

Riverside State Park Management Plan

March 30, 2005

Washington State Parks Mission

The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission acquires, operates, enhances, and protects a diverse system of recreational, cultural, and natural sites. The Commission fosters outdoor recreation and education statewide to provide enjoyment and enrichment for all and a valued legacy to future generations.

Washington State Parks Core Values

- A commitment to stewardship that transmits high quality park assets to future generations.
- A dedication to outdoor recreation and public enjoyment that welcomes all our citizens to their public parks.
- Support for one another as we translate our mission into reality.
- Excellence in all we do.
- Involving citizens in our policy development and decision making.



C.A.M.P.

Washington State Parks
Classification and Management Planning Project

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS AND CONTACTS

The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission gratefully acknowledges the many stakeholders and the staff of Riverside State Park who participated in public meetings, reviewed voluminous materials, and made this a better plan because of it.

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RIVERSIDE STATE PARK MANAGEMENT PLAN CERTIFICATE OF ADOPTION

The signatures below certify the adoption of this plan by Washington State Parks for the continued management of Riverside State Park.

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PREFACE

The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission manages a diverse array of 125 parks located throughout the state. Growth in the state's population, tourism, and the popularity of outdoor recreation has dramatically increased pressure on the agency to provide for more recreational opportunities in parks under agency management. Simultaneously, the agency recognizes that as an ever greater number of parks become oases surrounded by residential and commercial development, the need to conserve natural and cultural resources within limits of acceptable change will increase in importance.

The duality of the agency's role as both recreation provider and resource protector has led to differences among park stakeholders as to how these seemingly opposing imperatives can be achieved. Simply put, it is the agency's goal to identify appropriate recreational experiences that meet the needs of the public while protecting natural, cultural, and recreational resources for future generations. Insightful planning that includes careful analysis of resource suitability and capability, and encourages participation by park stakeholders, provides the most effective means of determining which recreational experiences are appropriate in a given park (see Appendix A: CAMP Project Planning Principles).

In January of 1992 the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission adopted a publicly developed Strategic and Action Plan. One question asked in the plan was "how do we provide for protection and wise use of park resources and assets?" In response to this question, the agency committed to a number of actions including the preparation of management plans for each park in the system.

In late 1995 the Commission adopted a revised land classification system (see Appendix B: Washington State Parks Land Classification System). Application of the revised system creates zones, or land classifications, within a park. Six distinct classifications determine what recreational uses and types of developments are appropriate in different areas of a park. In general, sensitive areas are classified restrictively and allow only low-intensity uses and development of minor facilities. Less sensitive areas are classified to allow higher-intensity uses and more extensive facilities development.

Following the adoption of the revised classification system, it became clear to agency staff that simply classifying park lands and delineating them on a map did little to effect "on the ground" results, nor did it adequately address the goal of preparing management plans for each park. As a result State Parks developed a combined planning effort and titled it the Classification and Management Planning Project or CAMP. This combined effort began in March 1996.

The CAMP Project classifies park lands and prepares park management plans through careful analysis of resource inventories, technical information, and results of an issue based public planning process in each project park. Stakeholders and staff identify specific issues facing the park and develop management approaches designed to resolve these issues during a series of public planning workshops. In this initial stage of planning, classification of lands is employed as only one of several management activities that combined make up an overall approach to resolving particular issues.

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this park management plan is to: 1) orient readers to Riverside State Park and the agency's park management planning process, 2) identify the natural, cultural, and recreation management issues for Riverside State Park, and 3) identify management approaches designed to address these issues. The ultimate purpose of this plan is to describe how park management intends to balance recreational use with appropriate measures to protect natural and cultural resources.

This plan has been divided into three sections and several appendices. It is organized as follows:

- Section 1: Description of Riverside State Park provides a brief overview of the park including its geography, historical background, major attributes, and public use.
- Section 2: Riverside State Park Management Planning Program describes both the agency's system-wide park management planning program and its specific application to Riverside State Park.
- Section 3: Park Issues and Management Approaches outlines natural, cultural, and recreational resource issues identified through the public planning process conducted for the park. Specific management approaches, designed to resolve these issues, are recommended. A brief outline of management issues facing Riverside State Park is presented in Table 1.

Appendices contain additional supporting documentation pertinent to this plan.

SECTION 1: DESCRIPTION OF RIVERSIDE STATE PARK

Location: Riverside State Park is located in Spokane County, six miles northwest of the Spokane City Center near State Route 29. See [Figure 1](#): Riverside State Park Vicinity Map.

Acreeage: 9,601 acres with approximately 36 miles of freshwater shoreline.

Acquired: The park was acquired primarily through donations, the first in 1934.

Historical Background: The banks of the Spokane River and its tributaries have played a significant role in Pacific Northwest history. Estimates for the population of Native American settlement at the confluence of the Spokane and Little Spokane range up to 10,000 persons. The Spokane House trading post built in 1810 by the Northwest Fur Trading Company – a precursor of the Hudson’s Bay Company – was one of the earliest English trading houses in the Northwest. The historic social and economic evolution of the larger region plays out in all its aspects along the banks of the Spokane River, as fur trading yielded to agriculture, which in turn transformed toward combinations of industrial, commercial, residential, military, and recreational uses.

In 1934, the first parcel of land of what would eventually become Riverside State Park was transferred to State Parks from Spokane County. This was followed closely in the next few years by a variety of donations and small Park purchases from private and public parties. Much of the land was acquired as delinquent tax parcels, but Washington Water Power (now Avista Utilities) and other private parties provided key parcels to State Parks. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) developed a master plan and constructed many facilities in the park including the Aubrey L. White Parkway and the Bowl and Pitcher area.

Growth in the park land base has continued for over 50 years making it the second largest state park, and possibly the most diverse and complex park to manage, in the state parks system.

Site Description: Several park resource inventories and other descriptive documents have been prepared for the park (e.g. the State Parks’ Historic Facilities Condition Assessment). Appendix C, Listing of Riverside State Park Resource Inventories and Other Descriptive Information, includes references and locations where these documents are stored. The park is composed of different natural environments that provide important wildlife habitat, illustrate geologic formations related to lava flows and ice age flooding events, and show the natural influences of the Spokane and Little Spokane Rivers (and their tributaries). The park contains numerous viewpoints from which the public can enjoy these environments.

Facilities: Picnic sites, kitchen shelters, interpretive center at Spokane House, comfort stations, vault toilets, vehicle and tent sites, group camping areas with trailer/RV spaces, park staff residences, storage buildings, shop, a welcome center, historical buildings, ranger station, foot and horse trails, pedestrian suspension bridge, miles of paved road, canoe put-in sites on the Little Spokane River and Plese Flats (Spokane River). The Aubrey L. White Parkway is located within the park, and the park operates a boat launch near the Spokane House constructed by the Washington Water Power Company. A motorcycle and ORV area developed in cooperation with IAC includes a restroom, picnic shelter, shop, fencing, signing, parking lot and telephone.

The Commission has a concession agreement to provide equestrian facilities and services in the Fort George Wright portion of the park.

Activities: Boating, canoeing/kayaking, whitewater rafting, bicycling, mountain biking, roller blading, camping, fishing, hiking, horseback riding, interpretation, motorcycle and ATV riding, picnicking, snowmobiling, cross country skiing, and hiking/bird watching in the natural area.

Attendance: Derived from agency standardized attendance system.

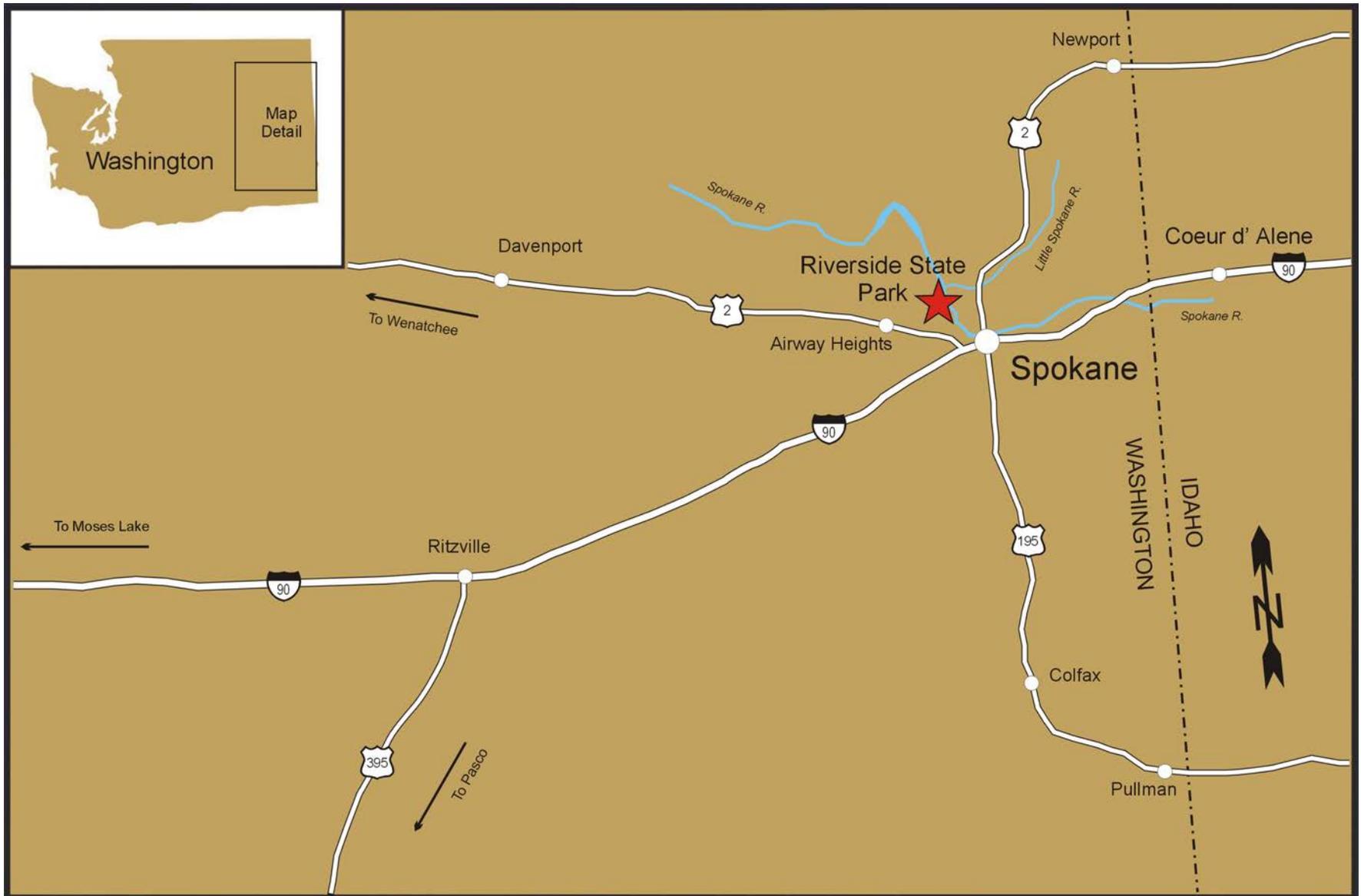
| <u>Year</u> | <u>Camping</u> | <u>Day Use</u> | <u>Spokane House I.C.</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| 1991 | ? | ? | 4241 | 1,177,809 |
| 1992 | 29,402 | 923,651 | 561 | 953,614 |
| 1993 | 23,609 | 669,921 | 0 | 693,530 |
| 1994 | 14,433 | 566,983 | 1,133 | 582,549 |
| 1995 | 17,384 | 796,856 | 2,051 | 816,291 |
| 1996 | 17,553 | 586,685 | 2,238 | 606,476 |
| 1997 | 14,233 | 778,938 | 1,405 | 794,576 |
| 1998 | 12,633 | 767,160 | 1,535 | 781,328 |
| 1999 | 12,256 | 699,619 | 1,100 | 715,975 |
| 2000 | 16,257 | 393,479 | 9,553 | 419,289 |

Interpretation: Spokane House Interpretive Center tells the story of the Pacific Northwest fur trade.

Staffing:

| <u>Position</u> | <u>Staff Months</u> |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Park Ranger 6 | 12.0 |
| Park Ranger 4 | 12.0 |
| Park Ranger 2 | 12.0 |
| Park Ranger 2 | 12.0 |
| Park Ranger 2 | 12.0 |
| Park Ranger 1 | 12.0 |
| Office Assistant Senior | 12.0 |
| C&M 1 | 12.0 |
| Park Aides (5) | 23.8 |

Figure 1: Riverside State Park Vicinity Map



SECTION 2: RIVERSIDE STATE PARK MANAGEMENT PLANNING PROGRAM

2.1 Legal and Policy Direction

Riverside State Park operates within a framework of laws, regulations, and policies that govern jurisdictional behavior. Agency staff make day-to-day management decisions consistent not only with laws and policies of the agency, but with all federal, state, and local regulations. Interpretation and compliance with government rules and policies requires sound and thoughtful judgment. A comprehensive listing and description of all laws and policies under which the agency operates is not included in this document. However, management activities recommended in this plan have been reviewed to ensure a sound legal and policy footing.

2.1.1 Park Mission and Management Objectives

The mission of Riverside State Park is *to nurture, for the enjoyment of current and future generations, the rich legacy of natural, cultural, and scenic wonders provided by the Spokane River, its tributaries, and the people who have called it home.* A list of general park management objectives for Riverside State Park is presented in Table 2.

2.1.2 Riverside State Park's Land Classifications and Long-Term Boundary

[Figure 2](#) shows final land classifications and the long-term boundary adopted by the Commission for Riverside State Park on June 9, 2000. The adopted land classifications provide policy guidance for appropriate use and development intensities. Adopted classifications also represent the park's desired long-term boundary, incorporating properties desired for acquisition, surplus, easements, and cooperative management agreements with park neighbors and nearby resource managers to help meet park management needs. Specific rationales and more detailed discussion of the park's classifications and long-term boundary are included in Section 3: Park Issues and Management Approaches. Additional information concerning classification and long-term boundary of Riverside State Park can be referenced in the Commission Agenda Item 98-06-E2 - Riverside State Park - Land Classification and Management Plan - Spokane County - Requested Action, and Commission Agenda Item 00-06-E1 Riverside State Park - Spokane County - Amendment of Long-Term Boundary and Land Classification - Prioritization of Acquisitions - Requested Action, and the official Commission minutes for these items.

2.1.3 Other Policy Direction for Riverside State Park

Previously prepared plans provide additional policy guidance for the management of specific resources or activities within a particular park. Examples of these types of plans include threatened or endangered species management plans, cultural resource management plans, and trail use and development plans. Park master plans are generally oriented towards capital facilities development, but also commonly provide policy direction. The relationship between this plan, other existing plans, and recommended future plans should be seen as "iterative". As new information is derived from more detailed resource-specific planning, existing plans should be reviewed and modified to reflect changed circumstances. No single plan should be vested with ultimate authority, but rather, the on-going process of creating new plans and revising existing plans should be seen as forming an increasingly comprehensive base of Park operational direction. The role of this park management plan is to serve as an umbrella document under which all other park-related plans are referenced.

2.2 Riverside State Park's Management Planning Process

Prior to the official start of the Riverside CAMP process in the winter of 1997, parks staff received many expressions of interest from the Spokane community about the upcoming planning effort. People wanted to get involved and help with the process. In response, two public meetings were held in March 1997. The first meeting, attended by about 150 people, provided an opportunity to explore on a preliminary basis what people saw as the important issues facing Riverside State Park. The second meeting, held the next evening, attracted over 50 people who indicated a willingness to become park data gathering volunteers. Eventually the public volunteers coalesced into a functioning group of about 15 individuals, with an extraordinary range of expertise. The Riverside State Park volunteers eventually went on to win an agency Volunteer Merit Award.

Staff worked with these volunteers, who proceeded to research, analyze and prepare presentation materials on a wide range of park attributes. Vegetative community types, recreation demand analysis, cultural assets, property ownership and comprehensive trail inventories were some of the products produced by the volunteer group. Data was then entered into a Geographic Information Systems (GIS) format through a cooperative project with the Spokane County Assessor's Office.

During the week of July 14 – 18, 1997, staff and the public went through intensive day and night work sessions at Riverside State Park. During the day, tours of the park occurred. In the evenings, there were discussions on various aspects of the park. In general, the days and topics were as follows:

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Monday, July 14: | Natural and Cultural Resource Management: Resource Analysis, Conservation and/or Protection. |
| Tuesday, July 15: | Recreation: Opportunities, Facilities, Use Compatibility for Now and the Future. |
| Wednesday, July 16: | Park Boundaries: Long-Term Needs. |
| Thursday, July 17: | Developing Management Alternatives. |

The volunteer group stayed together and dedicated many hours of work in helping staff in the next stage of the CAMP planning process. After identification of issues and varied public desires were aired, option for management, land classification, and direction for long-term acquisition, management and exchange were explored. A "management emphasis document" was reviewed by the public at a meeting held on April 21, 1998. Approximately 80 people attended and provided comments on their preferred park management direction.

On May 14, 1998, parks staff held a public meeting to review a preliminary recommendation for the park. Twenty-nine people attended. Revisions to the preliminary recommendations based on public testimony and continued agency review were presented to and accepted by the Commission on June 12, 1998.

Park staff intends to coordinate with regional staff and review the park's management through identification of additional management issues and other plan revisions.

Table 1: Riverside State Park Management Objectives

The Mission of Riverside State Park will be advanced by:

Natural Resources: Protecting, preserving, and interpreting key natural resources of the park, including rare and high quality examples of vegetative communities, associations and species; important fish and wildlife corridors and habitat areas; geologic formations related to ice age floods, lava flows, and influences of the Spokane River, its tributaries; significant fossil deposits; and water quality and flows.

Cultural Resources: Protecting, preserving, and interpreting where appropriate the key cultural resources of the park, including Native American archaeological and cultural sites, and historic properties embracing Civilian Conservation Corps park developments, sites related to the fur trading era, 19th and early 20th century agricultural properties, military sites, and other properties containing historically significant artifacts or cultural significance.

Recreation: Providing for a wide range of outdoor recreation opportunities including utility, standard, primitive, group and equestrian camping; trails for equestrian, bicyclist, pedestrian and ORV use; orienteering; boating, including power boating, kayaking, canoeing and whitewater rafting; fishing; wildlife viewing; rock climbing; picnicking; interpretive activities; and a variety of group activities.

