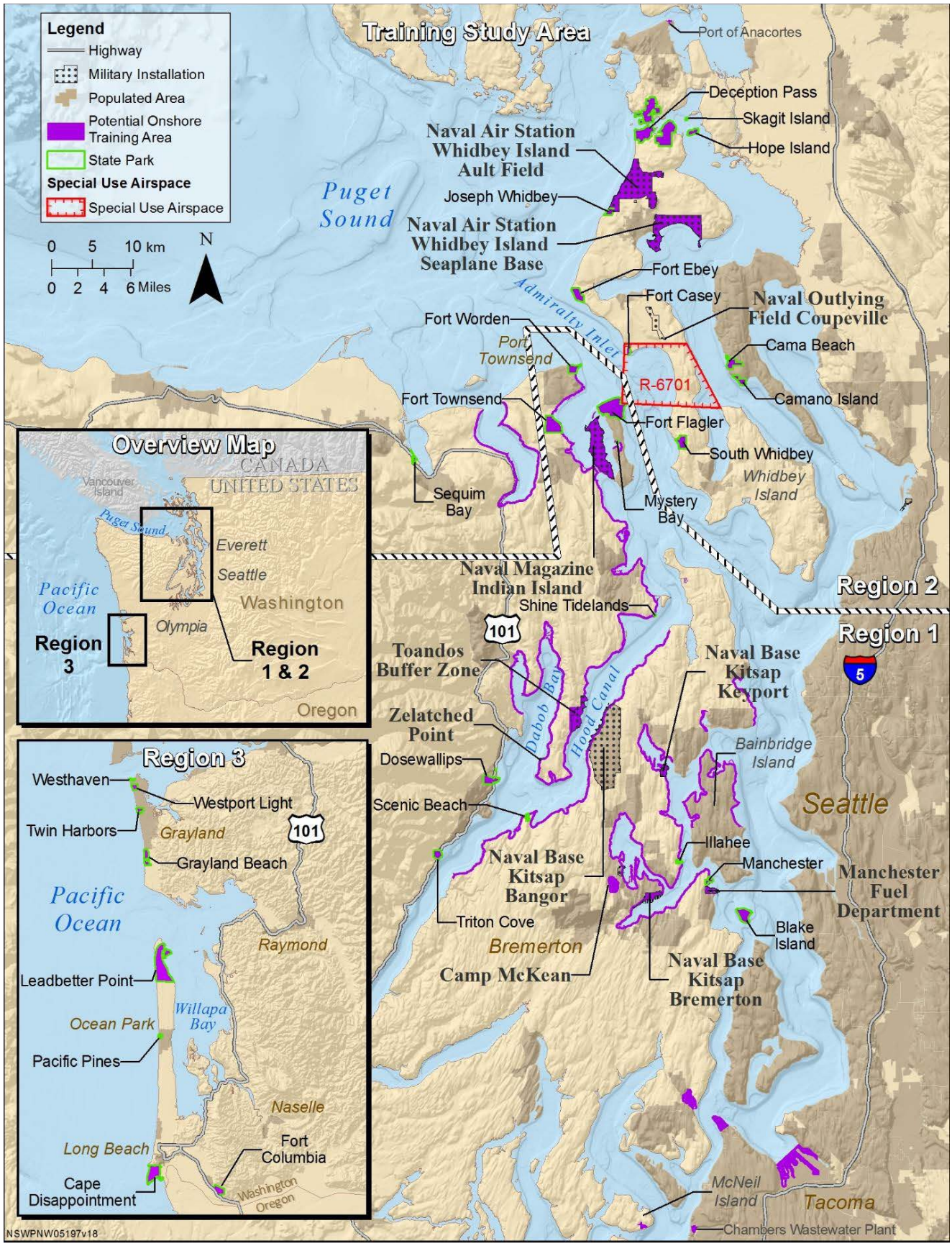

Figure 1: Training Study Area

B. Environmental Elements [HELP]

1. *Earth* [help]

a. General description of the site:

(circle one): Flat, rolling, hilly, steep slopes, mountainous, other _____

The following provides a written general description of each state park.

Blake Island State Park: Hilly island with steeper shoreline banks as well as low-lying shoreline areas (Kitsap County).

Cama Beach State Park: Hilly topography with steep slopes in areas sloping towards the shoreline (Island County, n.d. a).

Camano Island State Park: Hilly topography with steep slopes in areas sloping towards the shoreline as well as a low-lying shoreline area at Lowell Point (Island County, n.d. a).

Cape Disappointment State Park: Hilly topography in areas as well as flat areas in the southern portion of the park (ECY, n.d.).

Deception Pass State Park: Hilly topography with steep shoreline banks (Island County, n.d. a).

Dosewallips State Park: Hill topography sloping toward shoreline and the Dosewallips River where is opens into flat area near the shorelines inclusive of the Dosewallips River Delta (Jefferson County, n.d.).

Fort Casey State Park: Hilly topography with steep shoreline bluffs including expanses of flat areas above the shoreline bank and a flat low-lying area of Keystone Spit (Island County, n.d. a).

Fort Columbia State Park: Hilly topography gradually sloping towards the Columbia River (ECY, n.d.).

Fort Ebey State Park: Hilly topography with steeper shoreline banks (Island County, n.d. a).

Fort Flagler: Flat topography above steep shoreline banks, including low-lying shoreline spit areas as well (Jefferson County, n.d.).

Fort Townsend State Park: Flat topography above steep shoreline banks (Jefferson County, n.d.).

Fort Worden State Park: Hilly topography in center of park with steep slopes towards the shoreline, as well as flat areas adjacent to slopes and a low lying flat shoreline area (Jefferson County, n.d.).

Grayland Beach State Park: Flat, low-lying topography adjacent to the Pacific Ocean (ECY, n.d.).

Hope Island State Park: Hilly island sloping to the shoreline (Skagit County, n.d.).

Illahee State Park: Hilly topography with steeper slopes along the shoreline banks (Kitsap County, n.d.).

Joseph Whidbey State Park: Hilly topography sloping to the shoreline (Island County n.d. a).

Leadbetter Point State Park: Flat, low lying topography between the Pacific Ocean and Willapa Bay (ECY, n.d.).

Manchester State Park: Hilly topography with steeper shoreline bank areas (Kitsap County, n.d.).

Mystery Bay State Park: Flat, low-lying topography with sand spit and tideland areas (Jefferson County, n.d.).

Pacific Pines State Park: Flat, low-lying topography adjacent to the Pacific Ocean (ECY, n.d.).

Scenic Beach: Hilly topography with steeper slopes descending towards the Hood Canal (Kitsap County, n.d.).

Sequim Bay State Park: Hilly topography gradually descending towards Sequim Bay (Clallam County, n.d. a).

Shine Tidelands State Park: Flat, low-lying tidelands at the base of steep slopes (Jefferson County, n.d.).

Skagit Island State Park: Hilly island sloping to shoreline (Skagit County, n.d.).

South Whidbey State Park: Hilly topography with steep slopes towards the shoreline (Island County, n.d. a).

Triton Cove State Park: Hilly topography sloping towards shoreline (Jefferson County, n.d.).

Twin Harbors State Park: Flat topography adjacent to the Pacific Ocean (ECY, n.d.).

Westhaven State Park: Flat topography with rolling sand dunes (ECY, n.d.).

Westport Light State Park: Flat topography with rolling sand dunes (ECY, n.d.).

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

Exact percentages of the steepest slope at each state park are unknown. The proposed action does not include any activities that would impact slopes, and therefore, exact percentages of steep slopes are not necessary. The following are approximations of slope percentages based off mapping when available for each state park.

Blake Island State Park: Based on Kitsap County's Parcel Search mapping, it appears the shoreline banks are the steepest slopes with bluffs at a 100 percent slope in places.

Cama Beach State Park: Based on Island County Critical Area Interactive mapping, it appears the shoreline banks are the steepest slopes with approximately an 87 percent slope in places.

Camano Island State Park: Based on Island County's Critical Area Interactive mapping, it appears the shoreline banks are the steepest slopes with shoreline bluffs close to 100 percent slopes in places.

Cape Disappointment State Park: The exact percentage of the steepest slope is unknown.

Deception Pass State Park: Based on Island County's Critical Area Interactive mapping, the park contains bluffs and cliffs close to a 100 percent slope, although this is not representative of the entire park.

Dosewallips State Park: Based on Jefferson County's Public Land Records mapping, the area of the park near the shoreline and within the campground area is relatively flat with some slopes behind these areas to the west measuring at approximately 30 percent.

Fort Casey State Park: Based on Island County's Critical Area Interactive mapping, it appears shoreline slopes are approximately 85 percent in places.

Fort Columbia State Park: The exact percentage of the steepest slope is unknown.

Fort Ebey State Park: Based on Island County's Critical Area Interactive mapping, it appears shoreline slopes are approximately 86 percent in places.

Fort Flagler: Based on Jefferson County's Public Land Records mapping, the shoreline bluffs are approximately 100 percent slope in places, although this is not representative of the entire park.

Fort Townsend State Park: Based on Jefferson County's Public Land Records mapping, shoreline bluff areas are estimated to be close to a 100 percent slope in places.

Fort Worden State Park: Based on Jefferson County's Public Land Records mapping, it appears there are approximately 30% slopes.

Grayland Beach State Park: The exact percentage of the steepest slope on site is unknown; however, the park is relatively flat.

Hope Island State Park: Based on Skagit County's iMap mapping, the shoreline banks have approximately 40 percent slopes

Illahee State Park: Based on Kitsap County's Parcel Search mapping, the shoreline bank areas are mapped at approximately 94 percent slopes.

Joseph Whidbey State Park: Based on Island County's Critical Area Interactive mapping, it appears steeper slopes are approximately 16 percent in places.

Leadbetter Point State Park: The exact percentage of the steepest slope on site is unknown. However, the park is relatively flat.

Manchester State Park: Based on Kitsap County's Parcel Search mapping, steeper portions of the park are shoreline banks with areas mapped at approximately 87 percent.

Mystery Bay State Park: Based on Jefferson County's Public Land Records mapping, the park is flat with approximately a 5 percent slope towards to shoreline.

Pacific Pines State Park: The exact percentage of the steepest slope on site is unknown. However, the park is relatively flat.

Scenic Beach State Park: Based on Kitsap County's Parcel Search mapping, the park is a low bank shoreline with steeper sections mapped at approximately 80 percent slopes.

Sequim Bay State Park: Based on Clallam County's Multipurpose mapping, the steepest slopes appear to be approximately 87 percent.

Shine Tidelands State Park: Based on Jefferson County's Public Land Records mapping, the park is a flat low bank shoreline and tideland at the base of a slope outside the park.

Skagit Island State Park: Based on Skagit County's iMap, the shoreline banks have approximately 45 percent slopes

South Whidbey State Park: Based on Island County's Critical Area Interactive mapping, it appears slopes are approximately 84 percent in places.

Triton Cove State Park: Based on Jefferson County's Public Land Records mapping, slopes are approximately 30 percent in places.

Twin Harbors State Park: The exact percentage of the steepest slope is unknown. However, the park is relatively flat.

Westhaven State Park: The exact percentage of the steepest slope is unknown. However, the park is relatively flat with some sand dunes.

Westport Light State Park: The exact percentage of the steepest slope is unknown. However, the park is relatively flat with some sand dunes.

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

There will be no soil removal of any kind including of agricultural soils. The proposed action does not include construction on undeveloped lands or permanent ground-disturbing activities over an undisturbed area. Based on availability, the following describes the soil types found in each park.

Blake Island State Park: Soil data is not available for this park.

Cama Beach State Park: Island County's Land Use Web Application mapping identifies the following soils: Sholander-Limepoint complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes; beaches-endoaquents, tidal-Xerorthents association, 0 to 5 percent slopes; Everett-Alderwood complex, 15 to 40 percent slopes; Aquic Dystroxerepts-Oxyaquic Xerorthents complex, 15 to 70 percent slopes; and Elwha-Zylstra-Morancreek, cool, complex, 2 to 12 percent slopes (Island County, n.d a).

Camano Island State Park: Island County's Land Use Web Application mapping identifies the following soils: Everett-Alderwood complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes; Aquic Dystroxerepts-Oxyaquic Xerorthents complex, 15 to 70 percent slopes; Beaches-Endoaquents, tidal-Xerorthents association, 0 to 5 percent slopes; and Elwha-Zylstra-Morancreek, cool, complex, 2 to 12 percent slopes (Island County, n.d a).

Cape Disappointment State Park: The United States Department of Agriculture Web Soil Survey mapping identifies the following soils: Westport fine sand, 3 to 10 percent slopes; Umbric Dystrochrepts, very steep; Ilwaco silt loam, 1 to 8 percent slopes; Ilwaco silt loam, cool, 1 to 8, 8 to 30, and 30 to 65 percent slopes; Yaquina loamy fine sand; and Palix silt loam, cool, 30 to 65 percent slopes (USDA: NRCS, n.d).

Deception Pass State Park: Island County's Land Use Web Application mapping identifies the following soils within portion of the state park in Island County: Everett-Alderwood complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes; Aquic Dystroxerepts-Oxyaquic Xerorthents complex, 15 to 70 percent slopes; beaches-endoaquents, tidal-

Xerorthents association, 0 to 5 percent slopes; and Elwha-Zylstra-Morancreek, cool, complex, 2 to 12 percent slopes (Island County, n.d. a). For portion of park in Skagit County, the United States Department of Agriculture Soil Survey mapping identifies the following soils: Fidalgo-Lithic Xerochrepts-Rock outcrop complex, 3 to 30 percent slopes; Swinomish-Fidalgo-Rock outcrop complex, 3 to 30 percent slopes; Whistle-Fidalgo-Rock outcrop complex, 30 to 65 percent slopes; Lithic Haploxerolls-Rock outcrop complex, 70 to 90 percent slopes; Terric Medisaprists, 0 to 2 percent slopes; and Catla gravelly fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slope (USDA: NRCS, n.d).

Dosewallips State Park: Jefferson County's Public Land Records mapping identifies the following soils: Hoodsport very gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 15 percent slopes; Hoodsport-grove very gravelly sandy loams, 0 to 30 percent slopes; belfast silt loam; grove very gravelly loamy sand, 30 to 50 percent slopes; and Lummi silt loam (Jefferson County, n.d.).

Fort Casey State Park: Island County's Land Use Web Application mapping identifies the following soils: Townsend-San Juan complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes; Whidbey-Hoypus complex, 2 to 15 percent slope; andBeachea-Endoaquenta, tidal-Xerothenta association, 0 to 5 percent slopes (Island County, n.d. a).

Fort Columbia State Park: The United States Department of Agriculture Soil Survey mapping identifies the following soils: Knappton silt loam, 8 to 30, 30 to 65, and 65 to 90 percent slopes; Vesta silt loam, 8 to 30 percent slopes; and Montesa silt loam, 1 to 8 percent slopes (USDA: NRCS, n.d).

Fort Ebey State Park: Island County's Land Use Web Application mapping identifies the following soils: Everett-Hoypus association, 8 to 40 percent slopes; and Indianola loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes and 3 to 15 percent slopes (Island County, n.d a).

Fort Flagler: Jefferson County's Public Land Records mapping identifies the following soils: cut and fill soils; Whidbey gravelly sandy loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes; Whidbey gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 15% slopes; Townsend fine sandy loam, 0 to 15 percent slopes; dick loamy sand, 0 to 15 percent slopes; cassolary sandy loam, 0 to 15 percent slopes; and Tukey gravelly loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes (Jefferson County, n.d.).

Fort Townsend State Park: Jefferson County's Public Land Records mapping identifies the following soils present as identified in the United State Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service's Soil Survey of Jefferson County Area, Washington: rough broken land; hoypus gravelly loamy sand, 0 to 15 percent slopes; Clallam gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 15 percent slopes; and dick loamy sand, 0 to 15 percent slopes (Jefferson County, n.d.).

Fort Worden State Park: Jefferson County's Public Land Records mapping identifies the following soils present as identified in the United State Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service's Soil Survey of Jefferson County Area, Washington: cut and fill; cassolary sand loamy, 15 to 30 percent slopes; Clallam gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 15 percent slopes; Clallam gravelly sandy loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes; hoypus gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 15 percent slopes; and rough broken land (Jefferson County, n.d.).

Grayland Beach State Park: The United States Department of Agriculture Web Soil Survey mapping identifies the following soils: dune land; Westport fine sand, 3 to 10 percent slopes; and Yaquina loamy fine sand (USDA: NRCS, n.d).

Hope Island State Park: The United States Department of Agriculture Web Soil Survey mapping, identifies the following soils: Fidalgo-Lithic Xerochrepts-Rock outcrop complex, 3 to 30 percent slopes, and Whistle-Fidalgo-Rock outcrop complex, 30 to 65 percent slopes (USDA: NRCS, n.d).

Illahee State Park: The United States Department of Agriculture Web Soil Survey mapping, identifies the following soils: Dystric Xerorthents, 45 to 70 percent slopes; Harstine gravelly ashy sandy loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes; Tacoma silt loam, Ragnar fine sandy loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes; McKenna gravelly loam; Indianola-Kitsap complex, 45 to 70 percent slopes; and Indianola loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent and 5 to 15 percent (USDA: NRCS, n.d).

Joseph Whidbey State Park: Island County's Land Use Web Application mapping identifies the following soils: Semiahmoo muck, 1 to 2 percent slopes; Sholander, cool-Speiden complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes; and Whidbey-Hoypus complex, 2 to 15 percent slope (Island County, n.d a).

Leadbetter Point State Park: The United States Department of Agriculture Soil Survey identifies the following soils: Yaquina loamy fine sand; Netarts fine sand, 3 to 12 percent slopes; Seastrand mucky peat; Westport fine sand, 3 to 10 percent slopes; and Ocosta silty clay loam (USDA: NRCS, n.d).

Manchester State Park: The United States Department of Agriculture Soil Survey identifies the following soils: dystric xerorthents, 45 to 70 percent slopes; kapowsin gravelly ashy loam, 0 to 6 percent slopes and 6 to 15 percent slopes; and harstine gravelly ashy sandy loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes (USDA: NRCS, n.d).

Mystery Bay State Park: Jefferson County's Public Land Records mapping identifies the following soils present as identified in the United State Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service's Soil Survey of Jefferson County Area, Washington: Whidbey gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 15 percent slopes and Tukey gravelly loam, 0 to 15 percent slopes (Jefferson County, n.d.).

