

Riverside State Park– Glen Tana CAMP Update – Stage Two Report



Stage Two – Exploring Alternative Approaches

April 2024

Preface

As part of State Parks' Classification and Management Planning (CAMP) Project, this document, along with supporting maps, explores alternative approaches for future land uses and management of a property known as "Glen Tana" within Riverside State Park.

During the first stage of planning, public and staff participants identified issues and opportunities to support the development of a long-term vision and management approach for this new property.

Now, in the second stage of the planning process, the agency planning team, in coordination with external partners, stakeholders, and the public, developed alternative approaches that respond to the feedback received in the first stage of outreach. Stage 1 planning documents and outcomes are posted on the [project webpage](#).

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Introduction

The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission (State Parks) manages a diverse system of over 100 parks located throughout the state. Dramatic population growth and the popularity of outdoor recreation has increased pressure on the agency to provide more recreational opportunities while continuing to preserve the unique natural and cultural resources under its management.

State Parks prepares land use plans through an agency-wide planning system called Classification and Management Planning (CAMP). CAMP is a multi-staged, public participation-based planning process for individual parks that culminates with adoption of park land classifications, a long-term park boundary, and a park management plan.

For each planning project, the agency assembles a planning team. The team includes planners, resource stewards, and park operations staff. As necessary, the planning team also calls upon the expertise of resource and facility specialists – both from within and outside the agency.

The [State Parks' Planning webpage](#) includes information on active planning projects throughout the state.

Planning Process

The CAMP planning process involves four sequential stages. Each stage usually includes a public workshop and an opportunity to provide follow-up comments in writing by mail or e-mail. The process does not conclude until the State Parks and Recreation Commission, the agency's seven-member governing board, formally adopts land classifications, long-term park boundaries, and facility concept plans and the Director approves finalized park management plans. Standard planning stages include:

Stage One – Identify issues and opportunities

The purpose of this stage is to understand what is important to the park community and identify issues to address through the planning process.

Stage Two – Exploring alternative approaches

At this stage, the planning team suggests potential alternative approaches to address the various issues and concerns raised in Stage One. No preferred alternative is established; rather this is an opportunity to examine and understand the range of possibilities.

Stage Three – Preparing preliminary recommendations

The best ideas from the alternative approaches developed in Stage Two are combined into a preliminary plan in this stage. The preliminary plan includes recommendations for use and development of park lands, changes to property boundaries, and ways to address issues raised during the process.

Stage Four – Preparing final recommendations

At Stage Four, final adjustments are made to recommendations and submitted to the seven-member Parks and Recreation Commission for approval. The public is encouraged to attend the Commission meeting and provide testimony or to provide written comment.

Glen Tana Location

Glen Tana is located near the eastern edge of the existing boundary of Riverside State Park in Spokane County, Washington.

Figure 1: Glen Tana Site Location: State and Regional View

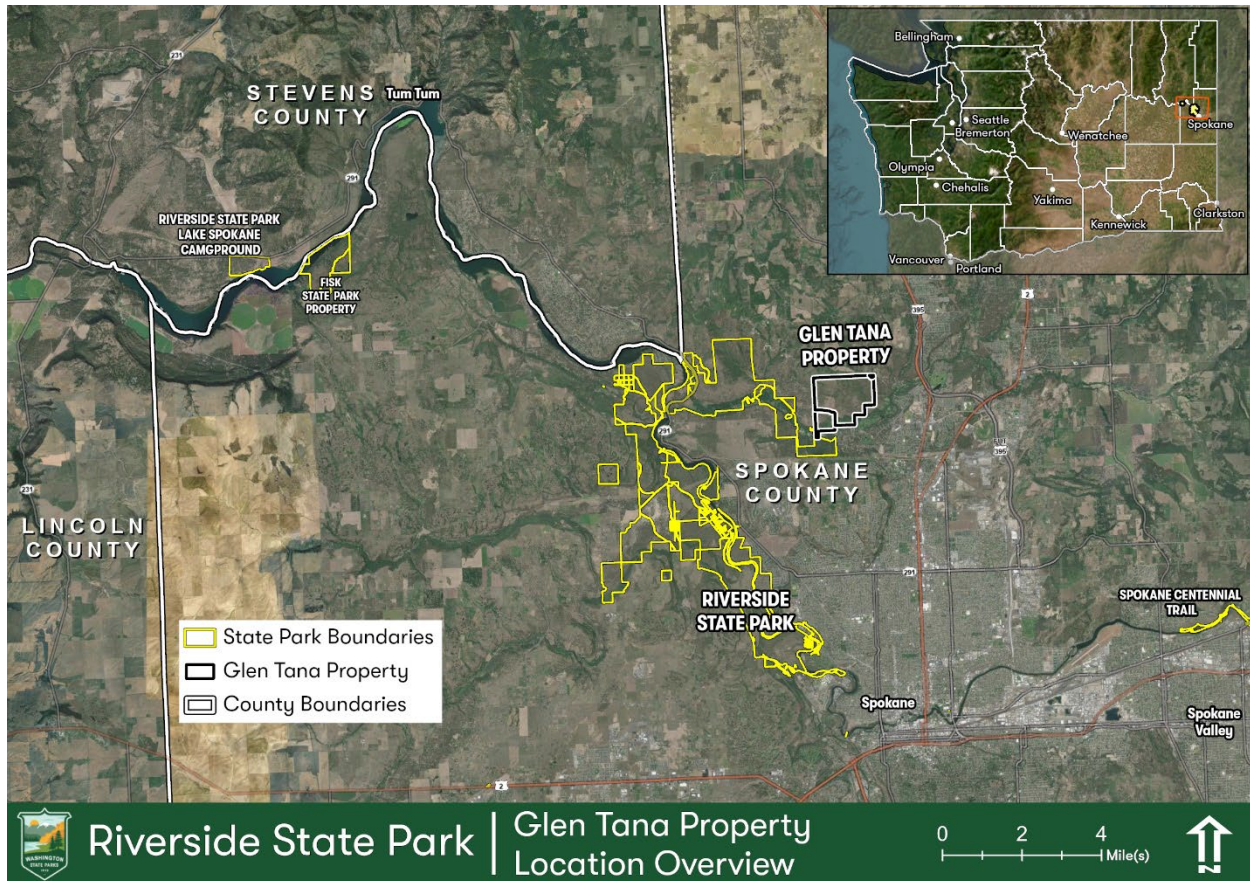
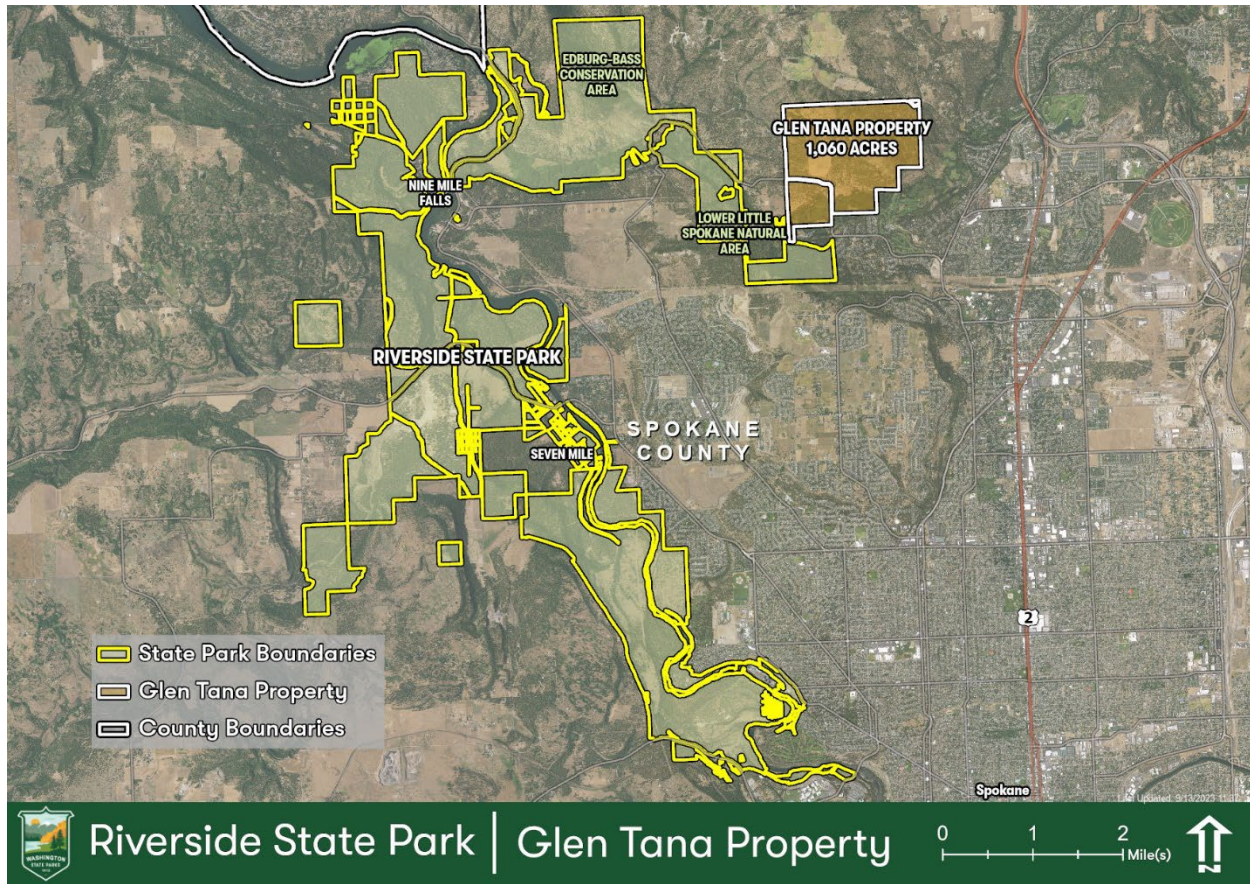


Figure 2: Glen Tana Site Location: Proximity to Riverside



Public Engagement

A public workshop for Stage 1 of the planning process was held at the North Spokane County Library on September 26, 2023, and a virtual workshop was held on September 28, 2023.

Parks planning staff presented Stage 2 Alternatives for public input at an in-person planning workshop on April 9, 2024, at St. George's School in Spokane, Washington. Additional public outreach was conducted at the Big Horn Recreation Show on March 14, 15, 2024, also in Spokane.

Outreach materials are available on the project webpage. All in-person and virtual participants are encouraged to complete a brief [survey](#) indicating preferences for future uses and amenities at Glen Tana. Written comments may be submitted through May 31, 2024, via email to planning@parks.wa.gov or submitted through the project website's official [public comment form](#). All formal comments are collected and submitted to the Commission for consideration. Comments received during the Stage 2 public comment window will directly influence the preliminary land classification and long-term park boundary map presented in Stage 3 of the public planning process.

Public input will help State Parks select the best ideas from each alternative and incorporate them into a single preliminary plan for further public review, anticipated in summer of 2024.

The State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA)

The planning process incorporates requirements of SEPA for communicating to the public potential environmental effects of agency actions. A document describing the environmental implications of each alternative will be prepared in coordination with the planning process. Information gathered during the planning process will be included in a SEPA checklist describing the environmental effects of enacting the plan. The SEPA checklist will be posted on the project webpage. The agency will then make a formal determination of the significance of any environmental impacts and whether additional environmental analysis and documentation is necessary.

Planning Products

The CAMP planning process produces three main products for each park: land classifications, long-term boundary, and a park management plan. The combination of these deliverables constitutes a land use plan. For some parks, more detailed planning to direct facility development is necessary. A facilities concept plan is often prepared as a fourth planning product.

Land Classification

A central part of CAMP involves zoning, or classification of park lands. State Parks developed a system of six land classifications: Natural Area Preserves, Natural Areas and Natural Forest Areas, Resource Recreation Areas, Recreation Areas, and Heritage Areas. When assigned to a specific area within a park, each classification sets an appropriate intensity for recreational activity and development of facilities. Classifications align along a spectrum, ranging from low to high-intensity land uses. By classifying park lands, the agency is able to consciously strike a balance between protecting park resources and providing an appropriate variety of recreational opportunities for park visitors.

For each land classification, the agency Director developed detailed management guidelines. These guidelines set specific activities and facilities permitted in each designation. The complete land classification system and management guidelines are included in Appendix C.

State Parks and land classifications are defined in Chapter 352-16 in the Washington Administrative Code (WAC), which reads in part:

State park areas are of state-wide natural, cultural, and/or recreational significance and/or outstanding scenic beauty. They provide varied facilities serving low-intensity, medium intensity, and high intensity outdoor recreation activities, areas reserved for preservation, scientific research, education, public assembly, and/or environmental interpretation, and support facilities.

They may be classified in whole or part as follows:

- (1) Recreational areas are suited and/or developed for high-intensity outdoor recreational use, conference, cultural and/or educational centers, or other uses serving large numbers of people.*
- (2) Resource recreation areas are suited and/or developed for natural and/or cultural resource-based medium-intensity and low-intensity outdoor recreational use.*

- (3) *Natural areas are designated for preservation, restoration, and interpretation of natural processes and/or features of significant ecological, geological or paleontological value while providing for low-intensity outdoor recreation activities as subordinate uses.*
- (4) *Heritage areas are designated for preservation, restoration, and interpretation of unique or unusual archaeological, historical, scientific, and/or cultural features, and traditional cultural properties, which are of state-wide or national significance.*
- (5) *Natural forest areas are designated for preservation, restoration, and interpretation of natural forest processes while providing for low-intensity outdoor recreation activities as subordinate uses, and which contain:*
 - (a) *Old-growth forest communities that have developed for one hundred fifty years or longer and have the following structural characteristics: Large old-growth trees, large snags, large logs on land, and large logs in streams; or*
 - (b) *Mature forest communities that have developed for ninety years or longer; or*
 - (c) *Unusual forest communities and/or interrelated vegetative communities of significant ecological value.*
- (6) *Natural area preserves are designated for preservation of rare or vanishing flora, fauna, geological, natural historical or similar features of scientific or educational value and which are registered and committed as a natural area preserve through a cooperative agreement with an appropriate natural resource agency pursuant to chapter 79.70 RCW and chapter 332-60 WAC.*

Figure 3: State Parks Land Classification Table with Definitions

<p>Recreation Area: State Parks Recreation Areas are suited and/or developed for high-intensity outdoor recreational use, conference, cultural and/or educational centers, or other uses serving large numbers of people.</p>
<p>Resource Recreation Area: State Parks Resource Recreation Areas are suited and/or developed for natural and/or cultural resource-based medium- and low-intensity recreational use.</p>
<p>Heritage Area: State Parks Heritage Areas are designated for preservation, restoration, and interpretation of outstanding, unique or unusual archaeological, historical, scientific, and/or cultural features, and traditional cultural properties, which are of statewide or national significance.</p>
<p>Natural Area: State Parks Natural Areas are designated for preservation, restoration, and interpretation of natural processes and/or features of significant ecological, geological, or paleontological value while providing for low-intensity outdoor recreation activities as subordinate uses.</p>
<p>Natural Forest Area: State Parks Natural Forest Areas are designated for preservation, restoration, and interpretation of natural forest processes while providing for low-intensity outdoor recreation activities as subordinate uses, and which contain: (a) Old-growth Forest communities that have developed for 150 years or longer and have the following structural characteristics: Large old-growth trees, large snags, large logs on land, and large logs in streams; or (b) Mature Forest communities that have developed for 90 years or longer; or Unusual Forest communities and/or interrelated vegetative communities of significant ecological value.</p>
<p>Natural Area Preserve: State Parks Natural Area Preserves are designated for preservation of rare or vanishing flora, fauna, geological, natural historical or similar features of scientific or educational value and which are registered and committed as a natural area preserve through a cooperative agreement with an appropriate natural resource agency pursuant to chapter 79.70 RCW and chapter 332-60 WAC.</p>
<p>WASHINGTON STATE PARKS 1</p>

Long-Term Park Boundary

A second product of CAMP is the long-term park boundary. The purpose of delineating a long-term boundary is to take a big picture look at what lands, independent of ownership, might advance the conservation and recreation mission of a park. It also considers whether agency-owned property should be retained or be considered surplus to park needs.