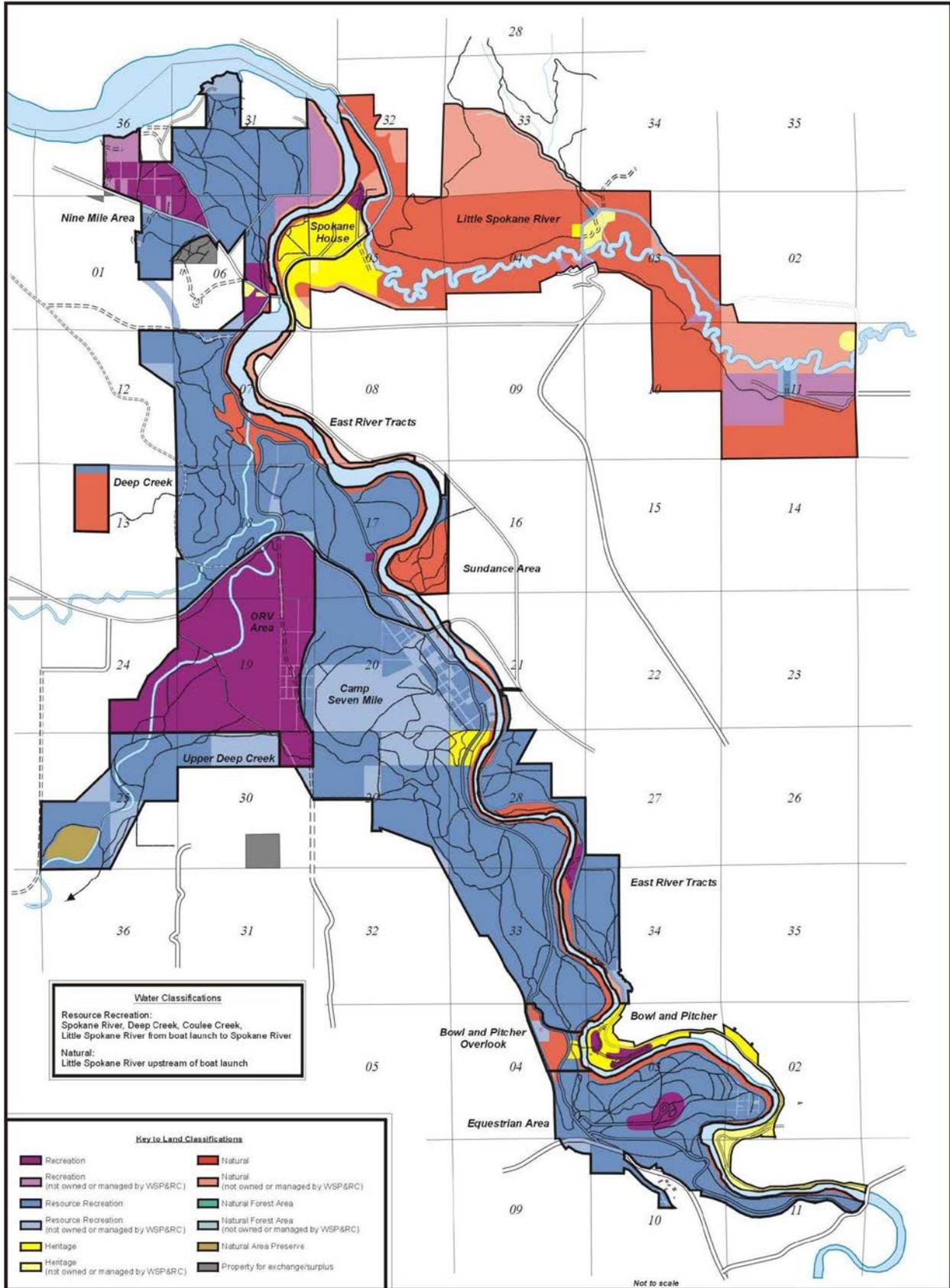
Interpretation and Environmental Education: Combining the resources and skills of State Parks with local and statewide organizations and individuals specializing in resource education, interpretation and curatorial services, to expand programs and facilities that promote Riverside State Park as a major destination for environmental education and interpretation.

Volunteers: Recruiting and managing a volunteer corps of park neighbors, recreational users, resource stewards, and any other interested organizations or individuals, to assist park staff in park management programs and activities.

Park Boundary: Implementation of a property management plan that establishes priorities for land acquisition, surplus, easements, and a variety of cooperative management approaches with nearby resource managers and park neighbors.

Park Information Systems: Developing and cataloging vital park management and resource information in a manner that is comprehensive, applies modern technology efficiently (including geographic information systems (GIS) where appropriate), and is easily used and updated.

Figure 2: Riverside State Park Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Map



SECTION 3: PARK ISSUES AND MANAGEMENT APPROACHES

While individual parks may have significantly different resources and resource management issues, all park managers share the same essential dilemma – how to effectively manage increasing demand for recreational opportunities that may, in part, utilize sensitive natural and cultural resources. The challenge at the heart of this dilemma is to accommodate recreational use while also protecting resources from deterioration. How much recreational use can resources sustain without being degraded beyond acceptable limits? The answer to this question is usually as subjective as it is technical. For this reason the “best” resource management decisions incorporate public sentiment, sound scientific information, and professional judgement.

This plan outlines individual management approaches developed in response to issues identified by the public and park staff. Each management approach contains two interrelated components: **policy direction** and **programmatic activities**.

Policy direction responds to issues by setting new or emphasizing existing rules that regulate public use and/or guide future management activities. Policy direction can be conveyed through agency-wide or park level policy statements and/or through land classification decisions. Examples of policy direction include limiting rock climbing to a specific season in an attempt to protect birds during nesting periods and classifying an area of a park as a Natural Forest Area to preserve a rare forest community.

Programmatic activities detail projects or tasks designed to achieve the stated policy direction. Programmatic activities vary widely, ranging from cooperative efforts that engage outside experts to the development of capital projects and resource monitoring. Examples of programmatic activities include soliciting the advice of wildlife biologists in managing sensitive animal species, proposing building rehabilitation projects to protect historic structures, and monitoring visitor impacts and applying adaptive management techniques to protect against loss of vegetation. Programmatic activities frequently identify the need for coordination among agency staff and cooperation with other organizations to develop additional management policies and prescriptions in response to a particular issue. In these cases it is expected that identification of specific projects or development of site level plans will ultimately result.

Readers should note that the sum of all of the management approaches represents a significant staff workload and may also create very high expectations among agency staff and park stakeholders. Clearly, completing or even beginning all approaches in the short-term is not feasible with existing resources. This plan should be seen as a “to do” list where items will be prioritized as staff and financial resources permit.

Tables 3, 4, and 5 summarize key issues and management approaches for the natural, cultural, and recreational resources of Riverside State Park as a whole. Tables 6 through 18 cover the natural, cultural, and recreational resource issues for each of the 13 sub-areas within the park. As in any real world situation, some issues do not fit neatly into any one of these three categories, while others may span more than one. As a result, some license has been taken for the sake of consistent presentation. It should also be noted that in Tables 3 through 18, under the heading of policy direction, the policies listed include only those most applicable or specific to a particular issue. The Glossary in Appendix E provides expanded definitions of terms used throughout this document.

In order to make this document easier to read all issues have been assigned a specific number. All issue designations are derived from the park cost center number, followed by the first letters in the sub-area name, followed by the letter N,C, or R for the type of issue, and finally the number of the issue in that category (e.g. 760BPO-R2 is the designator for Bowl and Pitcher Overlook recreational issue number 2). Throughout the document issues that have programs, policies, and/or land classifications that are relevant to, or closely associated with, other issues are cross-referenced by issue number. If reading this plan in an electronic format, these cross-references are hyperlinked to the appropriate issue.

Table 2: Summary of Riverside State Park Management Issues

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Park-wide Natural Resource Issues</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Property management plan (760PW-N1) • Boundary delineation and relationship between park and adjacent property owners (760PW-N2) • Park information management (760PW-N3) • Vegetation Management: noxious weeds, habitat protection, and wildfire prevention. (760PW-N4) • Wildlife Management (760PW-N5) |
| <p>Park-wide Cultural Resource Issues</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural resource identification and protection (760PW-C1) |
| <p>Park-wide Recreational Resource/Facility Issues</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interpretation and environmental education (760PW-R1) • Regional transportation and utility impacts (760PW-R2) • Camping facilities (760PW-R3) • Trail development, maintenance, and management uses (760PW-R4) • Visitor safety and law enforcement (760PW-R5) |
| <p>Bowl and Pitcher Sub- Area Natural Resource Issues</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub area property management plan (760BP-N1) • Protection of wildlife habitat and natural ecosystems (760BP-N2) |
| <p>Bowl and Pitcher Sub- Area Cultural Resource Issues</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of archaeological sites and historic properties – CCC facilities (760BP-C1) • Aubrey L. White Parkway – enhancement and maintenance (760BP-C2) |
| <p>Bowl and Pitcher Sub- Area Recreational Resource/Facility Issues</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bowl and Pitcher general renovation (760BP-R1) • Protection of scenic quality (760BP-R2) • Appropriate recreational uses (760BP-R3) • Permitted trail uses (760BP-R4) • River craft put-in/take-out (760BP-R5) |
| <p>Bowl and Pitcher Overlook Sub-Area Natural Resource Issues</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub area property management plan (760BPO-N1) • Vegetation management (760BPO-N2) |
| <p>Bowl and Pitcher Overlook Sub-Area Cultural Resource Issues</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of historic properties – CCC facilities (760BPO-C1) • Protection of archaeological assets (760BPO-C2) |
| <p>Bowl and Pitcher Overlook Sub-Area Recreational Resource/Facility Issues</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate recreational uses (760BPO-R1) • Morin House (760BPO-R2) • Maintenance, preservation, and improvement of facilities (760BPO-R3) • Permitted trail uses (760BPO-R4) |

Table 2: Summary of Riverside State Park Management Issues (continued)

| | |
|---|--|
| Centennial Trail Sub-Area Natural Resource Issues | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noxious weed control (760CT-N1) • Protection of wildlife habitat and natural ecosystems (760CT-N2) |
| Centennial Trail Sub-Area Cultural Resource Issues | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of cultural resources (760CT-C1) |
| Centennial Trail Sub-Area Recreational Resource/Facility Issues | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-term expansion and alteration of trail routes (760CT-R1) • Appropriate recreational uses (760CT-R2) • Maintenance, preservation, and improvement of facilities (760CT-R3) |

| | |
|---|--|
| Equestrian Sub-Area Natural Resource Issues | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub area property management plan (760E-N1) • Protection of wildlife habitat and natural ecosystems (760E-N2) • Noxious weed control (760E-N3) |
| Equestrian Sub-Area Cultural Resource Issues | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of cultural resources (760E-C1) |
| Equestrian Sub-Area Recreational Resource/Facility Issues | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate recreational uses (760E-R1) • Permitted trail uses (760E-R2) • Maintenance, preservation, and improvement of facilities (760E-R3) |

| | |
|--|---|
| Camp Seven-Mile Sub-Area Natural Resource Issues | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub area property management plan (760CSM-N1) • Control of noxious weeds (760CSM-N2) • Protection of wildlife habitat and natural ecosystems (760CSM-N3) |
| Camp Seven-Mile Sub-Area Cultural Resource Issues | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of cultural resources (760CSM-C1) |
| Camp Seven-Mile Sub-Area Recreational Resource/Facility Issues | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relationship with military (760CSM-R1) • Appropriate recreational uses (760CSM-R2) • Permitted trail uses (760CSM-R3) • Maintenance, preservation, and improvement of facilities (760CSM-R4) |

Table 2: Summary of Riverside State Park Management Issues (continued)

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| <p>East River Tracts Sub-Area Natural Resource Issues</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub area property management plan/park access (760ERT-N1) • Control of noxious weeds (760ERT-N2) • Protection of wildlife habitat and natural ecosystems (760ERT-N3) |
| <p>East River Tracts Sub-Area Cultural Resource Issues</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of cultural resources (760ERT-C1) |
| <p>East River Tracts Sub-Area Recreational Resource/Facility Issues</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate recreational uses (760ERT-R1) • Permitted trail uses (760ERT-R2) • Maintenance, preservation, and improvement of facilities (760ERT-R3) |

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>Sundance Sub-Area Natural Resource Issues</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of wildlife habitat and natural ecosystems (760S-N1) |
| <p>Sundance Sub-Area Recreational Resource/Facility Issues</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Park access control (760S-R1) • Maintenance, preservation, and improvement of facilities (760S-R2) • Appropriate recreational uses (760S-R3) |

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>ORV Sub-Area Natural Resource Issues</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of important natural resources (760ORV-N1) • Protection of Deep Creek and associated riparian areas (760ORV-N2) • Wildfire prevention (760ORV-N3) • Control of noxious weeds (760ORV-N4) |
| <p>ORV Sub-Area Cultural Resource Issues</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colville Trail (760ORV-C1) |
| <p>ORV Sub-Area Recreational Resource/Facility Issues</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflicts with park neighbors (760ORV-R1) • Appropriate recreational uses (760ORV-R2) • ORV user education (760ORV-R3) • Visitor experience and safety (760ORV-R4) • Development and maintenance of ORV facilities (760ORV-R5) • Accommodation of non-ORV activities (760ORV-R6) |

Table 2: Summary of Riverside State Park Management Issues (continued)

| | |
|---|---|
| Little Spokane River/Clark Barns Sub-Area Natural Resource Issues | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of wildlife habitat and natural ecosystems (760LSRCB-N1) • Sub area property management plan (760LSRCB-N2) |
| Little Spokane River/Clark Barns Sub-Area Cultural Resource Issues | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Important cultural resources to protect (760LSRCB-C1) • Protection of archaeological and historic sites (760LSRCB-C2) |
| Little Spokane River/Clark Barns Sub-Area Recreational Resource/Facility Issues | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural/cultural resource interpretation and environmental education (760LSRCB-R1) • Appropriate recreational uses (760LSRCB-R2) • Visitor experience and effects of crowding (760LSRCB-R3) • ADA access (760LSRCB-R4) |

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| Deep Creek Sub-Area Natural Resource Issues | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub area property management plan (760DC-N1) • Protection of wildlife habitat and natural ecosystems (760DC-N2) • Noxious weeds within Avista right of ways (760DC-N3) |
| Deep Creek Sub-Area Cultural Resource Issues | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Important cultural resources to protect (760DC-C1) |
| Deep Creek Sub-Area Recreational Resource/Facility Issues | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural/cultural resource interpretation (760DC-R1) • Appropriate recreational uses (760DC-R2) • Trail development, maintenance, and management of uses (760DC-R3) • Rock climbing (760DC-R4) |

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| Upper Deep Creek Sub-Area Natural Resource Issues | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub area property management plan (760UDC-N1) • Protection of wildlife habitat and natural ecosystems (760UDC-N2) • Protection of Pipo/Stipa plant community (760UDC-N3) |
| Upper Deep Creek Sub-Area Cultural Resource Issues | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colville Trail (760UDC-C1) |
| Upper Deep Creek Sub-Area Recreational Resource/Facility Issues | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate recreational uses (760UDC-R1) • Trail development, maintenance, and management of uses (760UDC-R2) |

Table 2: Summary of Riverside State Park Management Issues (continued)

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| <p>Spokane House Sub-Area Natural Resource Issues</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub area property management plan (760SH-N1) • Protection of wildlife habitat and natural ecosystems (760SH-N2) • Control of exotic aquatic vegetation – milfoil (760SH-N3) |
| <p>Spokane House Sub-Area Cultural Resource Issues</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of archaeological and historic sites (760SH-C1) |
| <p>Spokane House Sub-Area Recreational Resource/Facility Issues</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural/cultural resource interpretation (760SH-R1) • Appropriate recreational uses (760SH-R2) • Trail development, maintenance, and management of uses (760SH-R3) • Renovation of boat launching facilities (760SH-R4) • Renovation of Little Spokane River canoe take-out (760SH-R5) • Disposition of group camp (760SH-R6) |

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| <p>Nine-Mile Sub-Area Natural Resource Issues</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub area property management plan (760NM-N1) • Protection of wildlife habitat and natural ecosystems (760NM-N2) • Vegetation management (760NM-N3) |
| <p>Nine-Mile Sub-Area Cultural Resource Issues</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of archaeological, historical, and cultural resources and sites (760NM-C1) |
| <p>Nine-Mile Sub-Area Recreational Resource/Facility Issues</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural/cultural resource interpretation (760NM-R1) • Appropriate recreational uses (760NM-R2) • Trail development, maintenance, and management of uses (760NM-R3) • Development of camping opportunities (760NM-R4) • Development of day use facilities (760NM-R5) |

Table 3: Park-Wide Natural Resource Issues and Management Approaches

| Issue | Management Approach |
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| <p>Property management plan (760PW-N1)</p> | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Riverside State Park is classified as a combination of Recreation, Resource Recreation, Natural, Heritage, and Natural Area Preserve. The park’s land base is proportionately classified as approximately 20% Recreation, 50% Resource Recreation, 20% Natural Area, and 10% Heritage, and less than 1% Natural Area Preserve. Commission-approved properties appropriate for acquisition/exchange and preliminary classifications for specific properties are shown in Figure 2: Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Map.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Any land acquisitions or disposals must be consistent with <i>Commission Policy 62-25-3: Dual Functions of Commission and Director; 68-55-1: Land Acquisition; 74-55-1 Inholding Policy; 76-55-1: Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition; and 81-55-1: Appraisal Policy</i>.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Natural Resource Management Program:</u></p> <p><i>Park Property Acquisition/Surplus/Interagency Management Agreements Program:</i> On May 19, 2000, the Washington State Park and Recreation Commission (Commission) revised the 1979 “Permanent Park Boundary Plan”. The revised boundary is shown in Figure 2: Riverside State Park Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Map. Within the boundary the agency will seek to either buy desired properties, gain management authority over them, or seek management agreements/easements from landowners if use restrictions are necessary to advance park objectives.</p> <p>In the sub-areas sections of this management plan, properties identified as either appropriate for “surplus” or desired for “acquisition” should be considered as possibilities for any of the above approaches. Thus, a site identified for acquisition could either be purchased by State Parks, managed by the agency under agreement, or owned and managed by another entity with some type of formal use agreement or easement assuring that its use is consistent with park objectives.</p> <p>Park staff should continue to coordinate with region headquarters staff to work with major land managers in the greater Riverside State Park area to promote land uses that are compatible with state park purposes. Acquire properties where potential for land use incompatibility is greatest, and establish formal and informal management agreements where possible on other properties within or adjacent to the established Riverside State Park Long-Term Boundary.</p> <p><i>Park Property Acquisition/Surplus Plan:</i> Park staff should coordinate with region and headquarters staff to develop a property acquisition/surplus matrix resulting in a prioritized list of properties that are most important in furthering the park mission and objectives. When that list is developed, it should be adopted by reference into this management plan.</p> |

Table 3: Park-Wide Natural Resource Issues (Continued)

| Issue | Management Approach |
|---|---|
| <p>Boundary delineation and relationship between park and adjacent property owners (760PW-N2)</p> | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> See Figure 2: Riverside State Park Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Map.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> As part of the park-wide boundary delineation program, the Park Manager should request annually, through a letter to the City of Spokane and Spokane County, when platting or substantial development permit review of private lands bordering the park: 1) boundary surveys be monumented; 2) boundary fencing and/or signing be in place prior to development; 3) notice be placed on the face of any plat bordering the park that access to the park is only allowed as approved by Washington State Parks; 4) notice be placed in any building/development permits that access to the park is only allowed as approved by Washington State Parks.</p> <p>As part of any capital and planned maintenance proposals, park staff should ensure that, where appropriate, boundary surveys, monuments, fencing, or other means of clearly demarcating boundaries be included as part of project requests.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Natural Resource Management Program:</u> Park staff should coordinate with regional and headquarters staff to solicit cooperation of the City of Spokane, Spokane County, and park neighbors to continue development of, and ensure compliance with, policies related to park boundaries and continue efforts to physically delineate and enforce boundaries on a park-wide basis.</p> <p><i>Planned Maintenance Projects:</i> A continuing effort should be made through planned maintenance projects to incrementally conduct boundary surveys, install fences, signs and other boundary demarcations where such boundaries are known. See individual sub-areas for specific boundary related projects.</p> |