Pacific Pines State Park: The United States Department of Agriculture Soil Survey identifies the following soils: Westport fine sand, 3 to 10 percent slopes and dune land (USDA: NRCS, n.d).

Scenic Beach State Park: The United States Department of Agriculture Soil Survey identifies the following soils: Shelton extremely gravelly sandy loam, 6 to 15, 15 to 30, and 30 to 4 percent slopes; and dystric xerorthents, 45 to 70 percent slopes (USDA: NRCS, n.d).

Sequim Bay State Park: Clallam County's Multipurpose mapping identifies Yeary soils (Clallam County, n.d. a).

Shine Tidelands State Park: Jefferson County's Public Land Records mapping identifies the following soils present as identified in the United State Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service's Soil Survey of Jefferson County Area, Washington: rough broken land; coastal beaches; and tidal marsh (Jefferson County, n.d.).

Skagit Island State Park: The United States Department of Agriculture Soil Survey mapping identifies fidalgo-lithic xerochrepts-rock outcrop complex, 3 to 30 percent slopes (USDA: NRCS, n.d).

South Whidbey State Park: Island County's Land Use Web Application mapping identifies the following soils: Everett-Alderwood complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes, and 15 to 40 percent slopes; aquic dystroxerepts-oxyaquic xerorthents complex, 15 to 70 percent slopes; and Indianola loamy sand, 3 to 15 percent slopes (Island County, n.d a).

Triton Cove State Park: Jefferson County's Public Land Records mapping identifies the following soils present as identified in the United State Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service's Soil Survey of Jefferson County Area, Washington: Hoodsport very gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 15 percent slopes and Hoodsport very gravelly sandy loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes (Jefferson County, n.d.).

Twin Harbors State Park: The United States Department of Agriculture Web Soil Survey mapping identifies the following soils: dune land, Westport fine sand, 3 to 10 percent slopes, and Yaquina loamy fine sand (USDA: NRCS, n.d).

Westhaven State Park: The United States Department of Agriculture Web Soil Survey mapping identifies dune land and Yaquina loamy fine sand (USDA: NRCS, n.d).

Westport Light State Park: The United States Department of Agriculture Web Soil Survey mapping identifies dune land and Yaquina loamy fine sand (USDA: NRCS, n.d).

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

The proposed action does not include construction on undeveloped lands or permanent ground-disturbing activities over an undisturbed area; therefore, soil stability would not be impacted. The following is a description of the mapping of unstable soils in each state park.

Blake Island State Park: Kitsap County's Parcel Search mapping identifies areas of moderate landslide hazard areas, high landslide hazard areas, and high erosion hazard (Kitsap County, n.d.).

Cama Beach State Park: Island County's Critical Area Interactive mapping identifies areas of unstable slopes (Island County, n.d. b).

Camano Island State Park: Island County's Critical Area Interactive mapping identifies areas of unstable slopes (Island County, n.d. b).

Cape Disappointment State Park: Washington State Department of Ecology Coastal Atlas, or Washington State Fish and Wildlife Priority Habitats and Species mapping do not have any unstable soils (ECY, n.d. and WDFW, n.d.)

Deception Pass State Park: Island County's Critical Area Interactive mapping and Skagit County's Potential Landslide and Erosion Areas mapping identifies areas of unstable slope (Island County, n.d. b and Skagit County, 2016).

Dosewallips State Park: Jefferson County's Public Land Records mapping identifies areas of channel migration zones, seismic hazard, and intermediate slope areas (Jefferson County, n.d.).

Fort Casey State Park: Island County's Critical Area Interactive mapping identifies areas of unstable slopes (Island County, n.d. b).

Fort Columbia State Park: Washington State Department of Ecology Coastal Atlas, and Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife Priority Habitats and Species mapping do not identify any unstable soils (ECY, n.d. and WDFW, n.d.)

Fort Ebey State Park: Island County's Critical Area Interactive mapping identifies areas of unstable slopes (Island County, n.d. b).

Fort Flagler: Jefferson County's Public Land Records mapping identifies areas of seismic hazard, unstable recent slide slope, unstable slopes, and unstable old slide slope (Jefferson County, n.d.).

Fort Townsend State Park: Jefferson County's Public Land Records mapping identifies areas of landslide hazard (Jefferson County, n.d.).

Fort Worden State Park: Jefferson County's Public Land Records mapping identifies area of unstable soils (Jefferson County, n.d.).

Grayland Beach State Park: Washington State Department of Ecology Coastal Atlas, and Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife Priority Habitats and Species mapping do not identify any unstable soils (ECY, n.d. and WDFW, n.d.).

Hope Island State Park: Skagit County's Potential Landslide and Erosion Areas mapping identifies areas of unstable slopes (Skagit County, 2016).

Illahee State Park: Kitsap County's Parcel Search mapping identifies areas of landslide and erosion hazard (Kitsap County, n.d.).

Joseph Whidbey State Park: Island County's Critical Area Interactive mapping does not identifies areas of unstable slopes (Island County, n.d. b).

Leadbetter Point State Park: Washington State Department of Ecology Coastal Atlas, and Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife Priority Habitats and Species mapping do not identify any unstable soils (ECY, n.d. and WDFW, n.d.).

Manchester State Park: Kitsap County's Parcel Search mapping identifies areas of landslide and erosion hazard (Kitsap County, n.d.).

Mystery Bay State Park: Jefferson County's Public Land Records mapping does not identify any unstable soils (Jefferson County, n.d.).

Pacific Pines State Park: Washington State Department of Ecology Coastal Atlas, and Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife Priority Habitats and Species mapping do not identify any unstable soils (ECY, n.d. and WDFW, n.d.).

Scenic Beach State Park: Kitsap County's Parcel Search mapping identifies areas of landslide hazard, and erosion hazard (Kitsap County, n.d.).

Sequim Bay State Park: Clallam County's Multipurpose mapping identifies landslide hazard areas (Clallam County, n.d. b).

Shine Tidelands State Park: Jefferson County's Public Land Records mapping identifies landslide hazard, unstable and unstable-old slide shoreline slope stability, erosion, and seismic hazards (Jefferson County, n.d.).

Skagit Island State Park: Skagit County's Potential Landslide and Erosion Areas mapping identifies area of unstable slopes (Skagit County, 2016)

South Whidbey State Park: Island County's Critical Area Interactive mapping identifies areas of unstable and unstable-old slides slope areas (Island County, n.d. b).

Triton Cove State Park: Jefferson County's Public Land Records mapping identifies areas of unstable and intermediate shoreline slope stability and slight and moderate landslide hazard (Jefferson County, n.d.).

Twin Harbors State Park: Washington State Department of Ecology Coastal Atlas, and Washington State Fish and Wildlife Priority Habitats and Species mapping do not identify any (ECY, n.d. and WDFW, n.d.).

Westhaven State Park: Washington State Department of Ecology Coastal Atlas, and Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife Priority Habitats and Species mapping do not identify any (ECY, n.d. and WDFW, n.d.).

Westport Light State Park: Washington State Department of Ecology Coastal Atlas, and Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife Priority Habitats and Species mapping do not identify any (ECY, n.d. and WDFW, n.d.).

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.

No filling, excavation, or grading will occur as part of the proposed action at any of the state parks.

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

No erosion will not occur in any of the state parks as a result of the proposed action. The proposed action does not include construction on undeveloped lands or permanent ground-disturbing activities over an undisturbed area. There is no use of live fire ammunition, explosives, manned air operations, off-road driving, vegetation removal or cutting, digging, tree climbing, construction, or the building of campfires or infrastructure. There is no requirement to assemble training devices or structures at any site. The intent of the training is for trainees to remain undetected; therefore, trainees will avoid unstable soils that would cause erosion during activities.

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

The proposed action does not include construction of any impervious surface coverage at any of the state parks.

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

None are needed as the proposed action does not include construction on undeveloped lands or permanent ground-disturbing activities over an undisturbed area within any portion of the training area, including state parks. There is no use of live fire ammunition, explosives, manned air operations, off-road driving, vegetation removal or cutting, digging, tree climbing, construction, or the building of campfires or infrastructure. There is no requirement to assemble training devices or structures at any site.

2. Air [help]

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.

The impacts to air quality are considered negligible due to the proposed emission sources primarily being from mobile equipment (i.e., small boats, motor vehicles, etc.) and would have a negligible contribution to current air pollutants in all action areas.

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

None known of at this time.

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

The impacts to air quality from the proposed action would have a negligible contribution to current air pollutants; therefore, no measures are needed or proposed.

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.

All of the state park locations are shoreline parks adjacent to the water bodies. In addition, other surface water bodies, such as streams and wetlands, are found on individual state parks as described below. All activities would avoid freshwater streams.

Blake Island State Park: Kitsap County's Parcel Search mapping identifies two mapped non-fish habitat streams and one unknown, unmolded hydrographic feature all flowing into the Puget Sound, which surrounds the island (Kitsap County, n.d.).

Cama Beach State Park: Island County's Critical Area Interactive mapping identifies a fish habitat stream that flows from a wetland/pond area to the shoreline of the Salish Sea (Island County, n.d. b).

Camano Island State Park: Island County's Critical Area Interactive mapping identifies a fish and a non-fish habitat stream that flows to the Salish Sea (Island County, n.d. b)

Cape Disappointment State Park: Washington State Department of Ecology Coastal Atlas and Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife Priority Habitats and Species Mapping identify wetlands and streams on site with the Columbia River and Pacific Ocean adjacent to the park (ECY, n.d. and WDFW, n.d.).

Deception Pass State Park: For the portion of the park in Island County, Island County's Critical Area Interactive mapping identifies a fish and non-fish habitat stream associated with a wetland and Cranberry Lake (Island County, n.d. b). The stream/wetland areas appear to connect with the Salish Sea. For the

portion of the park in Skagit County, Skagit County's Stream Types and NWI Wetlands and Hydric Soils mapping identifies Pass Lake, wetlands, and streams flowing into Bowman Bay (Skagit County, 2015).

Dosewallips State Park: Jefferson County's Public Land Records mapping identifies fish and non-fish habitat streams, the Dosewallips River and wetlands all flowing into the Hood Canal. The mapped wetland areas also connect with the river and an estuary area along Hood Canal (Jefferson County, n.d.).

Fort Casey State Park: Island County's Critical Area Interactive mapping identifies Crocket Lake adjacent to Keystone Spit, which appears to have connectivity to Admiralty Inlet adjacent to the park (Island County, n.d. b).

Fort Columbia State Park: Washington State Department of Ecology Coastal Atlas and Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife Priority Habitats and Species mapping identify McGowan Pond, wetlands, streams flowing to the adjacent Columbia River (ECY, n.d. and WDFW, n.d.).

Fort Ebey State Park: Island County's Critical Area Interactive mapping identifies wetlands and a lake with the Salish Sea adjacent to the park (Island County, n.d. b).

Fort Flagler: Jefferson County's Public Land Records mapping identifies a non-fish habitat stream that appears to be the headwater of a fish habitat stream flowing into Mystery Bay. Another non-fish habitat stream begins near a mapped wetland and turns into a fish habitat stream flowing out to the Salish Sea, which surrounds the park on three sides (Jefferson County, n.d.).

Fort Townsend State Park: Jefferson County's Public Land Records mapping does not identify any surface water bodies within the park. The Salish Sea is adjacent to the park (Jefferson County, n.d.).

Fort Worden State Park: Jefferson County's Public Land Records mapping identify the Chinese Gardens Lagoon and the adjacent Salish Sea (Jefferson County, n.d.).

Grayland Beach State Park: Washington State Department of Ecology Coastal Atlas and Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife Priority Habitats and Species mapping identifies wetlands and Borrow Lake. Adjacent to the park on the west is the Pacific Ocean (ECY, n.d. and WDFW, n.d.).

Hope Island State Park: Skagit County's NWI Wetlands and Hydric Soils mapping identifies wetlands adjacent to the island surrounded by the Salish Sea with a small lake area in the center of the island (Skagit County, 2015).

Illahee State Park: Kitsap County's Parcel Search mapping identifies a fish habitat stream and non-fish habitat streams as tributaries to the fish habitat stream flowing into the adjacent Puget Sound. Hydric soils are also mapped indicated a potential of wetlands (Kitsap County, n.d.).

Joseph Whidbey State Park: Island County's Critical Area Interactive mapping identifies wetlands and a fish habitat stream adjacent to the Salish Sea (Island County, n.d. b).

Leadbetter Point State Park: Washington State Department of Ecology Coastal Atlas and Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife Priority Habitats and Species mapping identifies wetlands associated with Willapa Bay. To the west of the park is the Pacific Ocean and to the east of the park is Willapa Bay (ECY, n.d. and WDFW, n.d.).

Manchester State Park: Kitsap County's Parcel Search mapping identifies a non-fish habitat stream flowing into the adjacent Puget Sound (Kitsap County, n.d.).

Mystery Bay State Park: Jefferson County's Public Land Records mapping identifies a fish habitat stream that flows into the adjacent Mystery Bay (Jefferson County, n.d.).

Pacific Pines State Park: Washington State Department of Ecology Coastal Atlas and Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife Priority Habitats and Species mapping only identifies the Pacific Ocean to the west (ECY, n.d. and WDFW, n.d.).

Scenic Beach: Kitsap County's Parcel Search mapping only identifies the adjacent Hood Canal (Kitsap County, n.d.).

Sequim Bay State Park: Clallam County's Multipurpose mapping identifies a wetland and a stream flowing into the adjacent Sequim Bay (Clallam County, n.d. a).

Shine Tidelands State Park: Jefferson County's Parcel Search mapping identifies a wetland with Hood Canal adjacent (Jefferson County, n.d.).

Skagit Island State Park: Skagit County's NWI Wetlands and Hydric Soils mapping identifies wetlands adjacent to the island surrounded by the Salish Sea (Skagit County, 2015).

South Whidbey State Park: Island County's Critical Area Interactive mapping identifies two fish and several non-fish habitat streams (some of the non –fish habitat streams being tributaries to the fish habitat streams) that flow into the adjacent Puget Sound (Island County, n.d. b).

Triton Cove State Park: Jefferson County's Public Land Records mapping only identifies the adjacent Hood Canal (Jefferson County, n.d.).

Twin Harbors State Park: Washington State Department of Ecology Coastal Atlas and Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife Priority Habitats and Species mapping identify wetlands on site in addition to the adjacent Pacific Ocean to the west (ECY, n.d. and WDFW, n.d.).

Westhaven State Park: Washington State Department of Ecology Coastal Atlas and Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife Priority Habitats and Species mapping identify wetlands on site in addition to the adjacent Pacific Ocean to the west and Grays Harbor to the north (ECY, n.d. and WDFW, n.d.).

Westport Light State Park: Washington State Department of Ecology Coastal Atlas and Washington State Fish and Wildlife Priority Habitats and Species mapping identify wetlands on site in addition to the adjacent Pacific Ocean to the west and Grays Harbor to the north (ECY, n.d. and WDFW, n.d.).

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.

Training activities as described in response to question 11 of this checklist (e.g. swimming and walking across the beach), may take place in water bodies or within 200 feet of water bodies at all state park locations. Activities will avoid freshwater streams at all locations. However, no construction or permanent ground-disturbing activities over an undisturbed area will occur within any of the training area including

state parks. No plans have been attached as no development (construction or permanent ground disturbing activites) are proposed.

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.

The proposed action does not include any filling or dredging within the training area including all state parks.

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

The proposed action would not impound, divert, drain, control, or otherwise modify the waters of any stream or other body of water within any of the action area locations. The proposed training activities do not involve changes to drainage patterns or the introduction of pollutants to training study area surface waters or ground water within any of the action area locations including within all state parks.

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

The proposed action include activities in and near water bodies within the 100-year floodplain. No site plans have been attached as there is no development (construction or permanent ground disturbing activities) occurring. Consultation with USFWS and NMFS has already occurred and effects determinations have already been provided addressing any potential impacts to ESA listed species. Please see the 2019 Final EA for NSO Training in Western Washington State and the 2018 BA for NSO Training in Western Washington State (Attachment A) for additional details of the biological assessment and consultations.

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 discharge of waste materials to surface waters is proposed within any of the training areas including all state parks. Fueling activities would occur in established fueling stations and not in the water. Use of explosives is not proposed, thus no chemicals related to explosives would be released. Human waste would not remain at any of the training sites.

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.

No groundwater will be withdrawn from wells at any of the state parks.

2) Describe waste material that will be discharged into the ground from septic tanks or other sources, if any (for example: Domestic sewage; industrial, containing the following chemicals. . . ; agricultural; etc.). Describe the general size of the system, the

number of such systems, the number of houses to be served (if applicable), or the number of animals or humans the system(s) are expected to serve.

No waste material will be discharged into the ground at any state parks. Human waste from the trainees would not remain at any of the training sites.

c. Water runoff (including stormwater):

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

No runoff will occur from the proposed action as no development is proposed in any of the training areas including all state parks.

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

No waste materials would enter ground or surface waters at any of the state parks. Fueling activities would occur in established fueling stations and not in the water. Use of explosives is not proposed, thus no chemicals related to explosives would be released. The proposed action does not include construction on undeveloped lands or permanent ground-disturbing activities over an undisturbed area and human waste would not remain at a training site, thus water quality of training study area surface waters is not expected to undergo a measurable impact due to the proposed action.

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

The proposed action does not alter or affect drainage patterns as there is no development or ground disturbance proposed.

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

No measures are proposed to reduce or control surface, ground, and runoff water, and drainage pattern impacts as none of these will result from the proposed action within any of the state parks.

*4. **Plants*** [help]

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

__X__deciduous tree: alder, maple, aspen, other
__X__evergreen tree: fir, cedar, pine, other
__X__shrubs
__X__grass
__X__pasture
_____crop or grain
_____Orchards, vineyards or other permanent crops.
__X__wet soil plants: cattail, buttercup, bullrush, skunk cabbage, other

__X__water plants: water lily, eelgrass, milfoil, other (*All state parks are adjacent to water bodies with the potential to have aquatic vegetation that may occur on or near the site.)*

____ other types of vegetation

All state parks have the potential for the vegetation identified above to occur.

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

The proposed action will not remove or alter any vegetation in any state parks.