Park Management Plan

The third product of CAMP is a park management plan. Park management plans are relatively simple documents that describe a park's principal features, set park-wide management objectives, and outline specific approaches and prescriptions in response to issues identified through the planning process. These plans also document the planning process and serve as a clearinghouse for supporting information. A preliminary park management plan is usually prepared during the next (third) stage of the planning process.

Facilities Concept Plan

Depending on park-specific circumstances, the CAMP process also includes preparation of facilities concept plans as a fourth deliverable. These plans set the appropriate type, character, and general location of facilities within a park landscape. Facilities concept plans provide a basis for capital budget requests or opportunities for construction by partners and form the framework for more detailed site and facilities design. Like land classifications and long-term boundaries, the State Parks and Recreation Commission adopts facilities concept plans to provide long-term direction of park development.

CAMP Stage Two - Exploring Alternative Approaches

During the first stage of planning, feedback and input from staff, external partners, stakeholders, and the public identified several priorities to help guide the planning process and management outcomes for Riverside – Glen Tana. In the second stage of planning, a series of alternatives were developed in response to the priorities and input provided in Stage 1 of the planning process.

Alternatives show proposed land classifications and long-term park boundaries and are organized thematically to emphasize priorities identified from the first planning stage. Thematic alternatives developed for Riverside – Glen Tana include an emphasis on priorities for cultural heritage, recreational opportunities, and environmental stewardship.

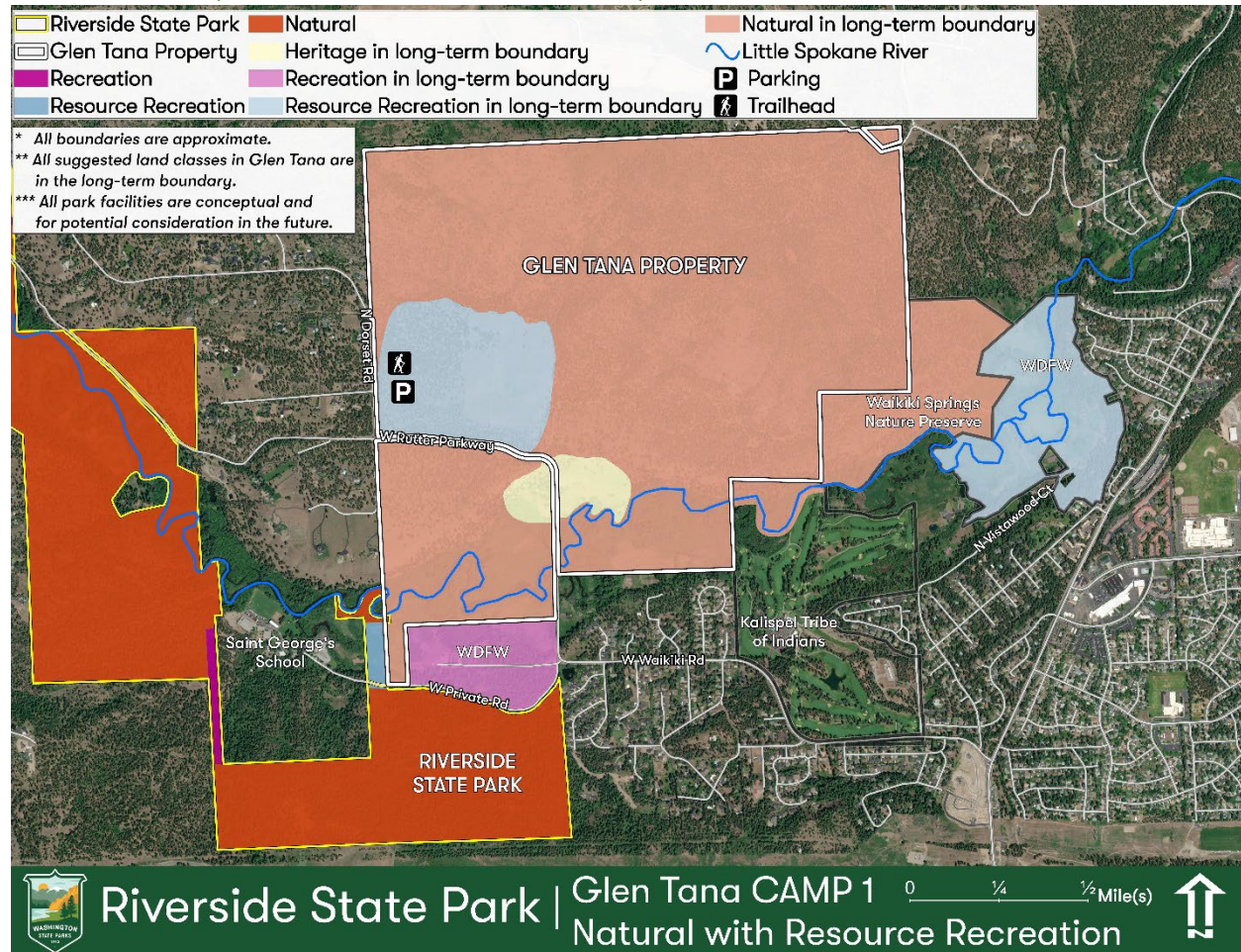
By addressing development and management issues through a particular thematic lens, new possibilities emerge as to the park's ultimate potential. Then, assuming no single theme is universally desirable throughout the park, the next step is to determine which ideas in each resonate most and incorporate them into a single plan. Through this reconstruction process the right mix ultimately emerges.

We ask that you study the alternatives below, not to choose one, but to find individual elements in each that appeal to you. Then let us know what you think. New ideas that may augment the alternatives are also welcomed at this time.

Alternative 1: Environmental Stewardship

Theme considerations for Alternative 1 include a focus on low impact recreation, with emphasis on the natural environment and preservation. The primary land classification applied is Natural, which allows for low-intensity recreation such as hiking and wildlife viewing. A Heritage area is identified to align with Spokane Tribe of Indians proposed uses in the area. Resource Recreation land classification aligns with the proposed location for public access, a parking area, and trailhead. Day-use facilities could include picnic tables, interpretive kiosks and signage, cross country skiing, and a vault restroom.

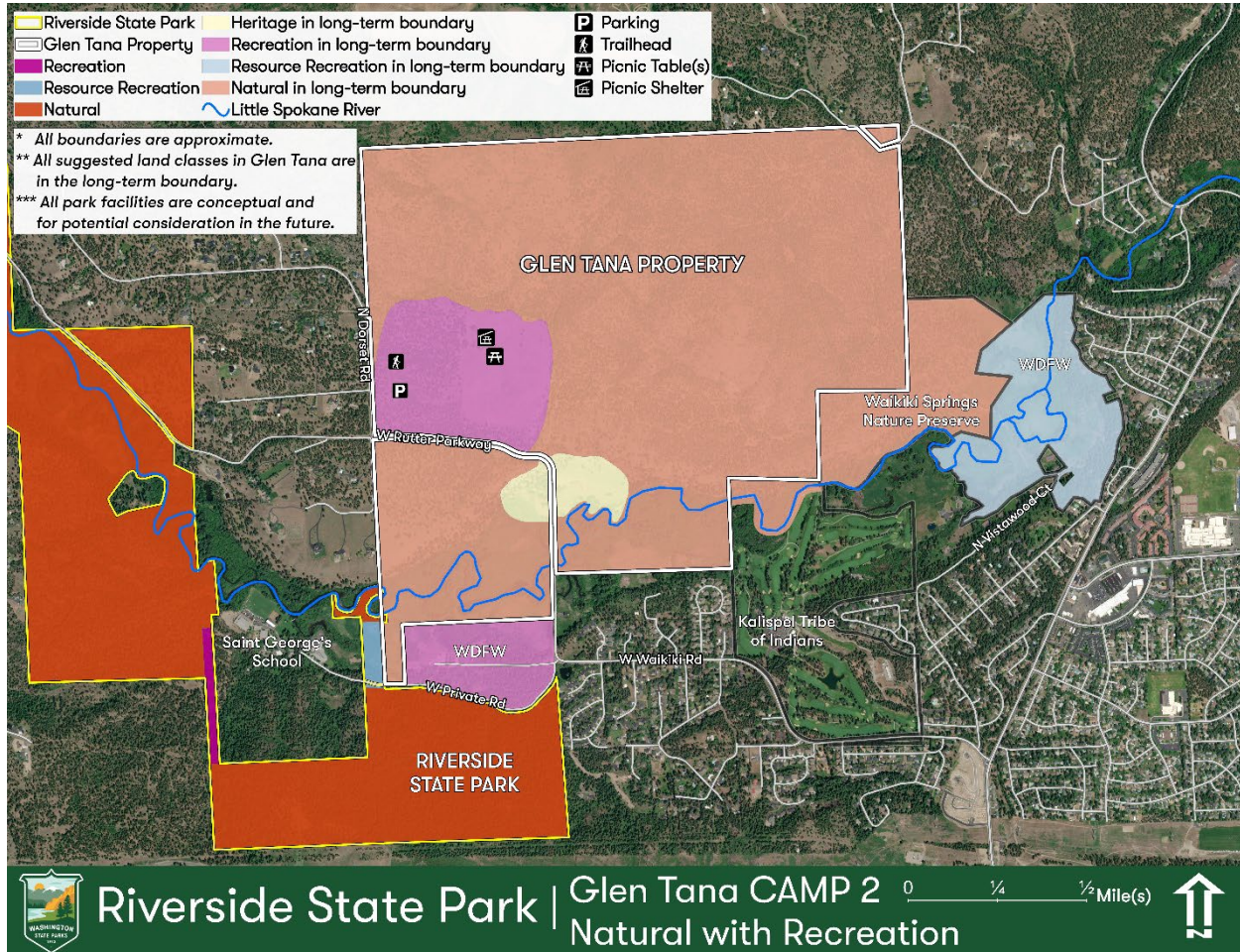
Alternative Map 1: Environmental Stewardship



Alternative 2: Recreation Opportunities

Theme considerations in Alternative 2 include an emphasis on public access to the site with opportunities for outdoor activities in harmony with natural resources. The site is still predominantly Natural land classification to protect the natural resources, but the day-use area and public access point allow for more facilities and activities than Alternative 1.

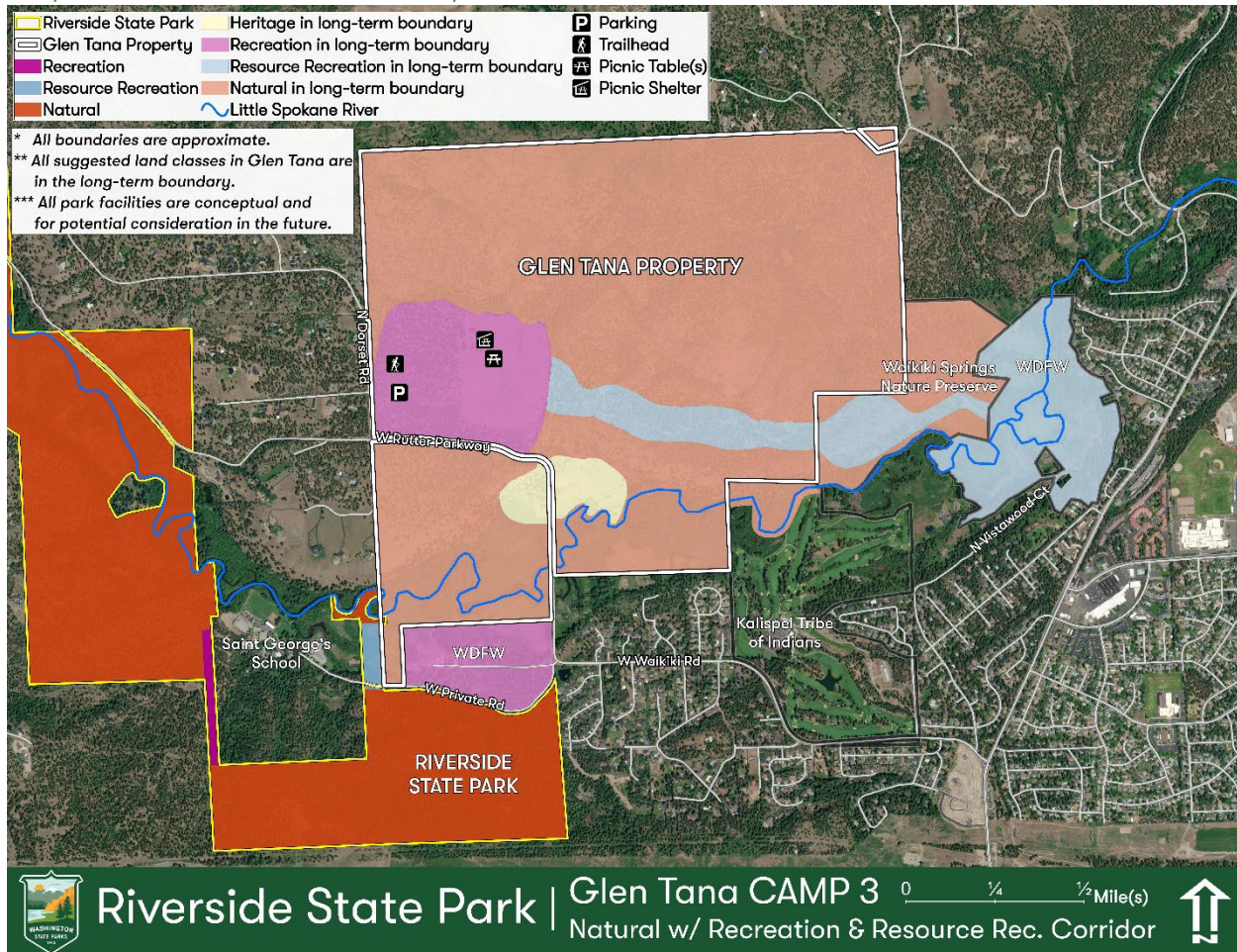
Map 2: Environmental Protection with Recreation



Alternative 3: Recreational Connectivity

This theme acknowledges that Glen Tana sits between the eastern edge of Riverside State Park and existing recreation and conservation land known as the Waikiki Springs Nature Preserve and Wildlife Area. The land classification offers a recreational corridor, allowing a more in-depth recreational experience on the property, while still allowing for the added day-use facilities in the proposed public access point.