Table 3: Park-Wide Natural Resource Issues (Continued)

| Issue | Management Approach |
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| <p>Park information management (760PW-N3)</p> | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> As part of future capital projects at Riverside State Park, any associated mapping or site plans appropriate for inclusion in the park’s GIS system should be made available to park staff in electronic form.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Natural Resource Management Program:</u> Because of the large physical scale and management intricacy of Riverside State Park, efficient management of park information is essential. Park staff should coordinate with regional and headquarters stewardship staff to solicit the Eastern Washington University Geography Department, Spokane County GIS, and other interested individuals and organizations to maintain and operate a geographic information system (GIS) on a volunteer/internship basis. This system should utilize existing GIS coverage prepared as part of the CAMP project. The computer program standard for the park’s GIS system should be ARCVIEW. The Park Manager should assign one staff member to take overall responsibility for coordinating physical/electronic storage of archival information including relevant research documents, resource inventories, plans, and other information valuable to future park planning and management. Park staff should actively solicit volunteer participation for this program. All data collection and formatting will be in compliance with GIS policies for State Parks.</p> <p>Park staff should have access to computer equipment, software and training to allow them to perform their jobs more efficiently by use of word processing, spreadsheet, and database tools. The long-term goal should be that staff members use these tools to share overall responsibility on an area-by-area basis for coordinating physical/electronic storage of archival information including, relevant research documents, resource inventories, plans, and other information valuable to future park planning and management. Until staff acquires the necessary resources and training, park staff should actively solicit volunteer participation to further this program.</p> |

Table 3: Park-Wide Natural Resource Issues (Continued)

| Issue | Management Approach |
|--|---|
| <p>Vegetation management: noxious weeds, habitat protection, and wildfire prevention. (760PW-N4)</p> | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Outside of formal day use areas, park residence yards, and other high use areas, planting by the agency shall consist of native plant species or cultivar of a native species wherever practical. If any non-native plants were planted within the park, except as described above, attempts will be made to replace them with natives.</p> <p>As part of the park-wide vegetation management program the purpose of all haying and grazing leases granted to private individuals/organizations should be limited to: 1) Provide surveillance in remote or inaccessible areas; 2) protection or enhancement of the park’s natural vegetation (part of an on-going park vegetation management program), including enhancement of wildlife habitat; or 3) as part of the park’s equestrian concession agreement. All grazing leases will comply with provisions of <i>agency policy 87-63-1 “Livestock Grazing”</i>.</p> <p>Park staff should ensure that all park management activities comply with agency laws and policies related to the protection of natural plant and animal communities including <i>RCW 97A.05.035: Additional powers and duties, directs management of timber and other ecological resources</i> and <i>Chapter 352-28 WAC: Tree, plant, and fungi cutting, removal and/or disposal</i></p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Natural Resource Management Program:</u> Primary regulatory authority for natural vegetative resources of the State of Washington rests with the Department of Natural Resources (DNR). The DNR Natural Heritage Program is the state level entity responsible for maintaining a state listing of rare plants, rare plant associations, and providing technical expertise in protection of these resources. As such, Riverside State Park staff will continue to coordinate with regional and headquarters staff to solicit technical expertise and cooperation of DNR Natural Heritage Program, DNR Forest Resource Managers, DNR Wildfire Response Managers, Region’s Resource Stewardship Manager, Spokane County Noxious Weed Board, park neighbors, and other interested organizations and individuals. The overall purpose of this program is to formulate and implement policies and prescriptions for the general protection and management of vegetative resources, specific protection of threatened, endangered, and sensitive plants/plant associations, wildfire prevention/suppression, and control of non-native plants/noxious weeds.</p> <p><u>Agency Staff Project:</u> As part of the park vegetation management program, a park vegetation management plan should be prepared. This plan should address the following: 1) Restoration and/or enhancement of natural vegetation dynamics consistent with philosophies and intent of land classification designations. 2) Protection of riparian communities. 3) Protection of designated Natural Area Preserve. 4) Wildfire risk reduction and suppression consistent with philosophies and intent of land classification designations. 5) Control/eradication of noxious weed and other invasive non-native plant species.</p> <p>For each of these areas the plan should include specific vegetation management objectives, prescriptions, monitoring protocols, cost/benefit analyses, interagency/private party cooperation, volunteer opportunities, and recommendation for further research. The fire suppression element should include: 1) Fire suppression policies. 2) Prioritized list of important resources to protect. 3) Fire suppression equipment inventory and needs assessment. 4) Human fire suppression resources inventory, mutual aid agreements, and needs assessment. 5) Communications and response plans.</p> <p>Eastern Region has opted to take a regional approach to control of noxious weeds. This approach allows for balanced allocation of limited funds to address high-priority noxious weed issues in each eastern region park. As such, high-priority noxious weed control needs within Riverside State Park have been outlined for specific park sub-areas. However, on-going control/eradication of noxious weeds should continue to be addressed as part of the park-wide vegetation management program.</p> |

Table 3: Park-Wide Natural Resource Issues (Continued)

| Issue | Management Approach |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Wildlife management (760PW-N5) | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> As part of the development of the park vegetative management program, an integrated analysis of this program's effect on wildlife should be addressed. The overall purpose of any vegetative management should include specific wildlife objectives.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Natural Resource Management Program:</u> Primary regulatory authority for wildlife resources of the State of Washington rests with the Washington State Department of Wildlife (WDFW). Additionally, federally protected wildlife species listed under the Endangered Species Act, fall under the authority of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USF&WS). Riverside State Park staff, as part of an area-wide wildlife management program, will continue to solicit technical assistance and cooperation from the above agencies, other federal, state, local and tribal authorities, and interested organizations and individuals to formulate management policies and prescriptions for general protection of habitat, specific protection of threatened, endangered, and sensitive species, and control of wildlife adversely affecting vegetation and/or the recreational experience or safety of park visitors (nuisance wildlife).</p> |

Table 4: Park-Wide Cultural Resource Issues and Management Approaches

| Issue | Management Approach |
|---|---|
| <p>Cultural resource identification and protection (760PW-C1)</p> | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Park staff will ensure that any development, maintenance, or operation of facilities or areas associated with historic/cultural importance will adhere to the agency’s Cultural Resource Management Policy.</p> <p>The location of sensitive archaeological and historical sites shall be kept confidential. Any disturbance of sites will be immediately reported to the Regional Stewardship Manager, State Parks Interpretive Supervisor, and State Parks Archaeologist. In the event of major disturbance to known Native American cultural sites, the State Parks Archaeologist will notify appropriate Tribal authorities.</p> <p>As part of the park-wide cultural resource management program: 1) Prior to excavation or significant ground disturbance of any kind, park staff will consult the State Parks Archaeologist to obtain “cultural resource release authorization”. Staff will also work closely with the Spokane Indian Tribe to assure that park actions do not inadvertently disturb sites of cultural importance to the tribe. 2) Park staff will seek to accommodate harvesting of vegetative resources by Native Americans as “traditional cultural practices”, provided these activities are compatible with other park activities and do not result in long-term degradation of vegetative resources. 3) Park staff will be supportive of qualified academic research on the archaeological and historical resources of the Riverside area, and include the Spokane Tribe as a co-reviewer and sponsor of such research.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Cultural Resource Management Program:</u> Primary management responsibility for protection of historic properties situated on State Parks owned lands rests with the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission (WSP&RC). The State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP) is the state level entity responsible, under the National Historic Preservation Act, for developing and maintaining a state listing of historic properties, recommending nominated properties to the National Register of Historic Places, and providing technical archaeological/historical consultation to public and private organizations. As such, Riverside State Park staff will continue to coordinate with regional staff, Parks’ Interpretive Supervisor, Parks’ Archaeologist, and Parks Cultural Resource Management staff to solicit technical expertise and cooperation of OAHP staff, Spokane Tribal authorities, and other interested individuals/organizations to formulate and implement policies and prescriptions for general protection and management of historic properties, archaeological sites, and Native American cultural sites. The overall purpose of this program is to inventory, assess, monitor, and determine appropriate treatments and interpretive approaches for historic properties, archaeological sites, and Native American Cultural sites in Riverside State Park.</p> <p><u>Agency Staff Project:</u> As part of the park-wide cultural resource management program, a cultural resource management plan should be prepared. This plan should include: 1) A comprehensive inventory of significant cultural sites (noting that assessment of CCC-era structures is already complete). 2) Prioritized “treatments” or prescriptions to either stabilize, rehabilitate, restore, or reconstruct sites. 3) Monitoring protocols to ensure long-term preservation objectives are met. See also <i>Historic Properties Inventory and Assessment-1997</i> <u>and</u> National/State register of Historic Properties in Riverside State Park in appendices.</p> <p><u>Park Staff/Volunteer Project:</u> As part of the park-wide cultural resource management program, park staff should conduct an initial baseline photo inventory of all visible historic/archaeological sites in all sub-areas.</p> |

Table 5: Park-Wide Recreational Resource/Facility Issues and Management Approaches

| Issue | Management Approach |
|--|---|
| <p>Interpretation and environmental education (760PW-R1)</p> | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Not applicable</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u> Park staff should continue to coordinate with region staff and the agency Interpretive Supervisor to solicit cooperation of local school districts, higher education institutions, museums, and other organizations and individuals to develop and implement an enhanced environmental education and historical/cultural education program for Riverside State Park.</p> <p><i>Agency Staff Project:</i> Prior to or in conjunction with capital project proposals for natural/cultural interpretive facilities, a park-wide interpretive master plan should be prepared. An interpretive master plan should include at least the following elements as appropriate to the site: 1) Identification of park management goals related to interpretation. 2) Identification of target audience. 3) Identification of parameters/limiting factors under which the interpretive program must operate. 4) Inventory and identification of natural/cultural resources appropriate for interpretation. 5) Development of interpretive themes. 6) Development of a network of interpretive communities, i.e., enticement, orientation, interpretive hubs, and location/design of specific opportunities.</p> <p><i>Capital Project:</i> The display and content of interpretive information at the Spokane House Interpretive Center should be upgraded. The interpretive content of the Center should be expanded to include more Native American cultural history. The Interpretive Center should be used as a hub of a linked system of interpretive signs and kiosks distributed throughout Riverside State Park and the Centennial Trail. Such a linked system of interpretation could develop a thematic context focused on the past 12,000 years of changing land-use patterns along the Spokane River Valley.</p> <p><i>Park Staffing:</i> As part of the park interpretive/environmental education program, expand staffed interpretation at the park to include regular programs centered at Spokane House, but park-wide in scope.</p> |

Table 5: Park-Wide Recreational Resource/Facility Issues (Continued)

| Issue | Management Approach |
|--|--|
| Regional transportation and utility impacts (760PW-R2) | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> 1) No new transportation or utility corridor should be permitted within or across State Parks property without approval of the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission. 2) No new transportation or utility corridor should be permitted within or across State Parks property unless demonstrated to the agency, by the proponent, that no feasible alternative for such a corridor exists, and that the design of the corridor results in the minimum feasible impact upon park resources and that any such impacts will be fully mitigated. 3) Expansion of any existing transportation or utility corridor, or other utility facility (e.g. sewage treatment plant), may be permitted by the agency after it is demonstrated by the proponent that there is no feasible alternative, and that the design of the expanded facility results in the minimum feasible impact upon park resources and that any such impacts will be fully mitigated.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u> Park staff should work assertively with the city, county and state transportation and public utilities officials to participate in planning for any new transportation or utility corridors through Riverside State Park, or any such corridors or other transportation or utility facilities that are adjacent to or in the vicinity of Riverside State Park that could have a deleterious effect on park resources or the recreational experience of park visitors.</p> |

Table 5: Park-Wide Recreational Resource/Facility Issues (Continued)

| Issue | Management Approach |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Camping facilities (760PW-R3) | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> See Figure 2: Riverside State Park Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Map. Appendix B describes appropriate uses for different land classifications. Although an activity is allowed according to a land classification, park policy can further limit uses of an area regardless of classification.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> The following areas have been identified as suitable for camping: 1) Nine Mile Resort (would need to be acquired) and associated parks property to the south for a full range of utility, standard and primitive sites. 2) Clark Barns area for camping as part of environmental education programming. 3) Bowl and Pitcher area for higher quality, but reduced numbers of utility and standard sites, as well as group camping. 4) Equestrian area for group camping, including equestrian groups. 5) Nine Mile for primitive and equestrian camping</p> <p>The potential for “water trail” camping sites should be explored in the Nine Mile sub-area, Fisk Property (if future land classification permits), and Spokane House Boat Launch as part of establishment of a water trail system along Long Lake, Little Spokane River, and the Spokane River.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u></p> <p><i>Capital Projects:</i> 1) Proceed with Bowl & Pitcher as first phase camping improvements at the park. Make those improvements consistent with long-term relocation of most administrative functions, retention of reduced density camping, and greater day use and interpretive programming at the site. 2) Look toward development of Fisk Property and/or Nine Mile Resort as medium-term expansions of camping at the park that could provide a full range of camping experiences, including utility, standard and primitive camping sites, group camping and equestrian camping. 3) Provide equestrian group camping (oriented primarily towards equestrian users) at the Equestrian Area. 4) Eliminate the group camp near the Spokane House in association with development of alternative facilities described above.</p> <p><i>Park Property Acquisition/Surplus Plan:</i> Work with Avista to determine availability of Nine Mile Resort and Nine Mile Cottages for long-term lease or fee acquisition.</p> |

Table 5: Park-Wide Recreational Resource/Facility Issues (Continued)

| Issue | Management Approach |
|--|--|
| <p>Trail development, maintenance, and management of uses (760PW-R4)</p> | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Riverside State Park is classified as a combination of all the agency's land classifications with the exception of Natural Forest Area designation. Hiking is permitted in all classifications except Natural Area Preserves, where it is conditionally permitted. Cycling is permitted in Recreation Areas, conditionally permitted in Resource Recreation and Heritage Areas, and not permitted in Natural Areas or Natural Area Preserves. Equestrian use is conditionally permitted in Recreation, Resource Recreation, and Heritage Areas and not permitted in Natural Areas and Natural Area Preserves.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> State-wide policies on trail use, currently under development, should be the long-term basis for trail use decisions. Pedestrian-only trails should be created where safety concerns in high use areas are greatest, e.g. where trails traverse campgrounds, day use areas, or busy viewpoints. Equestrian/pedestrian-only trails should be maintained in the Equestrian sub-area. The integrity of the 25-mile equestrian loop trail should be maintained.</p> <p>Prior to completion of a comprehensive trails plan, equestrian and bicycle use shall be permitted on all trails at the park except as follows:</p> <p><i>Equestrian:</i> 1) All areas classified Natural or Natural Area Preserve under the land classification system adopted by the Commission. 2) All trails in the Bowl and Pitcher, and Spokane House sub-areas. 3) All trails in the Bowl and Pitcher Overlook sub-area, other than the 25-mile loop trail and Centennial Trail. 4) Any other trail that the park manager determines to be inappropriate for continued equestrian use, either due to resource impacts, visitor safety or recreation experience reasons; provided, that if the park manager closes a trail to equestrian use on a non-emergency basis, s/he must first hold a public meeting and provide adequate notice of the meeting (as described in WAC 352-32-075). The requirement of a public meeting does not apply to recently established informal, social trails.</p> <p><i>Bicycle:</i> 1) All areas listed under "Equestrian" above. 2) All trails in the Equestrian sub-area (the Centennial Trail passes through but is its own sub-area). 3) Any other trails that the park manager determines to be inappropriate for continued bicycle use, either due to resource impacts, visitor safety or recreation experience reasons; provided, that if the park manager closes a trail to equestrian use on a non-emergency basis, s/he must first hold a public meeting and provide adequate notice of the meeting (as described in WAC 352-32-075). The requirement of a public meeting does not apply to recently established informal, social trails.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u> To aid park staff in development and management of the park's expansive trail system, a formalized park trails program, including both land and water trails, should be established. Park staff should continue to solicit and encourage trails user groups and individuals to participate in future planning efforts, development of trail maps and brochures, and on-going trail development, maintenance, and use monitoring. Other elements of this program should also include overall coordination of volunteer trail efforts through the use of an "adopt a trail" program, an on-going volunteer trails group, or other similar park-wide system.</p> <p><i>Agency Staff Project:</i> As part of the park trails program, a park comprehensive trail use and development plan should be prepared. A trail use and development plan should be consistent with adopted land classifications and agency trails policy and include at least the following elements:</p> <p>1) Additional trail opportunities. 2) Maintenance needs for existing trails. 3) Existing trails that should be abandoned/obliterated. 4) Allowed conveyances and uses on each trail. 5) Degrees of difficulty/accessibility of each trail. 6) Resource protection, recreational experience and visitor safety standards for designated trails. 7) Location and design of trailheads/ancillary facilities. 8) Land acquisition program for trail connections and/or expansions. 9) Trail signing plan. 10) Trail brochure. 11) Volunteer participation opportunities.</p> |

Table 5: Park-Wide Recreational Resource/Facility Issues (Continued)

| Issue | Management Approach |
|--|--|
| <p>Visitor safety and law enforcement (760PW-R5)</p> | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> 1) Maintenance: Park staff should monitor facilities on a regular basis to identify deficiencies that potentially could impact public or staff health, safety, and welfare. Deficiencies should be repaired as soon as possible, to remove chances of injury and reduce liability. Facility deficiencies should be addressed through routine maintenance, planned maintenance, and capital projects. 2) EMS and fire response: Park Rangers are required to maintain a current first aid and CPR certification. Park staff is encouraged to obtain Fire Fighter 2, incident command, radio, and ACCESS training. Park staff should continue improving communications and alliances with DNR, local fire, and EMS districts to ultimately decrease response times and enhance emergency preparedness. 3) Law Enforcement: Ranger contacts should initially be geared towards education and interpretation, however, at times Rangers must modify public behavior by use of selected actions which may include issuing notices of infraction, citations, and/or physical arrests if resources or people are at risk. 4) Volunteers: Park staff should work with park volunteers, user groups, and neighbors to encourage reporting of hazardous conditions, and unauthorized uses. 5) Emergency Reporting: Park staff should continue to promote awareness of existing systems for reporting park-related emergencies including fires, crimes, injuries, non-designated uses, etc.</p> <p>Park staff should meet annually with region staff and State Parks Visitor Services Manager to review the park’s annual law enforcement report, identify trends in undesirable/illegal activity, and determine appropriate approaches to respond to these trends.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u> The welfare and safety of park visitors is of primary concern to the administration of Riverside State Park. Park staff should utilize an on-going “risk management” approach, including prompt correction of unsafe conditions (facilities, work environment, etc.), adequate emergency preparedness and training, effective law enforcement coordination, and participation of park users and neighbors, to improve the overall safety of the park environment. Park staff should continue to coordinate with regional staff, headquarters Visitor Services Manager, local emergency service providers, and other interested individuals to formulate and implement additional management policies and prescriptions as necessary to ensure the overall safety of park visitors and park staff.</p> |