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

Federal ESA Listed Species (Endangered):

Marsh sandwort (*Arenaria paludicola*): As described in Section 3.3.2.3.1 of the 2019 Final EA for NSO Training for Western Washington State, this plant is a coastal species that was historically known to occur in wetlands and in freshwater marshes. Plants have been documented in areas with or without standing water and in acidic, organic bog soils and sandy substrates with high organic content. The marsh sandwort is believed to be extirpated from both Washington and Oregon (Elvin, 2008). Therefore, this species is not believed to occur within any of the state parks.

Federal ESA Listed Species (Threatened):

Golden paintbrush (*Castilleja levisecta*): As described in Section 3.3.2.3.1 of the 2019 Final EA for NSO Training for Western Washington State, currently, nine populations are known to exist in Washington, most of which are found on Whidbey Island and San Juan Island. The two largest populations occur on the Rocky Prairie Natural Reserve Area in Thurston County and on private land in the San Juan Valley, San Juan Island (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 2010). A reintroduction plan for golden paintbrush was completed in 2004. Experimental outplantings and augmentation plantings, as part of the golden paintbrush reintroduction plan (Caplow, 2004, 2005), have been successful in south Puget Sound (at Glacial Heritage Preserve, Scatter Creek Wildlife Area, and Morgan prairies) and north Puget Sound (at Naas Preserve, Smith Prairie at Pacific Rim Institute, Ebey's Landing, Waldron Island, American Camp, and False Bay on San Juan Island) (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 2010). Based on this information, this species may occur in or near the following state parks: Deception Pass State Park, Skagit Island State Park, Hope Island State Park, Joseph Whidbey State Park, Fort Ebey State Park, Fort Casey State Park, South Whidbey State Park, Cama Beach State Park and Camano Island State Park.

Water howellia (*howellia aquatilis*): As described in Section 3.3.2.3.1 of the 2019 Final EA for NSO Training in Western Washington State, water howellia occurs in three different landscape settings. Most known occurrences are in small, ephemeral wetlands in the eastern portion of the state. In Pierce County, the sites are all located in the Puget Trough lowlands, bordered by Douglas-fir-dominated forests. These wetlands all have a significant Oregon ash component. In Clark County, this species occurs in a mosaic of wetlands and Oregon ash and Oregon white oak communities in the floodplain of the Columbia River (Camp et al., 2011r). Although these locations overlap with the training study area, this species is believed to be extirpated from the locations in the training study area. Therefore, this species is not believed to occur within any of the state parks.

State Listed Endangered Species:

Golden paintbrush: As described in Section 3.3.2.3.1 of the 2019 Final EA for NSO Training for Western Washington State, nine populations are currently known to exist in Washington, most of which are found on Whidbey Island and San Juan Island. The two largest populations occur on the Rocky Prairie Natural Reserve Area in Thurston County and on private land in the San Juan Valley, San Juan Island (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 2010). A reintroduction plan for golden paintbrush was completed in 2004. Experimental outplantings and augmentation plantings, as part of the golden paintbrush reintroduction plan (Caplow, 2004, 2005), have been successful in south Puget Sound (at Glacial Heritage Preserve, Scatter Creek Wildlife Area, and Morgan prairies) and north Puget Sound (at Naas Preserve, Smith Prairie at Pacific Rim Institute, Ebey's Landing, Waldron Island, American Camp, and False Bay on San Juan Island) (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 2010). Based on this information, this species may occur in or near the following state parks: Deception Pass, Skagit Island, Hope Island, Joseph Whidbey, Fort Ebey, Fort Casey, South Whidbey, Cama Beach, and Camano Island.

Bear's-foot sanicle (*Sanicula arctopoides*) and pink sand-verbena (*Abronia umbellata var. acutalata*) may occur in or near Region 3 (Westhaven, Westport Light, Twin Harbors, Grayland Beach, Leadbetter Point, Pacific Pines, Cape Disappointment, and Fort Columbia).

The following species may occur in or near all state parks: Pacific lanceleaved springbeauty (*Claytonia multiscapa ssp. Pacifica*), Pacific pea (*Lathyrus vestitus var. ochropetalus*), white meconella (*oregano*), treepelt lichen (*Leioderma sorediatum*), torn shingles lichen (*Fuscopannaria laceratula*), and lamb's navel lichen (*Umbilicaria lambii*).

State Listed Threatened Species:

Water howellia: As described in Section 3.3.2.3.1 of the 2019 Final EA for NSO Training in Western Washington State, water howellia occurs in three different landscape settings. Most known occurrences are in small, ephemeral wetlands in the eastern portion of the state. In Pierce County, the sites are all located in the Puget Trough lowlands, bordered by Douglas-fir-dominated forests. These wetlands all have a significant Oregon ash component. In Clark County, this species occurs in a mosaic of wetlands and Oregon ash and Oregon white oak communities in the floodplain of the Columbia River (Camp et al., 2011r). Although these locations overlap with the training study area, this species is believed to be extirpated from the locations in the training study area. Therefore, this species is not believed to occur within any of the state parks.

The following species may occur in or near Sequim Bay State Park: western yellow oxalis (*Oxalis suksdorfii*), water bur-weed (*Sparganium fluctuans*), and threeleaf goldthread (*Coptis trifolia*).

The following species may occur in or near all state parks: roll's golden log moss (*Brotherella roellii*), large-awned sedge (*Carex macrochaeta*), black lily (*Fritillaria camschatcensis*), ocean-bluff bluegrass (*Poa unilateralis ssp. Pachypholis*), great polemonium (*Polemonium carneum*), hairy-stemmed checker-mallow (*Sidalcea hirtipes*), rush aster (*Symphyotrichum boreale*), hall's aster (*Symphyotrichum hallii*), erioderma lichen (*Erioderma sorediatum*), kaernefeltia lichen (*Kaernefeltia californica*), cartilage lichen (*Ramalina thrausta*), rigid navel lichen (*Umbilicaria rigida*), and beard lichen (*Usnea lambii*).

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

The proposed action does not include any development and does not require landscaping. Vegetation existing at the training locations will not be altered for the proposed action within any training area including all state parks.

Invasive plant species may alter native habitat throughout the Puget Sound and Washington coastal regions. Invasive plants may be grasses, flowering plants, shrubs and trees, or aquatic plants that crowd out the native species that fish and wildlife depend on. Some species of invasive plants are widespread while others may be relatively is located to certain areas or generally rare. Invasive plants may be spread through the transfer of seeds hitchhiking on clothes and equipment.

As identified in Section 2.2.2 (Standard Operating Procedures: Terrestrial Biological Resources) of the 2018 BA for NSO Training in Western Washington State, the Navy implements biosecurity planning is also a standard operating procedure during exercise planning and execution. For example, an activity that originates in one location may form an exchange pathway for vegetation (e.g., hitchhiking seeds on clothing and equipment). In this case, self-inspection procedures are warranted, along with equipment washdowns to remove cultigens that may spread to new locations, or supplement the numbers and genetic variability of already-established invasive species. Together with site-specific recommendations for specific Navy installations and Washington state parks, the transport, introduction, and establishment of potentially invasive species is minimized to the maximum extent practical.

Some state parks have management plans with designated conservation areas that support conservation activities (e.g., providing important refugia for species, supporting reintroduction sites) or higher land use classifications (e.g., “heritage”), which is the most restrictive for access and is used to protect extremely rare species (e.g., snowy plover populations). The following state parks have management plans that proscribe land use classifications that would protect specific species and habitats from stressors of the proposed action: Blake Island State Park, Camano Island State Park, Dosewallips State Park, Fort Casey State Park, Fort Ebey State Park, Fort Flagler State Park, Fort Worden State Park, Grayland Beach State Park, Hope Island State Park, Illahee State Park, Joseph Whidbey State Park, Manchester State Park, Scenic Beach State Park, and Sequim Bay State Park (Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, 1997, 2006a, 2006b, 2007, 2008a, 2008b, 2008c, 2009, 2013). Prior to the commencement of any training activity, NSWC personnel will coordinate with park rangers for the latest updates on restricted areas and access.

Training activities would be consistent with management objectives of individual parks, including prohibiting training in sensitive areas containing important natural and cultural resources. For example, if a site has been revegetated with native plants and the public is prohibited from entering that area, NSWC would also observe this restriction and not enter the area.

Training activities associated with the proposed action are low impact and activities would occur at infrequent intervals and for a brief duration of time. Ground cover is most likely to be impacted by passing foot traffic, although it would quickly recover and would not impact the survival or function of the habitat. No vegetation

would be removed as part of the training activity. Because the goal of training is for the trainees to be in the field undetected, the environment tends to be minimally disturbed and materials (e.g., gear and trash) are not left behind. In addition, identical travel routes would be rarely used; the level of foot traffic associated with each group would not wear paths in the training study area. Logistical support vehicles use established roads and designated parking areas and therefore do not impact vegetation.

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

While specific species of noxious weeds and invasive species are unknown, it is presumed there are invasive and noxious weeds in and near the state parks. Integrated Pest Management Plans for weed control are identified in several of the management plans for the state parks they are available for to identifying the need to control noxious weeds and non-native plant species. Ebey's Landing is known to have Poison Hemlock (Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, 2009).

Invasive plant species may alter native habitat throughout the Puget Sound and Washington coastal regions. Invasive plants may be grasses, flowering plants, shrubs and trees, or aquatic plants that crowd out the native species that fish and wildlife depend on. Some species of invasive plants are widespread while others may be relatively is located to certain areas or generally rare. Invasive plants may be spread through the transfer of seeds hitchhiking on clothes and equipment.

As identified in Section 2.2.2 (Standard Operating Procedures: Terrestrial Biological Resources) of the 2018 BA for NSO Training in Western Washington State, the Navy implements biosecurity planning is also a standard operating procedure during exercise planning and execution. For example, an activity that originates in one location may form an exchange pathway for vegetation (e.g., hitchhiking seeds on clothing and equipment). In this case, self-inspection procedures are warranted, along with equipment washdowns to remove cultigens that may spread to new locations, or supplement the numbers and genetic variability of already-established invasive species. Together with site-specific recommendations for specific Navy installations and Washington state parks, the transport, introduction, and establishment of potentially invasive species is minimized to the maximum extent practical.

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:
mammals: deer, bear, elk, beaver, other:
fish: bass, salmon, trout, herring, shellfish, other _____

As identified in Section 3.3 of the 2019 Final EA for NSO Training in Western Washington State, many species of upland and marine bird species have the potential to occur in or near any of the state parks. The following are some examples of animal species that may be commonly found or potentially present:

Herons (great blue heron [*Ardea herodias*]), phalaropes, sandpipers, oystercatchers, killdeer (*Charadrius vociferous*), plovers (semipalmated [*Charadrius semipalmatus*]), common snipe (*Gallinago gallinago*), belted kingfishers, mergansers, warblers, thrushes, finches, sparrows, wrens, chickadees, swallows, flycatchers, woodpeckers, green-winged teal (*Anas carolinensis*), Hutton's vireo (*Vireo huttoni*), American robin (*Turdus migratorius*), spotted sandpiper (*Actitis macularia*), owls (e.g., flammulated owl [*Otus flammeolus*], burrowing owl [*Athene cunicularia*]), great horned owl (*Bubo virginianus),* barred owl, barn owl), hawks, falcons (e.g., peregrine falcon [*Falco peregrinus*]), bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), osprey, loons, grebes, shearwaters, storm-petrels, jaegers, gulls and terns, and alcids (auklets, murres, marbled murrelet, pigeon guillemot (*Cepphus columba*) and puffins), Corvids (American crow, Common ravens, jay).

Black-tailed deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), Roosevelt elk (*Cervus canadensis roosevelti*), black bear (*Ursus americanus*), cougar (*Puma concolor*), beaver (*Castor canadensis*), river otter (*Lotra canadensis*), short-tailed weasel (*Mustela erminea*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), raccoons, rodent species (*Rattus spp*.), domesticated and feral cats, and dogs.

Aquatic freshwater species include species of mosquitoes (family *Culicidae*), mayflies (family *Baetidae*), damselflies and dragonflies (order *Ordonata*), and water beetles (order *Coleoptera*).

Aquatic saltwater species include Geoduck clams (*Panopea generosa*), Dungeness crabs (*Cancer magiste*), sea pens (*Ptilosarcus gurneyi*), smooth bay shrimp (*Crangon stylirostris*), Lewis's moonsnails (*Euspira lewisii*), rainbow stars (*Orthasterias koehlen*), mussels, barnacles, hydroids, jellyfish, zooplankton, squid, some species of shrimp, and early life stages (larvae) for many marine invertebrate species.

Marine mammal species include whales, dolphins, and porpoises, and pinnipeds such as seals and sea lions. Only a few nearshore whale species would likely be present in the proposed training areas, including humpback whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) and gray whales (*Eschrichtius robustus*). Dolphins that may be observed in proposed training areas include transient and southern resident killer whales (*Orcinus orca*), Harbor porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*), and Dall's porpoise (*Phocoenoides dalli*). Pinnipeds likely to occur within the training areas include Steller sea lions (*Eumetopias jubatus*), California sea lions (*Zalophus californianus*), and harbor seals (*Phoca vitulina*).

Potential amphibian species include Northwest salamanders (*Ambystoma gracile*), long-toed salamanders (*Ambystoma macrodactylum*), rough-skinned newts (*Taricha granulosa*), red-legged frogs (*Rana aurora*), and Pacific treefrogs (*Hyla regilla*), and bullfrog.

Typical benthic invertebrates include sea anemones, sponges, sea stars, sea urchins, worms, bivalves, and crabs.

Forage fish species such as Pacific herring (*Clupea harengus pallasi*), surf smelt (*Hypomesus pretiosus*), and Pacific sand lance (*Ammodytes hexapterus*).

Salmonids include Chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*), Coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*), chum salmon (*Oncorhynchus. keta*), pink salmon (*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*), sockeye salmon (*Oncorhynchus nerka*), rainbow trout and anadromous steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), and cutthroat trout (*Oncorhynchus clarki clarki*).

Commercial marine fish species include Pacific hake (*Merluccius productus*), Pacific cod (*Gadus macrocephalus*), walleye pollock (*Theragra chalcogramma*), Pacific herring (*Clupea harengus pallasi*), spiny dogfish (*Squalus acanthias*), lingcod (*Ophiodon elongatus*), English sole (*Pleuronectes vetulus*), and various rockfish species (*Sebastes spp*.).

Flatfishes (Dover sole, English sole, rex sole, and starry flounder), rockfishes (brown, copper, greenstriped, quillback, and yellowtail), sculpi, gunnels, and gobies. Threespine stickleback, largemouth bass, bluegill, and brown bullhead.

In addition to the species identified above, the following species may occur in or near the state parks in the inland waters/Puget Sound (Region 1 and 2 [Fort Worden, Fort Townsend, Fort Flagler, Mystery Bay, Shine Tidelands, Dosewallips, Scenic Beach, Triton Cove, Illahee, Manchester, and Blake Island, Deception Pass, Skagit Island, Hope Island, Joseph Whidbey, Fort Ebey, Fort Casey, Cama Beach, Camano Island, Sequim Bay, and South Whidbey]): sand flat includes cockle (*Clinocardium nuttalli*), white-sand clam (*Macoma secta*), bent-nosed clam (*Macoma nasuta*), and Olympia oysters.

In addition to the species identified above, the following species may occur in or near the state parks on the Pacific coast (Region 3 [Westhaven, Westport Light, Twin Harbors, Grayland Beach, Leadbetter Point, Pacific Pines, Cape Disappointment, and Fort Columbia]): albatrosses, pelicans, western snowy plovers, and streaked horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris strigata*), razor clams (*Siliqua patula*), and sea turtles (leatherback [*Dermochelys coriacea*], loggerhead [*Caretta caretta*], olive ridley [*Lepidochelys olivacea*], and green [*Chelonia mydas*]).

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

As described in the 2018 BA for NSO Training in Western Washington State and Section 3.3 (Biological Resources) of the 2019 Final EA for NSO Training in Western Washington State, the species identified below are federally and state listed.

Federal ESA Listed Species Information:

Table 1: Federal Threatened and Endangered Species Known to Occur or Potentially Occurring in the Action Area

Species	Federal Listing Status	Species Occurrence in the Action Area (Region)		
		1	2	3
Marbled murrelet *Brachyramphus marmoratus*	Threatened	X	X	X
Western snowy plover *Charadrius lexandrines nivosus*	Threatened	-	-	X
Streaked horned lark *Eremophila alpestris strigata*	Threatened	-	-	X
Leatherback sea turtle *Dermochelys coriacea*	Endangered	-	-	X
Humpback whale Mexico DPS and Central America DPS *Megaptera novaeangliae*	Threatened & Endangered	X	X	X
Southern resident killer whale *Orcinus orca*	Endangered	X	X	X
Puget Sound Chinook salmon *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*	Threatened	X	X	-
Columbia River chum salmon *Oncorhynchus keta*	Threatened	-	-	X
Hood Canal summer-run chum salmon *Oncorhynchus keta*	Threatened	X	X	-
Puget Sound steelhead *Oncorhynchus mykiss*	Threatened	X	X	-
Puget Sound/Georgia Basin DPS bocaccio *Sebastes paucispinis*	Endangered	X	X	-
Puget Sound/Georgia Basin DPS yelloweye rockfish *Sebastes ruberrimus*	Threatened	X	X	
Green sturgeon *Acipenser medirostris*	Threatened	-	X	X
Pacific Eulachon Southern DPS *Thaleichthys pacificus*	Threatened	-	-	X
Bull trout *Salvelinus confluentus*	Threatened	X	X	X

Note: DPS = Distinct Population Segment

Region 1:

The following state parks are located within Region 1: Fort Worden, Fort Townsend, Fort Flagler, Mystery Bay, Shine Tidelands, Dosewallips, Scenic Beach, Triton Cove, Illahee, Manchester, and Blake Island.

The following species may occur in or near any of the state parks in Region 1: humpback whale Central America DPS (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) and Puget Sound/Georgia Basin DPS boccacio (*Sebastes paucispinis*). Marbled murrelet *(Brachyramphus marmoratus),* Humpback whale Mexico DPS and Central America DPS (*Megaptera novaeangliae),* Puget Sound Chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha)*, Hood Canal summer-

run chum salmon (*Oncorhynchus keta)*, Puget Sound steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss)*, Puget Sound/Georgia Basin DPS bocaccio (*Sebastes paucispinis)*, Puget Sound/Georgia Basin DPS yelloweye rockfish (*Sebastes ruberrimus)*, and Bull trout (*Salvelinus confluentus)*.