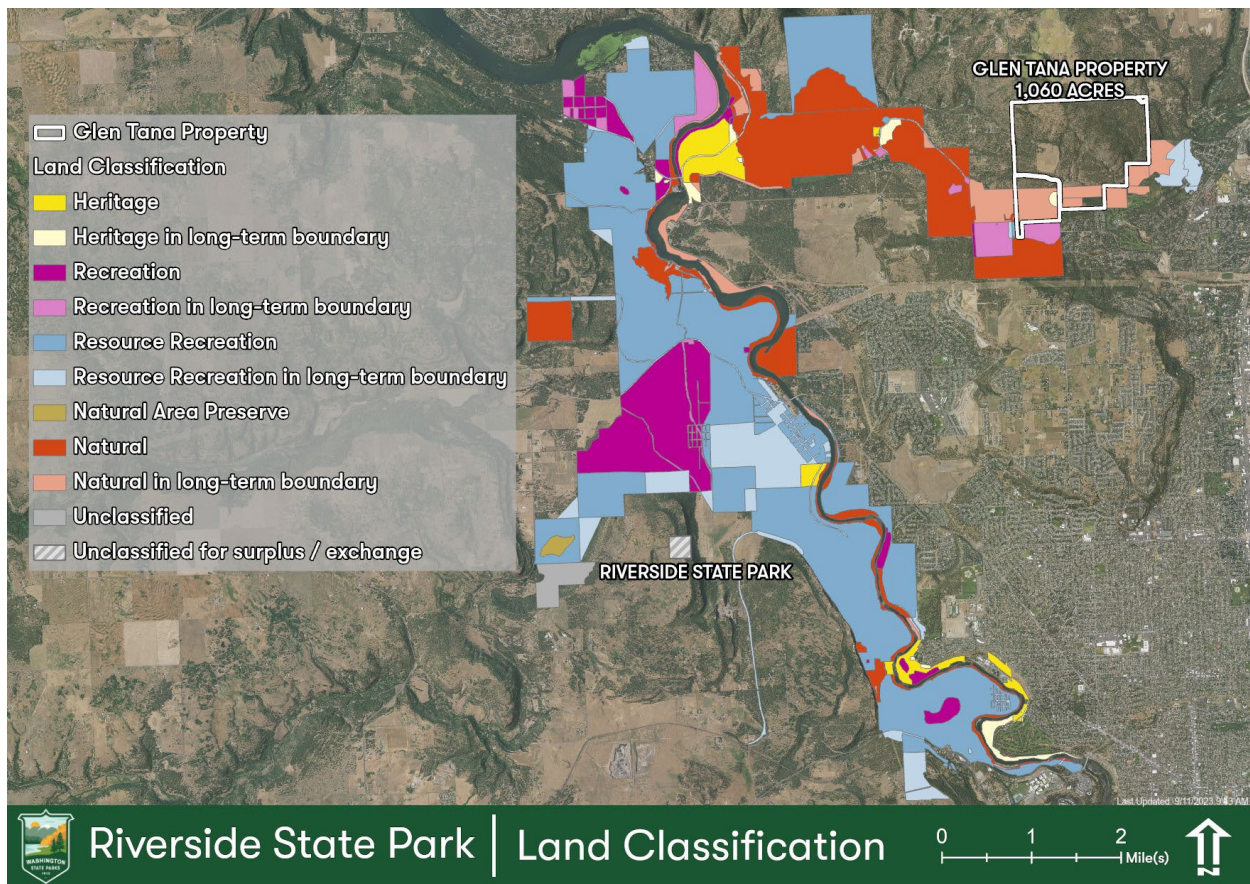
Map 3: Recreational Connectivity



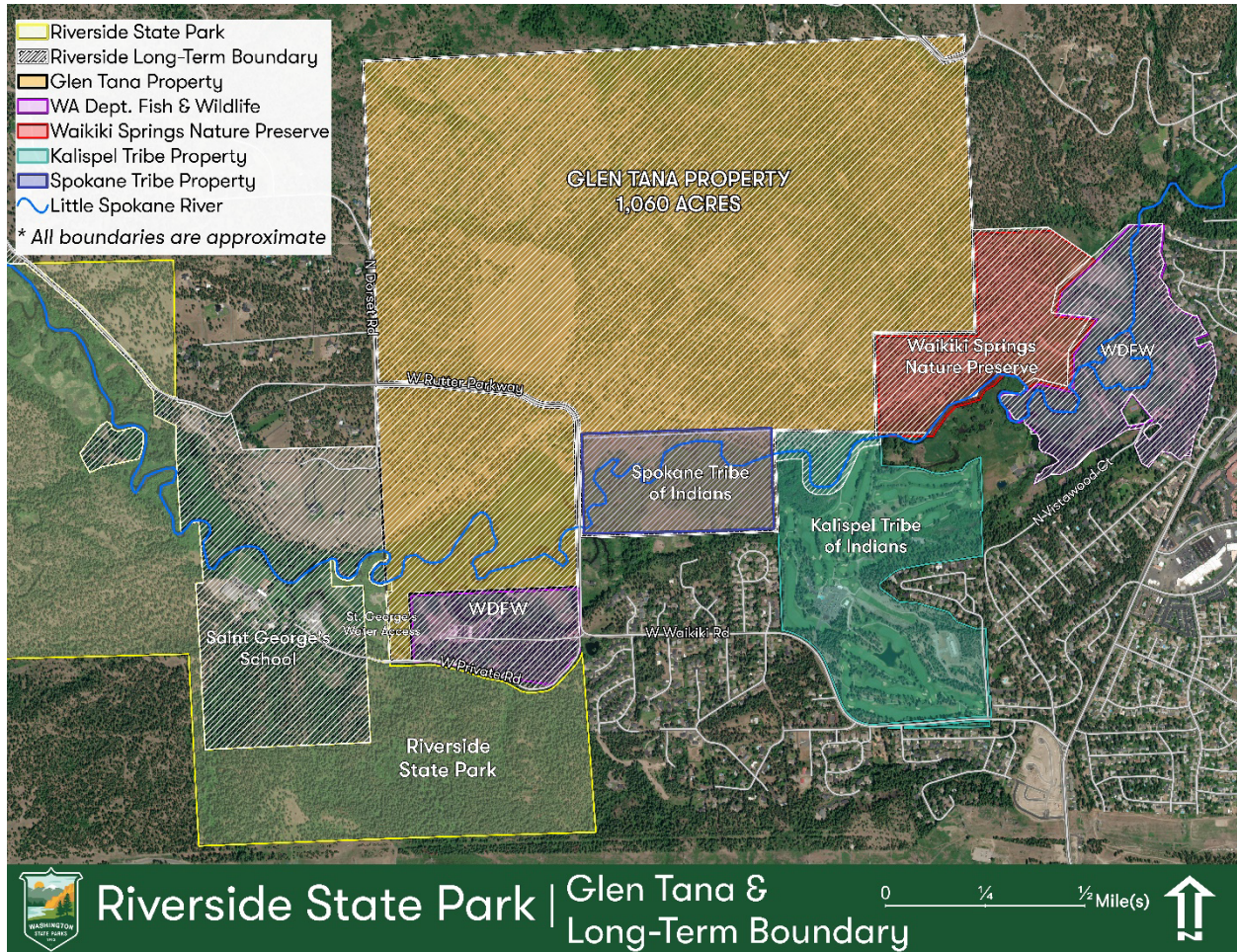
Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Update

This map shows the current land classifications and long-term park boundary at Riverside State Park. In the 2018 Riverside State Park CAMP update, the river corridor portion of Glen Tana was included in the long-term boundary with land classifications applied. The upland section of Glen Tana must not be included for State Parks to appropriately acquire and manage the property in the future.

Map 4: Current Land Classifications and Long-Term Park Boundary



Map 5: Proposed Land Classifications and Long-Term Park Boundary



Issues and Alternative Management Approaches

The following table identifies issues and concerns raised during the first two stages of the planning process.

Issue Identification	Strategies
Protection of natural plant and animal communities	
Invasive plant species and noxious weed control	
Protection of riparian habitat	
Wildfire prevention and forest health	
Traffic and road safety	
Public access	
Trail network connectivity, development and maintenance	
Cultural resources and cultural heritage	
Illicit activities	
Camping and campfires	
Dogs	
WAC policies and management guidelines for Little Spokane River Natural Area	
Salmon restoration and reintroduction	

Appendix A: State Parks Land Classifications

Washington Administrative Code (WAC) WAC 352-16-020 Land classification system. State park areas are of statewide natural, cultural, and/or recreational significance and/or outstanding scenic beauty. They provide varied facilities serving low-intensity, medium intensity, and high intensity outdoor recreation activities, areas reserved for preservation, scientific research, education, public assembly, and/or environmental interpretation, and support facilities. They may be classified in whole or part as follows:

- (1) Recreational areas are suited and/or developed for high-intensity outdoor recreational use, conference, cultural and/or educational centers, or other uses serving large numbers of people.
- (2) Resource recreation areas are suited and/or developed for natural and/or cultural resource-based medium-intensity and low-intensity outdoor recreational use.
- (3) Natural areas are designated for preservation, restoration, and interpretation of natural processes and/or features of significant ecological, geological or paleontological value while providing for low-intensity outdoor recreation activities as subordinate uses.
- (4) Heritage areas are designated for preservation, restoration, and interpretation of unique or unusual archaeological, historical, scientific, and/or cultural features, and traditional cultural properties, which are of statewide or national significance.
- (5) Natural forest areas are designated for preservation, restoration, and interpretation of natural forest processes while providing for low-intensity outdoor recreation activities as subordinate uses, and which contain:
 - (a) Old-growth forest communities that have developed for one hundred fifty years or longer and have the following structural characteristics: Large old-growth trees, large snags, large logs on land, and large logs in streams; or
 - (b) Mature forest communities that have developed for ninety years or longer; or
 - (c) Unusual forest communities and/or interrelated vegetative communities of significant ecological value.
- (6) Natural area preserves are designated for preservation of rare or vanishing flora, fauna, geological, natural historical or similar features of scientific or educational value and which are registered and committed as a natural area preserve through a cooperative agreement with an appropriate natural resource agency pursuant to chapter 79.70 RCW and chapter 332-60 WAC.

WAC 352-16-030 Management within land classifications. (1) The director shall develop management guidelines for each land classification listed in WAC 352-16-020. The guidelines shall provide specific direction for each classification, outlining the philosophy of each classification, its appropriate physical features, location, allowed and prohibited activities, and allowed and prohibited developments. (2) Nothing in this section shall be construed to allow uses that are otherwise prohibited, nor prohibit uses that are otherwise expressly allowed, by the commission, this code, or by statute.

Land Classification Management Guidelines

Recreation Areas

TITLE	DEFINITION	PHILOSOPHY	PHYSICAL FEATURES	LOCATION	ACTIVITIES	DEVELOPMENTS
<p>Washington State Parks Recreation Areas</p>	<p><u>State Parks Recreation Areas</u> are suited and/or developed for high-intensity outdoor recreational use, conference, cultural and/or educational centers, or other uses serving large numbers of people.</p>	<p><u>State Parks Recreation Areas</u> are to respond to the human needs for readily available areas for outdoor recreation and facilities to congregate for education, artistic expression and other ennobling pursuits. They are to provide a variety of outdoor recreational, educational, artistic, and cultural opportunities to large numbers of participants. Primary emphasis is on the provision of quality recreational services and facilities with secondary recognition given to protection of the areas natural qualities.</p>	<p><u>State Parks Recreation Areas</u> physiographic features such as topography, soil type, drainage, etc., shall be adaptable to varied types of intensive uses and development. An attractive natural setting is desirable, however, human-made settings are acceptable. There are no specific size criteria.</p>	<p><u>State Parks Recreation Areas</u> generally are made, not found. They shall be located throughout the state with primary emphasis to service major centers of urban populations and/or outstanding recreational tourist attractions. Scenic and inspirational values shall be considered but are secondary to the site adaptability and population criteria. When part of a large diverse park, recreation areas should be sited in proximity to public roads and utilities.</p>	<p><u>State Parks Recreation Areas</u> may allow and provide for a wide variety of indoor and outdoor day, weekend and vacation activities. Provision may be made for high intensity participation in camping, picnicking, trail use, water sports, winter sports, group field games, and other activities for many people Off-trail equestrian and/or bicycle use may be appropriate in selected areas if approved by the commission. Activities requiring high levels of social interaction are encouraged.</p>	<p><u>State Parks Recreation Areas</u> shall provide appropriate facilities and services for the participation and enjoyment of high concentrations of outdoor recreationists and/or participants in indoor educational, cultural and artistic activities. A high degree of development is anticipated. Facilities may include road and parking networks, swimming beaches, full service marinas, trails, bathhouses, artificial lakes and pools, play fields, large sanitary and eating facilities; standard and utility campgrounds, stores, picnic grounds, group shelters, conference centers, environmental learning centers, hostels, and administrative support facilities.</p>

Land Classification Management Guidelines

Resource Recreation Areas

TITLE	DEFINITION	PHILOSOPHY	PHYSICAL FEATURES	LOCATION	ACTIVITIES	DEVELOPMENTS
<p>Washington State Parks Resource Recreation Areas</p>	<p><u>State Parks Resource Recreation Areas</u> are suited and/or developed for natural and/or cultural resource-based medium- and low-intensity recreational use.</p>	<p><u>State Parks Resource Recreation Areas</u> are sites where the high quality of a particular natural or cultural resource or set of such resources is the lure for human recreation. Thus, the rationale for recreation is based on the value of attractive natural or cultural resources. Management of these areas must stress the centrality of preserving the quality of the natural and cultural resources while allowing appropriate and sustainable levels of human use and enjoyment.</p>	<p><u>State Parks Resource Recreation Areas</u> have a variety of physiographic features. While they may contain areas of environmental sensitivity, most portions of each area will be able to withstand low- to medium-intensity recreation use without significant environmental degradation.</p>	<p><u>State Parks Resource Recreation Areas</u> may be located anywhere in the state where natural or cultural factors produce land and water sites particularly suited for recreation in a natural setting. Access to these sites should be reasonably proximate to major urban centers, but some access restriction may be necessary to avoid overuse of resources. Within large diverse parks, these areas should be located at least a moderate distance from public roads and high use intensity areas, while still maintaining reasonable public access for their intended use.</p>	<p><u>State Parks Resource Recreation Areas</u> provide opportunities for low- and medium-intensity recreational experiences including, but not limited to, picnicking, primitive camping, a variety of recreational trail experiences, interpretive facilities, historic/cultural exhibits, nature observation, photography, orienteering, kayaking, canoeing, floating, and fishing. Off-trail equestrian and/or bicycle use may be appropriate in selected areas if approved by the commission. Basketball, tennis, organized group sporting activities requiring formal sports fields, commercial-sized piers and docks, standard and utility camping, indoor accommodations and centers, developed swimming areas, and other similarly intense uses are not appropriate. Scientific research is permitted.</p>	<p><u>State Parks Resource Recreation Areas</u> development shall be permitted to the extent necessary to serve allowed activities. Parking, sanitary facilities, and other ancillary developments and support facilities should be constructed in a manner that is consistent with the site's ability to manage environmental change.</p>