Table 6: Bowl and Pitcher Sub-Area Issues and Management Approaches

Natural Resource Issues

| Issue | Management Approach |
|---|---|
| <p>Sub area property management plan (760BP-N1)</p> | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> See Figure 2. Riverside State Park Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Map</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> See issue 760PW-N1</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Natural Resource Management Program:</u> As part of the Park Property Acquisition/Surplus/Management Agreements plan, State Parks staff should seek to develop management agreements with the city, sewage treatment plant and other land owners to maintain riparian habitat and viewshed objectives of the park. Minor land exchanges are possible if park lands near Northwest Blvd. serve no clear public purpose.</p> |

| Issue | Management Approach |
|---|--|
| <p>Protection of wildlife habitat and natural ecosystems (760BP-N2)</p> | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> See issue 760PW-N5</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Natural Resource Management Program:</u> As part of the park property acquisition/surplus/management agreements plan, State Parks staff should seek to develop management agreements with the city, sewage treatment plant, and other land owners to maintain riparian habitat and viewshed objectives in the Bowl and Pitcher sub-area. The park manager should take the initial lead on this effort, with support as needed from Eastern Region staff and the lands program at headquarters.</p> <p>See also park-wide Wildlife Management Program. Issue 760PW-N5</p> |

Table 6: Bowl and Pitcher Sub-Area Issues and Management Approaches (Continued)

Cultural Resource Issues

| Issue | Management Approach |
|---|---|
| <p>Protection of archaeological sites and historic properties-CCC facilities (760BP-C1)</p> | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> The Bowl and Pitcher sub-area, excepting upper and lower campgrounds, maintenance yard, and contact station, is classified as a Heritage Area. Historic CCC facilities including the Swinging Bridge approaches, Aubrey L. White Parkway, park office, original residence, shop, picnic shelters, original trails, scenic integrity of overlooks, scenic rock structures, and other historical assets will be managed primarily to preserve historic integrity and provide interpretive opportunities to visitors. Because many of these facilities were originally constructed for recreational purposes, intensive recreational use should be considered consistent with preservation goals.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> See issue 760PW-C1</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Cultural Resource Management Program:</u></p> <p><i>Capital project:</i> As part of the Bowl and Pitcher Renovation project, if appropriate construct stairway to pocket beach to protect archaeological assets under hillside. If archaeological assets become visible, consult with State Parks Archaeologist to determine best management approaches.</p> <p>See also park-wide Cultural Resource Management Program. Issue 760PW-C1</p> |

| Issue | Management Approach |
|--|--|
| <p>Aubrey L White Parkway enhancement and maintenance (760BP-C2)</p> | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> See issue 760BP-C1</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Not applicable</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Cultural Resource Management Program:</u></p> <p><i>Capital Project:</i> As part of the Cultural Resource Management Program, prepare and design an engineering plan for rehabilitation of Aubrey L. White Parkway walls and ancillary facilities.</p> <p><i>Capital Project: 1)</i> Enhance Aubrey L. White Parkway to provide for safe bicycle/pedestrian shoulder. <i>2)</i> Resurface Aubrey L. White Parkway. <i>3)</i> Park management and planning should attempt to protect the CCC Rock Walls until final treatment of the walls is determined through a park-wide cultural resource program.</p> <p><i>Interagency Agreement:</i> Park staff will coordinate with State Parks regional and headquarters staff to review and strengthen the Aubrey L. White road maintenance agreement between WSP&RC and the City of Spokane (resurfacing cycle and striping).</p> |

Table 6: Bowl and Pitcher Sub-Area Issues and Management Approaches (Continued)

Recreational Resource Issues

| Issue | Management Approach |
|---|---|
| <p>Bowl and Pitcher general renovation (760BP-R1)</p> | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> The lower and upper campground, maintenance yard, and area for a new residence south of the maintenance yard are classified as Recreation Areas, allowing for intensive recreational development and use. The remainder of the sub-area is classified as a Heritage Area, which allows for continued recreational uses consistent with CCC-era facility development and protection of Native American cultural resources.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Not applicable</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u></p> <p><i>Capital Project:</i> 1) Repave parking areas. 2) Replace restrooms with full comfort stations. 3) Move all overhead utility lines underground. 4) Construct amphitheater. 5) Replace sewer lift station. 6) Remove residence at park entrance and construct replacement residence adjacent to maintenance yard. 7) Relocate/renovate trails to reduce user impacts.</p> |

| Issue | Management Approach |
|--|--|
| <p>Protection of scenic quality (760BP-R2)</p> | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Not applicable</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u> Park staff will coordinate with State Parks regional and headquarters staff to negotiate an agreement with Avista to find an alternative power line location for electric service to Hanson/Morin residence, thus removing the overhead line from a prime viewshed across the Spokane River at the Bowl and Pitcher.</p> |

| Issue | Management Approach |
|---|---|
| <p>Appropriate recreational uses (760BP-R3)</p> | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> The lower and upper campground, maintenance yard, and area for a new residence south of the maintenance yard are classified as Recreation Areas. This allows for intensive recreational development and use. The remainder of the area is classified as a Heritage Area, which allows for continued recreational uses consistent with CCC-era facility development pattern and protection of Native American cultural resources.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Park planning and management should accommodate the following existing and potential uses to a level that is consistent with protection of park natural and cultural resources and provided standards for recreational experience are met: canoe/kayaking, camping (standard, utility, and group sites), rafting, on-road cycling, hiking, fishing, harvesting of edible mushrooms and berries, picnicking, cross-country skiing, river viewing, cultural/natural interpretive activities, interpretive programming (amphitheater).</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u> Not applicable</p> |

Table 6: Bowl and Pitcher Sub-Area Issues and Management Approaches (Continued)

Recreational Resource Issues (Continued)

| Issue | Management Approach |
|--|--|
| <p>Permitted trail uses (760BP-R4)</p> | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> See issue 760PW-R4</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> As part of the park trails program, in the Bowl and Pitcher sub-area, only hiking should be permitted on park trails. Equestrian and bicycle use should not be permitted, however, bicyclists may walk their bicycles across the swinging bridge down the paved trail to a point above the kitchen shelter outside the Heritage Area.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u> See park trails program. Issue 760PW-R4</p> |

| Issue | Management Approach |
|---|---|
| <p>River craft put-in/take-out (760BP-R5)</p> | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> The Spokane River through the Bowl and Pitcher Sub-Area is classified as a Resource Recreation Area, which permits development of watercraft hand launch areas.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Not applicable</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u></p> <p><i>Capital Project:</i> Construct a hand carried vessel launch site near boundary between Bowl and Pitcher sub-area and sewage treatment plant.</p> |

Table 7: Bowl and Pitcher Overlook Sub-Area Issues and Management Approaches

Natural Resource Issues

| Issue | Management Approach |
|--|--|
| <p>Sub area property management plan (760BPO-N1)</p> | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> See Figure 2. Riverside State Park Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Map.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> See issue 760PW-N1</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Natural Resource Management Program:</u> As part of the Park Property Acquisition/Surplus Plan, State Parks should: 1) Acquire the Hanson/Morin property. 2) Work with local government and private landowners to assure that upper east facing hillside slopes' (above park) use, development and management meets park objectives. Seek to acquire, either in fee or through conservation easement, the talus slope portion of that property west of the abandoned railroad grade.</p> |

| Issue | Management Approach |
|--|--|
| <p>Vegetation management (760BPO-N2)</p> | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> The FEID/AGSP (Camas) meadow and riparian areas along the Spokane River are classified as Natural Areas, limiting recreational use to low-intensity and providing a high degree of protection for natural processes.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> As part of the park vegetation management and park trails programs, trails in the vicinity of the FEID/AGSP meadow area (Camas meadow) should be routed to direct recreational use away from the meadow. Equestrian use should be directed through the railroad grade along the western park boundary. Dispersed pedestrian use, e.g. overland walking or harvesting of edibles in the Camas meadow will not be permitted except as part of "traditional cultural practice" by sanctioned tribal practitioners. Sanctioned tribal practitioners must obtain permission from the Park Manager prior to any such harvest.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Natural Resource Management Program:</u></p> <p><i>Planned Maintenance Project:</i> As part of the park-wide vegetation management program, continue burn area vegetation rehabilitation.</p> <p>See also Park-Wide Vegetation Management Program. Issue 760PW-N4</p> |

Table 7: Bowl and Pitcher Overlook Sub-Area Issues and Management Approaches (Continued)

Cultural Resource Issues

| Issue | Management Approach |
|--|--|
| Protection of historic properties-CCC facilities (760BPO-C1) | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> The day use area (picnic shelter and vicinity, and swinging bridge) is classified as a Heritage Area. Historic CCC facilities including the swinging bridge, original trail system and shelter area, scenic integrity of overlooks, scenic rock structures, and other historic assets will be managed primarily to preserve historic integrity and provide interpretive opportunities to visitors. Because many of these facilities were constructed for recreational purposes, intensive recreational use should be considered consistent with preservation goals.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Not applicable</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Cultural Resource Management Program:</u> See also park-wide cultural resource management program. Issue 760PW-C1</p> |

| Issue | Management Approach |
|---|--|
| Protection of archaeological assets (760BPO-C2) | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> 1) Protection of sensitive cultural areas should be carried out in a non-intrusive fashion, by directing trails and other recreational uses away from such areas and providing no visible public information about sensitive area locations. 2) The site known as the “Davenport Hotel Dump” should be informally monitored for major disturbance, Any major disturbance should be immediately reported to Region Stewardship Manager, State Parks Interpretive Supervisor, and the State Parks Archaeologist.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Cultural Resource Management Program:</u> Not applicable</p> |

Recreational Resource Issues

| Issue | Management Approach |
|---|---|
| Appropriate recreational uses (760BPO-R1) | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> See issues 760BPO-N2, 760BPO-C1 and 760BPO-R2</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Park planning and management should attempt to accommodate the following existing and potential uses to a level that is consistent with protection of park natural and cultural resources and provided standards for recreational experience are met: hiking, biking on Centennial Trail and with equestrians on 25-mile loop, climbing, scenic overlook, day use, harvesting of edible mushrooms and berries, bird/nature watching.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u> Not applicable</p> |

Table 7: Bowl and Pitcher Overlook Sub-Area Issues and Management Approaches (Continued)

Recreational Resource Issues (Continued)

| Issue | Management Approach |
|----------------------------|--|
| Morin House (760BPO-R2) | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> The Morin House and immediate yard is classified as a Recreation Area, with potential for use upon acquisition as either an administrative or recreational facility.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Not applicable</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u> Not applicable</p> |

| Issue | Management Approach |
|---|---|
| Maintenance, preservation, and improvement of facilities (760BPO-R3) | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Not applicable</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u></p> <p><i>Planned Maintenance Projects: 1) Continue fire rehabilitation.</i></p> <p><i>Capital Projects: 1) Renovate kitchen shelter into original enclosed CCC-style as shown in existing park file photographs. 2) Interpretive exhibit of railroad grade. 3) Resurface parking lot and adjoining Centennial Trail. 4) Construct trail to avoid meadow area for 25-mile equestrian loop, including trail improvements to and from grade and resurfacing grade for equestrian use.</i></p> |

| Issue | Management Approach |
|--|--|
| Permitted trail uses (760BPO-R4) | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> The Bowl and Pitcher Overlook Sub-Area is classified as a combination of Resource Recreation, Heritage, Natural, and Recreation Areas. See appendix B for trail use compatibility with these land classifications.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> As part of the trails program, in the Bowl and Pitcher Overlook sub-area only hiking should be permitted in areas classified as Natural and Heritage, however, bicyclists may walk their bicycles across the swinging bridge down the paved trail to a point above the kitchen shelter outside the heritage area.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u> See Park-wide Trail Program. Issue 760PW-R4</p> |

Table 8: Centennial Trail Sub-Area Issues and Management Approaches

Natural Resource Issues

| Issue | Management Approach |
|--|---|
| <p>Noxious weed control (760CT-N1)</p> | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Not applicable</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Natural Resource Management Program:</u> As part of the park-wide vegetation management program, park staff should coordinate with Regional Stewardship Manager to solicit cooperation from the City of Spokane and Spokane County to enhance noxious weed control efforts along segments of the Centennial Trail for which they have management responsibility. Park staff should also actively solicit volunteer participation in manual removal of noxious weeds along the Centennial Trail.</p> <p>See also park-wide vegetation management program. Issue 760PW-N4</p> |

| Issue | Management Approach |
|---|--|
| <p>Protection of wildlife habitat/natural ecosystems (760CT-N2)</p> | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Wetland and associated areas at “The Islands” and other inventoried natural wetlands associated with the Spokane River are classified as Natural Areas, providing a high degree of protection. Those lands outside of Riverside State Park proper and within the trail corridor itself or development areas for trailheads, parking, etc. are classified as Resource Recreation, which requires that recreational use and development be in balance with sustainable natural resource protection.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Park management and planning should protect wetlands and wildlife habitat.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Natural Resource Management Program:</u></p> <p><i>Planned Maintenance Project:</i> Plant appropriate native vegetation along shoulders of trail to reduce noxious weed invasion and enhance slope stability.</p> |

Table 8: Centennial Trail Sub-Area Issues and Management Approaches (Continued)

Cultural Resource Issues

| Issue | Management Approach |
|--|---|
| <p>Protection of cultural resources (760CT-C1)</p> | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> The entire trail corridor within Riverside State Park, and that portion of the corridor outside of the park proper that is not used directly for trail recreation or trailhead facilities is classified Resource Recreation which requires that the recreational use and development balance with protection of cultural resources</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Park management and planning should attempt to protect the following cultural resources until final disposition of these sites is determined through the park-wide cultural resource program: CCC structures/facilities and other cultural sites identified in the Centennial Trail Study.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p>Park Recreational Resource Management Program: Not applicable</p> |

Recreational Resource Issues

| Issue | Management Approach |
|--|--|
| <p>Long-term expansion and alteration of trail routes (760CT-R1)</p> | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> As part of the park trails program: 1) State Parks staff should explore a long-term option of extending the Centennial Trail to the Fisk Property and beyond to Long Lake Dam. 2) State Parks staff should encourage other local parks and recreation agencies to acquire, or in partnership acquire and manage a corridor adequate to provide a link between the Centennial Trail and the Columbia Plateau Trail.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u></p> <p><i>Capital Projects:</i> 1) Construct a bridge at High Bridge Park area. 2) Develop corridor from downtown to Meenach Bridge/Spokane Falls Community College area. 3) Develop corridor from Sontag Park to Nine Mile Resort, Spokane House or both. 4) Acquire remainder of lower bench near "The Islands".</p> |

Table 8: Centennial Trail Sub-Area Issues and Management Approaches (Continued)

Recreational Resource Issues (Continued)

| Issue | Management Approach |
|---|--|
| <p>Appropriate recreational uses (760CT-R2)</p> | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> The trail corridor itself, outside Riverside State Park proper, including sufficient areas for development of trailheads, parking, restrooms, and other ancillary facilities as necessary is classified as a Recreation Area so as not to limit development of trail uses and amenities.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Park planning and management should attempt to accommodate the following existing and potential uses to a level that is consistent with protection of park natural and cultural resources and provided standards for recreational experience are met: walking, cycling, in-line skating, skating, running/jogging, wheel chair use, dog walks on leash, equestrian uses (where adjacent), nature viewing, baby strolling, fishing, river access, organized events, canoe/kayak put-in, picnicking, community links (trails), comprehensive interpretive program, Centennial Trail extensions.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p>Park Recreational Resource Management Program: Not applicable</p> |

| Issue | Management Approach |
|--|---|
| <p>Maintenance, preservation, and improvement of facilities (760CT-R3)</p> | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Not applicable</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u></p> <p><i>Capital Projects:</i> 1) Resurface trail. 2) Develop trailhead at Sullivan Road. 3) Provide drinking fountains where feasible. 4) Explore the feasibility of building a parallel soft trail for equestrian use. 5) Comprehensive interpretation project for the entire trail, including potential for interpretive signs, brochures, and programs.</p> |

Table 9: Equestrian Sub-Area Issues and Management Approaches

Natural Resource Issues

| Issue | Management Approach |
|---|---|
| Sub area property management plan (760E-N1) | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> See Figure 2: Riverside State Park Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Map.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> See issue 760PW-N1</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Natural Resource Management Program:</u> As part of the park property acquisition/surplus plan: 1) Acquire remaining lots and vacate rights of way in Chatauqua Park Addition. 2) Work with the City of Spokane in a manner necessary to secure access to Rimrock Park. 3) Dispose of other property south and west of Government Way in Section 10 unnecessary to secure Rimrock Park access.</p> |

| Issue | Management Approach |
|---|--|
| Protection of wildlife habitat/natural ecosystems (760E-N2) | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Riparian areas along the Spokane River are classified as Natural Areas, which generally limits recreational use and development to low-intensity providing a high degree of protection to wildlife and other natural systems. With the exception of the equestrian concession area, the balance of the Equestrian Sub-Area is classified as a Resource Recreation Area, which generally limits development and use to medium-intensity, providing a significant degree of protection to wildlife and other natural systems.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Park management and planning should protect river riparian areas.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Natural Resource Management Program:</u> As part of the park-wide vegetation management program park staff should coordinate with regional and headquarters stewardship to address vegetation management concerns associated with grazing leases, equestrian concession agreement, and continued rehabilitation of 1973 burn area.</p> |

| Issue | Management Approach |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Noxious weed control (760E-N3) | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Not applicable</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Natural Resource Management Program:</u> As part of the park-wide vegetation management program park staff should coordinate with regional and headquarters Stewardship and State Parks Concession/Contracts Managers to address noxious weed control issues associated with grazing lease and the equestrian concession contract.</p> |

Table 9: Equestrian Sub-Area Issues and Management Approaches (Continued)

Cultural Resource Issues

| Issue | Management Approach |
|--|--|
| Protection of cultural resources (760E-C1) | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> See issues 760E-N2 and 760E-R1.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Park management and planning should attempt to protect the following cultural resources until final disposition of these sites is determined through the park-wide cultural resource program: salmon pit, rock shelters and other cultural/heritage sites.</p> <p>Protection of sensitive cultural areas should be carried out in a non-intrusive fashion, by directing trails and other recreational uses away from such areas and providing no visible public information about sensitive area locations.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Cultural Resource Management Program:</u> See Park-Wide Cultural Resource Management Program. Issue 760PW-C1</p> |

Recreational Resource Issues

| Issue | Management Approach |
|---|---|
| Appropriate recreational uses (760E-R1) | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> The existing concession area and the adjacent parking area are classified as a Recreation Area, which provides for a wide range of potential recreational uses.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Park planning and management should attempt to accommodate the following existing and potential uses to a level that is consistent with protection of park natural and cultural resources and provided standards for recreational experience are met: equestrian trailhead and concession/hay rides/sleigh rides, 25-mile loop with equestrian connection adjacent to Bowl and Pitcher Overlook, formal equestrian events (arenas, 3-day, stabling barn), equestrian camping, hiking, cross-country skiing, canoeing/kayaking, picnicking, educational study, orienteering, harvesting of edible mushrooms and berries, group camping, fishing, and special events and activities as allowed in accordance with WAC 352-32-047 "Special Recreation Event Permit" (e.g. Civil War Re-enactments).</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u> Not applicable</p> |

| Issue | Management Approach |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Permitted trail use (760E-R2) | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> See issues 760E-N2 and 760E-R1.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> As part of the park trails program, in the Equestrian Sub-Area only equestrian riding and hiking should be permitted on park trails. Bicycle use should not be permitted, except on the Centennial Trail through the Sub-Area.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u> See park-wide Trails Program. Issue 760PW-R4</p> |