In addition to the species identified above, the southern resident killer whale (*Orcinus orca*) may occur in waters near the following state parks: Fort Worden, Fort Townsend, Fort Flagler, Mystery Bay, Shine Tidelands, Illahee, Manchester, and Blake Island.

Region 2:
The following state parks are located within Region 2: Deception Pass, Skagit Island, Hope Island, Joseph Whidbey, Fort Ebey, Fort Casey, Cama Beach, Camano Island, Sequim Bay, and South Whidbey.

In addition to all of the species listed under Region 1, the North American Green Sturgeon Southern DPS (*Acipenser medirostris*), and the Pacific Eulachon Southern DPS (*Thaleichthys pacificus*) may occur in or near any of the state parks in Region 2.

Region 3:
The following State Parks are located within Region 3: Westhaven, Westport Light, Twin Harbors, Grayland Beach, Leadbetter Point, Pacific Pines, Cape Disappointment, and Fort Columbia.
All of the species listed under Region 1 and Region 2 may also occur in or near the state parks in Region 3. Additionally, the western snowy plover (*Charadrius lexandrines nivosus*), streaked horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris strigata*), and leatherback sea turtle (Dermochelys coriacea) may occur in this region. At Fort Columbia state park, the Columbia River chum salmon ***(****Oncorhynchus keta)* may be present nearby. It is highly unlikely that a leatherback sea turtle or humpback whale would occur at Fort Columbia.

The Navy consulted with NMFS on Puget Sound Chinook salmon, Hood Canal summer run chum salmon, Puget Sound steelhead, Puget Sound/Georgia Basin boccacio and yelloweye rockfishes, North American green sturgeon, Columbia River chum salmon, Southern DPS Pacific Eulachon, leatherback sea turtle, humpback whale Mexico DPS and Central America DPS, and southern resident killer whales. NMFS determined the preferred alternative was not likely to adversely affect these species or their critical habitat designations. NMFS also determined the action would not adversely affect EFH and consultation under Magnuson-Stevens Act would not be required for this action.

The Navy consulted with USFWS on bull trout, marbled murrelet, streaked horn lark, and the western snowy plover. USFWS concurred with the Navy's may affect, not likely to adversely affect determinations for these species. To avoid the nesting season of western snowy plovers and streaked horned larks at Leadbetter Point and Grayland Beach State Parks, the Navy agreed training at these two state parks would only occur between September 15 and March 15.

<u>Washington State Listed Endangered Species Information:</u>
Western pond turtle (*Actinemys marmorata*) do not have known locations within the action area; however, suitable habitat can be found in freshwater systems within the training study area that exhibit connectivity

with uplands. These conditions likely occur in state parks and federal properties that are under some type of conservation management to reduce the impact of invasive species

Northern leopard frog (*Lithobates pipiens*) are believed to only occur outside the action area in ponds at the Potholes Reservoir and Gloyd Seeps units of the Columbia Basin Wildlife Area in Grant County. With the 2012 reported invasion of large bullfrogs in these habitats, it is possible that this species has been extirpated in Washington (Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, 2012a).

Oregon silverspot butterfly and Taylor's checkerspot butterfly do not have any known locations within the action area.

Region 1:
The following state parks are located within Region 1: Fort Worden, Fort Townsend, Fort Flagler, Mystery Bay, Shine Tidelands, Dosewallips, Scenic Beach, Triton Cove, Illahee, Manchester, and Blake Island.

The following species may occur in or near the state parks in Region 1: tufted puffin (*Fratercula cirrhata*), marbled murrelet, Puget Sound Chinook salmon, and humpback whale.

In addition to the species identified above, southern resident killer whales may occur in waters near the following state parks: Fort Worden, Fort Townsend, Fort Flagler, Mystery Bay, Shine Tidelands, Illahee, Manchester, and Blake Island.

Region 2:
The following state parks are located within Region 2: Deception Pass, Skagit Island, Hope Island, Joseph Whidbey, Fort Ebey, Fort Casey, Cama Beach, Camano Island, Sequim Bay, and South Whidbey.

The following species may occur in or near the state parks in Region 2: tufted puffin, marbled murrelet, Puget Sound Chinook salmon, humpback whale, and southern resident killer whale.

Region 3:
The following State Parks are located within Region 3: Westhaven, Westport Light, Twin Harbors, Grayland Beach, Leadbetter Point, Pacific Pines, Cape Disappointment, and Fort Columbia.

The following species may occur in or near the state parks in Region 3: tufted puffin; western snowy plover, streaked horned lark, marbled murrelet, Puget Sound Chinook salmon, leatherback sea turtle, humpback whale, and southern resident killer whale.

<u>Washington State Listed Threatened Species Information:</u>
American white pelican (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*) may occur in or near the state parks in Region 3 (Westhaven, Westport Light, Twin Harbors, Grayland Beach, Leadbetter Point, Pacific Pines, Cape Disappointment, and Fort Columbia).

For additional information regarding endangered and threatened species, see the 2018 BA for NSO Training in Western Washington State and Section 3.3 (Biological Resources) of the 2019 Final EA for NSO Training in Western Washington State (Attachment A).

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

As described in the 2019 Final EA for NSO Training in Western Washington State, the following is information regarding migration routes within the training area that may be inclusive of some state park locations.

Extensive mudflats associated with river deltas support large populations of shorebirds and waterfowl in the winter (Nysewander et al., 2005). The numerous bays and inlets provide sheltered waters for wintering waterfowl, shorebirds, and seabirds. The beaches and mudflats within Puget Sound and along the coastal areas of the training study area provide important stopover and wintering habitats for numerous migratory birds.

Neotropical migratory birds pass through the training study area on their annual migrations. The majority of neotropical migratory birds are songbirds, but there are also many shorebirds, some raptors, and a few types of waterfowl that migrate. Species of migratory birds that can be found in the training study area include Townsend's warbler (*Dendroica townsendi*), varied thrush (*Ixoreus naevius*), green-winged teal (*Anas carolinensis*), Hutton's vireo (Vireo huttoni), robin (*Turdus migratorius*), and the spotted sandpiper (*Actitis macularia*) (U.S. Department of the Navy, 2017).

Shorebirds are migratory, travelling thousands of miles between Arctic nesting grounds and wintering grounds in Central and South America. About two-thirds of all western hemispheric shorebird species leave Arctic breeding grounds in the fall and move south via the Pacific flyway to wintering grounds (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 2005). Shorebirds depend on critical staging sites along the coast during migrations. Coastal bays and estuaries along the Washington outer coast, including Grays Harbor and Willapa Bay, are important feeding and resting areas for large concentrations of birds during migration and the winter season. At least 12 species of shorebirds stage in the spring, with numbers of more than a million in the Grays Harbor area and 750,000 in Willapa Bay (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 2005).

While most humpback whale sightings are in nearshore and continental shelf waters, humpback whales frequently travel through deep oceanic offshore waters during migration (Calambokidis et al., 2001; Clapham & Mattila, 1990; Clapham, 2000).

Chinook, coho, and pink salmon all use the marine environment for rearing as juveniles and offshore environment for migration as adults.

Golden eagles are rare, transient visitors to the training study area, and are more abundant east of the Cascades. During migration, golden eagles hunt over wetlands, agricultural areas, and grasslands for small to medium-sized reptiles, mammals, and birds (Kociiert & Steenhof, 2002).

Subadult and adult green sturgeon make annual migrations along the coast in the spring and fall, spending winters in the marine waters north of Vancouver Island and south of southeast Alaska, and summers in coastal waters, bays, and estuaries of Washington, Oregon, and California.

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

To avoid the nesting season of western snowy plovers and streaked horned larks at Leadbetter Point and Grayland Beach State Parks, the Navy agreed training at these two state parks would only occur between September 15 and March 15.

For bald eagles and other raptors (e.g., ospreys) that nest within potential training locations, known nests would be avoided. During the nesting season, on-land and in-water training activities would not occur within 330 feet of eagle nests as recommended by the USFWS National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 2007). Use of UASs in the vicinity of eagle nests would also maintain a stand-off distance of 330 feet from the nest at a minimum. Raptors tend to demonstrate strong site fidelity (returning to the same nesting areas every season). These nesting sites are identified on federal properties through technical field studies supporting Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan updates. On other non-federal properties (e.g., state and local parks, private lands), information regarding nest locations would be provided by the landowner and identified in real estate agreements, and would be used by training activity planners to identify site-specific training constraints.

Training activities associated with the proposed action are low impact and activities would occur at infrequent intervals and for a brief duration of time. Ground cover is most likely to be impacted by passing foot traffic, although it would quickly recover and would not impact the survival or function of the habitat. Identical travel routes would rarely be used; the level of foot traffic associated with each group would not wear paths in the training study area. Because the goal of training is for the trainees to be in the field undetected, the environment tends to be minimally disturbed and materials (e.g., gear, trash, and human waste) are not left behind. Training personnel would not enter freshwater streams, no campfires, no vegetation removal, no tree climbing, or no flushing of birds or marine mammals would occur.

Best management practices (BMPs) and standard operating procedures are outlined in Section 2.3.4 of the 2019 Final EA for NSO Training in Western Washington and the 2018 BA for NSO Training in Western Washington State. BMPs are existing policies, practices, and measures that the Navy would adopt to reduce the environmental impacts of designated activities, functions, or processes. A full list of the BMPs are described in Table 2-2 of the 2018 BA for NSO Training in Western Washington State, and include the following BMPs. For all water-based training activities, vessels would avoid contact with hard surfaces during in-water training activities, vessels and personnel would avoid marine mammals, and vessels would remain within the water column (with the exception of small inflatable boats, which would be carried ashore). For all land-based training activities, vehicles would remain on existing established roadways, and designated parking lots and sound would be minimized during training to avoid detection.

In addition to the BMPs provided, Navy special operations training would follow the Protective Measures Assessment Protocol (PMAP) general training category. The measures used in the PMAP general training

category would also follow current versions of the NWTRC's User's manual and the Keyport Range Operating Procedures Manual, which also reiterate the PMAP general training category measures. Dedicated lookouts would not likely be on board the small support boats; however, boat operators will have completed the Marine Species Awareness Training (MSAT), which provides information on sighting cues, visual observation tools and techniques, and sighting notification procedures.

Relevant requirements as identified in the NWTRC User's Manual are summarized below, and are standard operating procedures to avoid collisions with marine mammals and sea turtles in all in-water training locations:

- All commanding officers, executive officers, lookouts, officers of the deck, junior officers of the deck supporting NSO training exercises will have completed the MSAT. All bridge lookouts will complete both parts one and two of the MSAT; part two is optional for other personnel. This training addresses the lookout's role in environmental protection, laws governing the protection of marine species, Navy stewardship commitments, and general observation information to aid in avoiding interactions with marine species.
- Naval special operations personnel piloting the small boats will complete coxswain training and operate the boats in accordance with all U.S. Coast Guard rules and regulations.
- While in transit, naval vessels will be alert at all times, use extreme caution, and proceed at a safe speed so that the vessel can take proper and effective action to avoid a collision with any marine animal and can be stopped within a distance appropriate to the prevailing circumstances and conditions.
- When marine mammals have been sighted in the area, Navy vessels will increase vigilance and take reasonable and practicable actions to avoid collisions and activities that might result in close interaction of naval assets and marine mammals. Actions may include changing speed and/or direction and are dictated by environmental and other conditions (e.g., safety, weather).
- Naval vessels will maneuver to keep at least 1,500 feet away from any observed whale and avoid approaching whales head-on. This requirement does not apply if a vessel's safety is threatened, such as when change of course will create an imminent and serious threat to a person or vessel, and to the extent vessels are restricted in their ability to maneuver. Vessels will take reasonable steps to alert other vessels in the vicinity of the whale.
- Where feasible and consistent with mission and safety, vessels will avoid closing to within 200 yards of sea turtles and marine mammals other than whales (whales addressed above).
- Floating weeds and kelp, algal mats, clusters of seabirds, and jellyfish are good indicators of sea turtles and marine mammals. Therefore, where these circumstances are present, the Navy will exercise increased vigilance in watching for sea turtles and marine mammals.
- All vessels will maintain logs and records

Training activities that may occur on state parks would be by agreement with the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission. Training activities would be consistent with management objectives of individual parks, including prohibiting training in sensitive areas containing important natural and cultural resources. Some state parks have management plans with designated conservation areas that support conservation activities (e.g., providing important refugia for species, supporting reintroduction sites) or higher land use classifications (e.g., "heritage"), which is the most restrictive for access and is used to protect extremely rare species (e.g., snowy plover populations). The following state parks have management plans that proscribe land

use classifications that would protect specific species and habitats from stressors of the proposed action: Blake Island State Park, Camano Island State Park, Dosewallips State Park, Fort Casey State Park, Fort Ebey State Park, Fort Flagler State Park, Fort Worden State Park, Grayland Beach State Park, Hope Island State Park, Illahee State Park, Joseph Whidbey State Park, Manchester State Park, Scenic Beach State Park, and Sequim Bay State Park (Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, 1997, 2006a, 2006b, 2007, 2008a, 2008b, 2008c, 2009, 2013). As identified earlier, prior to the commencement of any training activity, NSWC personnel will coordinate with park rangers for the latest updates on restricted areas and access. This includes restrictions at Leadbetter Point State Park and Grayland Beach State Park for snowy plover and streak-horned lark nesting sites and appropriate avoidance measures.

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

Bullfrogs are a known invasive species occurring on or near some state parks in Puget Sound.

6. Energy and Natural Resources [help]

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.

The proposed action does not require any energy source within the state parks. Transportation methods such as small boats and vehicles will utilize fuel appropriately.

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

No.

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

None are proposed or necessary as the proposed action will not require a large amount of energy consumption.

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.

The proposed training activities involve use of machinery, equipment, or vehicles that are currently located in Western Washington State; as such, no changes in the type of hazardous waste produced would be expected. The proposed action would comply with Naval Base Kitsap Keyport/Bangor/Bremerton Spill Prevention and Control and Countermeasure plans. Military Expended Materials such as flares and pyrotechnics, propellants, and explosives would not be utilized as part of naval special operations training. Hazardous materials (HAZMAT) used and waste generated during the proposed training activities would be limited to cleaning materials for re-

breathers for diving (i.e., SODASORB), oily rags, aerosol cans, and, in rare occasions, unused fuels. These materials are stored in appropriated HAZMAT lockers and transported to and from the training sites in accordance with state and federal regulations. All unused materials are secured and returned to Keyport for storage in the HAZMAT lockers to be used during the next training event. Upon completion of a complete training cycle, all unused materials are turned into the Naval Base Kitsap Keyport HAZMAT center. Associated wastes (e.g., oily rags, SODASORB, expended batteries) are handled in compliance with state and federal regulations and are turned in to Naval Facilities Engineering Command for final disposal.

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

   Unknown if any contamination exist on any of the state parks.

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.

   None are known of. The proposed action does not include construction or permanent ground-disturbing activities over an undisturbed area; therefore, it is not expected there would be any affects in relation to hazardous chemicals/conditions such as underground pipelines.

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.

   No development or construction is proposed. Hazardous materials (HAZMAT) used and waste generated during the proposed training activities would be limited to cleaning materials for re-breathers for diving (i.e., SODASORB), oily rags, aerosol cans, and, in rare occasions, unused fuels. These materials are stored in appropriated HAZMAT lockers and transported to and from the training sites in accordance with state and federal regulations. All unused materials are secured and returned to Naval Base Kitsap Keyport for storage in the HAZMAT lockers to be used during the next training event. Upon completion of a complete training cycle, all unused materials are turned into the Naval Base Kitsap Keyport HAZMAT center. Associated wastes (e.g., oily rags, SODASORB, expended batteries) are handled in compliance with state and federal regulations and are turned in to Naval Facilities Engineering Command for final disposal.

4) Describe special emergency services that might be required.

   No special emergency services are expected to be needed. Best management practices for the activities include purpose to maintain safety of trainees and the public, as described in the 2019 Final EA for NSO Training in Western Washington State and summarized below.

   During training events, NSWC dedicates a vehicle for emergency response. Navy Region Northwest would be contacted if there is a spill of any hazardous substance or oil into state waters, ground, or air in accordance with the Navy's Oil and Hazardous Substance Integrated Contingency Plan (U.S Department of the Navy, 2016). Navy Region Northwest would also be contacted if there is a spill of oil that would violate water quality standards, cause a film or sheen or discoloration on the alter surface or shoreline, or cause

sludge or emulsion to be deposited beneath the surface of the water. Should any spill pose a threat to human health, 911 would be called first. Any petroleum-contaminated soil from an accidental spill would be treated, stored, transported, handled, labeled, and disposed of in accordance with federal, state local regulations. This ensures safety for trainees and the training vessels as well as for any commercial and civilian craft that may transit adjacent to the event location.

All land-based training would have onsite safety personnel. At a minimum, there would be three personnel, a Lead Safety Supervisor, Assistant Safety Supervisor, and a qualified medic. The medic would stage an emergency response vehicle onsite. All diving and swimming events would have on-site safety support. For dives, there would be a minimum of two boats with support personnel. Boat 1 would have the Safety Supervisor with coxswain, crewperson, and qualified medic. Boat 1 would maintain proximity to the divers or swimmers. Boat 2 would serve as a lookout boat and interdict oncoming vessel traffic. Additionally, depending on the length of the dive or swim, jet skis would be onsite to provide additional safety coverage.

5) Proposed measures to reduce or control environmental health hazards, if any:

The proposed action would comply with Naval Base Kitsap Keyport/Bangor/Bremerton Spill Prevention and Control and Countermeasure plans. Hazardous materials are stored in appropriated HAZMAT lockers and transported to and from the training sites in accordance with state and Federal regulations. All unused materials are secured and returned to Naval Base Kitsap Keyport for storage in the HAZMAT lockers to be used during the next training event. Upon completion of a complete training cycle, all unused materials are turned into the Naval Base Kitsap Keyport HAZMAT center. Associated wastes (e.g., oily rags, SODASORB, expended batteries) are handled in compliance with state and Federal regulations and are turned in to Naval Facilities Engineering Command for final disposal.

b. Noise

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

None are known of at this time.