Land Classification Management Guidelines

Natural Areas

TITLE	DEFINITION	PHILOSOPHY	PHYSICAL FEATURES	LOCATION	ACTIVITIES	DEVELOPMENTS
Washington State Parks Natural Areas	<u>State Parks Natural Areas</u> are designated for preservation, restoration, and interpretation of natural processes and/or features of significant ecological, geological or paleontological value while providing for low-intensity outdoor recreation activities as subordinate uses.	<u>State Parks Natural Areas</u> are to respond to the human need for readily available "conservatories" of nature and open spaces. Emphasis is directed toward nature and the conservation of native flora and fauna, special geologic or paleontologic resources, and the natural amenities of the area. Human wants for other than naturally existing educational and recreational opportunities are considered secondary to nature's requirement for the sustained maintenance of its natural balances, or the preservation of special geologic or	<u>State Parks Natural Areas</u> have a variety of topography and features to provide a diversified natural environment with interesting but not necessarily unique flora and fauna, or geologic or paleontologic features. Where classification is based on biological considerations, sites should consist of land areas large enough to maintain natural biological processes in a nearly undeveloped state and provide users with a feeling of solitude and tranquility, and an opportunity to view nature in its	<u>State Parks Natural Areas</u> are not "made", but rather currently exist due to historical circumstances that have resulted in little or no human interference in the natural environment. Those areas most desirable in terms of physical features and size usually are "found" and "held" against creeping encroachments and raising land values. They often become over used and "lost" as populations spread around them. As a part of the overall system, these areas should be geographically spread throughout the state. When classifying specific park areas, consideration must be given to the ability to adequately	<u>State Parks Natural Areas</u> provide opportunities for outdoor recreation on designated trails. Those trails may be developed and used only to the extent that they do not significantly degrade the system of natural processes in a classified area. Hiking, non-groomed cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, or other trail uses of similar impact to natural systems and providing a compatible recreational opportunity, may be permitted, after consultation with appropriate local, state, federal and tribal resource management agencies, and upon a finding by the agency that such trails are not likely to significantly degrade natural processes. Relocation of existing equestrian, bicycle, nordic track or other similar trails into a natural area may be permitted upon a finding by the director that such relocation is for the purpose of reducing overall resource impacts. All trails may be moved, redesigned, closed and/or removed upon a finding that their use is causing significant degradation to the system of natural processes. Technical rock climbing requires authorization by the commission. Off-trail use for nature observation, photography, cross-country skiing, harvesting of mushrooms and berries and similar uses are permitted to the degree that they do not significantly	<u>State Parks Natural Area</u> development shall be limited to facilities required for health, safety and protection of users and features consistent with allowed activities. Facilities to enhance public enjoyment shall be limited to primitive items such as trails, trail structures and minor interpretive exhibits. All improvements shall harmonize with, and not detract from, the natural setting. Parking and other trailhead facilities should be located outside of a classified area.

		paleontologic features.	"uncontrolled" form. They may be partially or wholly on land, subterranean, or part of the marine environment.	manage the areas against undesirable human encroachment.	degrade natural processes. Scientific research is permitted.	
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Land Classification Management Guidelines

Heritage Areas

TITLE	DEFINITION	PHILOSOPHY	PHYSICAL FEATURES	LOCATION	ACTIVITIES	DEVELOPMENTS
Washington State Parks Heritage Areas	<u>State Parks Heritage Areas</u> are designated for preservation, restoration, and interpretation of outstanding, unique or unusual archaeological, historical, scientific, and/or cultural features, and traditional cultural properties, which are of statewide or national significance.	<u>State Parks Heritage Areas</u> are designated to preserve and/or interpret selected areas or features for the education and enjoyment of the public, an area's intrinsic cultural value, and/or for scientific research.	<u>State Parks Heritage Areas</u> vary in size and physiographic makeup according to their location and reason for existence. Historic landscapes may require relatively large acreage while archaeological sites may be measured in square feet.	<u>State Parks Heritage Areas</u> usually are located where they are found or the feature exists. However, in some instances relocation or re-creation of artifacts, resources or facilities is possible. In these situations they may be located in appropriate settings and concentrated near major population centers and along primary travel routes.	<u>State Parks Heritage Area</u> activities shall generally be limited to those directly associated with the interpretation of the area or feature, and the education of the patrons. Picnicking, recreational trails, and other low- to medium-intensity recreation uses may be allowed if they do not detract from the principal purpose of the area, its setting, structures, sites and objects.	<u>State Parks Heritage Area</u> development shall generally be limited to that necessary for the protection and interpretation of the area or feature, and the education and safety of the patrons. Sanitary facilities, recreation trails, and picnicking facilities may be provided in a manner that does not detract from the aesthetic, educational or environmental quality of the area, its setting, structures, sites, objects, or value for scientific research.

Land Classification Management Guidelines

Natural Forest Areas

TITLE	DEFINITION	PHILOSOPHY	PHYSICAL FEATURES	LOCATION	ACTIVITIES	DEVELOPMENTS
<p>Washington State Parks Natural Forest Areas</p>	<p><u>State Parks Natural Forest Areas</u> are designated for preservation, restoration, and interpretation of natural forest processes while providing for low-intensity outdoor recreation activities as subordinate uses, and which contain:</p> <p>(a) Old-growth forest communities that have developed for 150 years or longer and have the following structural characteristics: Large old-growth trees, large snags, large logs on land, and large logs in streams; or (b) Mature forest communities that have developed for 90 years or longer; or ☐ Unusual forest communities and/or interrelated vegetative communities of</p>	<p><u>State Parks Natural Forest Areas</u> are places where human access to and interpretation and enjoyment of natural forest processes are limited to those activities and facilities that do not significantly degrade natural forest processes. Public access into these areas emphasizes appreciation of nature through experiencing nature. The principal function of these areas is to assist in maintaining the state's bio-diversity while expanding human understanding and appreciation of natural values.</p>	<p><u>State Parks Natural Forest Areas</u> have a variety of topographic and vegetative conditions. They are generally large enough (300 or more acres) to contain one or more distinct and relatively intact vegetative communities. Smaller areas may be appropriate if representative of a unique or unusual forest community. Desirably, they are part of a large system of open space, wildlife habitat, and vegetative communities that provide a good opportunity for long-term ecosystem sustainability.</p>	<p><u>State Parks Natural Forest Areas</u> may be located anywhere in the state where natural factors produce forest vegetative cover. These areas are not "made", but rather currently exist due to historical circumstances that have resulted in little or no human interference in natural forest progression. As a part of an overall system, these areas should be geographically spread throughout the state, recognizing that maintenance of bio-diversity is one of the primary functions of their classification. When classifying specific park areas, consideration must be given to the ability to adequately manage the areas</p>	<p><u>State Parks Natural Forest Areas</u> provide opportunities for outdoor recreation on designated recreation trails. Those trails may be developed and used only to the extent that they do not significantly degrade the system of natural forest processes in a classified area. Careful design of recreation trails should match intended uses, to maintain consistency with the purpose and philosophy of the classification. Hiking, non-groomed cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, or other trail uses of similar impact to natural systems and providing a compatible recreational opportunity, may be permitted, after consultation with appropriate local, state, federal and tribal resource management agencies, and upon a finding by the agency that such trails are not likely to significantly degrade natural forest processes. Relocation of existing equestrian, bicycle, nordic track or other similar trails into a natural forest area may be permitted upon a finding by the director that such relocation is for the purpose of reducing overall resource impacts. All trails may be moved, redesigned, closed and/or removed upon a finding that they are causing significant degradation to the system of natural forest processes. Technical rock climbing requires</p>	<p><u>State Parks Natural Forest Areas</u> development shall be limited to facilities required for health, safety and protection of users and features consistent with allowed activities. Facilities to enhance public enjoyment shall be limited to trails, trail structures, and minor interpretive exhibits. All improvements shall harmonize with, and not detract from, the natural setting. Parking and other trailhead facilities should be located outside of a classified area.</p>

	significant ecological value.			against undesirable human encroachment.	authorization by the commission. Off-trail use for nature observation, cross-country skiing, photography, harvesting of mushrooms and berries and similar uses are permitted to the degree that they do not significantly degrade natural forest processes. Scientific research is permitted.	
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Land Classification Management Guidelines

Natural Area Preserves

TITLE	DEFINITION	PHILOSOPHY	PHYSICAL FEATURES	LOCATION	ACTIVITIES	DEVELOPMENTS
<p>Washington State Parks Natural Area Preserves</p>	<p><u>State Parks Natural Area Preserves</u> are designated for preservation of rare or vanishing flora, fauna, geological, natural historical or similar features of scientific or educational value and which are registered and committed as a natural area preserve through a cooperative agreement with an appropriate natural resource agency pursuant to chapter 79.70 RCW and chapter 332-60 WAC.</p>	<p><u>State Parks Natural Area Preserves</u> are sites where human access is limited to educational and scientific purposes. The principal function of these areas is to preserve natural ecosystems or geologic features of statewide significance. Public access for recreation must be subordinate to the principal function of the classification.</p>	<p><u>State Parks Natural Area Preserves</u> have a variety of topographic and vegetative conditions. They are generally large enough (300 or more acres) to contain one or more distinct and intact ecological communities. Smaller areas may be appropriate if representative of a unique or unusual ecological community or geologic feature. They may be on land, subterranean, or part of the marine environment. Desirably, they're part of a large system of open space, wildlife habitat, and vegetative communities that provide a opportunity for long-term ecosystem sustainability.</p>	<p><u>State Parks Natural Area Preserves</u> may be located anywhere in the state where natural ecological systems or significant geologic features exist. These areas are not "made", but rather exist due to historical circumstances that have resulted in little or no human interference in the natural system. As a part of an overall system, these areas should be geographically spread throughout the state.</p>	<p><u>State Parks Natural Area Preserves</u> provide opportunities for scientific research and education about natural systems, geologic features, sensitive, rare, threatened or endangered species or communities. Recreational use of existing or relocated trails may be permitted, provided that it can be clearly demonstrated that such use does not degrade the system of natural processes occurring in the preserve. Otherwise, trails are limited to administrative, scientific and organized educational activities and uses. No other activities are permitted.</p>	<p><u>State Parks Natural Area Preserves</u> development shall be limited to access facilities for permitted activities and structures to inhibit general public access. No other facilities or structures are permitted.</p>

Land Use and Land Classification Compatibility Matrix – Facilities

	Recreation	Resource Recreation	Heritage	Natural/Natural Forest Area	Natural Area Preserve*
Amphitheater	P	C	C	N	N
Archery/Target Range	C	C	N	N	N
Camping - Std and Util	P	N	N	N	N
Camping - Primitive	P	P	C	N	N
Camping - Adirondack	P	C	N	N	N
Camping - Horse-oriented	C	C	N	N	N
Camping - Water Trail	P	P	C	N	N
Children's Play Area	P	C	C	N	N
Day Use Picnic - Tables	P	P	C	N	N
Day Use Picnic - Group Shelter	P	N	C	N	N
Day Use Lodges/Centers	P	N	C	N	N

Environmental Learning Centers	C	N	C	N	N
Equestrian Facilities	C	C	C	N	N
Fields - Informal Play/Mowed	P	C	C	N	N
Indoor Accommodations	P	N	C	N	N
Interpretive - Centers	P	N	P	N	N
Interpretive - Kiosks	P	P	P	C	N
Interpretive Trail	P	P	P	P	C
Interpretive - Signs	P	P	P	P	C
Parking - Vehicles	P	P	C	N	N
Roads	P	P	C	N	N

Land Use and Land Classification Compatibility Matrix – Facilities

	Recreation	Resource Recreation	Heritage	Natural/Natural Forest Area	Natural Area Preserve*
Sanitary: Comfort Stations	P	N	C	N	N
Sanitary: Composting/Vault	P	P	C	C	N
Sports Fields	C	N	N	N	N
Skiing - Alpine Facilities	C	C	N	N	N
Swimming Facilities	P	N	C	N	N
Trails - Hiking	P	P	P	P	C
Trails - Mountain Biking	P	C	C	N**	N
Trails - Equestrian	C	C	C	N**	N
Trails - Nordic Track Skiing	P	P	C	N**	N
Trails - C-C skiing	P	P	P	P	C

Trails - Snowmobile	P	C	C	N**	N
Trails - Paved non-motor	P	C	C	C	N
Water: Docks/Piers ≥ 10 boats	P	N	C	N	N
Water: Docks/Piers - < 10 boats	P	P	C	C	N
Water: Launch Ramps	P	C	N	N	N
Water: Hand Launch Areas	P	P	C	C	N
Water: Mooring Buoys	P	P	C	C	N

P (Permitted) - Use permitted with normal agency design review

C (Conditional) - Use may be permitted, but conditioned to assure design is compatible w/purpose of land classification and abutting classification objectives.

N (Not Permitted)- Use not permitted.

NA - Not Applicable

* All uses in a Natural Area Preserve must be specifically approved by the Park and Recreation Commission as part of a management plan.

**Relocation of existing trails into a natural or natural forest area is permitted per WAC 352-32-070(3) and WAC 352-32-075(2)(b).

Land Use and Land Classification Compatibility Matrix – Activities

	Recreation	Resource Recreation	Heritage	Natural/Natural Forest Area	Natural Area Preserve*
Farming/Orchards	C	C	C	N	N
Filming/Special Events	P	P	P	C	N
Grazing	C	C	C	N	N
Harvesting - Edible Fruiting Bodies	P	P	P	P	N
Harvesting - Mushrooms	P	P	P	P	N
Harvesting - Shellfish	P	P	P	P	N
Harvesting - Fish	P	P	P	P	N
Harvesting - Algae, etc.	P	P	P	P	N
Haying	P	P	P	N	N
Metal Detecting	P	P	C	N	N

Orienteering	P	P	C	N	N
Ocean Beach Driving	P	C	N	N	N
Off-Trail: Equestrian	C	C	C	N	N
Off-Trail: Hiking	P	P	P	P	N
Off-trail biking	C	C	C	N	N
Paragliding	P	P	C	N	N
Technical Rock Climbing	P	P	C	C	N

Land Use and Land Classification Compatibility Matrix – Activities

	Recreation	Resource Recreation	Heritage	Natural/Natural Forest Area	Natural Area Preserve*
Water: Jet Skiing	P	C	N	N	N
Water: Kayak/Canoeing	P	P	P	C	N
Water: Power Boating	P	C	N	C	N
Water: White Water Boating	P	P	C	C	N
Water: Sailing	P	P	P	C	N
Water: Skiing	P	C	N	N	N
Water: Swimming	P	P	P	P	N
Water: Wind Surfing	P	C	C	N	N
Winter: Alpine Skiing	C	C	N	N	N
Winter: C-C Skiing (off-trail)	P	P	P	P	C

Winter: Mushing/Sled Dogs	C	C	C	N	N
Winter: Snowshoeing	P	P	P	P	C
Winter: Snowmobiling (off-trail)	P	P	C	N	N
Wood Debris Collection	P	P	P	N	N

P (Permitted) - Use permitted with normal agency design review

C (Conditional) - Use may be permitted with Commission concurrence, but conditioned to assure compatibility w/purpose of land classification and abutting classifications.

N (Not Permitted)- Use not permitted.

NA - Not Applicable

* All uses in a Natural Area Preserve must be specifically approved by the Park and Recreation Commission as part of a management plan.