Table 9: Equestrian Sub-Area Issues and Management Approaches (Continued)
Recreational Resource Issues (Continued)

| Issue | Management Approach |
|---|---|
| <p>Maintenance, preservation, and improvement of facilities (760E-R3)</p> | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Not applicable</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u></p> <p><i>Planned Maintenance Projects:</i> 1) Trail improvements- three feet wide and improved maintenance. 2) Re-build loading ramp. 3) Water system for drinking fountain. 4) Install new vault toilet.</p> <p><i>Capital Projects:</i> 1) Expand and improve concession area, including potential for arena, stabling barns, and other new facilities. 2) Trail link to Rimrock Park (city owned). 3) Construct additional parallel shoulder trail to Centennial Trail for equestrian/mountain bike use. 4) Develop a group camping facility (primarily geared for equestrians) that could become a concessionaire management responsibility.</p> |

Table 10: Camp Seven Mile Sub-Area Issues and Management Approaches

Natural Resource Issues

| Issue | Management Approach |
|--|---|
| <p>Sub area property management plan (760CSM-N1)</p> | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> See Figure 2: Riverside State Park Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Map</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> See issue 760PW-N1</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Natural Resource Management Program:</u> As part of the Park Property Acquisition/Surplus Plan: 1) Work with Rivermere area residents to either purchase some sites or secure easements for an integrated trail system and retain long-term park area. Develop for public access to Spokane River. 2) Negotiate with Washington National Guard to improve long-term access to, and use rights within, its holdings. 3) Work with Spokane County to secure abandoned Right Of Ways.</p> <p><i>Planned Maintenance Project:</i> As part of the park-wide boundary delineation program, conduct boundary surveys between all private and parks properties in the Camp Seven Mile Sub-Area.</p> |

| Issue | Management Approach |
|---|--|
| <p>Control of noxious weeds (760CSM-N2)</p> | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Not applicable</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Natural Resource Management Program:</u> As part of the park-wide vegetation management program, park staff should coordinate with Region Stewardship Manager to solicit cooperation of Avista, El Paso pipeline and the Washington Army National Guard to develop a coordinated approach to weed control.</p> <p>See also Park-Wide Vegetation Management. Issue 760PW-N4</p> |

| Issue | Management Approach |
|--|---|
| <p>Protection of wildlife habitat/natural ecosystems (760CSM-N3)</p> | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> River riparian areas, not to exceed the edge of the 25-mile loop trail, where the trail aligns with the river, and excluding the equestrian watering site in section 33, are classified as Natural Areas, providing a strong degree of protection for natural resources. The remainder of the sub-area, except for the CCC Camp Seven Mile area, is classified as a Resource Recreation area, limiting recreational uses to those that provide for sustainable levels of natural resources.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Park management and planning protect the following natural resources: riverbank, forest health, deer winter range and security habitat, raptor and other bird habitat, riparian areas and wetlands.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Natural Resource Management Program:</u> See also Park-Wide Vegetation Management Program. Issue 760PW-N4</p> |

Table 10: Camp Seven Mile Sub-Area Issues and Management Approaches (Continued)

Cultural Resource Issues

| Issue | Management Approach |
|--|--|
| Protection of cultural resources (760CSM-C1) | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> The CCC Camp Seven Mile site is classified as a Heritage Area, providing strong protection for existing artifacts from the CCC-era found there.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Park management and planning should attempt to protect the following cultural resources until final disposition of these sites is determined through the park-wide cultural resource program: CCC structures, military sites (second World War), Native American camp site.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Cultural Resource Management Program:</u> See also Park-Wide Cultural Resource Program. Issue 760PW-C1</p> |

Recreational Resource Issues

| Issue | Management Approach |
|--|--|
| Relationship with Military (760CSM-R1) | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Not applicable</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u> State Parks should work toward agreement with the military to contain military activities within their ownership and to clear the area of ordinance. See also agreement between WSP&RC and Washington Army National Guard in Appendix.</p> |

| Issue | Management Approach |
|---|--|
| Appropriate recreational uses (760CSM-R2) | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> See issue 760CSM-N3</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Park planning and management should attempt to accommodate the following existing and potential uses to a level that is consistent with protection of park natural and cultural resources and provided standards for recreational experience are met: 25-mile loop (river trail), walking, hiking, cross-country skiing, orienteering, equestrian riding, mountain biking, dog walking on leash, picnicking, cultural/interpretive trail and CCC Camp, harvesting of edibles.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u> Not applicable</p> |

Table 10: Camp Seven Mile Sub-Area Issues and Management Approaches (Continued)

Recreational Resource Issues (Continued)

| Issue | Management Approach |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Permitted trail uses (760CSM-R3) | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> See issue 760CSM-N3</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> As part of the park trails program, in the Heritage classified portion of Camp Seven Mile Sub-Area only hiking should be permitted on park trails. Equestrian and bicycle use should not be permitted. Otherwise, all major use types should be permitted on park trails consistent with the park-wide Trail Management Program.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u></p> <p>See also park-wide Trails Program. Issue 760PW-R4</p> |

| Issue | Management Approach |
|--|--|
| Maintenance, preservation, and improvement of facilities (760CSM-R4) | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Not applicable</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u></p> <p><i>Planned Maintenance Projects:</i> 1) Renovate trails. 2) Install trail signs. 3) Obliterate non-designated trails.</p> <p><i>Capital Projects:</i> 1) Develop alternative entrance for the military to the military area. 2) Conduct site evaluation for contamination. 3) Develop interpretive center/facilities at CCC camp. 4) Restore CCC water tank. 5) Rehabilitate disturbed meadows.</p> |

Table 11: East River Tracts Sub-Area Issues and Management Approaches

Natural Resource Issues

| Issue | Management Approach |
|---|--|
| Sub area Property management plan/park access (760ERT-N1) | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> See Figure 2: Riverside State Park Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Map.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> As part of the park boundary delineation program, State Parks staff should work with adjacent property owners on long-term management approaches, site and sign plans for approved park access points and increasing use compatibility.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Natural Resource Management Program:</u></p> <p><i>Planned Maintenance Project:</i> As part of the park-wide boundary delineation program, conduct boundary surveys between all private and parks owned properties.</p> |

| Issue | Management Approach |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Control of noxious weeds (760ERT-N2) | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Not applicable</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Natural Resource Management Program:</u> As part of the park vegetation management program, park and region staff should work with the City of Spokane, Avista and El Paso pipeline to develop a coordinated approach to noxious weed control.</p> |

| Issue | Management Approach |
|---|--|
| Protection of wildlife habitat/natural ecosystems (760ERT-N3) | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Lands between Aubrey L. White Parkway and the Spokane River; and between Nine Mile Road and the Spokane River, where aligned to the north, are classified as Natural Areas and thus afforded a high level of resource protection. With the exception of the area surrounding the "Rifle Club" which is classified as Recreation the remainder of the sub-area classified Resource Recreation, and is managed toward sustained protection of natural resources while allowing low and medium intensity recreational uses.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Park management and planning should attempt to protect the following natural resources: riparian corridor, water quality, raptor nesting trees.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Natural Resource Management Program:</u> See also park-wide vegetation management program. Issue 760PW-N4</p> |

Table 11: East River Tracts Sub-Area Issues and Management Approaches (Continued)

Cultural Resource Issues

| Issue | Management Approach |
|--|---|
| Protection of cultural resources (760ERT-C1) | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> See issue 760ERT-N3</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Park management and planning should attempt to protect the following cultural resources until final disposition of these sites is determined through the park-wide cultural resource program: CCC retaining walls, Aubrey L. White Parkway.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Natural Resource Management Program:</u></p> <p><i>Capital Project:</i> As part of the park cultural resource management program: 1) Prepare an Aubrey L. White Parkway design and engineering plan. See issue 760ERT-R3</p> |

Recreational Resource Issues

| Issue | Management Approach |
|---|---|
| Appropriate recreational uses (760ERT-R1) | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> The “Rifle Club” area, including parking lot and approach, is classified as a Recreation Area. While long-term use of the site for its existing use is not consistent with the park mission (without the rifle club, the area would be classified as natural), another intensive recreation use of the building and already graded area is appropriate. Plese Flats is classified as Resource Recreation which generally limits development and use to medium intensity.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Park planning and management should attempt to accommodate the following existing and potential uses to a level that is consistent with protection of park natural and cultural resources and provided standards for recreational experience are met: 1) Plese Flats: car-top boat launch/takeout, picnicking, fishing. 2) “Northwest Terrace”: hiking, biking, equestrian riding, and/or common park facilities. 3) Other locations: hiking, equestrian riding, biking, fishing, swimming, canoe/kayak put-in/take-out, river viewing, gun club, dog walk on leash, harvesting of edible mushrooms and berries, scenic driving route, environmental/cultural interpretation, ADA access, picnicking.</p> <p>In the long-term, the “Rifle Club” firing range should not be considered consistent with furthering the park mission and objectives . State Parks staff should actively pursue relocation of this facility should the opportunity arise.</p> <p>Park staff should coordinate with region staff to solicit cooperation of Spokane County in resolving discrepancies between county motorized/non-motorized vessel use on the Spokane River.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p>Park Natural Resource Management Program: Not applicable</p> |

Table 11: East River Tracts Sub-Area Issues and Management Approaches (Continued)

Recreational Resource Issues (Continued)

| Issue | Management Approach |
|---|---|
| <p>Permitted trail uses (760ERT-R2)</p> | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> See issue 760ERT-N3</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> As part of the park trails program, in the East River Tracts Sub-Area only hiking should be permitted in areas classified as Natural. Until the development and implementation of a parkwide trail plan current permitted uses in areas designated as Resource Recreation will be allowed to continue.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Natural Resource Management Program:</u> See also park-wide trails program. Issue 760PW-R4</p> |

| Issue | Management Approach |
|---|---|
| <p>Maintenance, preservation, and improvement of facilities (760ERT-R3)</p> | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Not applicable</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Natural Resource Management Program:</u></p> <p><i>Capital Projects:</i> 1) Overlay Aubrey L. White Parkway – widen and/or establish bike/pedestrian trail if feasible. 2) Assess potential for bike/pedestrian trail that would be along the river corridor where not available along Aubrey L. White Parkway. 3) Boundary fences along entire boundary to protect against encroachment and for identification purposes. 4) Canoe portage around “Devils Toenail” rapids.</p> <p>See issue 760ERT-C1</p> |

Table 12: Sundance Sub-Area Issues and Management Approaches

Natural Resource Issues

| Issue | Management Approach |
|---|---|
| Protection of wildlife habitat/natural ecosystems (760S-N1) | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> With the exception of the proposed parking area in the north under the BPA power lines and adjacent to Seven Mile Road, which is classified as Resource Recreation, the entire sub-area is classified as a Natural Area, providing a high level of protection for natural resources.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Park management and planning should attempt to protect the following natural resources: wildlife habitat, riparian habitat.</p> <p>Park staff should restrict access to sensitive areas during breeding and nesting seasons as recommended by WDFW. Staff should also manage the natural area as a wildlife protection area with limited recreational use.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Natural Resource Management Program:</u> Not applicable</p> |

Recreational Resource Issues

| Issue | Management Approach |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Park access control (760S-R1) | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> The area under the BPA power lines and adjacent to Seven Mile Road is classified as a Resource Recreation Area, which conditionally permits the development of a primitive trailhead parking area and primitive sanitary facilities.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> As part of the park boundary delineation program, State Parks staff should work with adjacent property owners on long-term management approaches and site plans for establishing approved park access points and increasing use compatibility. Washington State Parks must approve any park access points.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u></p> <p><i>Planned Maintenance Project:</i> As part of the park-wide boundary delineation program, conduct boundary surveys between all private and park properties.</p> <p><i>Capital Project:</i> Construct primitive trailhead parking area with primitive sanitary facilities (vault toilet).</p> |

| Issue | Management Approach |
|--|---|
| Maintenance, preservation, and improvement of facilities (760S-R2) | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Not applicable</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u></p> <p><i>Capital Projects:</i> 1) Boundary fencing. 2) Develop loop interpretive trail and trailhead facilities.</p> |

Table 12: Sundance Sub-Area Issues and Management Approaches (Continued)

Recreational Resource Issues (Continued)

| Issue | Management Approach |
|--|--|
| <p>Appropriate recreational uses (760S-R3)</p> | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> See issue 760S-N1</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Park planning and management should attempt to accommodate the following existing and potential uses to a level that is consistent with protection of park natural and cultural resources and provided standards of recreational experience are met: hiking, nature watching, harvesting of edibles, snow shoeing, and cross-country skiing (non-groomed tracks).</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p>Park Recreational Resource Management Program: Not applicable.</p> |

Table 13: ORV Sub-Area Issues and Management Approaches

Natural Resource Issues

| Issue | Management Approach |
|---|--|
| Protection of important natural resources (760ORV-N1) | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> The entire ORV area is classified as a Recreation Area.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Park management and planning should attempt to protect the following natural resources: creek bed and riparian zones; sandy steep escarpments NW of Deep Creek, Blue Bird habitat, natural vegetation, and other wildlife habitat east of Inland Road to edge of bluff.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p>Park Natural Resource Management Program: Not applicable</p> |

| Issue | Management Approach |
|--|---|
| Protection of Deep Creek and associated riparian areas (760ORV-N2) | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> See issue 760ORV-N1</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Not applicable</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Natural Resource Management Program:</u> As part of the park-wide wildlife program, park staff should coordinate with region staff and solicit technical expertise and cooperation of the Washington State Department of Ecology and Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) to formulate management policies and prescriptions for the long-term protection of Deep Creek water quality. Protective measures may include establishing designated ORV stream crossing areas, seasonal closure of the streambed area, using vegetative plantings or fencing and additional ORV education efforts.</p> |

| Issue | Management Approach |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Wildfire prevention (760ORV-N3) | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Not applicable</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Natural Resource Management Program:</u> As part of the park-wide vegetation management program, park staff should coordinate with region staff to solicit cooperation of local ORV user groups and DNR wildfire managers to assess the need for temporary closures of the ORV area to all forms of use during periods of extreme fire danger.</p> |

| Issue | Management Approach |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Control of noxious weeds (760ORV-N4) | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> See issue 760PW-N4</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Natural Resource Management Program:</u> As part of the park-wide vegetation management program, continue noxious weed control efforts in the ORV sub-area.</p> |

Table 13: ORV Sub-Area Issues and Management Approaches (Continued)

Cultural Resource Issues

| Issue | Management Approach |
|----------------------------|---|
| Colville Trail (760ORV-C1) | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Not applicable</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Cultural Resource Management Program:</u> As part of the park cultural resource program, the historic Colville Trail should be located and recorded. See also issue 760UDC-C1</p> |

Recreational Resource Issues

| Issue | Management Approach |
|---|---|
| Conflicts with park neighbors (760ORV-R1) | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Not applicable</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u></p> <p><i>Planned Maintenance Project: 1) Conduct a boundary survey between all private and park properties in the ORV sub-area. 2) Complete a boundary-fencing project based on the ORV boundary survey.</i></p> |

| Issue | Management Approach |
|---|---|
| Appropriate recreational uses (760ORV-R2) | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> The entire ORV sub-area is classified as a Recreation Area, allowing for high-intensity recreational use, and off-road motorized use.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Park planning and management should attempt to accommodate the following existing and potential uses to a level that is consistent with protection of park natural and cultural resources and provided standards for recreational experience are met: ORVs and compatible uses, ORV/ATV training, picnicking, equestrian trail as part of 25-mile loop, snowmobiling, RC flying and cars, orienteering, biking, sledding/tubing, wildlife viewing, harvesting of edible mushrooms and berries, playground, cross-country skiing. Any secondary or newly invented conveyances must be compatible with primary uses.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u> Not applicable</p> |

Table 13: ORV Sub-Area Issues and Management Approaches (Continued)

Recreational Resource Issues (Continued)

| Issue | Management Approach |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| <p>ORV user education (760ORV-R3)</p> | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Not applicable</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u> Park staff should coordinate with region staff and solicit technical expertise and cooperation of local ORV user groups and other interested individuals to develop and implement an ORV/ATV user training program. Participation fees should offset cost of the program.</p> <p><i>Capital Project:</i> As part of the ORV education program, plan and construct an ORV/ATV training area to serve as the focal point for ORV education.</p> |

| Issue | Management Approach |
|--|--|
| <p>Visitor experience and safety (760ORV-R4)</p> | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Not applicable</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u></p> <p>See also ORV education program. Issue 760ORV-R3</p> |

| Issue | Management Approach |
|--|--|
| <p>Development and maintenance of ORV facilities (760ORV-R5)</p> | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> The entire ORV sub-area is classified as a Recreation Area, allowing for high intensity recreational use and development including, extensive day use facilities, and off-road motorized use.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Not applicable</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u></p> <p><i>Capital Project: 1)</i> Pursue paving/dust control on Inland Road (County Road) through IAC funds and/or a cooperative venture with Spokane County.</p> |

Table 13: ORV Sub-Area Issues and Management Approaches (Continued)

Recreational Resource Issues (Continued)

| Issue | Management Approach |
|--|--|
| <p>Accommodation of non-ORV activities (760ORV-R6)</p> | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> See issue 760ORV-R5</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Not applicable</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u></p> <p><i>Planned Maintenance Project:</i> Install equestrian gates where appropriate to enhance 25-mile loop trail safety through ORV sub-area.</p> <p><i>Capital Project:</i> As part of the ORV area facilities development and maintenance project proposals, assess demand and feasibility of constructing a radio controlled airplane and car area at the old trails hay field.</p> |

Table 14: Little Spokane River/Clark Barns Sub-Area Issues and Management Approaches

Natural Resource Issues

| Issue | Management Approach |
|---|--|
| <p>Protection of wildlife habitat/natural ecosystems (760LSR/CB-N1)</p> | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> With some minor exceptions for parking areas, existing motorized roadways, the Clark Barns, and the Canwell Estate, the Little Spokane River sub-area is classified as a Natural Area, generally limiting recreational use and development to low-intensity, e.g., walking trails and interpretive signing. Classification in this manner provides a high degree of protection to wildlife and other natural systems.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Park management and planning should attempt to protect the following natural resources: wetlands; Little Spokane River water quality/flow, Little Spokane River riparian areas, viewsheds from the center of the river and key access points and trails, wildlife habitat associated with riverine and riparian systems.</p> <p>The banks of the Little Spokane River passing through Riverside State Park should be monitored regularly by park staff to identify trampled areas. Restorative prescriptions should be applied in a continuum ranging from least to most intrusive on the recreational experience of park visitors. Management options may include use permitting and as a last resort group size and configuration may be limited.</p> <p>Until a Conservation Plan for the Great Blue Heron is established park staff should seek advice from WDFW in determining seasonal closures, due to nesting seasons, for the trail along the Little Spokane River in sections 4 and 5</p> <p>Note also special protection rules specific to Little Spokane River Natural Area (WAC 352-32-15001)</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Natural Resource Management Program:</u> Little Spokane River Natural Area staff should coordinate with region staff and work with the Little Spokane River Advisory Committee, Washington State Department of Ecology and WDFW and other interested individuals to develop a comprehensive monitoring system based upon the LAC model to measure both resource impacts and “quality” of natural recreation experience as called for in the Draft <i>Stewardship Plan for the Little Spokane Scenic River System</i>. Management prescriptions should range from least to most intrusive on recreational experience and potentially include user registration system, user permitting system, guided tours, etc.</p> <p>To afford heightened protection for nesting Great Blue Herons, park staff should seek advice from WDFW to create a Conservation Plan that addresses issues such as seasonal closures for the trail south of the Little Spokane River in sections 4 and 5.</p> <p><i>Draft Stewardship Plan for the Little Spokane Scenic River System:</i> As part of the Little Spokane River Wildlife/Vegetation/Visitor Experience Monitoring program described above, staff should coordinate with Region Stewardship Manager and Little Spokane River Advisory Committee to review the draft stewardship plan and incorporate management approaches (capital, planned maintenance, policies, etc.) into the Riverside State Park Management Plan as appropriate.</p> <p>See also park-wide vegetation management program. Issue 760PW-N4</p> |

Table 14: Little Spokane River/Clark Barns Sub-Area Issues/Management Approaches (Cont.)