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

As described in the Section 3.5 (Noise) of the 2019 Final EA for NSO Training in Western Washington State, systems used during training activities include small submersible craft, such as manned or UUVs. Vessels such as small ships or small boats are used in conjunction with training systems during certain training scenarios. The same vessels, as well as jet skis, are used for safety and training support. On land, support vehicles are on standby for safety; however, the support vehicle stay on established roads and designated parking lots.

The main noise sources on land are not from the training activities, but are from vehicles used to transport trainees via public roads or provide training support. Typical sound levels from a single diesel truck driving by is approximately 88 dBA at 50 feet. (U.S. Department of Transportation, 2006). There is minimal travel of personnel and equipment from the staging areas on federal property to the individual training sites. Personnel utilize government and public waterways and roads, and travel includes military support vehicles towing small boats as well as the movement of safety and maintenance equipment. Transportation also includes military personnel involved in the safety and training phases of the event. The noise contribution from vehicles would be intermittent. Additionally, intermittent trips by Navy vehicles on public roads would only incrementally add to the existing road noise since their contribution to the overall usage of the road would be minimal.

UAS would be utilized 10 percent of the time concurrent with other water-based or land-based training activities. Small hand-held UASs and the ScanEagle (or similar UAS) are the most commonly used UASs during training activities. UASs are allowed in FAA-designated restricted airspace (R6701) and operate below 2,000 feet above ground level. For reference, at a distance of 28 ft. (8.5 m), the received level from a Shadow UAS is approximately 3,000 ft. (914.4 m) AGL, the Shadow would no longer be heard on the ground (National Guard Bureau & U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 2008). The hand-held UASs and the ScanEagle are designed to be quieter models than the Shadow and, thus, noise levels would be inaudible at a lower altitude than that of the Shadow, though it would be expected to be audible at operating elevations (between 65 and 85 dBA depending on elevation).

Simulated building clearance training activities are not proposed within any state parks. Simulated building clearance site would typically be separated from the public and would comprise of approximately 10 percent of each training block. Sounds associated with the firing of the simulated munitions sound would be similar to an air rifle or a car door slamming and significantly less than the sound produced from firing actual live rounds. It is unlikely that the public would hear the sounds since the proposed training would occur away from the public.

For additional information regarding noise, please see Section 3.5 (Noise) of the 2019 Final EA for NSO Training in Western Washington State (Attachment A).

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

Independent of location, the amount of noise created by the proposed training activities would not be sufficient enough to affect community noise levels. Any disturbances would be expected to be short term and infrequent and any impacts to sensitive receptors would be minimal and short term based on the (1) relatively low intensity of the impacts, (2) localized nature of the impacts, (3) infrequent nature of the impacts, and (4) brief duration of the activities. As such, no further measures to reduce or control noise impacts are proposed. For additional information regarding noise, please see Section 3.5 (Noise) of the 2019 Final EA for NSO Training in Western Washington State (Attachment A).

8. Land and Shoreline Use [help]

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.

The proposed action would not change the manner of use or quality of land, or land forms and soil. Training is consistent with the existing land use of the area for federal, state, and private lands, with trainees swimming in the water, moving across the beach, and walking on and off trails. The following are descriptions on the general use of each park and adjacent properties.

Blake Island State Park: Blake Island is primarily used as a recreational area with the state park and tourism offered. The adjacent uses in the water-surrounding island include recreation and transportation, such as, boating, fishing with mooring buoys and a marina.

Cama Beach State Park: The park is primarily used as a recreational area. Island County has properties surrounding the park zoned as Rural, Rural Residential, and Rural Forest indicating the use of adjacent properties to be rural in character with residential development (Island County, n.d a).

Camano Island State Park: The park is primarily used as a recreational area. Island County identifies properties surrounding the park zoned as Rural and Rural Residential indicating the use of the adjacent area is rural in character with residential development (Island County, n.d a).

Cape Disappointment State Park: The park is primarily used as a recreational area and is mostly surrounded by water. The town of Illwaco is located to the north of the state park; outside of the town is largely rural residential areas (Pacific County, 2016). A U.S Coast Guard Station is located to the south of the park.

Deception Pass State Park: The park is primarily used as a recreational area. The portion of the park in Island County has properties surrounding the park zoned as Rural, Rural Residential, Rural Village, Agriculture, and Rural Forest (Island County, n.d a). The predominate zoning around the park is Rural. The zoning indicates a variety of rural uses of forestry, agriculture and residential development of rural character. The portions of the park inside of Skagit County surrounding the park are zoned Rural Reserve and Rural Intermediate indicated low density rural development (Skagit County, 2020).

Dosewallips State Park: The park is primarily used as a recreational area. The zoning directly adjacent to the park is Commercial Forest, Rural Forest and Rural Residential zoning (Jefferson County, n.d.). The town of Brinnon is to the north of the park. The area is predominately rural in character with residential and timber extraction. Brinnon has the highest intensity of use within the area.

Fort Casey State Park: The park is primarily used as a recreational area. Island County has zoned properties surrounding the park as Rural indicating the use of the adjacent area is rural in character with residential development (Island County, n.d a). The Washington State Ferry System terminal providing ferry service between Port Townsend and Keystone is located between Keystone Spit and the rest of the Fort Casey State Park. A large portion of surrounding area is open water with Crockett Lake and the Salish Sea.

Fort Columbia State Park: The park is primarily used as a recreational area. A large portion of the surrounding land is zoned Commercial and Transitional Forest indicating a forestry use with mixed use and rural lands to the east (Pacific County, 2016).

Fort Ebey State Park: The park is primarily used as a recreational area. Island County mapping identifies properties surrounding the park zoned as Rural, Rural Forest, and Rural Agriculture indicating the use of the adjacent area is rural in character with some residential development and working class lands (Island County, n.d a).

Fort Flagler State Park: The park is primarily used as a recreational area. As the Salish Sea surrounds the park on three sides, the only adjacent land use is south of the park with Rural Residential zoning indicating a residential development of rural character (Jefferson County, n.d.).

Fort Townsend State Park: The park is primarily used as a recreational area. The adjacent properties to the south of the park are within a residential subdivision with a single-family residential use. The areas to the west and north of the park are largely vacant with a Rural Residential zoning at a lower density than properties to the south of the park (Jefferson County, n.d.).

Fort Worden State Park: The park is primarily used as a recreational area as well as for educational and commercial uses through the Public Development Authority located in the park which offers onsite programs and venues. The adjacent properties within the area are higher density residential on small city lots (City of Port Townsend, n.d. a). Additional recreational areas are adjacent with North Beach County Park to the east and Jefferson County Fairgrounds to the southeast.

Grayland Beach State Park: The park is primarily used as a recreational area. To the west of the park is the Pacific Ocean. To the east of the park is Agriculture zoned property used for cranberry cultivation. Properties to the south of the park are zoned Rural Residential indicating a low density residential development as well as additional recreation at South Beach State Park (Pacific County, 2016).

Hope Island State Park: The park is primarily located on Hope Island that is used as a recreational use and Natural Area Reserve. The surrounding waters are used for recreational and commercial boating activities.

Illahee State Park: The park is primarily used as a recreational area. The adjacent properties are largely a residential use, with properties abutting the shoreline with less density. The property to the south is within the Bremerton Urban Growth Area indicating high densities of development (Kitsap County, n.d.).

Joseph Whidbey State Park: The park is primarily used as a recreational area. Directly to the north is Naval Air Station Whidbey Island Ault Field. Island County mapping identifies other adjacent properties to be zoned Rural indicating the use of the adjacent area is rural in character with residential development (Island County, n.d. a).

Leadbetter Point State Park: The park is primarily used as a recreational area. The park is surrounded by water with the Pacific Ocean to the west and Willapa Bay to the east. Willapa National Wildlife Refuge is to the north and residential development to the south of the park (Pacific County, 2016).

Manchester State Park: The park is primarily used as a recreational area. The adjacent properties are zoned Rural Residential indicating low-density residential development of a rural character with the exception of the property directly to the south that is the U.S. Navy Manchester Fuel Department (Kitsap County, n.d).

Mystery Bay State Park: The park is primarily used as a recreational area. The adjacent properties are zoned Rural Residential indicating low density residential development of a rural character (Jefferson County, n.d.).

Pacific Pines State Park: The park is primarily used as a recreational area. A large portion of the surrounding land is developed with residential uses zoned for resort, mixed use, and restricted residential (Pacific County, 2016).

Scenic Beach State Park: The park is primarily used as a recreational area. The adjacent properties are zoned Rural Residential indicating low density residential development of a rural character (Kitsap County, n.d.).

Sequim Bay State Park: The park is primarily used as a recreational area. The adjacent properties are zoned Rural Neighborhood Conservation and Rural Low indicating residential development with a rural nature (Clallam County, n.d. a). The Olympic Discovery Trial also passes through the park, which is a public recreational trail.

Shine Tidelands State Park: The park is primarily used as a recreational area. The adjacent properties are zoned rural residential indicating low density residential development of a rural character, although are mainly undeveloped (Jefferson County, n.d.). The Hood Canal Bridge is directly adjacent to the south of the park.

Skagit Island State Park: The park is primarily used as a recreational use located on Skagit Island with the surrounding waters used for recreational and commercial boating activities.

South Whidbey State Park: The park is primarily used as a recreational area. Island County has properties surrounding the park zoned as Rural indicating the use of the adjacent area is rural in character with residential development (Island County, n.d a).

Triton Cove State Park: The park is primarily used as a recreational area. The adjacent properties have a zoning of Commercial Forest and Rural Residential identifying a rural residential and forestry use in the surrounding area (Jefferson County, n.d.).

Twin Harbors State Park: The park is primarily used as a recreational area. To the west is the Pacific Ocean and to the east are wetlands. Surrounding properties are zoned with a mix of residential and commercial designation indicating a variety of surrounding uses at a rural scale (Grays Harbor County, n.d. b).

Westhaven State Park: The park is primarily used as a recreational area. To the west is the Pacific Ocean and to the north is Grays Harbor. The surrounding properties are a variety of zoning of residential, commercial and marine industrial indicating a number of surround uses (City of Westport, n.d.).

Westport Light State Park: The park is primarily used as a recreational area. To the west is the Pacific Ocean and to the north is Grays Harbor. The surrounding properties are a variety of zoning of residential, commercial and marine industrial indicating several surrounding uses (City of Westport, n.d.).

i. 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 nonforest use?

None of the state parks are used as farmlands and working forest lands, they are primarily for recreational uses. The proposed action would not change the manner of use or quality of land, or land forms and soil. Training is consistent with the existing land use of the area for federal, state, and private lands, with trainees swimming in the water, moving across the beach, and walking on and off trails. The proposed action does not include construction or permanent ground-disturbing activities over an undisturbed area.

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 the proposed action will not affect or be affected by working farm or forest land operations.

c. Describe any structures on the site.

Blake Island State Park: The Washington State Parks webpage the following structures are on site: Trimble mansion, campground, marina, picnic shelters, restrooms, ranger station, and Tillicum longhouse (Washington State Parks, n.d. a).

Cama Beach State Park: The Washington State Parks webpage the following structures are on site: boathouse, rental cabins, rental bungalows, store, park office, welcome center, and restrooms (Washington State Parks, n.d. b).

Camano Island State Park: The Washington State Parks webpage the following structures are on site: kitchen shelter, campground, restroom, showers, amphitheater, ranger station, and boat launch (Washington State Parks, n.d. c).

Cape Disappointment State Park: The Washington State Parks webpage provides the following structures are on site: historic battery, North Head Lighthouse, Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center, rental yurts, rental cabins, historic vacation homes, restrooms, ranger station, boat launch, and picnic shelters (Washington State Parks, n.d. d).

Deception Pass State Park: The Washington State Parks website provides the following structures are on site: two amphitheaters, interpretive center, docks, campgrounds, restroom, picnic area, five kitchen shelters with electricity and six without electricity (Washington State Parks, n.d. e).

Dosewallips State Park: The Washington State Parks website provides the following structures are on site: amphitheater, rental cabins, rental platform tents, restrooms, ranger station, one kitchen shelter, and six sheltered picnic tables (Washington State Parks, n.d. f).

Fort Casey State Park: The Washington State Parks website provides the following structures are on site: historical structures including batteries, restrooms, ranger station, Admiralty Head Lighthouse, and a boat launch (Washington State Parks, n.d. g).

Fort Columbia State Park: The Washington State Parks website provides the following structures are on site: historic battery, two vacation houses, interpretive center, and restrooms (Washington State Parks, n.d. h).

Fort Ebey State Park: The Washington State Parks website provides the following structures are on site: historical gun battery, restrooms, ranger station/parks store, and picnic shelters (Washington State Parks, n.d. i).

Fort Flagler State Park: The Washington State Parks website provides the following structures are on site: several historical buildings and batteries, restrooms, museum, park store, seasonal dock, shelters, historical theater, recreation hall, dormitory style buildings, historic officer's quarters, and five historic vacation house rentals (Washington State Parks, n.d. j).

Fort Townsend State Park: The Washington State Parks website provides the following structures are on site: restrooms, ranger station, historical buildings (torpedo tower), shelters, and a replica historic stable (Washington State Parks, n.d. k).

Fort Worden State Park: The Washington State Parks website provides the following structures are on site: restrooms, ranger station, several historical buildings and batteries, shelters, vacation rentals, pavilion, conference center, visitors center, Point Wilson Lighthouse, museums, chapel, and a number of conference buildings (Washington State Parks, n.d. l).

Grayland Beach State Park: The Washington State Parks website provides the following structures are on site: restrooms, amphitheater, 16 rental yurts, and ranger station (Washington State Parks, n.d. m).

Hope Island State Park: The Washington State Parks website provides the following structures are on site: two mooring buoys and vault toilet (Washington State Parks, n.d. n).

Illahee State Park: The Washington State Parks website provides the following structures are on site: picnic shelters, restrooms, and boat dock (Washington State Parks, n.d. o).

Joseph Whidbey State Park: The Washington State Parks website provides the following structures are on site: one picnic shelter (Washington State Parks, n.d. p).

Leadbetter Point State Park: The Washington State Parks website provides the following structures are on site: restrooms (Washington State Parks, n.d. q).

Manchester State Park: The Washington State Parks website provides the following structures are on site: three picnic shelters, restrooms, historic structures (torpedo warehouse, Battery Mitchell), and a ranger station (Washington State Parks, n.d. r).

Mystery Bay State Park: The Washington State Parks website provides the following structures are on site: two vault restrooms and a dock. (Washington State Parks, n.d. s).

Pacific Pines State Park: The Washington State Parks website provides the following structures are on site: restrooms (Washington State Parks, n.d. t).

Scenic Beach: The Washington State Parks website provides the following structures are on site: restrooms, kitchen shelter, six picnic shelter, restrooms, gazebo, historic Emel House, log cabin, and a ranger station (Washington State Parks, n.d. u).

Sequim Bay State Park: The Washington State Parks website provides the following structures are on site: restroom/shower facilities, ranger station, amphitheater, three kitchen shelters, six moorage buoys, rustic retreat center, boat launch and docks (Washington State Parks, n.d. v).

Shine Tidelands State Park: The Washington State Parks website does not identify any structures in the park (Washington State Parks, n.d. w).

Skagit Island State Park: The Washington State Parks website provides the following information: two mooring buoys and vault toilet (Washington State Parks, n.d. x).

South Whidbey State Park: The Washington State Parks website provides the following structures are on site: log group shelter, restrooms, and an amphitheater (Washington State Parks, n.d. y).

Triton Cove State Park: The Washington State Parks website provides the following structures are on site: vault toilet and dock (Washington State Parks, n.d. z).

Twin Harbors State Park: The Washington State Parks website provides the following structures are on site: restrooms, two rental yurts, welcome center, picnic shelter, and five rental cabins (Washington State Parks, n.d. aa).

Westhaven State Park: The Washington State Parks website provides restrooms are on site (Washington State Parks, n.d. bb).

Westport Light State Park: The Washington State Parks website provides restrooms are on site (Washington State Parks, n.d. cc).

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

No structures will be demolished for this proposed action within any state parks.

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

Blake Island State Park: Kitsap County's Parcel Search mapping identifies the zoning classification to be Parks (Kitsap County, n.d.).

Cama Beach State Park: Island County's Land Use Web Application mapping identifies the zoning classification to be Parks (Island County, n.d. a).

Camano Island State Park: Island County's Land Use Web Application mapping identifies the zoning classification to be Parks (Island County, n.d. a).

Cape Disappointment State Park: Pacific County's Zoning District 2019 Atlas identifies the zoning classification to be Conservation (Pacific County, 2019b).

Deception Pass State Park: Island County Land Use Web Application mapping identifies the portion of the park in Island County to be zoned as Parks (Island County, n.d. a). Skagit County's iMap identifies the portions of the park in Skagit County to be zoned Public Open Space of Regional/Statewide Importance (Skagit County, n.d.).

Dosewallips State Park: Jefferson County's Public Land Records mapping identifies the zoning classification to be Parks, Preserves and Recreation (Jefferson County, n.d.).

Fort Casey State Park: Island County's Land Use Web Application mapping identifies the zoning classification to be Parks and Rural (Island County, n.d. a).

Fort Columbia State Park: Pacific County's Zoning Districts 2019 Atlas identifies the zoning classification to be Conservation designation (Pacific County, 2019b).

Fort Ebey State Park: Island County's Land Use Web Application mapping identifies the zoning classification to be Parks (Island County, n.d. a).

Fort Flagler: Jefferson County's Public Land Records mapping identifies the zoning classification to be Parks, Preserves and Recreation (Jefferson County, n.d.).

Fort Townsend State Park: Jefferson County's Public Land Records mapping identifies the zoning classification to be Parks, Preserves and Recreation (Jefferson County, n.d.).

Fort Worden State Park: City of Port Townsend Zoning mapping identifies the zoning classification to be Existing Park or Open Space (City of Port Townsend, n.d. a).

Grayland Beach State Park: Pacific County Zoning District 2019 Atlas mapping identifies the zoning classification to be Rural Residential (Pacific County, 2019b).

Hope Island State Park: Skagit County's iMap identifies the zoning classification to be Public Open Space of Regional/Statewide Importance (Skagit County, n.d.).

Illahee State Park: Kitsap County's Parcel Search mapping identifies the zoning classification to be Park (Kitsap County, n.d.).