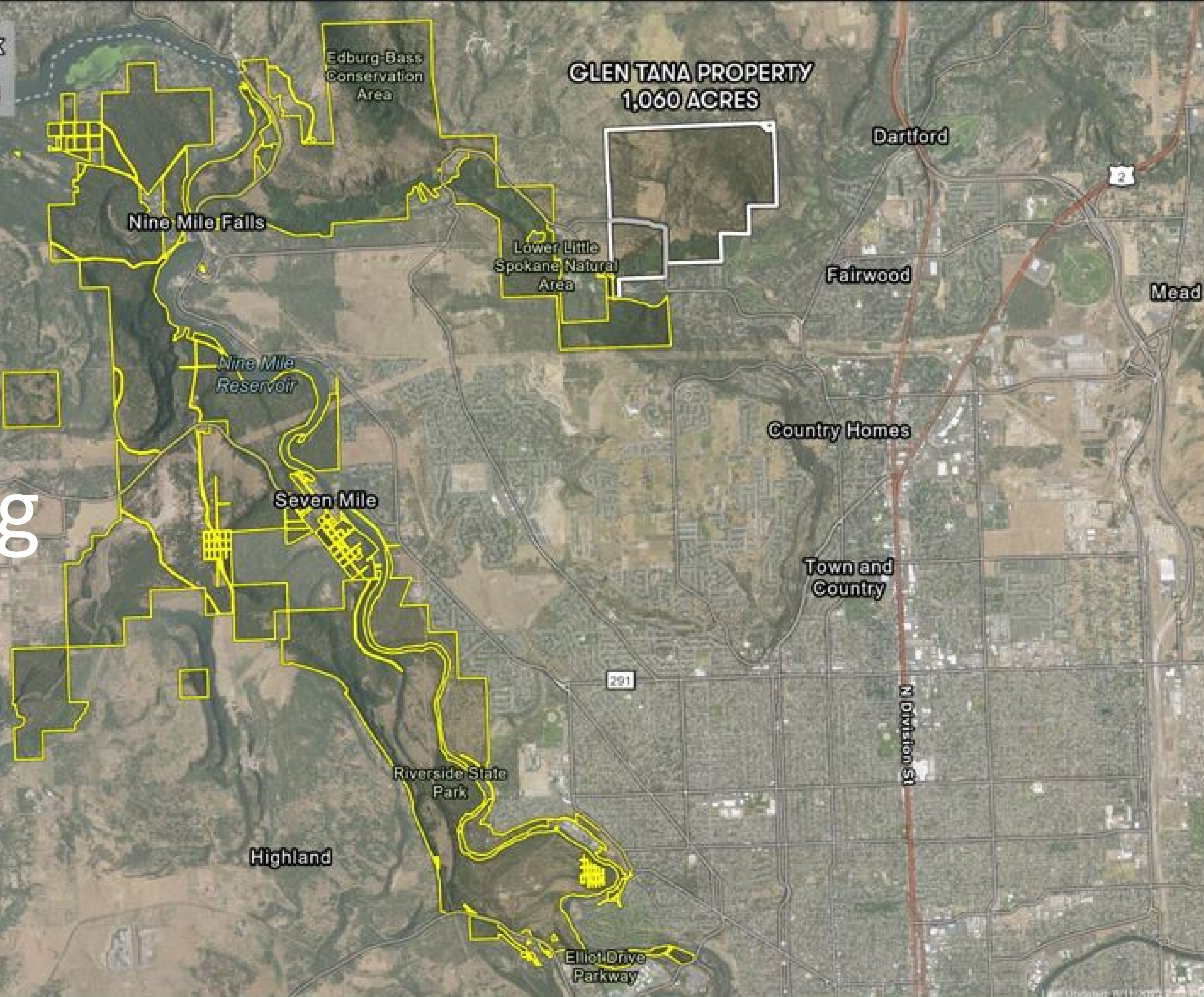
**Relocation of existing trails into a natural or natural forest area is permitted per WAC 352-32-070(3) and WAC 352-32-075(2)(b).

Appendix B: Glen Tana Stage 1 Public Feedback Survey Report

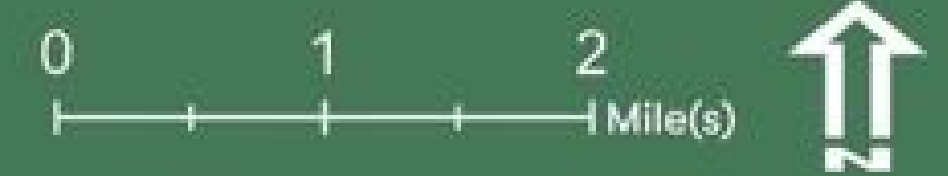
Riverside State Park
Glen Tana Property

GLEN TANA PROPERTY
1,060 ACRES

2023 Planning Survey Report



Riverside State Park | Glen Tana Property



Survey Methodology

Survey Dates
9/13/2023
 to
11/4/2023

This survey seeks input on adding the 'Glen Tana' area to Riverside State Park. This area is 1,060 acres, includes Little Spokane River and upland habitats. Its inclusion to Riverside would expand public access to a natural area near the urban edge of Spokane, connecting visitors to the existing Waikiki Springs Nature Preserve and extending both a recreation trail and a habitat corridor.

The survey was distributed through the following methods:

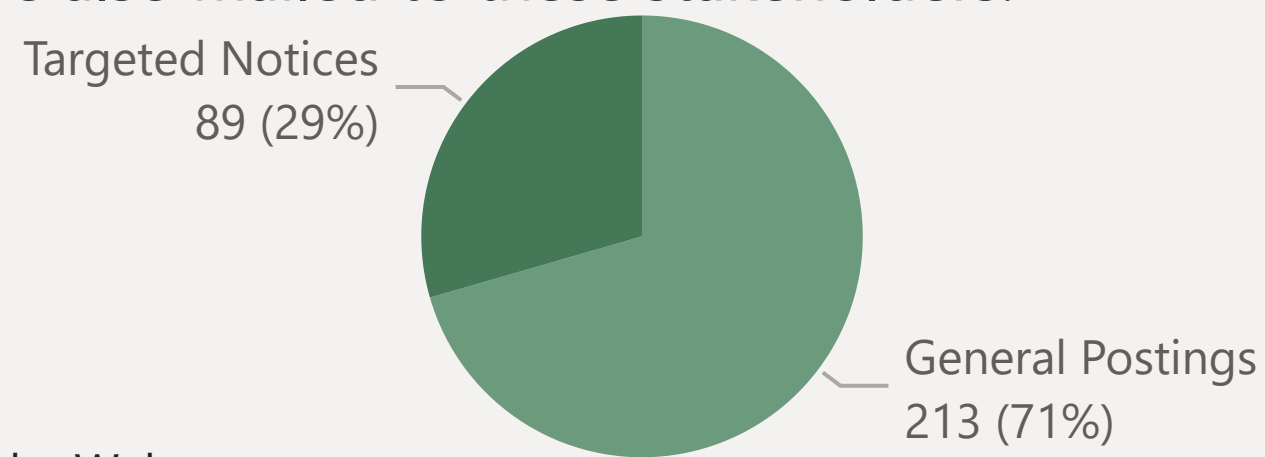
General postings:

1.) Survey links provided on the planning Webpage and in press releases to regional media.

Targeted notices:

2.) Survey links emailed to stakeholders such as Riverside campers, neighboring property owners, local officials and tribes, and individuals who specifically requested to receive updates on Riverside.

3.) Postcards with QR Codes were also mailed to these stakeholders.



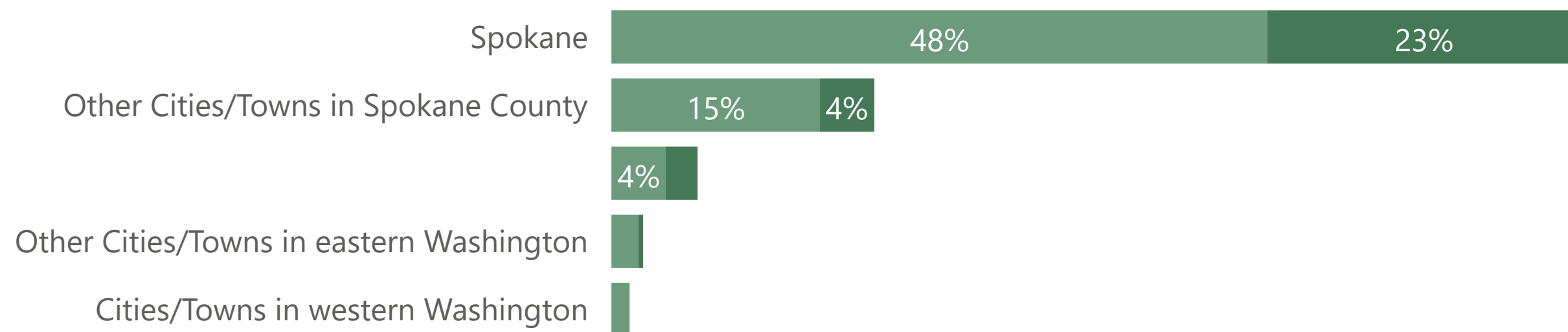
• Targeted notices also included links to the Webpage.

General postings include the Webpage, press releases, and poster. Targeted notices include postcards to neighboring property owners and emails to visitors who have camped at Riverside State Parks or expressed interest in receiving notices about the park. This chart shows the number of respondents from each group and their percent

Outreach Method	Count of Responses	%GT Count of Responses
Webpage and Press Releases	210	70%
Emails	77	25%
Postcard	12	4%
Poster	3	1%
Total	302	100%

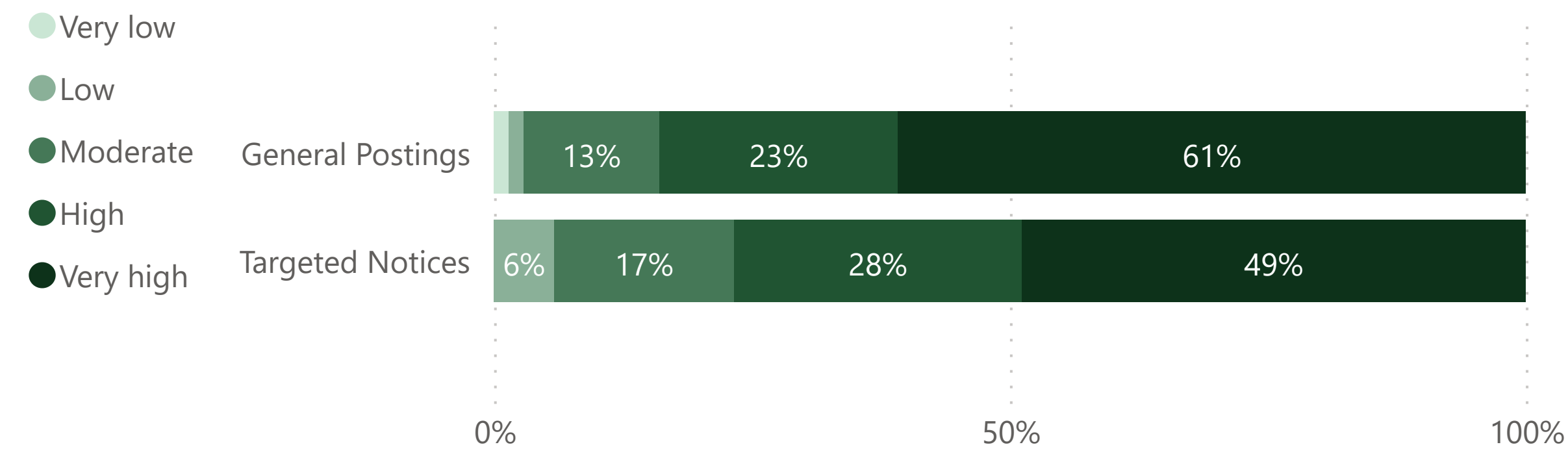
Most of the responses have come from local visitors in the Spokane area which has a higher percentage of responses from targeted postings. This group also indicated a somewhat higher likelihood to visit Riverside.

Responses by City/Town of Residence



● General Postings ● Targeted Notices

Likelihood of Visiting Park



Demographics

Number of Responses

302

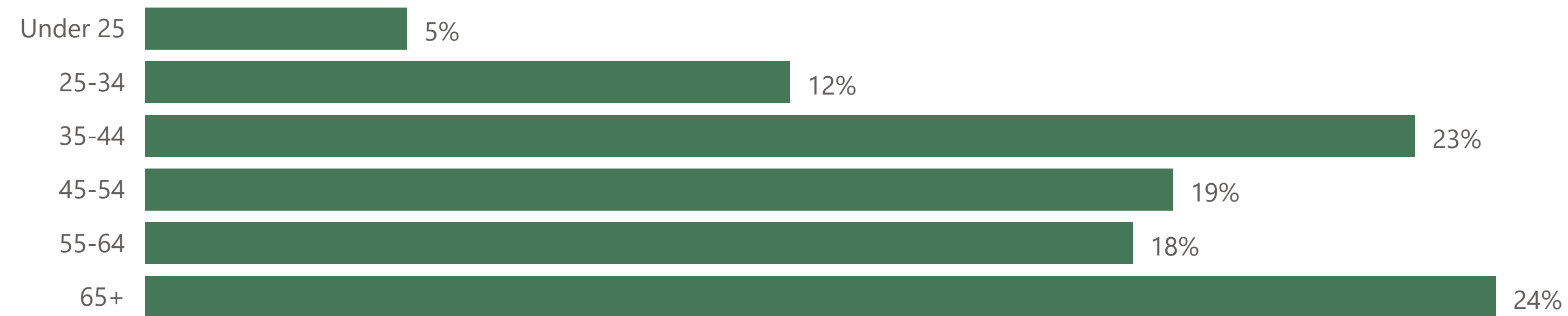
Race/Ethnicity (Choose all that apply.)



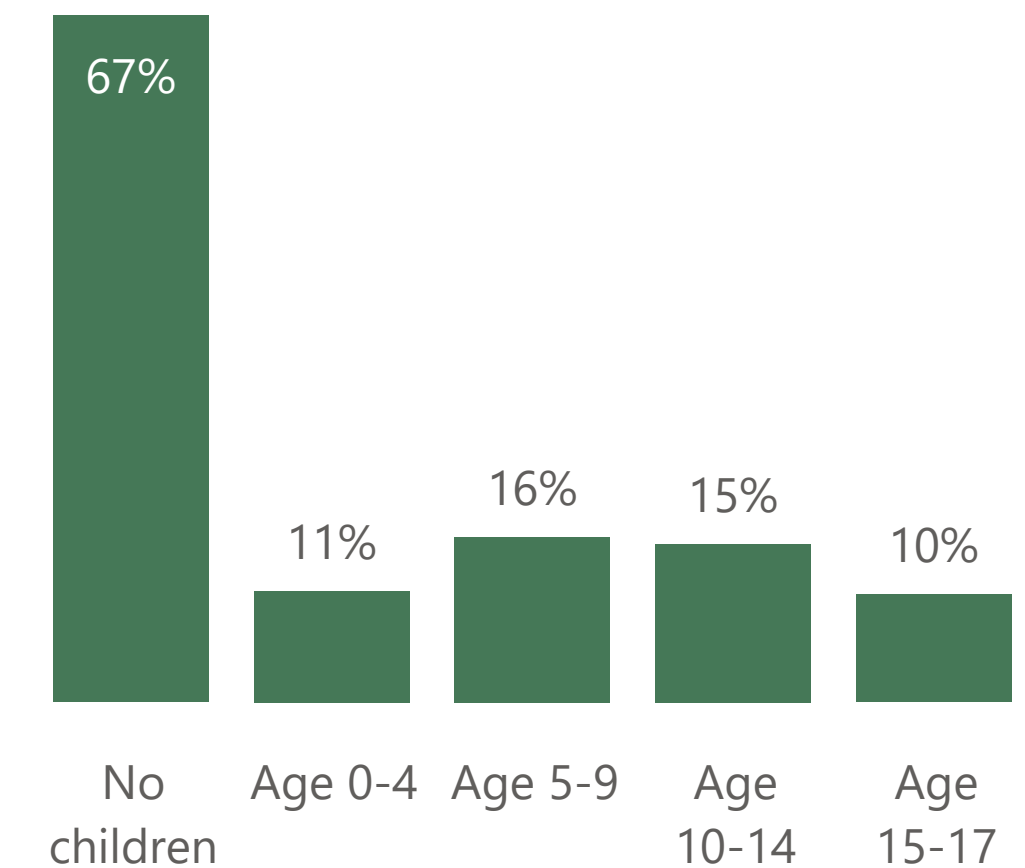
On average, survey respondents were older and less racially diverse than Spokane County residents in general.

• For privacy, races/ethnicities with 3 or less respondents were grouped along with those that indicated Other into All Other.