Natural Resource Issues (Continued)

| Issue | Management Approach |
|---|--|
| <p>Sub area property management plan (760LSR/CB-N2)</p> | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> See Figure 2: Riverside State Park Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Map.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> See issue 760PW-N1</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Natural Resource Management Program:</u> As part of the park property acquisition/surplus plan: 1) Acquire legal access to fire roads above St. George’s trailhead. 2) Acquire center house property between Beards and Clark’s residences (Norman Ranch home site). 3) Continue to work with County to acquire all lands within Little Spokane River Natural Area plan boundary. 4) Conduct expanded viewshed study that evaluates and recommends properties appropriate for acquisition, or cooperative management agreements for the Little Spokane River Natural Area.</p> <p><i>Planned Maintenance Project:</i> Conduct boundary survey with monumentation of Little Spokane River sub-area between parks and private ownership, and install signing and/or fencing where appropriate.</p> |

Cultural Resource Issues

| Issue | Management Approach |
|---|--|
| <p>Important cultural resources to protect (760LSR/CB-C1)</p> | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> See issue 760LSR/CB-C2</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Park management and planning should attempt to protect the following cultural resources until final disposition of these sites is determined through the park-wide cultural resource program: pictographs and Native American cultural areas.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p>Park Cultural Resource Management Program: Not applicable</p> |

| Issue | Management Approach |
|---|--|
| <p>Protection of archaeological and historic sites (760LSR/CB-C2)</p> | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> The Clark Barns and adjacent agricultural fields, Indian Painted Rocks trailhead, and the Canwell estate are classified as Heritage Areas. As such, primary management emphasis is placed on protecting and/or restoring cultural sites in order to enhance educational opportunities and visitor enjoyment of these resources. Classification in this manner provides a high degree of protection to archaeological sites and historic properties.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> See issue 760PW-C1</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Cultural Resource Management Program:</u></p> <p><i>Capital Project:</i> At Indian Painted Rocks, upgrade protective device for Indian Painted Rocks.</p> |

Table 14: Little Spokane River/Clark Barns Sub-Area Issues/Management Approaches (Cont.)

Recreational Resource Issues

| Issue | Management Approach |
|--|---|
| <p>Natural/cultural resource interpretation and environmental education (760LSR/CB-R1)</p> | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Not applicable</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u></p> <p><i>Planned Maintenance Project: 1)</i> For river users, develop and print self-guided interpretive brochure and install markers. <i>2)</i> Upgrade interpretive signing and brochure for walking trails.</p> <p><i>Partnership Project:</i> Region Stewardship and park staff should continue to work with Audubon Washington to establish an Audubon Center at the Clark Barns area.</p> <p>See also park-wide interpretation/environmental education. Issue 760PW-R1</p> |

| Issue | Management Approach |
|---|---|
| <p>Appropriate recreational uses (760LSR/CB-R2)</p> | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> See issue 760LSR/CB-R3</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Park planning and management should attempt to accommodate the following existing and potential uses to a level that is consistent with protection of park natural and cultural resources and provided standards for recreation experience are met: kayaking, canoeing, hiking on designated trails, nature observation, scientific research, water craft hand launch, bird watching, fishing from water craft, cross-country skiing, wildlife viewing, cultural interpretation, photography, environmental/cultural education, environmental learning center, viewing wild flowers, organized canoe/kayak, fishing from boats.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u> Not applicable</p> |

| Issue | Management Approach |
|--|--|
| <p>Visitor experience and effects of crowding (760LSR/CB-R3)</p> | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> With some minor exceptions for parking areas, existing motorized roadways, the Clark Barns, and the Canwell Estate, the Little Spokane River sub-area is classified as a Natural Area, limiting recreational use and development to low-intensity, e.g., walking trails and interpretive signing. From a recreational use perspective, classification in this manner is generally intended to focus management on preserving a sense of solitude and enhancing interaction with the natural environment.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Not applicable</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u> Not applicable</p> |

Table 14: Little Spokane River/Clark Barns Sub-Area Issues/Management Approaches (Cont.)

Recreational Resource Issues (Cont.)

| Issue | Management Approach |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| <p>ADA access (760LSR/CB-R4)</p> | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Park development projects and park operation must comply with provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). Any capital and/or planned maintenance project proposals for facilities development/renovation should include measures that consider accessibility.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u></p> <p><i>Capital Projects:</i> 1) Renovate Indian Painted Rocks trailhead to ADA standards (pave parking lot, install accessible vault toilet). 2) Construct hardened path/boardwalk from Indian Painted Rocks trailhead to Little Spokane River and to pictographs.</p> |

Table 15: Deep Creek Sub-Area Issues and Management Approaches

Natural Resource Issues

| Issue | Management Approach |
|---|--|
| <p>Sub area property management plan (760DC-N1)</p> | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> See Figure 2: Riverside State Park Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Map.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> See issue 760PW-N1</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Natural Resource Management Program:</u> As part of the park property acquisition/surplus plan: 1) Acquire or secure long-term management agreement with all in-holdings. 2) Secure access to 80 acre Pine Bluff site.</p> |

| Issue | Management Approach |
|---|---|
| <p>Protection of wildlife habitat/natural ecosystems (760DC-N2)</p> | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> All riparian areas of the Spokane River (except the equestrian watering site in section 17), the 80 acre Pine Bluff out-holding (other than parking area/trailhead), the Deep Creek/Spokane River confluence, and the area west of Centennial Trail (not including parking lot) and east of 25-mile loop trail and south of shared use trail (excluding trail) merging with Centennial Trail (rock formations abutting Deep Creek) are classified as Natural Areas. As such, recreational use and development is generally limited to low-intensity, e.g., walking trails and interpretive signing. Classification in this manner provides a high degree of protection to wildlife and other natural systems in these areas. The balance of the Deep Creek sub-area is classified as a Resource Recreation Area, generally limiting recreational use and development to medium-intensity, e.g., multiple use trails, primitive camping and sanitary facilities, thereby providing a significant degree of protection to wildlife and other systems.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Park management and planning should attempt to protect the following natural resources: existing game trails and park trails from erosion, wildlife, geologic resources, rare plants, raptor habitat, fossil beds, riparian area and stream channel, naturally low noise level, and ponds and wetlands in 80 acre Pine Bluff property.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Natural Resource Management Program:</u></p> <p>See also park-wide vegetation management program. Issue 760PW-N4</p> |

Table 15: Deep Creek Sub-Area Issues/Management Approaches (Continued)

Natural Resource Issues (Continued)

| Issue | Management Approach |
|--|---|
| Noxious weeds within Avista right of ways (760DC-N3) | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Not applicable</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Natural Resource Management Program:</u> As part of the park-wide vegetation management program, park staff should coordinate with region staff and solicit cooperation of Avista officials to work towards eradication of noxious weeds along Avista right of ways in the Deep Creep sub-area.</p> |

Cultural Resource Issues

| Issue | Management Approach |
|--|--|
| Important cultural resources to protect (760DC-C1) | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Park management and planning should attempt to protect the following cultural resources until final disposition of these sites is determined through the park the park-wide cultural resource program: archaeological sites, CCC features.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Cultural Resource Management Program:</u> Not applicable</p> |

Recreational Resource Issues

| Issue | Management Approach |
|---|--|
| Natural/cultural resource interpretation (760DC-R1) | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> See issue 760DC-N2</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Not applicable</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u></p> <p><i>Capital Project:</i> As part of the park-wide interpretation program, for the Deep Creek Natural Area, develop interpretive signing and other interpretive facilities as appropriate.</p> <p>See also park-wide interpretation program. Issue 760PW-R1</p> |

Table 15: Deep Creek Sub-Area Issues/Management Approaches (Continued)

Recreational Resource Issues (Continued)

| Issue | Management Approach |
|--|---|
| Appropriate recreational uses (760DC-R2) | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> See issues 760DC-N2</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Park planning and management should attempt to protect the following existing and potential uses to a level that is consistent with protection of park natural and cultural resources and provided recreational experience are met: hiking, climbing, mountain biking, equestrian riding, picnicking, dog walk on leash, fishing, volksmarching, canoe takeout, geological, paleontological, and/or biological interpretation/education, cross-country skiing, orienteering.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u> Not applicable</p> |

| Issue | Management Approach |
|---|---|
| Trail development, maintenance, and management of uses (760DC-R3) | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> See issue 760DC-N2</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> As part of the park-wide trails program, the Deep Creek trail system, because of its susceptibility to flood and erosion damage, should be assessed and repaired as soon as practicable following major storm events.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u> Not applicable</p> |

| Issue | Management Approach |
|--------------------------|---|
| Rock climbing (760DC-R4) | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> See issue 760DC-N2</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Park management and activities relating to rock climbing will conform to commission policy 65-70-1 "Climbing in State Parks", and WAC 352-32-085 "Technical Rock Climbing".</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u> As part of an on-going rock climbing program, park staff should coordinate with region and headquarters staff and solicit the technical expertise and cooperation of local climbing groups and other interested individuals to formulate climbing management policies designed for the protection of sensitive vegetation and geology and to develop brochures and other information systems that relate this information to climbers.</p> |

Table 16: Upper Deep Creek Sub-Area Issues and Management Approaches

Natural Resource Issues

| Issue | Management Approach |
|--|--|
| <p>Sub area property management plan (760UDC-N1)</p> | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> See Figure 2: Riverside State Park Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Map</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> See issue 760PW-N1</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Natural Resource Management Program:</u> As part of the park property acquisition/surplus plan: 1) Acquire that portion of the SE ¼ of section 25 to protect viewshed and access between current ¼ sections. If this property is not available for short-term acquisition, a trail easement connecting NE and SW quarters of section 25 should be sought.</p> |

| Issue | Management Approach |
|--|--|
| <p>Protection of wildlife habitat/natural ecosystems (760UDC-N2)</p> | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> See issue 760UDC-N3 and 760UDC-R2</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Park management and planning should attempt to protect the following natural resources: natural forest environment; creek bed and floodplain, winter range for wildlife and wildlife habitat, rare Pipo/Stipa plant community, water quality.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p>Park Natural Resource Management Program: Not applicable</p> |

| Issue | Management Approach |
|---|--|
| <p>Protection of Pipo/Stipa plant community (760UDC-N3)</p> | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> The Pipo/Stipa plant community in Upper Deep Creek sub-area is classified as a Natural Area Preserve. Classification in this manner affords the highest degree of protection to this area. Use of this area is strictly limited to scientific study and educational purposes.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Not applicable</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Natural Resource Management Program:</u> As part of the park-wide vegetation management program, park staff should coordinate with regional and headquarters staff to solicit technical expertise and cooperation of the DNR Natural Heritage Program and other interested individuals and organizations to develop and implement management prescriptions for the long-term protection of the Upper Deep Creek Pipo/Stipa plant community.</p> |

Table 16: Upper Deep Creek Sub-Area Issues/Management Approaches (Continued)

Cultural Resource Issues

| Issue | Management Approach |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Colville Trail (760UDC-C1) | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Not applicable</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Cultural Resource Management Program:</u> As part of the park cultural resource program, the historic Colville Trail should be located and recorded. See also issue 760ORV-C1</p> |

Recreational Resource Issues

| Issue | Management Approach |
|--|--|
| Appropriate recreational uses (760UDC-R1) | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> See issue 760UDC-R2</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Park planning and management should attempt to protect the following existing and potential uses to a level that is consistent with protection of park natural and cultural resources and provided standards for recreational experience are met: hiking, equestrian trailhead and trail use, snow shoeing, cross-country skiing, bicycling, photography, wildlife viewing, dog walking and other activities currently allowed.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u> Not applicable</p> |

| Issue | Management Approach |
|--|--|
| Trail development, maintenance, and management of uses. (760UDC-R2) | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> With the exception of the Pipo/Stipa plant community, the entire Upper Deep Creek sub-area is classified as a Resource Recreation Area, generally allowing for medium-intensity recreational use and development, including multiple use trails and primitive trailhead facilities.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Not applicable</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u></p> <p><i>Capital Project:</i> Expand Garfield Road trail head facility to include equestrian trailer turnaround, sanitary facilities, and other ancillary trailhead facilities.</p> <p>See also park-wide trails program. Issue 760PW-R4</p> |

Table 17: Spokane House Sub-Area Issues and Management Approaches

Natural Resource Issues

| Issue | Management Approach |
|---|--|
| <p>Sub area property management plan (760SH-N1)</p> | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> See Figure 2: Riverside State Park Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Map. See issue 760SH-N2</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> See issue 760PW-N1</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Natural Resource Management Program:</u> As part of the park property acquisition/surplus plan: 1) Purchase all in-holdings in sub-area. 2) Purchase triangle of land across from canoe take-out.</p> <p><i>Planned Maintenance Project:</i> Conduct boundary survey of boat launch area.</p> |

| Issue | Management Approach |
|---|---|
| <p>Protection of wildlife habitat/natural ecosystems (760SH-N2)</p> | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> With the exception of the Spokane River boat launch which is designated Recreation, and the area along the Spokane River from the bridge at Nine Mile Dam south to the boundary between the Spokane House and East River Tracts Sub-Areas (delineated by sections 6 and 7) which is designated Heritage, all riparian areas in the Spokane House sub-area are classified as natural areas. Classification in this manner generally limits recreational use and development to low-intensity and thereby provides a high degree of protection to wildlife and other natural systems.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Park management and planning should attempt to protect the following natural resources: riparian vegetation, native vegetative communities including Ponderosa pine/Stipa comata community at Spokane House entry.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p>Park Natural Resource Management Program: Not applicable</p> |

| Issue | Management Approach |
|--|--|
| <p>Control of exotic aquatic vegetation-milfoil (760SH-N3)</p> | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Not applicable</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Natural Resource Management Program:</u></p> <p><i>Capital Project:</i> At the Spokane River boat launch, construct a boat wash down facility to allow removal of exotic vegetation prior to launching and following take-out.</p> |

Table 17: Spokane House Sub-Area Issues/Management Approaches (Continued)

Cultural Resource Issues

| Issue | Management Approach |
|---|--|
| <p>Protection of archaeological and historic sites (760SH-C1)</p> | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> With the exception of the Spokane River boat launch and riparian areas the entire Spokane House sub-area is classified as a Heritage Area. As such, primary management emphasis is placed on protecting and/or restoring cultural sites in order to enhance educational opportunities and visitor enjoyment of these resources. Classification in this manner provides a high degree of protection to archaeological sites and historic properties.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Park management and planning should attempt to protect all identified pre- and post-European contact archaeological sites until final disposition of these sites is determined through the park-wide cultural resource program.</p> <p>As part of the park-wide cultural resource program and in order to afford maximum protection of archaeological sites, except in the immediate vicinity of the Spokane House itself, no on-site interpretive facilities should be constructed in the immediate vicinity of any identified archaeological site. Interpretive programming should be limited to off-site talks/slide shows and distribution of interpretive brochures.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Cultural Resource Management Program:</u></p> <p>See also park-wide interpretive program. Issue 760PW-R1</p> |

Table 17: Spokane House Sub-Area Issues/Management Approaches (Continued)

Recreational Resource Issues

| Issue | Management Approach |
|--|---|
| <p>Natural/cultural resource interpretation (760SH-R1)</p> | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Not applicable</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u></p> <p><i>Capital Project:</i> As part of the park-wide interpretive program: 1) Develop a Nine Mile/Spokane House Heritage Area Master Plan to include a detailed archaeological inventory and analysis of the area, a comprehensive capital acquisition and development plan, an interpretive plan, and a business plan. 2) Renovate and expand the Spokane House Visitor Center.</p> |

| Issue | Management Approach |
|---|--|
| <p>Appropriate recreational uses (760SH-R2)</p> | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> See issue 760SH-C1</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Park planning and management should attempt to accommodate the following existing and potential uses to a level that is consistent with protection of park natural and cultural resources and provided standards for recreational experience are met: fishing, dog walk on leash, picnicking, boat launch, group camping (to be deleted when alternate site is developed), interpretation/education, river watching, walking, bird watching, craw fishing, biking on park roadways, group activities/camp, re-enactment's/theater, harvesting edibles, boating safety education.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u> Not applicable</p> |

| Issue | Management Approach |
|--|--|
| <p>Trail development, maintenance, and management of uses (760SH-R3)</p> | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> See issue 760SH-C1</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> As part of the park-wide trails program, use of trails by cyclists and equestrians should not be permitted in the Spokane House sub-area. Cyclists should be allowed to access the sub-area using park roadways only.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u></p> <p><i>Capital Project:</i> As part of the park-wide trails program build a non-motorized use bridge across the Spokane River between the Spokane House and Nine Mile areas or establish other means of linking the areas for interpretation and recreation purposes.</p> <p>See also park-wide trails program. Issue 760PW-R4</p> |

Table 17: Spokane House Sub-Area Issues/Management Approaches (Continued)

Recreational Resource Issues (Continued)

| Issue | Management Approach |
|--|---|
| Renovation of boat launching facilities (760SH-R4) | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> The Spokane River boat launch is classified as a Recreation Area, which allows for high-intensity recreational use and development including extensive motorized boat launches and associated ancillary facilities.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Not applicable</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u></p> <p><i>Capital Project:</i> At the Spokane River boat launch site: 1) Install gate to boat launch road. 2) Construct boater safety kiosk. Note: Any capital renovation of the Spokane River boat launch may be reconfigured to provide ADA canoe take-out and/or water trail campsite.</p> |

| Issue | Management Approach |
|--|--|
| Renovation of Little Spokane River canoe take-out (760SH-R5) | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Not applicable</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u></p> <p><i>Capital Project:</i> At the Little Spokane River canoe take-out site: 1) Pave road and parking lot. 2) Construct ADA fishing pier (location to be determined).</p> |

| Issue | Management Approach |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Disposition of group camp (760SH-R6) | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> The group camp in the Spokane House sub-area should be removed following establishment of alternative group campsite elsewhere in the park.</p> <p>See also "Camping Facilities" in issue 760PW-R3</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u> Not applicable</p> |