Joseph Whidbey State Park: Island County's Land Use Web Application identifies the zoning classification to be Parks (Island County, n.d. a).

Leadbetter Point State Park: Pacific County's Zoning District 2019 Atlas identifies the zoning classification to be Conservation (Pacific County, 2019b).

Manchester State Park: Kitsap County's Parcel Search mapping identifies the zoning classification to be Park (Kitsap County, n.d.).

Mystery Bay State Park: Jefferson County's Public Land Records mapping identifies the zoning classification to be Rural Residential 1 Dwelling Unit per 5 Acres (Jefferson County, n.d.).

Pacific Pines State Park: Pacific County's Zoning District 2019 Atlas identifies the zoning classification to be Conservation (Pacific County, 2019b).

Scenic Beach: Kitsap County's Parcel Search mapping identifies the zoning classification to be Park (Kitsap County, n.d.).

Sequim Bay State Park: Clallam County's Multipurpose mapping identifies the zoning classification to be Public Land (Clallam County, n.d. a).

Shine Tidelands State Park: Jefferson County's Public Land Records mapping identifies the zoning classification to be Rural Residential 1 Dwelling Unit per 5 Acres (Jefferson County, n.d.).

Skagit Island State Park: Skagit County's iMap identifies the zoning classification to be Public Open Space of Regional/Statewide Importance (Skagit County, n.d.).

South Whidbey State Park: Island County's Land Use Web Application mapping identifies the zoning classification to be Parks (Island County, n.d. a).

Triton Cove State Park: Jefferson County's Public Land Records mapping identifies the zoning classification to be Parks, Preserves and Recreation (Jefferson County, n.d.).

Twin Harbors State Park: Grays Harbor County's Mapsifter identifies the zoning classifications to be General Development Five, Resort Residential, General Commercial, and General Residential (Grays Harbor County, n.d. b).

Westhaven State Park: The City of Westport Comprehensive Land Use, Shoreline, and Zoning Map identifies the zoning classification to be Recreation and Parks, and Tourist Commercial (City of Westport n.d.).

Westport Light State Park: The City of Westport Comprehensive Land Use, Shoreline, and Zoning Map identifies the zoning classification to be Recreation and Parks, and Tourist Commercial (City of Westport n.d.).

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

Blake Island State Park: Kitsap County's Parcel Search mapping identifies the comprehensive plan designation to be Rural Residential (Kitsap County, n.d.).

Cama Beach State Park: The Island County Comprehensive Plan identifies the comprehensive plan designation to be Rural Lands (Island County, 2016b).

Camano Island State Park: The Island County Comprehensive Plan identifies the comprehensive plan designation to be Rural Lands (Island County, 2016b).

Cape Disappointment State Park: Pacific County's Comprehensive Plan 2012 Atlas mapping identifies the comprehensive plan designation to be Public Preserve (Pacific County, 2019a).

Deception Pass State Park: The Island County Comprehensive Plan identifies the portion of the park in Island County to have a comprehensive plan designation of Rural Lands designation (Island County, 2016b). Skagit County's Comprehensive Plan mapping identifies the portions of the park in Skagit County to have a comprehensive plan designation of Public Open Space of Regional/Statewide Importance (Skagit County 2020).

Dosewallips State Park: Jefferson County's Unified Development Code identifies the comprehensive plan designation to be Public Parks, Preserve and Recreation (Jefferson County 2019).

Fort Casey State Park: The Island County Comprehensive Plan identifies the comprehensive plan designation to be Rural Lands (Island County, 2016b).

Fort Columbia State Park: Pacific County's Comprehensive Plan 2012 Atlas identifies the comprehensive plan designation to be Public Preserve (Pacific County, 2019a).

Fort Ebey State Park: The Island County Comprehensive Plan identifies the comprehensive plan designation to be Rural Lands (Island County, 2016b).

Fort Flagler: The Jefferson County Unified Development Code identifies the comprehensive plan designation to be Public Parks, Preserve and Recreation (Jefferson County 2019).

Fort Townsend State Park: The Jefferson County Unified Development Code identifies the comprehensive plan designation to be Public Parks, Preserve and Recreation (Jefferson County 2019).

Fort Worden State Park: The City of Port Townsend's Zoning map identifies the park to have a comprehensive plan designation of Public, Park, and Open Space Zoning Districts (City of Port Townsend, 2014).

Grayland Beach State Park: Pacific County's Comprehensive Plan 2010 Atlas identifies the park to have a comprehensive plan designation of Public Preserve (Pacific County, 2019a).

Hope Island State Park: Skagit County's Comprehensive Plan mapping identifies the park to have a comprehensive plan designation of Public Open Space of Regional/Statewide Importance (Skagit County 2020).

Illahee State Park: Kitsap County's Parcel Search mapping identifies the park to have a comprehensive plan designation of Public Facility (Kitsap County, n.d.).

Joseph Whidbey State Park: The Island County Comprehensive Plan mapping identifies the park to have a comprehensive plan designation of Rural Lands (Island County, 2016b).

Leadbetter Point State Park: Pacific County's Comprehensive Plan 2012 Atlas identifies the park to have a comprehensive plan designation of Public Preserve (Pacific County, 2019a).

Manchester State Park: Kitsap County's Parcel Search mapping identifies the park to have a comprehensive plan designation of Public Facility (Kitsap County, n.d.).

Mystery Bay State Park: The Jefferson County Unified Development Code identifies the park to have a comprehensive plan designation of Rural Residential (Jefferson County 2019).

Pacific Pines State Park: Pacific County's Comprehensive Plan 2012 Atlas mapping identifies the park to have a comprehensive plan designation of Public Preserve (Pacific County, 2019a).

Scenic Beach: Kitsap County's Parcel Search mapping identifies the park to have a comprehensive plan designation of Public Facility (Kitsap County, n.d.).

Sequim Bay State Park: Clallam County's Zoning Code identifies the park to have a comprehensive plan designation of Public (Clallam County, n.d. b).

Shine Tidelands State Park: The Jefferson County Unified Development Code identifies the park to have a comprehensive plan designation of Rural Residential (Jefferson County 2019).

Skagit Island State Park: Skagit County Comprehensive Plan mapping identifies the park to have a comprehensive plan designation of Public Open Space of Regional/Statewide Importance (Skagit County 2020).

South Whidbey State Park: The Island County Comprehensive Plan mapping identifies the comprehensive plan designation to be Rural Lands (Island County, 2016b).

Triton Cove State Park: The Jefferson County Unified Development Code identifies the comprehensive plan designation to be Public Parks, Preserve and Recreation (Jefferson County 2019).

Twin Harbors State Park: Grays Harbor County Comprehensive Plan designation is unknown (Grays Harbor County, n.d. b).

Westhaven State Park: The City of Westport's Comprehensive Land Use, Shoreline, and Zoning Map mapping identifies the comprehensive plan designation to be Recreation and Parks, and Tourist Commercial (City of Westport, n.d).

Westport Light State Park: The City of Westport's Comprehensive Land Use, Shoreline, and Zoning Map identifies the comprehensive plan designation to be Recreation and Parks, and Tourist Commercial (City of Westport, n.d).

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

Blake Island: Kitsap County's Parcel Search mapping identifies the Kitsap County Shoreline Master Program environmental designation to be Natural and Rural Conservancy (Kitsap County, n.d.).

Cama Beach State Park: Island County's Interactive Island County Shoreline Designations Map identifies the Island County Shoreline Master Program environmental designation to be Natural and Rural Conservancy (Island County, 2016a).

Camano Island State Park: Island County's Interactive Island County Shoreline Designations Map identifies the Island County Shoreline Master Program environmental designation to be Natural and Rural Conservancy (Island County, 2016a).

Cape Disappointment State Park: Pacific County's Shoreline Environmental Designation map identifies the Pacific County Shoreline Master Program environmental designation to be High Intensity, Rural Conservancy, and Coastal Conservancy (Pacific County, 2016).

Deception Pass State Park: For portion of the park within Island County, Island County's Interactive Island County Shoreline Designations Map identifies the Island County Shoreline Master Program environmental designation to be Natural and Rural Conservancy (Island County, 2016a). For portions of the park within Skagit County, the Draft Skagit County Shoreline Management Plan mapping identifies the Skagit County Shoreline Master Program environmental designation to be Natural and Rural Conservancy (final Shoreline Master Program was not accessible online) (Skagit County, 2013).

Dosewallips State Park: Jefferson County's Public Land Records mapping identifies the Jefferson County Shoreline Master Program environmental designation to be Natural and Conservancy (Jefferson County, n.d.).

Fort Casey State Park: Island County's Interactive Island County Shoreline Designations Map the Island County Shoreline Master Program designation to be Natural, Rural Conservancy, and High Intensity (Island County, 2016a).

Fort Columbia State Park: Pacific County's Shoreline Environmental Designations map identifies the Pacific County Shoreline Master Program environmental designation to be Rural Conservancy (Pacific County, 2016).

Fort Ebey State Park: Island County's Interactive Island County Shoreline Designations Map identifies the Island County Shoreline Master Program environmental designation to be Natural (Island County, 2016a).

Fort Flagler: Jefferson County's Public Land Records mapping identifies the Jefferson County Shoreline Master Program environmental designation to be Natural and Conservancy (Jefferson County, n.d.).

Fort Townsend State Park: Jefferson County's Public Land Records mapping identifies the Jefferson County Shoreline Master Program environmental designation to be Natural (Jefferson County, n.d.).

Fort Worden State Park: The City of Port Townsend's Shoreline Master Program Appendix A identifies the City of Port Townsend Shoreline Master Program environmental designation to be Natural and Conservancy (City of Port Townsend, n.d. b.).

Grayland Beach State Park: Pacific County's Shoreline Environmental Designations map identifies the Pacific County Shoreline Master Program environmental designation to be Coastal Conservancy (Pacific County, 2016).

Hope Island State Park: The Draft Skagit County Shoreline Management Plan mapping identifies the Skagit County Shoreline Master Program environmental designation to be Natural (final Shoreline Master Program was not accessible online) (Skagit County, 2013).

Illahee State Park: Kitsap County's Parcel Search mapping identifies the Kitsap County Shoreline Master Program environmental designation to be Urban Conservancy (Kitsap County, n.d.).

Joseph Whidbey State Park: Island County Interactive Island County Shoreline Designations Map identifies the Island County Shoreline Master Program environmental designation to be Natural (Island County, 2016a).

Leadbetter Point State Park: Pacific County's Shoreline Environmental Designations map identifies the Pacific County Shoreline Master Program environmental designation to be Rural Conservancy (Pacific County, 2016).

Manchester State Park: Kitsap County's Parcel mapping identifies the Kitsap County Shoreline Master Program environmental designation to be Rural Conservancy (Kitsap County, n.d.).

Mystery Bay State Park: Jefferson County's Public Land Records mapping identifies the Jefferson County Shoreline Master Program environmental designation to be Shoreline Residential (Jefferson County, n.d.).

Pacific Pines State Park: Pacific County's Shoreline Environmental Designations map identifies the Pacific County Shoreline Master Program environmental designation to be Rural Conservancy (Pacific County, 2016).

Scenic Beach: Kitsap County's Parcel Search mapping identifies the Kitsap County Shoreline Master Program environmental designation to be Rural Conservancy (Kitsap County, n.d.).

Sequim Bay State Park: Clallam County's Multipurpose mapping identifies the Clallam County Shoreline Master Program designation to be Rural (Clallam County, n.d. a).

Shine Tidelands State Park: Jefferson County's Public Land Records mapping identifies the Jefferson County Shoreline Master Program environmental designation to be Conservancy (Jefferson County, n.d.).

Skagit Island State Park: The Draft Skagit County Shoreline Management Plan mapping identifies the Skagit County Shoreline Master Program environmental designation to be Natural (final Shoreline Master Program was not accessible online) (Skagit County, 2013).

South Whidbey State Park: Island County's Interactive Island County Shoreline Designations Map identifies the Island County Shoreline Master Program environmental designation to be Natural (Island County, 2016a).

Triton Cove State Park: Jefferson County's Parcel Search mapping identifies the Jefferson County Shoreline Master Program environmental designation to be Conservancy (Jefferson County, n.d.).

Twin Harbors State Park: Grays Harbor County's Shoreline Environmental Designations Map identifies the Grays County Shoreline environmental designation to be Shoreline Residential (Grays Harbor, n.d. a).

Westhaven State Park: The City of Westport's Comprehensive Land Use, Shoreline, and Zoning Map mapping identifies the City of Westport's Shoreline Master Program environmental designation to be Urban, Conservancy, and Dune Protection Zones (City of Westport, n.d. b).

Westport Light State Park: The City of Westport's Comprehensive Land Use, Shoreline, and Zoning Map identifies the City of Westport's Shoreline Master Program environmental designation to be Urban, Conservancy, and Dune Protection Zones (City of Westport, n.d. b).

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

Blake Island State Park: Kitsap County's Parcel Search mapping identifies wetlands, two non-fish habitat streams, one unknown, unmolded hydrographic feature, FEMA flood hazard area, bald eagle nesting sites, moderate landslide hazard areas, high landslide hazard areas, and high erosion hazard areas (Kitsap County, n.d.).

Cama Beach State Park: Island County Critical Area Interactive mapping identifies wetlands, two-fish habitat streams, unstable slopes, FEMA flood zone, and medium seawater intrusion zone (Island County, n.d. b).

Camano Island State Park: Island County Critical Area Interactive mapping identifies one fish habitat stream, one non-fish habitat stream unstable slopes, and FEMA flood zone (Island County, n.d. b).

Cape Disappointment State Park: Pacific County does not have critical area mapping available. The Washington State Department of Ecology Coastal Atlas and Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife Priority Habitats and Species mapping identify wetlands and a FEMA flood zone (ECY, n.d. and WDFW, n.d.).

Deception Pass State Park: Island County's Critical Area Interactive mapping identifies wetlands, fish and non-fish habitat streams, unstable slopes, low seawater intrusion risk areas, Cranberry Lake, and FEMA flood zone (Island County, n.d. b). Skagit County mapping identifies seawater intrusion area, wetlands, Pass Lake, streams, and unstable slopes (Skagit County 1999, 2010, 2015, and 2016).

Dosewallips State Park: Jefferson County's Public Land Records mapping identifies fish and non-fish habitat streams, wetlands, seismic hazard, channel migration zone, intermediate slope stability, and FEMA flood zone (Jefferson County, n.d.).

Fort Casey State Park: Island County's Critical Area Interactive mapping identifies wetlands, Lake Crocket, unstable slopes, and FEMA flood zone (Island County, n.d. b).

Fort Columbia State Park: Pacific County does not have critical area mapping available. Washington State Department of Ecology Coastal Atlas and Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife Priority Habitats and Species mapping identifies McGowan Pond, wetlands, streams, and FEMA flood zone (ECY, n.d. and WDFW, n.d.).

Fort Ebey State Park: Island County's Critical Are Interactive mapping identifies wetlands, Lake Pondilla, unstable slopes, and FEMA flood zone (Island County, n.d. b).

Fort Flagler: Jefferson County's Public Land Records mapping identifies wetlands, two non-fish and fish habitat streams, special aquifer recharge area and susceptible aquifer recharge area, unstable recent slide, unstable recent slopes and unstable old-slide slopes, seismic hazard, and high-risk seawater intrusion protection zone (Jefferson County, n.d.).

Fort Townsend State Park: Jefferson County Public Land Records mapping identifies landslide hazard areas, special aquifer recharge area and susceptible aquifer recharge areas, and coastal seawater intrusion protection zone (Jefferson County, n.d.).

Fort Worden State Park: The City of Port Townsend does not have critical area mapping available. Jefferson County's Public Land Records mapping identifies wetlands, seismic hazard, unstable recent slide and unstable

shoreline slope stability, landslide hazard areas, susceptible aquifer recharge areas, and coastal seawater intrusion protection zone (Jefferson County, n.d.).

Grayland Beach State Park: Pacific County does not have critical area mapping available. The Washington State Department of Ecology Coastal Atlas and Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife Priority Habitats and Species mapping identifies Borrow Lake, wetlands, and FEMA flood zone (ECY, n.d. and WDFW, n.d.).

Hope Island State Park: Skagit County mapping identifies unstable slopes, potential saltwater intrusion, small lake on the island, and wetlands and FEMA flood zone surrounding the island (Skagit County, 1999, 2010, 2015 and 2016).

Illahee State Park: Kitsap County's Parcel Search mapping identifies landslide hazard, erosion hazard, wetlands, a fish and non-fish habitat streams, and FEMA flood zone (Kitsap County, n.d.).

Joseph Whidbey State Park: Island County's Critical Area Interactive mapping identifies the following: wetlands, a fish habitat stream, and FEMA flood zone (Island County, n.d. b).

Leadbetter Point State Park: Pacific County does not have critical area mapping available. The Washington State Department of Ecology Coastal Atlas and Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife Priority Habitats and Species mapping identifies wetlands and a FEMA flood zone (ECY, n.d. and WDFW, n.d.).

Manchester State Park: Kitsap County's Parcel Search mapping identifies landslide hazard, erosion hazard, wetlands, a non-fish habitat stream, and FEMA flood zone (Kitsap County, n.d.).

Mystery Bay State Park: Jefferson County's Public Land Records mapping identifies wetlands, one fish habitat stream, critical aquifer recharge area, and high-risk seawater intrusion protection zone (Jefferson County, n.d.).

Pacific Pines State Park: Pacific County does not have critical area mapping available. The Washington State Department of Ecology Coastal Atlas and Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife Priority Habitats and Species mapping identifies FEMA flood zone (ECY, n.d. and WDFW, n.d.).

Scenic Beach: Kitsap County's Parcel Search mapping identifies landslide hazard, erosion hazard, and FEMA flood zone (Kitsap County, n.d.).

Sequim Bay State Park: Clallam County's Multipurpose mapping identifies the following critical areas: stream, wetlands, landslide, and a FEMA flood zone (Clallam County, n.d. a)

Shine Tidelands State Park: Jefferson County's Public Land Records mapping identifies wetlands, coastal seawater intrusion protection zone, landslide hazard, unstable and unstable-old slide shoreline slope stability, erosion, seismic hazards, and FEMA flood zone (Jefferson County, n.d.).

Skagit Island State Park: Skagit County mapping identifies unstable slopes, potential saltwater intrusion, and wetlands and FEMA flood zone surrounding the island (Skagit County, 1999, 2010, 2015 and 2016).