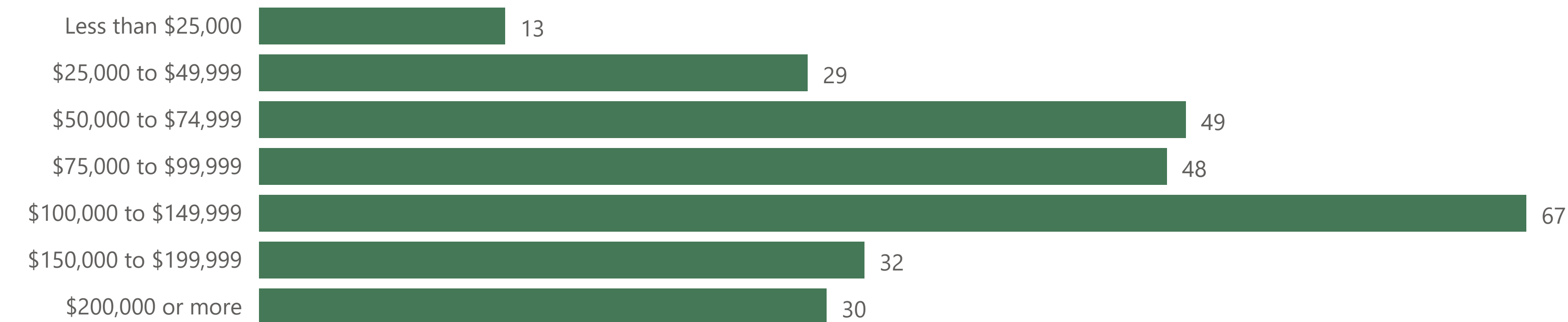
Age



Presence of Children in Party



Combined Household Income

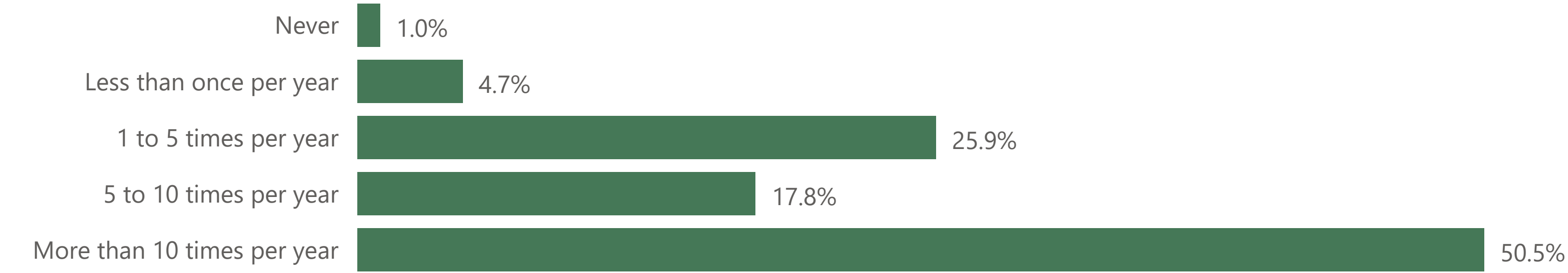


Visitation

Number of Responses

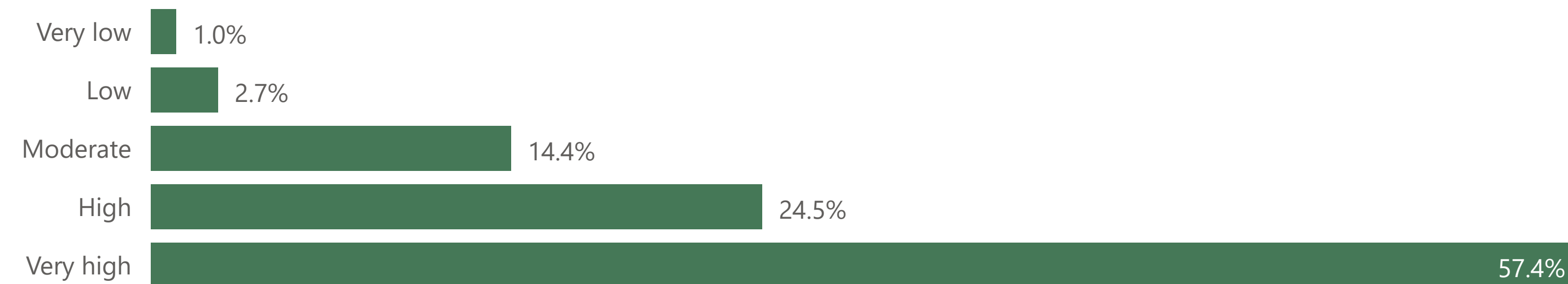
302

Frequency Visiting Riverside State Park



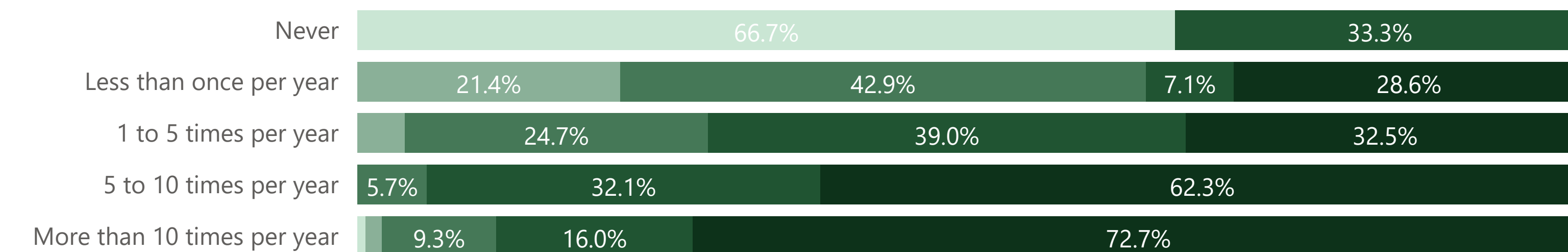
In general, the more frequently respondents visit Riverside State Park the more likely they are to visit 'Glen Tana'.

Likelihood of Visiting 'Glen Tana'

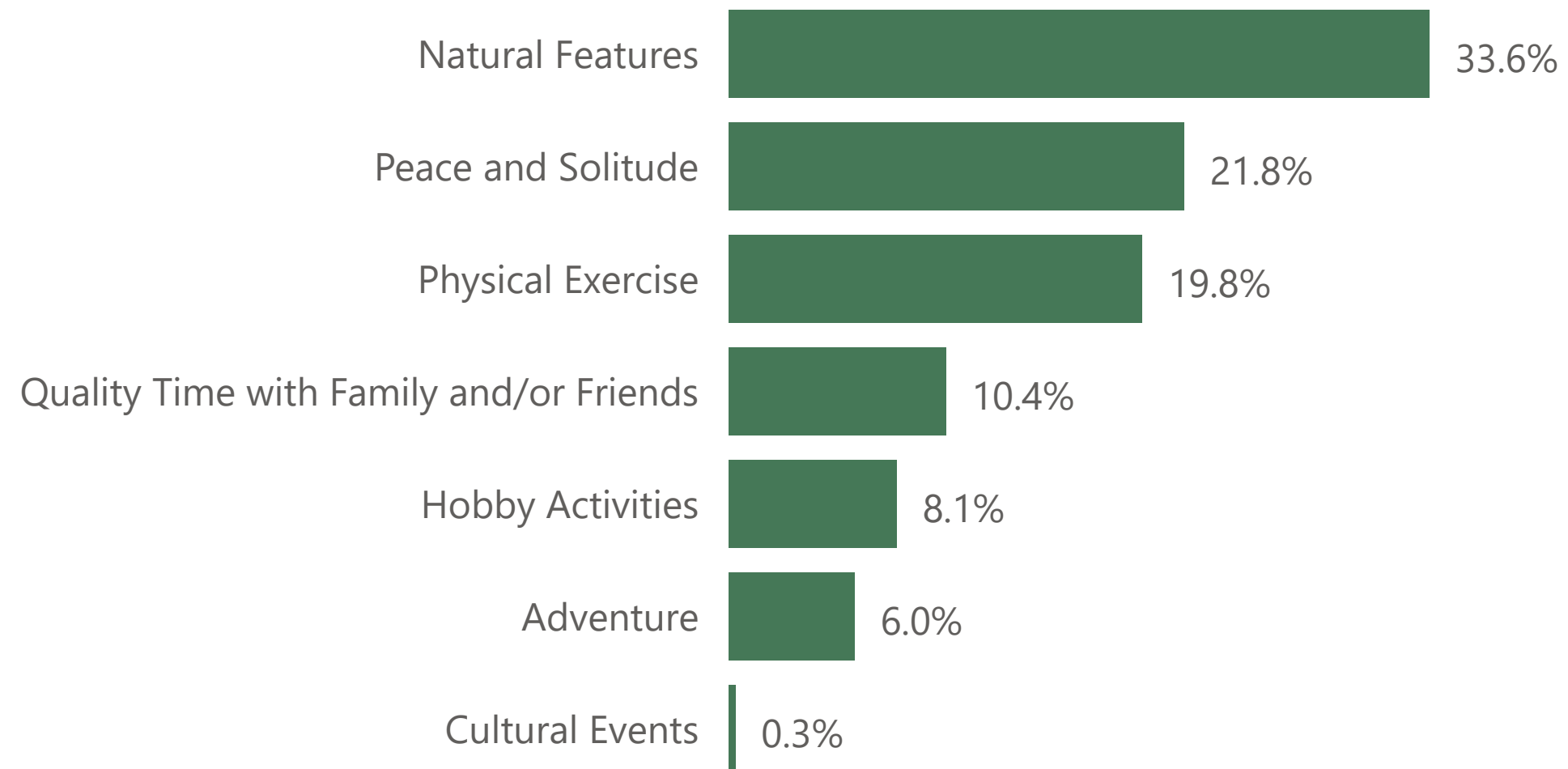


Likelihood of Visiting 'Glen Tana' by Riverside Visit Frequency

Likelihood of Visiting 'Glen Tana' ● Very low ● Low ● Moderate ● High ● Very high

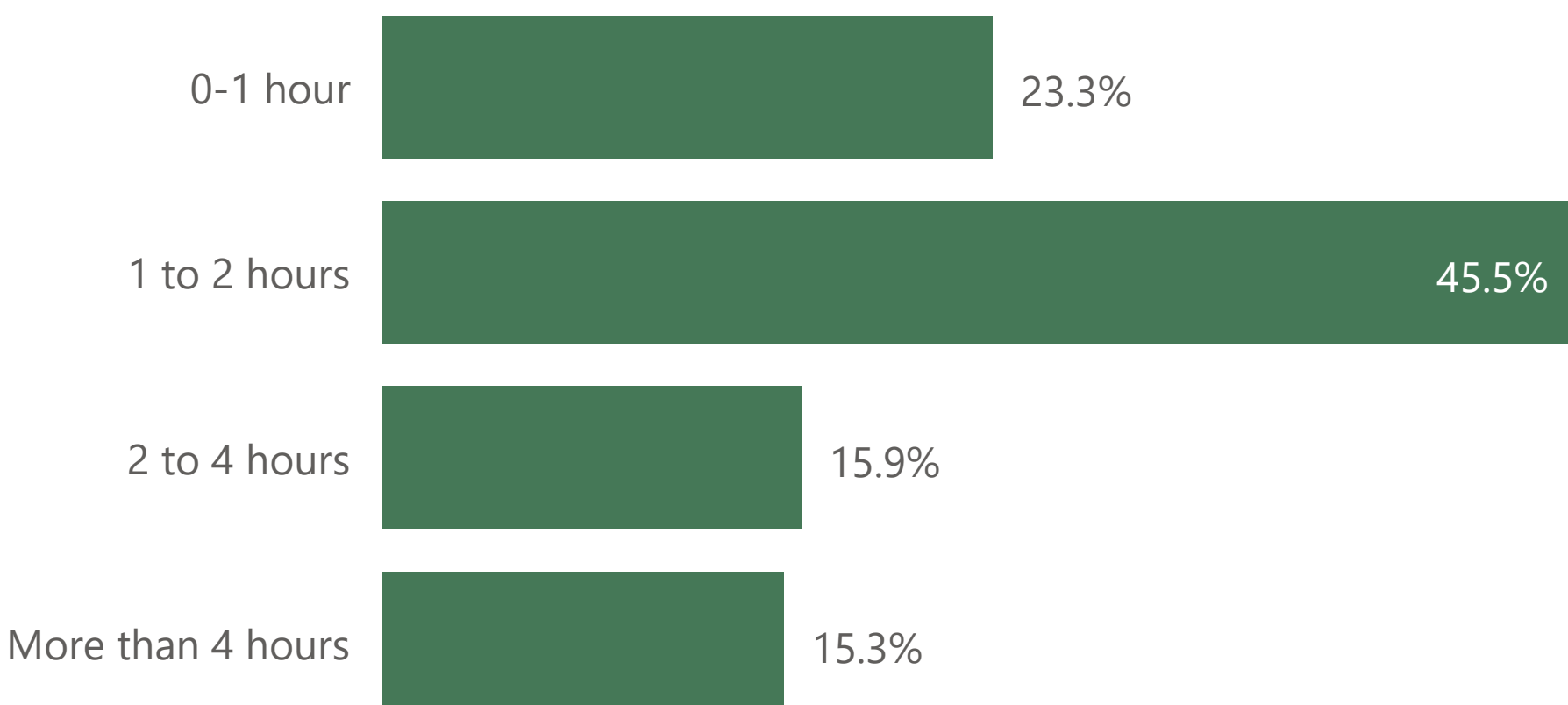


Most Important Factor Motivating Riverside Visit

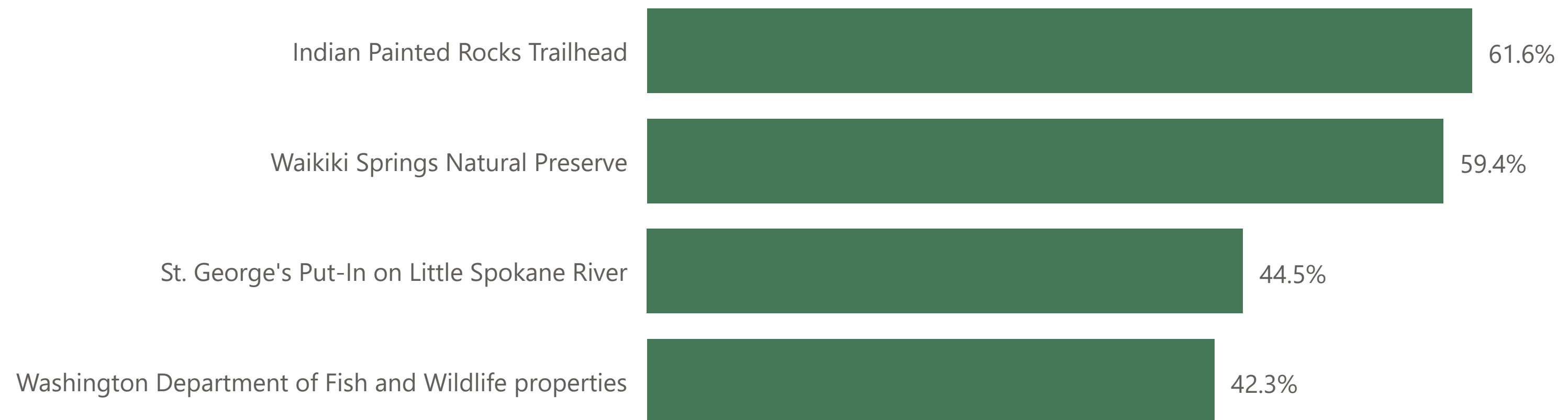


Most respondents are willing to travel two hours or less to enjoy their favorite activity.