Table 18: Nine Mile Sub-Area Issues and Management Approaches

Natural Resource Issues

| Issue | Management Approach |
|--|---|
| Sub area property management plan (760NM-N1) | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> See Figure 2: Riverside State Park Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary Map</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> See issue 760PW-N1</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Natural Resource Management Program:</u> As part of the Park Property Acquisition/Surplus/Interagency Management Agreements Program: 1) Acquire trail corridor through Troutman property to connect holdings in the Nine Mile area with other park holdings. 2) Acquire Granger Road farm on Long Lake (includes river access point). 3) Acquire Nine Mile cottages. 4) Acquire Nine Mile Resort and adjacent waterfront property to the west. 5) Acquire all other park in-holdings. 6) Dispose of small parcels in sections 1 and 36. 7) Dispose of parcel 4.0502 in section 36. 8) Dispose of eastern flat portion of property south of Charles Road.</p> |

| Issue | Management Approach |
|--|---|
| Protection of wildlife habitat and natural ecosystems (760NM-N2) | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> 1) All riparian areas in the Nine Mile sub-area, with the exception of the Nine Mile Dam and associated facilities, are classified as Natural Areas, limiting recreational use and development to low-intensity and providing a high degree of protection to wildlife and other natural systems. 2) With the exception of the Nine Mile Resort (and expansion area), the Nine Mile cottages and surrounding areas, and Sontag Park, the Nine Mile sub-area is classified as a Resource Recreation Area, generally limiting recreational use and development to medium-intensity and providing a significant degree of protection to wildlife and other systems.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Park management and planning should attempt to protect the following natural resources: Old Growth forest, raptor nesting/roosting, wildlife habitat/corridors (deer, bear, coyotes, etc.).</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Natural Resource Management Program:</u> Not applicable</p> |

| Issue | Management Approach |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Vegetation management (760NM-N3) | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Not applicable</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Natural Resource Management Program:</u> As part of the park vegetation management program, a portion of the Nine Mile area may appropriately serve as a model or test area for the application of prescribed burning, pending working out issues that revolve around air quality and safety.</p> |

Table 18: Nine Mile Sub-Area Issues/Management Approaches (Continued)

Cultural Resource Issues

| Issue | Management Approach |
|--|---|
| <p>Protection of archaeological, historical, and cultural resources and sites (760NM-C1)</p> | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> 1) The Historic WWP Nine Mile Dam cottages and grounds are classified as a Heritage Area, providing a high degree of protection to this historical area. 2) With the exception of the Nine Mile Resort (and expansion area), Sontag Park, and the residential development west of the Spokane River, the balance of the Nine Mile sub-area is classified as a Resource Recreation Area. Classification in this manner generally limits recreational use and development to medium-intensity and provides a significant level of protection to cultural sites.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> 1) After completion of a cultural resources survey, if the level of significance of the resource warrants it, coordinate with Avista, Spokane County and other entities to apply for State and National Historic Register status of significant parts of the sub-area, including an integrated historical/landscape approach to pre-contact, fur trade, homesteading, military and other pre-1948 eras. 2) Restrict and monitor access to areas with particularly sensitive sites. 3) Allow no metal detecting, shovels, etc.</p> <p>Park planning and management should attempt to protect the following cultural resources until final disposition of these sites is determined through the park-wide cultural resource program: 1) Historic sites (foundations, old trails, dwelling pits, stone constructions). 2) WWP Nine Mile Dam cottages.</p> <p>As part of the park-wide trails program, all trails in the Nine Mile sub-area should be designed and routed to minimize risk to historical/archaeological sites.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Cultural Resource Management Program:</u></p> <p><i>Capital Projects:</i> As part of the park-wide cultural resource program: 1) Conduct a cultural resource inventory and assessment of the Nine Mile area that recommends specific treatments for identified sites. 2) Convert WWP Nine Mile Falls cottages and the recently abandoned Nine Mile Falls fire house into Riverside State Park staff housing and administrative facility, or use some facilities for visitor accommodations or interpretive programming, while retaining the historic integrity of the area.</p> |

Table 18: Nine Mile Sub-Area Issues/Management Approaches (Continued)

Recreational Resource Issues

| Issue | Management Approach |
|---|---|
| Natural/cultural resource interpretation (760NM-R1) | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> Not applicable</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Not applicable</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u> As part of the park-wide interpretation program, explore the potential to develop interpretive structures, signing, programming, and ADA-accessible interpretive loop trail in section 31 to interpret natural and cultural features.</p> |

| Issue | Management Approach |
|--|---|
| Appropriate recreational uses (760NM-R2) | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> See issue 760NM-R4</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Park planning and management should attempt to protect the following existing and potential uses to a level that is consistent with protection of park natural and cultural resources and provided standards for recreational experience are met: hiking, cross-country skiing, dog walk on leash, fishing, Sontag Park facilities (fields, picnicking, ball courts, play equipment, etc.), mountain biking, sledding, Nine Mile Resort and expansion area uses (standard and utility camping, primitive camping, boat launch, picnicking, swimming), equestrian riding, formal equestrian areas, equestrian camping, water trail camping, canoe put-in/take-out, orienteering, picnicking, swimming.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u> Not applicable</p> |

| Issue | Management Approach |
|---|--|
| Trail development, maintenance, and management of uses (760NM-R3) | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> See issue 760NM-R4</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> As part of the park-wide trails program, all trails in the Nine Mile sub-area should be designed and routed to minimize risk to historical/archaeological sites.</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u></p> <p><i>Capital Project:</i> As part of the park-wide trails program, 1) Build a non-motorized use bridge across the Spokane River to the Spokane House Interpretive Center or establish other means of linking the areas for recreation and interpretive purposes. 2) Create a trail connection between the northwestern part of Deep Creek sub-area and the western part of Nine Mile sub-area south of Charles Road along the natural ridge area, in order to provide alternative linkage for equestrians, bicyclists and pedestrians between those portions of the park. 3) Extend the Centennial Trail through section 31 into the Nine Mile Resort and provide for future extension to the Fisk Property and beyond to Long lake Dam.</p> <p><i>Planned Maintenance Project:</i> 1) Trail erosion control (limited scope). 2) Continue ice storm clean-up. 3) Extend portions of old trails that remain obstructed by thick growth.</p> <p>See also park-wide trails program. Issue 760PW-R4</p> |

Table 18: Nine Mile Sub-Area Issues/Management Approaches (Continued)

Recreational Resource Issues (Continued)

| Issue | Management Approach |
|---|---|
| Development of camping opportunities (760NM-R4) | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> 1) Nine Mile Resort and expansion area to the southeast is classified as a Recreation Area, allowing for high-intensity recreational use and development including standard and utility camping opportunities. 2) The central Nine Mile area is classified as a Resource Recreation Area, allowing for medium-intensity recreational use and development including primitive hike-in/bike-in camping opportunities. Development of facilities in Resource Recreation Areas, however, must be consistent with significant protection of the area's natural and/or cultural resources.</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Not applicable</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u></p> <p><i>Capital Projects:</i> 1) Acquire and expand the Nine Mile Resort from Avista to provide for standard and utility camping opportunities in the Nine Mile sub-area. Project should include access roadway realignment. 2) Locate, site, and develop equestrian camping area in the Nine Mile sub-area. 3) Develop a primitive camping area/group camp (hike-in/bike-in) in the 40 acre parcel in the SE ¼ of the NE ¼ of section 31.</p> |

| Issue | Management Approach |
|--|--|
| Development of day use facilities (760NM-R5) | <p>Policy Direction</p> <p><u>Land Classification:</u> The Nine Mile Resort and expansion area to the southeast and Sontag Park are classified as Recreation Areas, allowing for high-density recreational use and development including extensive day use facilities (play fields, sports courts, shelters, play grounds, etc.).</p> <p><u>Park Policy:</u> Not applicable</p> <p>Programmatic Activities</p> <p><u>Park Recreational Resource Management Program:</u></p> <p><i>Capital Projects:</i> 1) Acquire and expand the Nine Mile Resort to provide for upland and water oriented day use opportunities. 2) Develop parking area(s) adequate for day use picnicking, natural and cultural interpretive facilities, and multi-use trails in the central Nine Mile area.</p> |

APPENDIX

APPENDIX A: CAMP PROJECT PLANNING PRINCIPALS

The seven basic principles used in the CAMP Project to ensure the long-term value of the end product to both the agency and the public stakeholders:

- 1) **Park management plans use a statewide format:** For efficiency and consistency among park management plans, State Parks has standardized management plans to include information that is applicable throughout the agency and a standard format for presenting park-specific information.
- 2) **Members of the public participate in development of park management plans.** Directly involving park stakeholders in producing and revising plans fosters better understanding of how their particular interests fit into the larger resource management context, while also giving them a stake in the plan's success. Public constituencies should be encouraged to participate in management planning both during the initial CAMP planning process and thereafter during annual open house meetings at the park.
- 3) **Park managers and park staff play an integral role in producing and revising park management plans.** Participation by park staff in planning is an essential part of ensuring that staff responsible for implementing this plan has a vested interest in making it succeed.
- 4) **Park management plans are the primary documents for communicating park resource management information.** Plans should be written to communicate clearly and concisely stewardship-related issues -- and the steps the agency should take to resolve them -- to the rest of the agency and to the public.
- 5) **Key administrative functions are incorporated into the park management planning process.** To ensure that park management plans are kept up to date, a process for proposing and justifying park capital and operating program requests has been incorporated into the management planning process.
- 6) **The Director approves park management plans.** Park management planning is an on-going process and plans should never be considered finished. Plans should however be considered "mature", ready to be published, and acted upon when they have been reviewed by the agency and approved by the Director or his/her designee.
- 7) **The review and approval process for future plan revisions will remain flexible.** After initial park management plans have been approved subsequent environmental, social, and political changes will necessitate that plans be revised. To ensure that revisions don't become mired in lengthy full agency review, a variable level approval process should be used. Staff at each level of the agency – park, region, division, and directorate -- must make a critical judgement as to whether a proposed plan revision requires review and approval at the next higher level.

APPENDIX B: WASHINGTON STATE PARKS LAND CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

Washington Administrative Code Establishing Land Classification System

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 |
|---|---|--|--|---|--|--|
| Washington State Parks Recreation Areas | <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 | <p><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.</p> | <p><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 paleontologic features.</p> | <p><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 "uncontrolled" form. They may be partially or wholly on land, subterranean, or part of the marine environment.</p> | <p><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 manage the areas against undesirable human encroachment.</p> | <p><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 degrade natural processes. Scientific research is permitted.</p> | <p><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.</p> |

**Land Classification Management Guidelines
Heritage Areas**

| TITLE | DEFINITION | PHILOSOPHY | PHYSICAL FEATURES | LOCATION | ACTIVITIES | DEVELOPMENTS |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|---|
| Washington State Parks Heritage Areas | <p><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.</p> | <p><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.</p> | <p><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.</p> | <p><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.</p> | <p><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.</p> | <p><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 which does not detract from the aesthetic, educational or environmental quality of the area, its setting, structures, sites or objects, or, if applicable, its value for scientific research.</p> |

**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: (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><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 against undesirable human encroachment.</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 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.</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> |

**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 partially or wholly on land, subterranean, or part of the marine environment. 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 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 (Continued)

| | 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 (Continued)

| | 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 C: LISTING OF RIVERSIDE STATE PARK RESOURCE
INVENTORIES AND OTHER DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION**

Listing of resource inventories and other descriptive documents will be expanded as information is gathered.

| Title | Author | Date | Location |
|---|--|------|--|
| Washington State Parks Historic Properties Assessment, Riverside State Park | Engineering Program | 1998 | Park Office Region Office Stewardship Program Engineering Program |
| Resource Inventory for Little Spokane Scenic River Area | Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Eastern Washington University | 1991 | Park Office Region Office |

APPENDIX D: LIST OF PLANS FOR RIVERSIDE STATE PARK

List of all known plans for Riverside State Park. This table will be updated as plans required by CAMP are written.

| Title | Date | Approved by | Location |
|---|------|------------------|------------------------------|
| Draft Stewardship Plan for the Little Spokane Scenic River System | 1993 | Not yet Approved | Park Office Region Office |
| | | | |

APPENDIX E: GLOSSARY

Agency Policy/Procedure - One-time statement of administrative rules or procedures that apply to more than one park, e.g., Commission Policy, Administrative Policy/Procedure, Directive, Memorandum of Understanding, etc. (adopted by various levels of the agency).

Agency Program - Response to an issue identified in all or most parks that requires on-going cooperation of various agency staff, other agencies, and/or members of the public that is coordinated and implemented at the headquarters level. Examples include the following agency-level programs: Resource Stewardship, Lands, Environmental, Planning, Engineering, Contracts/Concessions, Interpretation, Law Enforcement, ELC, WCC, Volunteer, Boating, Winter Recreation, Central Reservations, Park Fees, Public Affairs, etc..

Capital Agency Staff Project - Proposal for a large-scale capital project (more than approximately \$20,000) in response to an issue. Examples include, request for preparation of a park master plan, major facility renovation, and acquisition of in-holdings/additional property (may include additional staff as an "operating impact").

Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) - Response to an issue that requires on-going monitoring and adaptive management of a specific natural, cultural, or recreational resource. The LAC system monitors specific resource attributes that are indicative of the overall condition of a resource at issue and sets standards beyond which the condition of a resource is no longer acceptable. Should the condition of a resource exceed a pre-determined standard, specific management actions are prescribed in an effort to improve the condition to within the acceptable range.

Other Park Plans - Subordinate plans developed to express, in greater detail, management of specific park resources, administration, or facility development (e.g., Bald Eagle management plans, business plans, and site plans).

Park Land Classification - Zoning that sets the desired intensity and extent of recreational uses and facilities for specific areas within a park (adopted by the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission).

Park Master Plan - Plan that sets policy base and guides long-term capital development of a park (adopted by the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission).

Park Policy - One-time statement of a rule in response to an issue that either regulates public activities or guides future management activities.

Park Program - Response to an issue that requires on-going cooperation of various agency staff, other agencies, and/or members of the public that is coordinated and implemented at the park level. Examples include wildfire prevention/suppression, watershed management, marine resource management, cultural resource management, visitor safety/law enforcement, volunteers, court probation workers, etc.

Park Staffing Plan - Response to an issue that requires changes to the allocation of staff time or areas of staff responsibility. Additional staff allocation is *usually* requested as part of "operating impacts" associated with capital projects, property acquisition, or in response to legal mandates.

Planned Maintenance Project - Proposal for a maintenance project (less than approximately \$20,000) or an agency staff project in response to an issue. Examples include small renovation projects, regularly scheduled facilities maintenance, requests for hazard tree removal, and requests for assistance in preparation of park-level plans.

Regional Program - Response to an issue identified in several parks that requires on-going cooperation of various agency staff, other agencies, and/or members of the public that is coordinated and implemented at the region level (e.g., Eastern Region Noxious Weed Control Program).

WAC (Washington Administrative Code) - Rules and regulations developed by state agencies at the direction of the legislature, governing administration of programs for which the legislature has appropriated funds. Most WACs approved by the State Parks and Recreation Commission are codified in Title 352 WAC.

APPENDIX F: LIMITS OF ACCEPTABLE CHANGE (LAC) ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Introduction

Managing a diverse collection of natural, cultural, and recreational resources is a balancing act. Park managers face increasing pressure to accommodate public recreational use of natural and cultural resources while also protecting those resources from unacceptable degradation. How much public use is too much? What kinds of use can a resource sustain? Over the past 30 years several approaches to resource management have been developed to increase objectivity in decision making when prescribing actions to protect resources. This Appendix explains the evolution of Washington State Parks' approach to resource management. The tables that follow apply the current approach to the resources of The Riverside State Park.

Carrying Capacity Model

Traditionally, State Parks has approached protection of resources using the "carrying capacity" model. The crux of this concept is that a selected park has a collection of natural, cultural, and recreational resources and that each park visitor causes a given amount of impact or wear on one or more of these resources. By setting a maximum number of visitors allowed to enter an area, a resource manager presumably can control the amount of impact and thereby sustain resources at a given level. If the maximum capacity is exceeded, resources may be significantly degraded or facilities over-burdened. The carrying capacity model has been widely embraced because it is easily understood and appears to be attainable. However, applying this approach to a specific site has significant difficulties and limitations. These include:

- # Difficulty in establishing a scientific basis or empirical evidence to support a proposed maximum capacity. Why are 10 people per day allowed but not 11?
- # Impacts per person are not always equal. Some visitors have greater sensitivity to the fragility of resources and tend to tread more lightly.
- # Great variety exists in the amount of impact, based on the type and extent of management tools in place. A primitive area with clearly defined trails, defined seasons of use and certain permit restrictions may be able to withstand a certain level of use with less impact than a similar area without such controls.
- # In many cases controlling the number of visitors accessing an area is simply not a practical option.

The above difficulties and limitations led the agency to search for an entirely different approach. In 1993, State Parks' staff identified the "Limits of Acceptable Change" model (or LAC) as the successor to the carrying capacity model. The carrying capacity model is not used in this management plan.

Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) Model

LAC was formally published by the U.S. Forest Service in 1985 (Stankey, Cole, Lucas, Petersen, Frissel: *The Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) System for Wilderness Planning*. General Technical Report INT-176, January 1985). LAC was first adapted by State Parks staff for use in resource planning of Hope Island State Park. Public support for LAC at Hope Island further solidified the agency's acceptance of this management approach and ultimately led to its use in this plan.

The LAC model embodies a fundamental shift in approach to resource management. Instead of trying to answer the question "how much *access to* natural and cultural resources is too much?", the LAC model focuses on the condition of resources and asks "how much *change to the condition of resources*, as a result of public access and development, is too much?"

Application of LAC to state park management has been modified from the original Forest Service model, but retains its basic framework. The Washington State Parks adaptation can be summarized as follows:

- 1) **Identify key resource management issues:** identify high-profile issues where intensive monitoring and assessment is called for as part of the overall management approach outlined in the “Issues and Management Approaches” section of this plan.
- 2) **Select measurable indicators of natural, cultural, and recreational resource conditions:** identify quantifiable events or physical properties that gauge a resource’s condition or the quality of a visitor’s experience (e.g., area of bare ground in campsites, incidents of vandalism, reported visitor conflicts).
- 3) **Measurement of indicators:** determine methods for measuring indicators and make measurements.
- 4) **Determine standards (Acceptable Limits of Change):** identify an acceptable numeric range for the extent, distribution, and/or condition of resource indicators.
- 5) **Explore management options:** identify a range of management prescriptions designed to achieve or maintain resource standards.
- 6) **Select most appropriate management option(s):** initiate one or more identified management options if indicators do not meet determined standards.
- 7) **Monitor resource indicators:** schedule the monitoring or measurement of resource indicators over a period of time.
- 8) **Evaluate management actions:** determine successes and/or failures of applied management actions and, if necessary, modify either management actions or resource standards.
- 9) **Involve the public:** encourage park stakeholder participation during all of the above steps.