South Whidbey State Park: Island County's Critical Area Interactive mapping identifies two fish habitat streams, several non-fish habitat streams (including tributaries to the fish-habitat streams), unstable and unstable-old slides slopes, and FEMA flood zone (Island County, n.d. b).

Triton Cove State Park: Jefferson County's Public Land Records mapping identifies the following critical areas: landslide hazard areas along the shoreline banks, special aquifer recharge area and susceptible aquifer recharge areas, and coastal seawater intrusion protection zone (Jefferson County, n.d.).

Twin Harbors State Park: Grays Harbor County does not have critical area mapping. Washington State Department of Ecology Coastal Atlas and Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife Priority Habitats and Species mapping identifies wetlands, and FEMA flood zone (ECY, n.d. and WDFW, n.d.).

Westhaven State Park: The City of Westport does not have critical area mapping. Washington State Department of Ecology Coastal Atlas and Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife Priority Habitats and Species mapping identifies wetlands, and FEMA flood zone (ECY, n.d. and WDFW, n.d.).

Westport Light State Park: The City of Westport does not have critical area mapping. Washington State Department of Ecology Coastal Atlas and Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife Priority Habitats and Species mapping identifies wetlands, and FEMA flood zone (ECY, n.d. and WDFW, n.d.).

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

There is no development proposed that people would work or reside in associated with the proposed action.

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

No displacement will occur at any location. The proposed action would not displace any existing recreational users within the training area including within any state park. The overall intent of the training is to avoid detection and leave no trace of their presence during or after training activities.

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

No displacement will occur at any location. Support staff would typically visit a site prior to the training event to ensure there is minimal public in the area; if the public is present, the safety support personnel will assess the situation and, based upon safety considerations of all, they will either not start the training, continue the training, temporarily suspend the training, completely stop the training, or relocate the training to another approved training site.

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

The proposed action would not change the manner of use or quality of land, or land forms and soil. Training is consistent with the existing land use of the area for federal, state, and private lands, with trainees swimming in the water, moving across the beach, and walking on and off trails. The proposed action does not include construction on undeveloped lands or permanent ground-disturbing activities over an undisturbed area.

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

The proposed action will not have any impacts to agricultural or forest lands are proposed at any location; therefore, no measures are proposed or needed.

9. Housing [help]

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

None. The proposed action does not provide housing at any location.

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

The proposed action does not eliminate housing at any location. Personnel typically stay on military installations. However, if lodging on military installations is not available, personnel stay in hotels in Kitsap County.

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

The proposed action will not have impacts to permanent housing at any location. Personnel typically stay on military installations. However, if lodging on military installations is not available, personnel stay in hotels in Kitsap County.

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?

The proposed action does not include construction of any structures at any location.

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

The proposed action does not include construction or permanent ground-disturbing activities over an undisturbed area and would not alter the visual landscape within the training study area. This is also in keeping with the intent of the training, to avoid detection and leave no trace of their presence during or after training activities.

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

The proposed action will not impact aesthetics at any location; therefore, no measures are proposed or needed.

11. Light and Glare [help]

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

The proposed action does not include construction. Any light or glare would be a result of mobile equipment, e.g. small boats or motor vehicles, and therefore would be minimal, irregular and consistent with existing sources of light and glare. During night training, the trainees would use buoys marked with a glow stick (Chemlight) to identify their location. The intent of the training involves avoiding detection and leave no trace of their presence during or after training activities.

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

The proposed action does not include construction or permanent ground-disturbing activities over an undisturbed area and would not alter the visual landscape within the training study area. The intent of the training involves avoiding detection and leave no trace of their presence during or after training activities. Light and glare resulting from the activities would be consistent with existing sources of light and glare and would not be a safety hazard or interfere with views.

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

None are known of.

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

None as no irregular sources of light and glare are proposed. The overall intent of the training is to avoid detection and leave no trace of trainees presence during and after training activities.

12. Recreation [help]

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

As described in Section 3.1.2.4 of the 2019 Final EA for NSO Training in Western Washington State, the Puget Sound and coastal areas of Washington State, including areas within the training study area, accommodate many diverse outdoor activities on public land, including local parks and Washington State Parks. An estimated 390,000 people participate in recreational activities in the waters and on the beaches of Puget Sound at least once a year (Washington Department of Ecology, 2012). Within the training study area, recreation sites are diverse in their designated use (day or night) and types of recreational opportunities available (water-based or land-based).

As described in Section 3.1.2.4.1 of the 2019 Final EA for NSO Training in Western Washington State, water-based activities within the training study area include boating, canoeing, water skiing, fishing, kayaking, swimming, scuba diving, tubing, windsurfing, shellfish and seaweed harvesting. Within Region 1, Naval Base Kitsap manages a small portion of shoreline along Kitsap Lake (Camp McKean), which is used for water-based recreation activities, including recreational fishing year-round. The training study area, Regions 1, 2, and 3, encompass several Water Trails: the Cascadia Marine Trail, Willapa Bay Trail, the Kitsap Peninsula Water Trail and the Lower Columbia River Water Trail. These trails are utilized by individuals with small boats such as kayaks, canoes, day sailors or rowboats to visit land facilities (landing sites, campsites, rest areas and points of interest) via small boat (Washington Water Trail Association, 2017).

As described in Section 3.1.2.4.2 of the 2019 Final EA for NSO Training in Western Washington State, land-based recreation activities within the training study area include backpacking, bird watching, golf, geocaching, camping, hunting, off-roading, mountain biking, hiking trails and nature walks, metal detecting, wildlife viewing, remote controlled aircraft, photography, rock climbing and winter recreation (U.S. Department of the Navy, 2010; Washington State Parks, 2017; Washington Tourism Alliance, 2017).

In addition, the Washington State Parks website provides information on specific recreational opportunities at each of the following state parks, which are provided below.

Blake Island State Park: picnicking, beach exploration, bird watching, interpretive activities, mountain biking, wildlife viewing, boating, kayaking clamming, crabbing, scuba diving, fishing, hiking, interpretive nature trails, and camping. In addition, Blake Island is located along the Cascadia Marine Trail and has site for use by canoers and kayakers only on the west end of the island (Washington State Parks, n.d. a).

Cama Beach State Park: beach exploration, biking, bird watching, boathouse, cabins, café, Cama Center, interpretive programs, picnic areas, toy boat building, wildlife viewing, diving, crabbing, swimming fishing, boating (including rental), and hiking (Washington State Parks, n.d. b).

Camano Island State Park: boating, crabbing, diving, fishing, swimming, waterskiing, bird watching, hiking, sailboarding, wildlife viewing, and interpretive programs. Camano Island State Park is located along the Cascadia Marine Trail and has sites for use by those arriving to the park in wind and human powered, beachable watercraft (Washington State Parks, n.d. c).

Cape Disappointment State Park: hiking, bird watching, beach exploration, saltwater and freshwater fishing, picnicking, camping, concert series, crabbing, boating, metal detecting, Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center and interpretive trails (Washington State Parks, n.d. d).

Deception Pass State Park: beach exploration, bird watching, interpretive center, mountain biking, sailboarding, wildlife viewing, white-water kayaking, crabbing boating, diving, fishing, swimming, and camping (Washington State Parks, n.d. e).

Dosewallips State Park: boating, clamming, crabbing, fishing, swimming, beach exploration, bird watching, wildlife viewing, camping, hiking, and summer campfire programs (Washington State Parks, n.d. f).

Fort Casey State Park: historic gun battery tours, Admiralty Head Lighthouse tours, bird watching, hiking, wildlife viewing, beach exploration, boating, saltwater fishing, picnicking, camping, kite flying, and a remote-control glider area (Washington State Parks, n.d. g).

Fort Columbia State Park: interpretive historic walk, interpretive panels, Fort Columbia Interpretive Center, hiking, bird watching, wildlife viewing, picnicking, and two vacation houses (Washington State Parks, n.d. h).

Fort Ebey State Park: mountain biking, hiking, paragliding, seaweed harvesting, bird watching, beach exploration, saltwater and freshwater fishing, picnicking, camping, and surfing. In addition, Fort Ebey State Park is located along the Cascadia Marine Trail and has a site for use by canoers and kayakers only (Washington State Parks, n.d. i).

Fort Flagler: camping, biking, swimming, bird watching, paragliding, hiking, boating, kite flying, beach exploration, saltwater fishing, clam digging and crabbing. In addition, interpretive opportunities include a military museum and the park offers guided tours of the gun emplacements and hospital (Washington State Parks, n.d. j).

Fort Townsend State Park: camping, hiking, boating, crabbing, diving, fishing, interpretive trails highlighting historical information, and interpretive walks guided by a park ranger on request (Washington State Parks, n.d. k).

Fort Worden State Park: boating, crabbing, diving, saltwater fishing, swimming, waterskiing, kayaking, beach exploration, bird watching, mountain biking, tennis courts, museums (Coast Artillery Museum, Commanding Officer's Quarters Museum), hiking, ball field for recreation, camping, vacation rentals, day-use and picnic areas. Fort Worden Lifelong Learning Center is located in the park and operated by Fort Worden Public Development Authority offering a variety of programs, events, food and lodging. Centrum provides performances and concerts, conducting arts and education workshops year round. In addition, the Port Townsend Marine Science Center is located in the park (Washington State Parks, n.d. l).

Grayland Beach State Park: clamming, crabbing, saltwater fishing, clamming, surfing, beach exploration, bird watching, hiking, wildlife watching, beach exploration, picnicking, and camping including yurt rentals (Washington State Parks, n.d. m).

Hope Island State Park: beach exploration, boating, camping, and hiking (Washington State Parks, n.d. n).

Illahee State Park: boating, hiking, saltwater fishing, scuba diving, swimming, clamming, oyster harvesting, beach exploration, bird watching, wildlife viewing, volleyball, horseshoe, geocaching, metal detecting, camping, waterskiing, picnic area, and a veteran's war memorial (Washington State Parks, n.d. o).

Joseph Whidbey State Park: crabbing, beach exploration, bird watching, grass paly fields, saltwater fishing and shellfish harvesting, hiking, non-motorized boating, one water trail campsite for campers arriving by human-powered watercraft, and picnicking. The Pacific Northwest National Scenic Trail runs through Joseph Whidbey State Park (Washington State Parks, n.d. p).

Leadbetter Point State Park: hiking, saltwater fishing, clamming, boating, bird and wildlife watching, beach exploration, and picnicking (Washington State Parks, n.d. q).

Manchester State Park: boating, hiking, saltwater fishing, scuba diving, swimming, beach exploration, bird watching, wildlife viewing, volleyball, horseshoe, camping, kayaking, and picnic area. Manchester State Park is located along the Cascadia Marine Trail and has campsites for use by those arriving my wind and human powered watercraft (Washington State Parks, n.d. r).

Mystery Bay State Park: boating, clamming, crabbing, scuba diving, saltwater fishing, oyster harvesting, watercraft launches, beach exploration, and bird watching (Washington State Parks, n.d. s).

Pacific Pines State Park: hiking, kite flying, fishing, crabbing, clamming, bird and wildlife watching, beach exploration, and picnicking (Washington State Parks, n.d. t).

Scenic Beach: boating, crabbing, saltwater fishing, scuba diving, swimming, personal watercraft use, beach exploration, bird watching, wildlife viewing, volleyball, horseshoe, camping, and picnic area (Washington State Parks, n.d. u).

Sequim Bay State Park: boating, clamming, crabbing, saltwater fishing, oyster harvesting, beach exploration, picnicking, bird watching, swimming, hiking and biking trails (Olympic Discovery Trail), interpretive activities, tent and RV camping (Washington State Parks, n.d. v).

Shine Tidelands State Park: boating, clamming, crabbing, saltwater fishing, oyster harvesting, beach exploration, picnicking, and bird watching (Washington State Parks, n.d. w).

Skagit Island State Park: beach exploration, boating, and camping (Washington State Parks, n.d. x).

South Whidbey State Park: bird watching, hiking, wildlife viewing, and interpretive activities (Washington State Parks, n.d. y).

Triton Cove State Park: picnic area, boating, crabbing, scuba diving, and saltwater fishing (Washington State Parks, n.d. z).

Twin Harbors State Park: camping, clamming, diving, saltwater fishing, beach exploration, bird watching, interpretive activities, yurt and cabin rentals, kite flying, hiking, and storm watching (Washington State Parks, n.d. aa).

Westhaven State Park: hiking, saltwater fishing, crabbing, clamming, beach exploration, bird watching, interpretive opportunities, surfing, and picnicking (Washington State Parks, n.d. bb).

Westport Light State Park: hiking, saltwater fishing, crabbing, clamming, beach exploration, bird watching, interpretive opportunities, surfing, and picnicking. (Washington State Parks, n.d. cc).

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

The proposed action would not displace any existing recreational uses within the training area including within any state park. The overall intent of the training is to avoid detection and leave no trace of their presence during or after training activities. Support staff would typically visit a site prior to the training event to ensure there is minimal public in the area; if the public is present, the safety support personnel will assess the situation and, based upon safety considerations of all, they will either not start the training, continue the training, temporarily suspend the training, completely stop the training, or relocate the training to another approved training site.

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

The overall intent of the training is to avoid detection and leave no trace of their presence during or after training activities. Standard operating procedures as outlined in Section 2.3.4 of the 2019 Final EA for NSO Training in Western Washington State, provides measures for the safely of the trainees and public. Support staff would typically visit a site prior to the training event to ensure there is minimal public in the area; if the public is present, the safety support personnel will assess the situation and, based upon safety considerations

of all, they will either not start the training, continue the training, temporarily suspend the training, completely stop the training, or relocate the training to another approved training site.

For the high-angle climbing training activity at Deception Pass State Park, naval special operations support staff would coordinate with Deception Pass State Park managers prior to this training activity. Support staff would set up safety climbing ropes in advance of training activity and would monitor the ropes to ensure the public would not use the ropes. At the completion of the training, the ropes would be removed.

13. Historic and cultural preservation [help]

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.

Please see Table 2 in Attachment B for the historic structures and buildings in the Washington State Parks Historic Property List for the following state parks: Cama Beach State Park, Cape Disappointment State Park, Deception Pass State Park, Fort Casey State Park, Fort Columbia State Park, Fort Ebey State Park, Fort Flagler State Park, Fort Townsend State Park, Fort Worden State Park, Manchester State Park, Scenic Beach State Park, and Sequim Bay State Park.

The following state parks were not identified to have historic structures and buildings in the referenced Washington State Parks Historic Property List: Blake Island State Park, Camano Island State Park, Dosewallips State Park, Grayland Beach State Park, Hope Island State Park, Illahee State Park, Joseph Whidbey State Park, Mystery Bay State Park, Pacific Pines State Park, Shine Tidelands State Park, Skagit Island State Park, South Whidbey State Park, Triton Cove State Park, Twin Harbors State Park, Westhaven State Park, Westport Light State Park.

In addition, the 2019 Final EA for NSO Training in Western Washington State provides lists of potentially eligible or determined eligible architectural sites on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) for the entire training area. The list for Region 1 is located in Appendix D, Table 2. The list for Region 2 is located in Table 3.2-3. The list for Region 3 is located in Table 3.2-4.

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.

The following information and table contains Washington State Parks inventory of recorded archaeological sites provided by Daniel Meatte, Washington State Parks Archaeology Program Manager. Skagit Island State Park has no data on file. The following parks have no recorded archaeological sites: Illahee State Park, South Whidbey State Park, Triton Cove State Park, Leadbetter Point State Park, Twin Harbors State Park, Westhaven State Park, Mystery Bay State Park, Westport State Park, Pacific Pines State Park, and Sequim Bay State Park.

Table 3: Washington State Parks Inventory of Recorded Archaeological Sites

Park Name	Site Number	Eligibility
Blake Island State Park	45KP13	Eligible
	45KP14	Eligible
	45KP49h	Not Evaluated
Cama Beach State Park	45IS2	Eligible
	Cama Beach Historic Fishing Resort	Eligible
Camano Island State Park	45IS95	Not Eligible
	45IS109	Eligible
	45IS216	Not Eligible
Cape Disappointment State Park	45PC20	Eligible
	45PC35	Eligible
	45PC58h	Eligible
	45PC59h	Eligible
	45PC112	Unknown
	45PC113	Unknown
	45PC115	Unknown
	45PC116	Unknown
	45PC117	Eligible
	45PC118	Unknown
	45PC120	Unknown
Deception Pass State Park	45IS30	Eligible
	45IS31	Eligible
	45IS32	Eligible
	45IS33	Unknown (site not relocated)
	45IS34	Unknown (site not relocated)
	45IS36	Eligible
	45IS90	Eligible
	45IS91	Eligible
	45IS93	Eligible
	45IS94	Eligible
	45IS106	Eligible
	45IS107	Eligible
	45IS203	Eligible
	45IS209	Eligible
	45SK7	Eligible
	45SK8	Eligible
	45SK19	Eligible
	45SK20	Eligible
	45SK46	Eligible
	45SK143	Isolated Artifact
	45SK144	Eligible

Table 3: Washington State Parks Inventory of Recorded Archaeological Sites (Continued)

Park Name	Site Number	Eligibility
Deception Pass State Park	45SK173	Eligible
	45SK238	Unknown
	45SK282	Eligible
Dosewallips State Park	45JE77	Unknown
	45JE356	Unknown
	45JE357	Unknown
Fort Casey State Park	45IS101h	Eligible
	45IS103 (Historic District)	Eligible
	45IS113	Eligible
	45IS114	Eligible
Fort Columbia State Park	45PC69	Eligible
Fort Ebey State Park	45IS217	Eligible
	45IS218	Eligible
Fort Flagler State Park	45JE11	Eligible
	45JE84 (Historic District)	Eligible
	45JE86h	Eligible
Fort Townsend State Park	45JE26	Eligible
Fort Worden State Park	45JE212	Not Eligible
	Entire park is a NRHP District and National Landmark	Eligible
Grayland Beach State Park	45PC131	Unknown
Hope Island State Park	45SK21	Eligible
Manchester State Park	45KP19	Eligible
Scenic Beach State Park	John Emel Sr. Historic House	Eligible
	Charles R. Hall Dam	Not Eligible (Removed in 2012)
Shine Tideland State Park	45JE364	Eligible
	45JE365	Eligible

Source: (Meatte, Daniel. (February 26, 2020). Inventory of Recorded Archaeological Sites in Washington State Parks. (Personal communication)

In addition, cultural resources that are listed in the NRHP or determined eligible for listing in the NRHP are "historic properties" as defined by the NHPA. The list was established under the NHPA and it is administered by the National Park Service on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior. The NRHP includes properties on public and private land. Properties can be determined eligible for listing in the NRHP by the Secretary of the Interior or by a federal agency official with concurrence from the applicable State Historic Preservation Officer. An NRHP-eligible property has the same protections as a property listed in the NRHP. The historical properties may include archaeological and architectural resources and traditional cultural properties. TCPs. Please see response to question number 13.a for information on lists of potentially eligible or determined eligible architecture sites. The 2019 Final EA for NSO Training in Western Washington State provides lists of potentially eligible or determined eligible architectural sites on the NRHP for the entire training areas. The list for Region 1

is located in Appendix D, Table The list for Region 2 is located in Table 3.2-3. The list for Region 3 is located in Table 3.2-4.