Distance Willing to Travel to Enjoy Favorite Activity



Neighboring Properties Visited



• Until corrected a few days into the survey period, this question did not allow respondents to select all answer options, affecting the answers of about a third of the respondents. Some of these initial respondents indicated additional properties visited in their comments so their answers were corrected to include those properties. However not all of the respondents whose answers were limited provided this additional detail, so these responses should be considered a low estimate of neighboring properties visited.

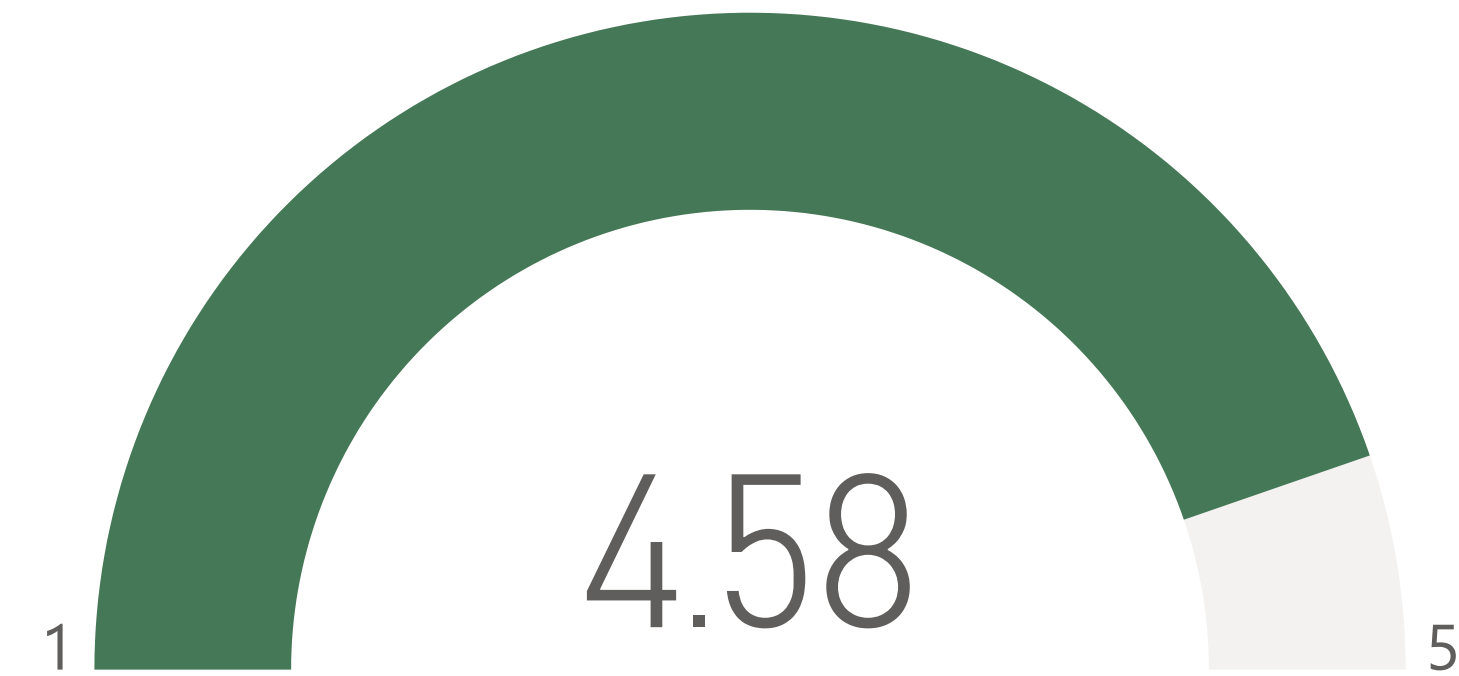
Park Priorities by Order of Importance Rating

from 1 Not at All Important to 5 Absolutely Essential

Number of Responses

302

Water Quality and Healthy Ecosystems



Wildlife Protection and Salmon Health



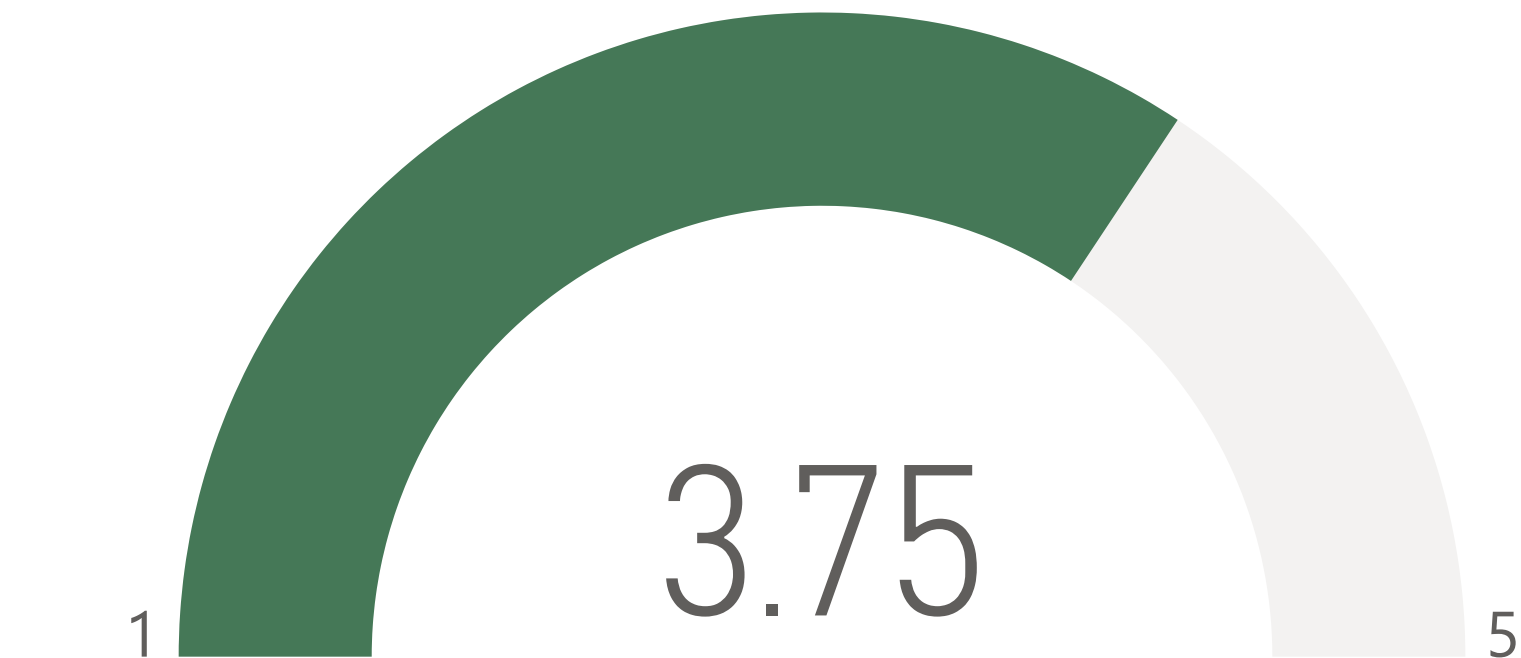
Recreation



Cultural, Historic Preservation, and Environmental Education



Accessibility and Safety

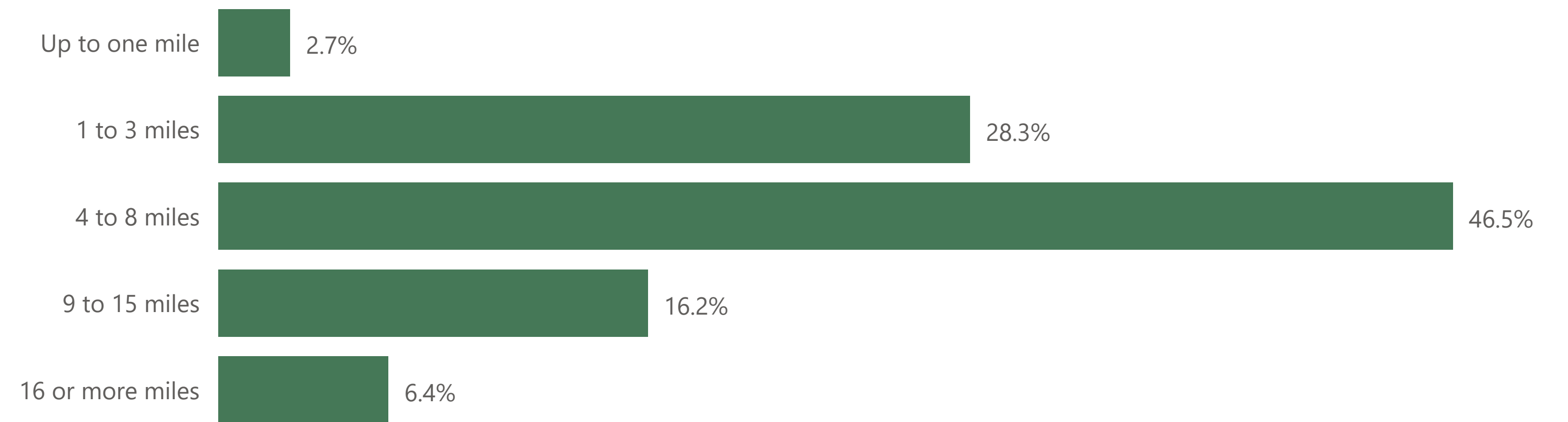


Respondents were asked to rank five State Parks priorities by order of importance.

On average, environmental and stewardship priorities ranked highest followed recreation, cultural and educational and then accessibility and safety.



How much trail do you like to use in one day?



How much trail do you like to use in one day? - Other (please specify)

1 to 5 on foot, up to 15 on a bike!

Anywhere from 1-9 miles a day depending on day

I have a disability that limits my stamina, so trail usage varies depending on how well I feel during the visit.

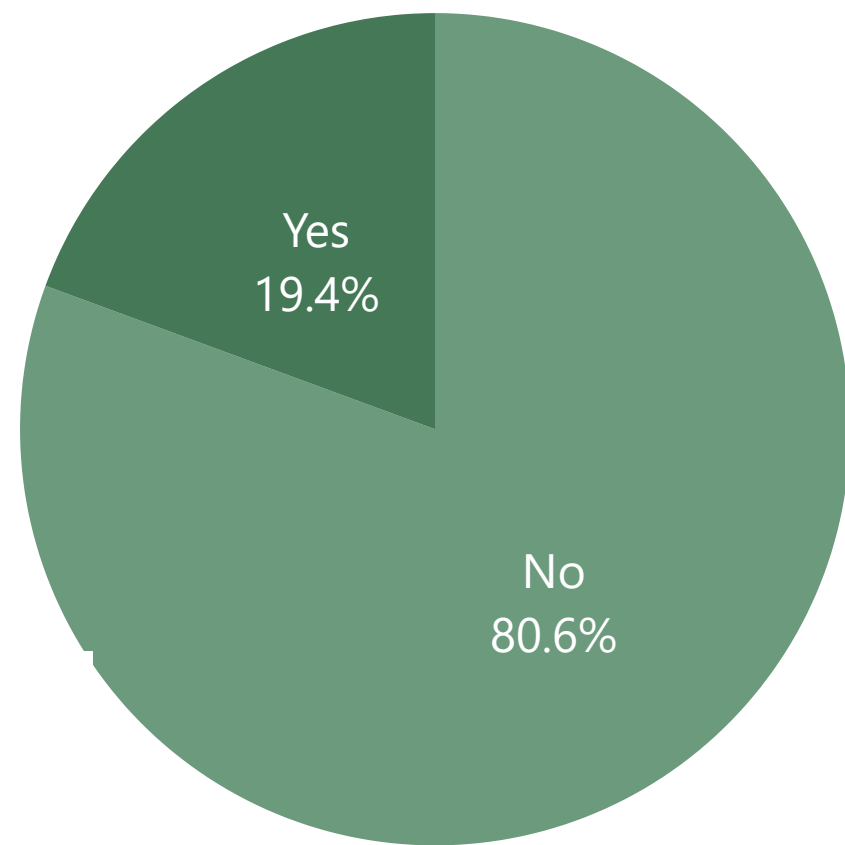
It depends whether I'm hiking or mt biking. 3- 10 miles for hikes, 10-20 for biking.

limited with walker (aid)

Accessibility

Do You or Someone You Recreate with Have a Disability?

Those that answered yes were asked about barriers

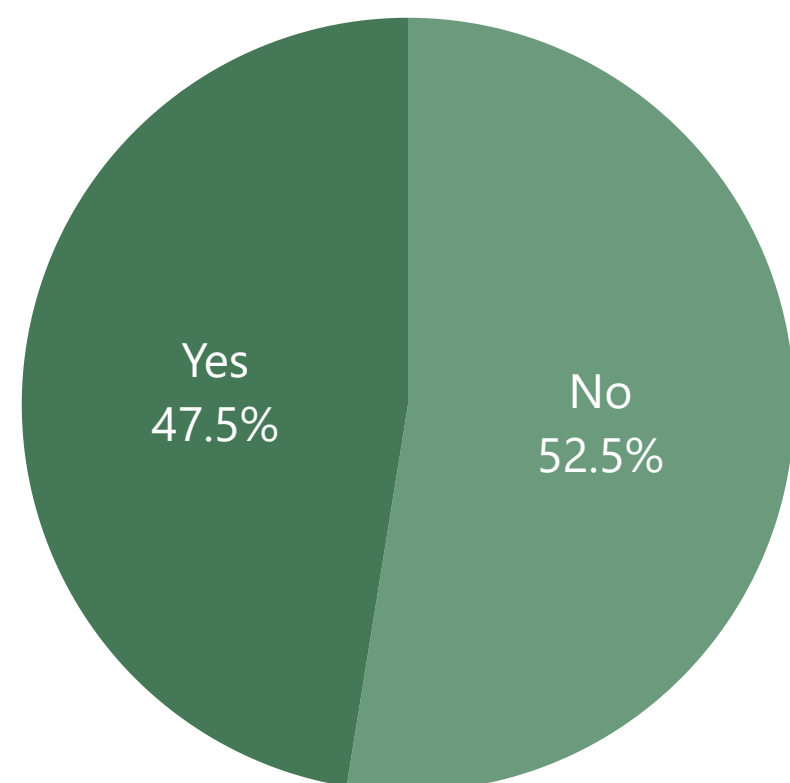


302

Count of Responses

Are there barriers that prevent you or someone you recreate with from participating in outdoor recreation?