The LAC process recognizes that any recreational use of natural or cultural resources will cause some degree of change to those resources. The overarching goal of the LAC process is to involve managers, specialists, and stakeholders in identifying key park resources and determining how much change to those resources is acceptable. These key resources can then be assessed over time to determine if their condition achieves or remains within acceptable limits. If condition standards are not met, either additional management actions may be selected and implemented or resource standards may be changed, whichever is deemed appropriate.

In most cases, measuring changes or impacts to all resources in an area is impractical. For this reason LAC is an issue-driven process. LAC only addresses resource-related matters of heightened public concern or matters where the “most appropriate” approach to resource protection may be in dispute. Another practical consideration of LAC is the use of resource condition or quality of experience “Indicators”. Indicators are quantifiable observations or events that gauge the condition of a particular resource or experience. The use of indicators reduces the need for comprehensive resource inventories and allows persons without extensive technical expertise to monitor change.

Limits of Acceptable Change Tables

LAC adaptive management information specific to Riverside State Park is presented in the tables that follow. Not all steps in the State Parks adaptation of LAC are shown in the tables. Actual results of indicator measurements, the selected management options (if any), and evaluation of the selected options are recorded in raw data monitoring forms. Issues are grouped sequentially by natural, cultural, and recreational resources. Issue numbers coincide with those listed in the "Park Issues and Management Approaches" section of the park's management plan. From left to right the tables outline the following information:

- 1) **Issue:** A general statement of the issue facing the park.
- 2) **Indicator:** A quantifiable, recorded event or physical property used to gauge a resource's condition or quality of a visitor's experience.
- 3) **Measurement of Indicator:** A description of how an indicator will be inventoried and how numeric measurements will be made.
- 4) **Standard (Acceptable Limit of Change):** A numeric threshold or range beyond which indicator measurements are no longer acceptable.
- 5) **Management Options:** A broad set of management prescriptions designed to achieve or maintain measurements within acceptable limits.
- 6) **Monitoring of Indicators:** A schedule of when and/or how often indicators will be inventoried and measured.

Riverside State Park Natural Resource LAC Tables

| Issue | Indicators | Measurement of Indicator | Standards (Acceptable Limits) | Management Options | Monitoring of Indicator |
|--|---|---|---|--|---|
| Bowl and Pitcher Overlook sub-area vegetation management (760BPO-N2) | <p><u>Non-designated use of Camas meadow:</u> Number of staff observed or visitor reported incidents, or evidence of, hiking, equestrian riding, or unapproved plant collection in the vicinity of the Camas Meadow</p> | <p>Following any staff observation or visitor report regarding non-designated uses of the Camas meadow, the date of observation and description of non-designated use will be entered on a monitoring form and counted as one occurrence.</p> | <p><u>Dispersed hiking:</u> No more than 2 occurrences of hiking in the Camas meadow.</p> <p><u>Dispersed riding:</u> No more than 1 occurrence of equestrian riding in the Camas meadow</p> <p><u>Plant collection:</u> No more than 2 occurrences of unapproved plant collection in the vicinity of the Camas meadow.</p> | <p><u>Dispersed hiking/riding:</u> 1) Re-route trails to direct traffic away from Camas meadow to more appropriate areas. 2) Close trails in the vicinity of the Camas meadow entirely, or close them to individual conveyances if they have proven to be a problem. 3) Increase interpretive efforts through increased signing</p> <p><u>Plant collection:</u> 1) Close trails in the vicinity entirely to reduce access to the Camas Meadows. 2) Increase interpretive efforts through signing and/or brochures. 3) Work with local interest groups to help promote rules and good stewardship. 4) Work with local tribal authorities to ensure permission is granted prior to any plant collection by Native Americans.</p> | <p>Record incidents and observations on a year-round basis.</p> |

Riverside State Park Recreational Resource Management LAC Tables (Continued)

| Issue | Indicators | Measurement of Indicator | Standards (Acceptable Limits) | Management Options | Monitoring of Indicator |
|---|--|---|---|--|---|
| <p>Deep Creek sub-area protection of wildlife habitat/natural ecosystems (760DC-N2)</p> | <p><u>Trail condition:</u> Number of instances of noticeable trail widening to 2X the original width when compared to adjacent unaffected trail segments.</p> <p><u>Non-designated trails:</u> The number of non-designated trails in the sub-area.</p> <p><u>Non-designated uses in Natural Areas:</u> The number of staff observed occurrences of non-designated uses of Natural Areas</p> | <p><u>Trail condition:</u> Walk trails and note any instances of widening to 2X the width of adjacent unaffected segments on a trail map. Assign each instance an ID number and document on a monitoring form.</p> <p><u>Non-designated trails:</u> Walk sub-area trails and note each instance of non-designated trails or trail spurs on a trail system map. Assign each instance an ID number and document on a monitoring form.</p> <p><u>Non-designated uses in Natural Areas:</u> Following any staff observation or visitor report regarding non-designated uses in natural areas, the date of observation and description of non-designated use will be entered on a monitoring form and counted as one occurrence.</p> | <p><u>Trail condition:</u></p> <p><u>Non-designated trails:</u></p> <p><u>Non-designated uses in Natural Areas:</u></p> | <p><u>Trail condition:</u> 1) Close trail to all use. 2) Close trail to those conveyances attributable to trail widening. 3) Use trail hardening techniques to repair wet areas where users go around obstacles. 4) Install or enhance interpretive signage/brochures/bulletin board displays encouraging proper trail use to reduce negative impacts on trail condition.</p> <p><u>Non-designated trails:</u> 1) Revegetate or physically block entrances to non-designated trails. 2) Close the main trail to all traffic, limiting access to those areas that have non-designated trails forming. 3) Close main trail to those uses that can be attributed to causing non-designated trail formation. 4) If non-designated trail is convenient for management purposes harden and add to current trail system. 5) Park staff work with specific user groups and organizations to encourage users, within their influence, proper trail use. 6) Install or enhance interpretive signage/brochures/maps encouraging users to stay on designated trails only.</p> <p><u>Non-designated uses in Natural Areas:</u> 1) Close trail(s) in the vicinity of natural areas where non-designated use is occurring. 2) Install or enhance interpretive signage/brochures/bulletin board displays explaining natural areas and allowed uses in them. 3) Institute seasonal closures if a non-designated use is attributed to a seasonal activity (e.g. plant collection).</p> | <p><u>Trail condition:</u> Once per year after the busy season, assess trail condition.</p> <p><u>Non-designated trails:</u> Once per year after the busy season, assess number of non-designated trails and trail spurs.</p> <p><u>Non-designated uses in Natural Areas:</u> Record instances of non-designated uses in natural areas on a year-round basis.</p> |

Riverside State Park Recreational Resource/Facility Management LAC Tables (Continued)

| Issue | Indicators | Measurement of Indicator | Standards (Acceptable Limits) | Management Options | Monitoring of Indicator |
|--|--|--|--|---|---|
| <p>Park-wide trail development, maintenance, and management of uses (760PW-R4)</p> | <p><u>Multi-use trail accidents:</u> The number of reported accidents on 10- and 25- mile loop trails attributed to shared uses.</p> <p><u>Multi-use trail conflicts:</u> The number of reported conflicts on 10- and 25- mile loop trails attributed to shared uses.</p> <p><u>Trail condition:</u> Number of instances of noticeable trail widening to 2X the original width when compared to adjacent unaffected trail segments on the 10- and 25-mile loop trails.</p> | <p><u>Multi-use trail accidents:</u> Following any staff observed or visitor reported accidents on the 25-mile or 10-mile loop trails attributable to shared uses, document accident location, date and types of use involved on a monitoring form.</p> <p><u>Multi-use trail conflicts:</u> Following any staff observed or visitor reported incidents of conflict on the 25-mile or 10-mile loop trails attributable to shared uses, document accident location, date and description of conflict on monitoring form.</p> <p><u>Trail condition:</u> Walk or ride trails and note any instances of widening to 2X the width of adjacent unaffected segments on a trail map. Assign each instance an ID number and document on a monitoring form.</p> | <p><u>Multi-use trail accidents:</u></p> <p><u>Multi-use trail conflicts:</u></p> <p><u>Trail condition:</u></p> | <p><u>Multi-use trail accidents/ Multi-use trail conflicts:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Close the trail to all use. 2) Close trail to specific conveyance that is attributable to accidents/conflicts. 3) Install or enhance trail signs/ maps/ brochures to increase visitor awareness of etiquette, allowed trail uses, and safety considerations. 4) Park staff work with specific user groups and organizations to encourage users, within their influence, about safety/etiquette/proper trail use. <p><u>Trail condition:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Close trail to all use. 2) Close trail to those conveyances attributable to trail widening. 3) Use trail hardening techniques to repair wet areas where users go around obstacles. 4) Install or enhance interpretive signage/brochures/bulletin board displays encouraging proper trail use to reduce negative impacts on trail condition. | <p><u>Multi-use trail accidents:</u> Record accidents attributed to shared uses on a year-round basis.</p> <p><u>Multi-use trail conflicts:</u> Record incidents of conflict attributable to shared uses on a year-round basis.</p> <p><u>Trail condition:</u> Once per year after the busy season, assess trail condition.</p> |

Riverside State Park Recreational Resource/Facility Management LAC Tables (Continued)

| Issue | Indicators | Measurement of Indicator | Standards (Acceptable Limits) | Management Options | Monitoring of Indicator |
|---|---|--|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| Camp Seven Mile sub-area permitted trail uses (760CSM-R3) | <u>Multi-use trail accidents:</u> The number of reported accidents on 10- and 25- mile loop trails attributed to shared uses. | <u>Multi-use trail accidents:</u> Following any staff observed or visitor reported accidents on the 25-mile or 10-mile loop trails attributable to shared uses, document accident location, date and types of use involved on a monitoring form. | <u>Multi-use trail accidents:</u> | <u>Multi-use trail accidents/conflicts:</u> 1) Close the trail to all use. 2) Close trail to specific conveyance that is attributable to accidents/conflicts. 3) Install or enhance trail signs/ maps/ brochures to increase visitor awareness of etiquette, allowed trail uses, and safety considerations. 4) Park staff work with specific user groups and organizations to encourage users, within their influence, about safety/etiquette/proper trail use. | <u>Multi-use trail accidents:</u> Record accidents attributed to shared uses on a year-round basis. Compare to previous. |
| | <u>Multi-use trail conflicts:</u> The number of reported conflicts on 10- and 25- mile loop trails attributed to shared uses. | <u>Multi-use trail conflicts:</u> Following any staff observed or visitor reported incidents of conflict on the 25-mile or 10-mile loop trails attributable to shared uses, document accident location, date and description of conflict on a monitoring form. | <u>Multi-use trail conflicts:</u> | | <u>Multi-use trail conflicts:</u> Record incidents of conflict attributable to shared uses on a year-round basis. Compare to previous year's totals |
| | <u>Trail condition:</u> Number of instances of noticeable trail widening to 2X the original width when compared to adjacent unaffected trail segments on the 10- and 25-mile loop trails. | <u>Trail condition:</u> Walk or ride trails and note any instances of widening to 2X the width of adjacent unaffected segments on a trail map. Assign each instance an ID number and document on a monitoring form. | <u>Trail condition:</u> | | <u>Trail condition:</u> 1) Close trail to all use. 2) Close trail to those conveyances attributable to trail widening. 3) Use trail-hardening techniques to repair wet areas where users go around obstacles. 4) Install or enhance interpretive signage/brochures/bulletin board displays encouraging proper trail use to reduce negative impacts on trail condition. |

Riverside State Park Recreational Resource/Facility Management LAC Tables (Continued)

| Issue | Indicators | Measurement of Indicator | Standards (Acceptable Limits) | Management Options | Monitoring of Indicator |
|---|--|--|---|---|--|
| <p>ORV sub area conflicts with park neighbors (760ORV-R1)</p> | <p><u>Noise level:</u> Number of complaints related to ORV use reported to park staff from neighbors.</p> <p><u>Trespass on private property/ORV use in non-designated area:</u> Number of instances, reported to or observed by park staff, where ORV users leave the park boundary or operate in non-designated areas of the park.</p> | <p><u>Noise level:</u> Following a park neighbor complaint specifically regarding excessive noise from motorized ORV's in the ORV area, staff should document the location, date, type and number of ORV(s)(if known), on a monitoring form.</p> <p><u>Trespass on private property/ORV use in non-designated area:</u> Following any staff observed or neighbor/visitor reported instances of ORV users leaving the park boundaries or operating in non-ORV designated areas of the park, the date and location will be entered on a monitoring form.</p> | <p><u>Noise level:</u></p> <p><u>Trespass on private property/ORV use in non-designated area:</u></p> | <p><u>Noise level:</u></p> <p><u>Trespass on private property/ORV use in non-designated area:</u></p> | <p><u>Noise level:</u> Record incidents of noise complaints on a year-round basis.</p> <p><u>Trespass on private property/ORV use in non-designated area:</u> Record instances of trespass and ORV use in non-designated park areas on a year-round basis.</p> |

Riverside State Park Recreational Resource/Facility Management LAC Tables (Continued)

| Issue | Indicators | Measurement of Indicator | Standards (Acceptable Limits) | Management Options | Monitoring of Indicator |
|--|---|---|--|--|---|
| ORV sub-area visitor experience and safety (760ORV-R4) | <p><u>Visitor accidents:</u> The number of visitor accidents attributable to ORV use observed by or reported to park staff.</p> <p><u>Inter-activity use conflicts:</u> The number of visitor conflicts attributable to ORV use reported to park staff.</p> | <p><u>Visitor accidents:</u> Following any staff observed, or visitor reported accidents attributable to ORV use, enter date, location and details of accident on a monitoring form.</p> <p><u>Inter-activity use conflicts:</u> Following visitor reports of conflicts attributable to ORV vs. non-ORV use, or between different ORV user groups, staff will record the date and nature of the conflict on a monitoring phone.</p> | <p><u>Visitor accidents:</u></p> <p><u>Inter-activity use conflicts:</u></p> | <p><u>Visitor accidents:</u></p> <p><u>Inter-activity use conflicts:</u></p> | <p><u>Visitor accidents:</u> Record visitor accidents attributable to ORV use on a year-round basis.</p> <p><u>Inter-activity use conflicts:</u> Record ORV user conflicts on a year-round basis.</p> |

Riverside State Park Recreational Resource/Facility Management LAC Tables (Continued)

| Issue | Indicators | Measurement of Indicator | Standards (Acceptable Limits) | Management Options | Monitoring of Indicator |
|--|--|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| ORV sub-area accommodation of non-ORV activities (760ORV-R6) | <u>Non-designated ORV use:</u> Number staff observed non-designated ORV use of areas within the ORV sub area. | <u>Non-designated ORV use:</u> Following any staff observed, or visitor reported, incidents of non-designated use of ORV's in the ORV sub area, document the date, location, and type of non-designated use on a monitoring form. | <u>Non-designated ORV use:</u> | <u>Non-designated ORV use:</u> | <u>Non-designated ORV use:</u> Document incidents as they occur on a year-round basis. |

Riverside State Park Recreational Resource/Facility Management LAC Tables (Continued)

| Issue | Indicators | Measurement of Indicator | Standards (Acceptable Limits) | Management Options | Monitoring of Indicator |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| <p>Little Spokane River/Clark Barns sub area visitor experience and effects of crowding (760LSR/CB-R3)</p> | <p><u>Visitor conflicts:</u> Number of conflicts due to overcrowding reported to staff.</p> <p><u>Visitor accidents:</u> Number of visitor accidents in the sub area reported to park staff.</p> <p><u>Parking capacity exceeded:</u> Number of times per year that the parking capacity is exceeded in the sub area.</p> <p><u>Law enforcement contacts:</u> Number of Law Enforcement contacts by commissioned Ranger staff.</p> | <p><u>Visitor conflicts:</u> Following staff observed, or visitor reported, conflicts attributable to overcrowding, document location, date, and type of conflict on monitoring form.</p> <p><u>Visitor accidents:</u> Following staff observed or visitor reported accidents in the sub-area, document location, accident type and cause on a monitoring form.</p> <p><u>Parking capacity exceeded:</u> During spot checks during busy times, staff will count vehicles in designated parking areas and note on monitoring form if parking capacity is exceeded and by how much, and where extra vehicles are parking.</p> <p><u>Law enforcement contacts:</u> As commissioned Ranger staff make law enforcement contacts in the sub-area, they will keep track of number and type of contact in the Field Enforcement Contact notebook.</p> | <p><u>Visitor conflicts:</u></p> <p><u>Visitor accidents:</u></p> <p><u>Parking capacity exceeded:</u></p> <p><u>Law enforcement contacts:</u></p> | <p><u>Visitor conflicts:</u></p> <p><u>Visitor accidents:</u></p> <p><u>Parking capacity exceeded:</u></p> <p><u>Law enforcement contacts:</u></p> | <p><u>Visitor conflicts:</u> Monitor and record conflicts on a year-round basis.</p> <p><u>Visitor accidents:</u> Monitor and record visitor accidents on a year-round basis.</p> <p><u>Parking capacity exceeded:</u> Monitor and record parking capacity during busy times on a year-round basis.</p> <p><u>Law enforcement contacts:</u> Monitor and record Law Enforcement contacts on a year-round basis.</p> |

Riverside State Park Recreational Resource/Facility Management LAC Tables (Continued)

| Issue | Indicators | Measurement of Indicator | Standards (Acceptable Limits) | Management Options | Monitoring of Indicator |
|--|--|---|---|---|---|
| Deep Creek sub-area trail development, maintenance, and management of uses (760DC-R3) | <p><u>Trail use conflicts:</u> The number of staff observed, or visitor reported, trail use conflicts.</p> <p><u>Visitor accidents:</u> The number of visitor accidents due to trail maintenance, management, or development.</p> <p><u>Trail use by hikers/cyclists/equestrians:</u> Number of each type of user group on Deep Creek sub area trails.</p> | <p><u>Trail use conflicts:</u> Following any staff observed, or visitor reported, trail use conflicts, record date, location, and type of conflict on monitoring form.</p> <p><u>Visitor accidents:</u> Following staff observed or visitor reported accidents due to trail maintenance, management or development, document location, accident type and cause on a monitoring form.</p> <p><u>Trail use by hikers/cyclists/equestrians:</u> Park staff will assess from one location, the number of equestrian riders, cyclists, and pedestrians that pass during a specified time period. The date, time period, and location will be entered on a monitoring form.</p> | <p><u>Trail use conflicts:</u></p> <p><u>Visitor accidents:</u></p> <p><u>Trail use by hikers/cyclists/equestrians:</u></p> | <p><u>Trail use conflicts:</u></p> <p><u>Visitor accidents:</u></p> <p><u>Trail use by hikers/cyclists/equestrians:</u></p> | <p><u>Trail use conflicts:</u> Record staff observed, and visitor reported trail use conflicts on a year-round basis.</p> <p><u>Visitor accidents:</u> Record staff observed, and visitor reported accidents on a year-round basis.</p> <p><u>Trail use by hikers/cyclists/equestrians:</u> Several times during the busy season, staff should do user counts at different locations.</p> |

Riverside State Park Recreational Resource/Facility Management LAC Tables (Continued)

| Issue | Indicators | Measurement of Indicator | Standards (Acceptable Limits) | Management Options | Monitoring of Indicator |
|-------|------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
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