The area of potential effects (APE) for cultural resources is the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking (project, activity, program or practice) may cause changes in the character or use of any historic properties present. The APE is influenced by the scale and nature of the undertaking and may be different for various kinds of effects caused by the undertaking. For this proposed action, the Navy determined that the APE includes the training study area as shown in Figure 1-2 of the 2019 Final EA for NSO Training in Western Washington State, including the specific sites identified in Region 1, Region 2, and Region 3.

Archaeological sites in Region 1 include shell middens, historic debris, and pig bone sites from data compiled from Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data. Shipwrecks also occur in Region 1. Obstructions and wrecks are listed in the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Automated Wreck and Obstruction Information System database. In this area, most shipwrecks are of unknown origin, date of sinking, or type (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, 2008). On October 18, 2018, the Navy submitted a comprehensive list for consultation (Appendix D, Table 1 of the 2019 Final EA for NSO Training in Western Washington State). The immediate area around the old federal prison buildings on McNeil Island was not included in the table, but it was included in the letter. McNeil Island is an archaeological district.

Archaeological sites in Region 2 include shell middens, lithic sites, and historic era and prehistoric archaeological sites nearby in the northern portion of Whidbey Island (Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, 2016). These eligible properties are listed in Table 3.2-1 of the 2019 Final EA for NSO Training in Western Washington State. There are no known shipwrecks in Region 2.

Archaeological sites in Region 3 include historic era sites and shipwrecks found in Washington Information System for Architectural and Archaeological Records Data. These are listed in Table 3.2-2 of the 2019 Final EA for NSO Training in Western Washington State.

For additional information regarding cultural and historic resources please see Section 3.2 (Cultural Resources), 5.1.2 (American Indian Traditional Resources) and 5.1.3 (National Historic Preservation Action Section 106 Compliance) of the 2019 Final EA for NSO Training in Western Washington State.

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 archeology and historic preservation, archaeological surveys, historic maps, GIS data, etc.

As provided in the 2019 Final EA for the NSO Training in Western Washington State, cultural resources are governed by federal laws and regulations. These include the NHPA, Archeological and Historic Preservation Act, American Indian Religious Freedom Act, Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990. Federal agencies' responsibility for protecting historic properties is defined primarily by sections 106 and 110 of the NHPA. Section 106 requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties. Section 110 of the NHPA requires

federal agencies to establish, in conjunction with the Secretary of the Interior, historic preservation programs for the identification, evaluation, and protection of historic properties.

On April 12, 2017, the Navy provided early notification and solicited input from 16 tribes that have usual and accustomed fishing grounds and stations in the training study area (Appendix B of the EA). On January 22, 2018, the Navy provided the Draft EA to these same tribes. Three tribes requested additional information through the government-to-government process: Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe, Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe, and the Suquamish Tribe. One government-to-government consultation was held with the Suquamish Tribe. Staff level meetings were held with each of the three tribes. Consultations are concluded. See Section 5.1.2 and Appendix B of the 2019 Final EA for NSO Training in Western Washington State for more information.

Fifty-eight organizations were contacted by the Navy for consultation to minimize effects to cultural resources and are listed in Appendix B (Correspondence for Naval Special Operations Training in Western Washington State) of the 2019 Final EA for NSO Training in Western Washington State.

The Navy initiated the NHPA Section 106 process in April 2017. Letters were sent to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Washington State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), 25 tribes, and 33 interested parties consisting of historic societies, museums, Certified Local Governments, and governments within or directly adjacent to the proposed APE. The following 22 federally recognized tribes in alphabetical order are: Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation, Cowlitz Indian Tribe, Hoh Indian Tribe, Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe, Lower Elwha Tribal Community, Muckleshoot Indian Tribe, Nisqually Indian Tribe, Nooksack Indian Tribe, Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe, Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation, Quinault Indian Nation, Samish Indian Nation, Shoalwater Bay Indian Tribe of the Shoalwater Bay Indian Reservation (Shoalwater Bay Tribe), Skokomish Indian Tribe, Snoqualmie Indian Tribe, Squaxin Island Tribe of the Squaxin Indian Reservation (Squaxin Island Tribe), Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians of Washington, Suquamish Indian Tribe of the Port Madison Reservation (Suquamish Tribe), Swinomish Indian Tribal Community, Tulalip Tribes of Washington, and the Upper Skagit Indian Tribe. Three non-federally recognized tribes were also included: Chinook Indian Nation, Clatsop-Nehalem Confederated Tribes, and the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde Community of Oregon. Of these tribes that were contacted, the following 11 tribes participated in the NHPA Section 106 process: Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation, Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe, Lower Elwha Tribal Community, Muckleshoot Indian Tribe, Nisqually Indian Tribe, Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe, Shoalwater Bay Indian Tribe, Skokomish Indian Tribe, Snoqualmie Indian Tribe, Squaxin Island Tribe, and the Upper Skagit Indian Tribe. The NHPA Section 106 process concluded on July 23, 2019 with a finding of no adverse effect to historic properties with five measures. The Navy agreed to the following five measures in order to ensure no historic properties are adversely affected:

1. Reopen consultation per 36 CFR 800.5(d) if necessitated by a change in the undertaking;
2. Ensure a Secretary of Interior (SoI) qualified archaeologist reviews new and renewed real estate agreements for new information such as the presence of eroding archaeological deposits or features;
3. Implement the Inadvertent Discovery Plan;
4. Ensure a SoI qualified archaeologist provides awareness training prior to the start of each training block; and
5. Navy's SoI qualified archaeologist would periodically confirm to SHPO staff that adverse effects are being avoided.

For additional information regarding cultural and historic resources please see Section 3.2 (Cultural Resources), 5.1.2 (American Indian Traditional Resources) and 5.1.3 (National Historic Preservation Action Section 106 Compliance) of the 2019 Final EA for NSO Training in Western Washington State.

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.

Please see the response to question number 13.c above for five measures to ensure no historic properties are adversely affected. Training activities would not disturb burials sites and eroding shell middens and would avoid known shipwrecks or sunken resources that may be present within the APE. Therefore, a finding of no historic properties adversely affected with regard to archaeological resources would occur with implementation of the proposed action. Trainees would operate with the goal to leave no trace during or after a training event. The non-invasive nature of the training associated with the implementation of the proposed action would avoid potential adverse effects to architectural resources in the training study area.

For additional information regarding cultural and historic resources please see Section 3.2 (Cultural Resources), 5.1.2 (American Indian Traditional Resources) and 5.1.3 (National Historic Preservation Action Section 106 Compliance) of the 2019 Final EA for NSO Training in Western Washington State.

14. Transportation [help]

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.

Personnel traveling to training sites would utilize government and public waterways and roads. Waterborne transportation would include the movement of training vessels (such as small surface support vessels or small boats from Naval Base Kitsap Keyport/Bangor/Bremerton), safety equipment, and military personnel from the staging base to the event location. Typically, submersibles are launched from boat ramps near the site where training activity is scheduled. The following is public street and highways providing access to each of the state parks. Maps of the location were submitted with the right of entry permit applications.

Blake Island State Park: As the park is an on an island, the park is reachable only by tour or private boat.

Cama Beach State Park: Cama Beach State Park is accessed from Southwest Camano Drive.

Camano Island State Park: Camano Island Beach State Park is accessed from Lowell Point Road.

Cape Disappointment State Park: Cape Disappointment State Park is accessed from State Route 100.

Deception Pass State Park: Deception Pass State Park has several area that are accessed from different local access roads located off State Highway 20.

Dosewallips State Park: U.S. Highway 101 bisects Dosewallips State Park with access points to the west and east side of the park directly off the highway.

Fort Casey State Park: Fort Casey State Park is accessed directly from State Route 20.

Fort Columbia State Park: Fort Columbia State Park is accessed from U.S. Highway 101.

Fort Ebey State Park: Fort Ebey State Park is accessed from local access roads (Libby Road and Hill Valley Drive) off State Route 20.

Fort Flagler: Flagler Road, also known as State Route 116, accesses Fort Flagler State Park.

Fort Townsend State Park: Fort Townsend State Park is accessed by Old Fort Townsend Road from State Route 20.

Fort Worden State Park: Fort Worden State Park is accessed by Eisenhower Road.

Grayland Beach State Park: Grayland Beach State Park is accessed from local access road Cranberry Beach Road from State Route 105.

Hope Island State Park: Hope Island State Park is on an Island and is only accessible by boat.

Illahee State Park: Illahee State Park is accessed from a local access road from Northeast Sylan Way.

Joseph Whidbey State Park: Joseph Whidbey State Park is accessed from Crosby Road.

Leadbetter Point State Park: Leadbetter Point State Park is accessed from Stackpole Road.

Manchester State Park: Manchester State Park is accessed from a local access road from Beach Drive East.

Mystery Bay State Park: Mystery Bay State Park is accessed through Flagler Road, also known as State Route 116.

Pacific Pines State Park: Cape Disappointment State Park is accessed from 274th Place.

Scenic Beach: Scenic Beach State Park is accessed directly off Scenic Beach Road Northwest.

Sequim Bay State Park: Sequim Bay State Park is accessed directly off U.S. Highway 101.

Shine Tidelands State Park: Shine Tidelands State Park is accessed by Termination Point Road at the intersection of U.S. Highway 101 and Paradise Bay Road.

Skagit Island State Park: Skagit Island State Park is on an Island and is only accessible by boat.

South Whidbey State Park: South Whidbey State Park is accessed from Smuggles Cove Road.

Triton Cove State park: Triton Cove State Park is accessed directly from U.S. Highway 101.

Twin Harbors State Park: Twin Harbors State Park is accessed from State Route 105.

Westhaven State Park: Westhaven State Park is accessed from Jetty Haul Road.

Westport Light State Park: Westport Light is accessed from Jetty Haul Road.

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?

The proposed action does not require use of and will not impact service of public transit at any of the locations. As the proposed action is not related to public transit, it is unknown where public transit service stops are

located for each park. However, the following is a general description of transit service provided in the general area of each park.

Blake Island: As the park is on an island, the park is reachable only by tour or private boat. No public transit is available.

Cama Beach State Park: Island Transit provides service on request to Cama Beach State Park through route 1 (Island Transit, n.d.).

Camano Island State Park: Transit service is not provided to this state park, but Island Transit provides transit service to the general area (Island Transit, n.d.).

Cape Disappointment State Park: Transit service is not provided to this state park, but Pacific Transit system provides transit service to the general area (Pacific Transit System, 2019).

Deception Pass State Park: Island Transit provide service through route 411W to this state park on State Route 20 (Island Transit, n.d.).

Dosewallips State Park: This park is adjacent to the town of Brinnon off U.S. Highway 101 that has service provided by Jefferson Transit within walking distance to the park (Jefferson Transit, 2019).

Fort Casey State Park: Island Transit provides transit service to this park through route 6 (Island Transit, n.d.).

Fort Columbia State Park: Pacific Transit system provides transit service to this area through route number 24 (Pacific Transit System, 2019).

Fort Ebey State Park: Transit service is not provided to this state park, but Island Transit provides transit service to the general area (Island Transit, n.d.).

Fort Flagler State Park: Transit service is not provided to Marrowstone Island (Jefferson Transit, 2019).

Fort Townsend State Park: Jefferson Transit has service along State Route 20 near Old Fort Townsend Road (Jefferson Transit, 2019).

Fort Worden State Park: Jefferson Transit provides service to Fort Worden State Park with route number 2 Fort Worden (Jefferson Transit, 2019).

Grayland Beach State Park: Grays Harbor Transit system provides transit service to this general area through route number 70 (Grays Harbor Transit, n.d.).

Hope Island State Park: Transit service is not available, access to this park is by boat only.

Illahee State Park: Transit service is not provided to this state park, but Kitsap Transit serves the general area (Kitsap Transit, 2020).

Joseph Whidbey State Park: Transit service is not provided to this state park, but Island Transit serves the general area (Island Transit, n.d.).

Leadbetter Point State Park: Pacific Transit system provides transit service to this general area via route number 20 (Pacific Transit System, 2019).

Manchester State Park: Transit service is not provided to this state park, but Kitsap Transit serves the general area (Kitsap Transit, 2020).

Mystery Bay State Park: Transit service is not provide to Marrow Island (Jefferson Transit, 2019).

Pacific Pines State Park: Pacific Transit system provides transit service to this general area through route number 20 (Pacific Transit System, 2019).

Scenic Beach State Park: Transit service is not provided to this state park, but Kitsap Transit serves the general area (Kitsap Transit, 2020).

Sequim Bay State Park: Clallam Transit provides transit service in this area through route number 50 and 52 (Clallam Transit System, n.d.)

Shine Tidelands State Park: Jefferson Transit provides service adjacent to this park through route number 7 (Jefferson Transit, 2019).

Skagit Island State Park: Transit service is not available, access to this state park is by boat only.

South Whidbey State Park: Island Transit provides transit service to this park via route 15 (Island Transit, n.d.).

Triton Cove State Park: Jefferson Transit provides service on Highway 101 on the Hood Canal through route number 1 having a transit stop at Triton Cove State Park (Jefferson Transit, 2019).

Twin Harbors State Park: Grays Harbor Transit system provides transit service to this general area through route number 70 (Grays Harbor Transit, n.d.).

Westhaven State Park: Grays Harbor Transit system provides transit service to this general area through route number 70 (Grays Harbor Transit, n.d.).

Westport Light State Park: Grays Harbor Transit system provides transit service to this general area through route number 70 (Grays Harbor Transit, n.d.).

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

The proposed action would not add or eliminate any parking spaces at any of the state parks. Only existing, designated parking lots and parking spaces would be used when vehicles are needed.

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).

The proposed action does not include changes to infrastructure within any of the state parks. There is no construction or permanent ground-disturbing activities included as part of the proposed action. Personnel traveling to training sites would utilize existing government and public waterways and roads.

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

Personnel traveling to training sites would utilize government and public waterways and roads. Waterborne transportation would include the movement of training vessels (such as small surface support vessels or small boats from Naval Base Kitsap Keyport/Bangor/Bremerton), safety equipment, and military personnel from the staging base to the event location. Typically, submersibles are launched from boat ramps near the site where training activity is scheduled.

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 nonpassenger vehicles). What data or transportation models were used to make these estimates?

The proposed action will not result in regular daily trips utilizing a specific location. The proposed action would not involve large troop movements or convoys, thus transportation facilities or circulation of traffic patterns would not be changed or altered within the training study area or surrounding area.

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.

No.

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

The proposed action will not have transportation impacts; therefore, no measures are proposed or needed.

15. Public Services [help]

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

None are foreseen. Best management practices for the activities include purpose to maintain safety of trainees and the public. All land-based training would have onsite safety personnel. At a minimum, there would be three personnel, a Lead Safety Supervisor, Assistant Safety Supervisor, and a qualified medic. The medic would stage an emergency response vehicle onsite. All diving and swimming events would have on-site safety support. For dives, there would be a minimum of two boats with support personnel. Boat 1 would have the Safety Supervisor with coxswain, crewperson, and qualified medic. Boat 1 would maintain proximity to the divers or swimmers. Boat 2 would serve as a lookout boat and interdict oncoming vessel traffic. Additionally, depending on the length of the dive or swim, jet skis would be onsite to provide additional safety coverage.

Navy policy requires that training activities ensure the safety and health of personnel and the public and requires that every possible precaution in planning and executing its actions are enforced to prevent injury to people or damage to property. Naval Special operations personnel conduct all training events in accordance with military training procedures, approved standard operating procedures, and protective measures, including Chief of Naval Operations Instruction 5100.23G, *Navy Safety and Occupational Health Program Manual (2011).*

Please see Section 3.4 (Public Health and Safety) of the 2019 Final EA for NSO Training in Western Washington State for further information.

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

The proposed action will implement best management practices for all activities at all locations. The purpose of best management practices include maintaining safety of trainees and the public. All activities are coordinated with local and tribal law enforcement, park rangers and property owners. All training events would be conducted in accordance with military training procedures, approved standard operating procedures, and protective measures, including Chief of Naval Operations Instruction 5100.23G, *Navy Safety and Occupational Health Program Manual* (2011). Training activities would be consistent with management objectives of individual parks, including prohibiting training in sensitive areas containing important natural and cultural resources. For example, if a site has been revegetated with native plants and the public is prohibited from entering that area, NSWC would also observe this restriction and not enter the area.

Support staff would typically visit a site prior to the training event to ensure there is minimal public in the area; if the public is present, the safety support personnel will assess the situation and, based upon safety considerations of all, they will either not start the training, continue the training, temporarily suspend the training, completely stop the training, or relocate the training to another approved training site.

For safety and coordination purposes, land managers of public property and owners of private property, where training has been authorized, would typically be contacted 24 hours in advance of training or another agreed timeframe within the real estate agreements. Local law enforcement personnel would also be contacted for safety purposes.

Please see Section 3.4 (Public Health and Safety) and Section 2.3.4 (Best Management Practices and Standard Operating Procedures) of the EA for further information.

16. Utilities [help]

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

It is presumed the state parks have many utilities; however, this proposed action does not require utilization of utilities and therefore it is unknown what specific utilities are present at each individual state parks.

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

None at any of the state park locations.

C. Signature [HELP]

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: Michael D. Brady

Name of signee MICHAEL D. BRADY

Position and Agency/Organization Dept of Navy, Real Estate Director

Date Submitted: 3/11/2020

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