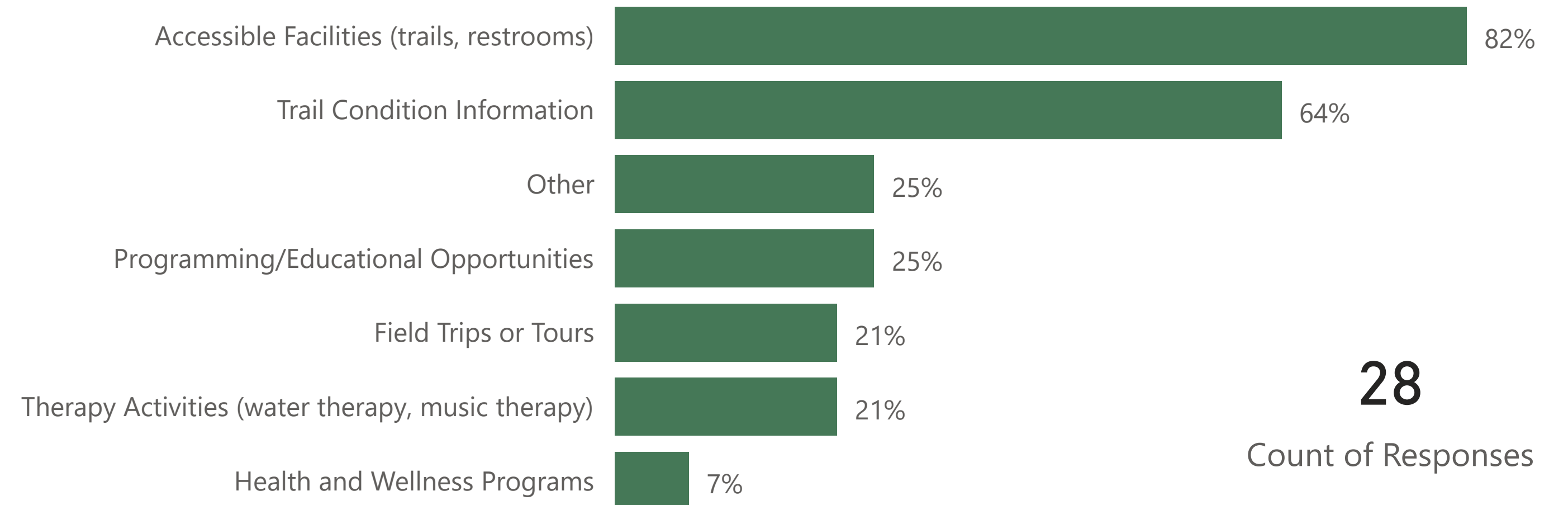
Those that answered yes were asked about accessibility enhancements.



59

Count of Responses

What types of activities or facilities would enhance accessibility to the park?



28

Count of Responses

Other Activities or Facilities Specified

Value

Athletic events

Adequate parking & designated disabled parking

As a deaf person, it's the ability of my dogs to be able to safely join me on the trails without encountering off-leash dogs who make it difficult for them to be my ears.

cultural history

Enough parking near trail heads -- chronic fatigue so can't go far and so enjoy the trails.

Fully accessible trail from parking lot, that is flat enough to push someone in a wheelchair, or that someone in a motorized wheelchair or scooter will not flip on. A 0.5-1 mile loop would be plenty especially if it's a loop. An accessible kayak launch is also something that Spokane County desperately needs, but would be better located at a lake rather than the river

railings for steep areas on easy trails

▲
Please provide any additional information you would like to share.

1. Please consider road safety on the Rutter Pkwy hill - the current egress/ingress for the farm house is at the end of a blind curve

2. Abutting neighbors on Eagle Bluff Lane are very interested in creating visual and physical security. An additional interest is in keeping any activity such as a trail as close to the historic farm house and as far away from N Eagle Bluff Lane as possible.

3. The idea of restoration, invasive species removal and salmon restoration is simply exhilarating!

Always looking for more conservation.

We like to find new hikes each week in the surrounding areas and usually hike once a week at deep creek. I take the bike out and ride 30-50 miles of trail almost exclusively in Riverside from downtown to nine mile and back, mostly singletrack every week.

Riverside is one of the most important parts of this city and we are happy to see it being expanded.

excited about the new acquisition of the Glen Tana property. Appreciate the opportunity to offer insight via the public meetings and can't wait to see it all come together.

For Glentana, I think so important to keep to the minimum of trail, minimum of disruption to wildlife and natural habitat as possible. There are so few quiet, undisturbed places. I am in favor of no mountain bikes, no dogs.

For the question regarding neighboring areas that I visit, the question only allows 1 answer although it says to select all that apply. In addition to the Indian Painted Rocks area which I selected as my answer, I also go to Waikiki Springs and the St George's put in.

Get Glen Tana!

Glen Tana is a fabulous property with both natural habitat protection capability as well as multi-user recreational areas.

Great idea. Go for it

Having access to the outdoors is a treasure we should appreciate and protect.

High praise! Glen Tana and other, similar "partnerships" are noteworthy examples of agency policy for providing increased citizen access to our ever-shrinking natural environments. Thank you!

Horse owners should be held to same standards as dog owners; either bag the horse or get down and bag his shit. I'd mtn. bike Riverside Park 3x more often if there were no horse shit!

Housing is the biggest problem right now.

I admin the Facebook Spokane Women Hiking and Snowshoeing and Spokane Women Kayakers groups. We have over 4000 women in our two groups, and get out at least twice a week with anywhere from 5 to 20 women attending. Riverside State Park and Waikiki Springs are two of our favorite areas to adventure. This would be an awesome addition to those areas. One concern is parking when we have larger groups, especially at Waikiki Springs. Thank you!!!

I am a biker, a hiker, and an equestrian. It would like to see trail access for all recreation users.

▲
Please provide any additional information you would like to share.

I am a long-time Spokane local who moved to the we(s)t side a couple months ago. I still call Spokane my home though, and have been back to visit Riverside State Park since I moved west!

I am a member of several outdoor groups, including INLC. I spent many days building/rerouting/decommisioning trails at Waikiki Springs. I'm looking forward to years of the same at Glen Tana.

I am from Fairwood and grew up walking to the Little Spokane River or 'Waikiki Springs with my family and friends for over 50 years! Walking the trails through the trees, past the springs and pond I grew to love the outdoors. This tradition continues to be so important and even more special to me and my family and our community. We desperately need to preserve this cherished land, the wildlife and water. I support any improvements.

i kayak, so i notice the quality of the water, see fish, look for garbage. i love it.

I like trails near water and enjoy hiking with my dog. If dogs are not allowed I don't hike there.

I strongly support the acquisition of the Glen Tana parcel by Washington State Parks to ensure that it is preserved and protected it in perpetuity. We need to do everything we can to protect these vital riverways and the adjoining land. I've seen the devastation of that came when the sewage treatment plant was put in by the Little Spokane River and now the rejuvenation that has occurred within the last few years as the land has been cared for and wildlife has returned. I am a long-time user (since 1972) of the Little Spokane River trail that is adjacent to the Glen Tana parcel, and typically walk down to the river every time I visit from Western Washington. It is amazing to see the every day walkers and weekend trips by entire families on the existing trail and I can only imagine that expansion in the protected land would be appreciated and welcomed.

I visit Indian Painted Rocks, St georges Put In, and Waikiki Springs. I visit them a lot. Please protect nature, thank you.

I visit multiple places that you ask but can only choose one.

I volunteer with the INLC!

I work as a home caregiver, and a truly accessible trail in a wild area is something I've had many clients express a desire for. I've had many clients who would actually be willing to pay for a wheelchair transport van to take them into nature again, even just once a year. We have beautiful paved parks like Riverfront park and the children of the sun trail in Spokane County but nothing accessible and paved that is in a true natural area

I would love to see Riverside State Park connected to Waikiki Springs. These are my two "go-to" hiking destinations.

I would love to see some horseback riding trails on this land which connects to its historic nature. This is beautiful land for hiking, horseback riding, and mountain biking recreation.

I would LOVE to see this connect to the Waikiki trail systems to extend our access!

I'm deaf and require one of my dogs to join me on trails so I can safely enjoy them.

Increasing the area of connected corridor along the riparian areas of Riverside State Park is an important step in preserving wildlife. I am an active member of the Spokane Audubon Society. Thank you for the work you do.

It'd be great to see MTB trails on the Little Spokane River side of the park.

Keep it accessible with a well developed trail system, include places to sit, and keep it dog friendly.

▲
Please provide any additional information you would like to share.

Key feature of all the parks locations is protecting safety for visitors, including protection from homeless encampment / mentally ill / drug addicted / violent or disruptive persons;

A related note is maintaining cleanliness with regular garbage collection and cleanups... dirty / violated / disgusting environments will not get our visitation.

We already pay for the access tag each year, but would also consider 'sponsorship' or paying a fee for this reality.

Limited parking, especially as the state closes more recreation areas, is the biggest problem. Either keep locations open so people can spread out, or add parking.

Little Spokane water levels esp need protection (declining) &

ALSO user education imp, as increased use comes with folks less acquainted with courtesy to nature & people on Lil Spo R

Looking forward to expanded trail access

More trails with horse access please

Moved to the area 9/2019 and have hiked Waikiki trails several times and have turned several friends on to the area

Mt biking trails are important, spend most time at Wilbur trailhead

Multi use trails, nonmotorized, are a priority

My community of friends and family are 100% supportive of adding the Glen Tana property to RSP :)

On the previous page it said to select all options that apply, but it only allowed me to select one. I visit all options regularly: Waikiki, St. George's put in, Indian Painted Rocks, and Washington Dept of Lands.

One field in your survey asked what other areas I use, but the form makes it impossible to select more than one.

One of your questions should be multiple choice but only allows one answer

Opportunities to protect areas close to people (therefore increasing access and opportunities) are few and far between. This property would be a great addition to provide wildlife habitat and wildlife movement corridors while also protecting the LSR watershed.

People need access to natural areas!

please allow dogs and bikes.

Please enlarge Riverside! But keep ecosystem intact!

Please keep trails open to hikers and horse trail riders. Keep bikes on certain trails and off others where they come into contact with hikers/horses. No E-bikes. They are too dangerous for hikers and horses on the same trails.

Please make horse trails or at least allow horses to be on the trails! It would be a close, and an easy access spot to ride! Thanks!

Please make the area dog-friendly!

▲ **Please provide any additional information you would like to share.**

Please open this new area to mountain bikes as much as possible. Thanks!

Preserving land for future generations is paramount.

Preserving land from urban growth is an essential part of keeping our planet breathing and non-human life alive.

Protecting the parks and investing in them to provide nature vs city is crucial.

Riverside is an absolute gem, and it's exciting to hear about this expansion. Thank you!

Riverside State Park is a gem & it's exciting that more public land is being added. We are frequently there to fish, bike & hike. We take visiting friends there.

Riverside State Park is a Gem, and any expansion is a great idea. Spokane area is growing, and we need to secure as much public land as possible for future generations.

Riverside State Park is very well situated along the west and northwest portions of Spokane. Expansion of the park in this area makes a lot of sense due to the conservation and recreation potential.

Safe walking trails essential

Single track biking and running trails would be incredible. I'd love to help build them.

Spokane is growing fast. The parks are busier than ever. We need more park space to keep up with the growing population.

Spokane's trails and natural areas are treasures! Thank you for preserving and expanding these spectacular features of our city/county.

Survey would not let me choose multiple places I visit.

Thank you for acquiring this property! It will be a welcome addition to RSP. I highly value being able to hike, bike, swim, and paddle board in the beauty and splendor of RSP, and it is a great bonus that it is all so near to town. Thank you! :) <3

Thanks for protecting this unique and treasured land!

The ability to select more than option doesn't work.

The inclusion of Glen Tana into Riverside State Park would give salmon more protected and necessary habitat. More land area needs to be protected to keep this area intact for wildlife and plant ecosystems and the long term health and wellbeing of all those who call this region home.

The natural areas and state parks are becoming overcrowded with visitors. It is great people are going out into nature however many have been loud, playing music, etc. I know that is hard to regulate, however posting certain areas as no motor bikes/camping would be nice for those of us who want to visit and hike and ride horses to see the wildlife and nature.

The other trail's visited states to "select all that apply" but only allows 1 selection. I visit all listed.

The Spokane House and the encampments are excellent and need to be supported.

▲
Please provide any additional information you would like to share.

The st George water access is difficult to access and get folks with disabilities into the water
Security at the trail heads has become more of a concern with car break ins
Adequate park ranger resources to manage the new property
Parking and safe roadways into parking

The survey question about which areas we visit said "check all that apply" but I could only select one answer. We visit all of them.

I would not want Glen Tana turned into an ORV park. I enjoy wildlife, wild flowers and the peaceful sounds of nature.

These trails are an amazing asset, they hood beauty and can connect people with the outdoors. I ran on some of these trails as a kid, which inspired and ignited my passion for nature and the outdoors, which pushed me towards my current goal of become an environmental engineer, all because of how well this land bonded me with nature.

This acquisition of natural space for wildlife corridor, & additional recreational area for our Spokane Community will be beneficial for future generations. The health & wellness of all will benefit greatly!

I'm thankful for our National Park's, State Park's, Preserve's, & the wonderful people who have foresight/care of these treasures!

Thank you for creating a positive difference! 🙏🌍❤️

This is a great opportunity to preserve a wonderful natural resource.

Tn he granite retaining walls along Rutter Pkwy in the Little Spokane area are deteriorating badly, are a sorry sight, and pose a danger of granite falling onto the road in places. Spokane County should be engaged in joining with other agencies to restore this beautiful historical roadway which was a WPA project under the Roosevelt administration almost 100 years ago!
traffic needs to be addressed for this project.

Trail access is great for hiking and mt biking, where appropriate.

Trail maintenance and bike access are important too.

Trails and water habitats are important to me.

Very much enjoy parks. Bathroom access as late in fall season is much appreciated.

We enjoy natural areas and believe they are essential for community and wildlife well being.

We have seen a much higher amount of traffic to the Waikiki Spring Nature Preserve area and many trail improvements since the land was purchased this past year. People of all ages visit daily. It is a much-loved and cared-for area. It is also a significant wildlife habitat. This area is a peaceful retreat close to an urban area that allows people a chance to reconnect with nature and heal as only a truly special natural area can. We need more places like this to help balance out the energies of city life.

We live near Bozarth & the improvements to the switch-backs have certainly brought more visitors to the area, sometimes creating too many vehicles... but very nice improvements - Thanks

We live on Hazard near Stearns. Trail access would be transformational to our neighborhood because private property blocks our use of Waikiki Springs area.

Please provide any additional information you would like to share.

We live within walking distance to Waikiki Springs so use it frequently. GlenTana would be a great addition to that area.

We love disc golf. Please consider adding disc golf courses to your park. We frequent Farragut State Park with its 5 disc golf courses, which raise a lot of money from local disc golfers.

We love to paddleboard the Little Spokane.

We loved to RV camp at 9 Mile recreation area. Please consider reopening the RV sites there or providing other larger (30-35 foot) RV sites.

We need more parks in this area, we are growing so fast. I don't want to see this area become like Seattle. People need green places to go to with out all the noise of this world.

We recently moved to the northside, and I am in complete awe of the beauty and preservation of the wild lands. I am daily grateful for the state and how they have preserved these areas and taken care of them so well. I myself have Native American blood, and feel connected to the desire to preserve the land and river. I cherish the miles I get to run on the trails and experience God's creation. It feels like a connection to what always was. Thank you for all that you do, and we are so excited to have this expansion of Glenn Tana.

While I walk on trails,, having them clear for visibility are important for safety purposes

With the recent growth in Spokane my family has noticed a dramatic increase in the amount of wildlife in the park. More space for both people and wildlife is needed.

Would love to see mountain bike trails as a part of this expansion

Your question about which areas we visit only allows one answer while you ask for all that apply. I chose Waikiki simply because it is the closest to us and probably the one we use most often.

We are VERY happy to see this property annexed to the Waikiki trail system. The sooner the fence can come down, the better. Furthermore, we think a parking area at the Rutter Parkway end of that property would be appropriate. There is very little parking for the Waikiki area and it really irritates the neighborhood. This would help that situation and increase safe access.

Your survey does not work. You asked to check all that apply and the survey only lets you check one answer.