

June 12, 1998

TO: Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission

FROM: Cleve Pinnix, Director

PREPARED BY: Larry Fairleigh, Assistant Director, Resources Development Division

SUBJECT: **E - 2 Riverside State Park - Land Classification, Long-Term Boundary, and Acquisition, Surplus and Management Plan - Spokane County - Requested Action**

SUMMARY:

Riverside State Park is the second largest and possibly most diverse and complex park to manage in the state parks system. As part of the Classification and Management Plan (CAMP) Project, Riverside has required a level of staff and community involvement that far exceeds effort in previous CAMP parks. Staff proposes for Commission consideration a comprehensive land classification scheme and revisions to the Commission's 1979 decision on the "Permanent Park Boundary" for the park.

BACKGROUND:

Riverside State Park History

The banks of the Spokane River and its tributaries have played a significant role in Pacific Northwest history and pre-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. And 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 recreation 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 parks purchases from private and public parties. Much of the

land was acquired as delinquent tax parcels, but Washington Water Power 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 during the 1930s, including Aubrey L. White Parkway and the Bowl and Pitcher area.

Growth in the park land base has continued for over 50 years. With the addition of the Little Spokane River area, Centennial Trail, and outlying Fisk Property in the 1980s and 1990s, Riverside State Park now encompasses over 8,900 acres and 37 miles of freshwater shoreline. It contains over 36 miles of trails, 47 miles of backroads, two campgrounds, an interpretive center, and other major cultural and natural features. It is the second largest state park, and possibly most diverse and complex park to manage in the state parks system.

Planning Process

Riverside is the seventh park area to reach the Commission for action in the Classification and Management Plan (CAMP) Project. Prior to the official start of the Riverside CAMP process in the Winter of 1997, staff received many expressions of interest from the Spokane community about the impending planning effort. People wanted to get involved and help. In response, two public meetings were held in March 1997. The first, 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 on Riverside. 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:

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|---------------------|--|
| 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, options 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 public meeting held on April 21, 1998. Approximately 80 people attended and provided comments on their preferred park management direction.

On May 14, 1998, staff held a public meeting to review a preliminary staff recommendation for the park. Twenty-nine people attended. Revisions to the preliminary staff recommendations based on public testimony and continued agency review have been incorporated into the staff recommendation found in this report.

Materials for Review

Dozens of important issues facing Riverside State Park have been brought up so far in the planning process. To adequately respond to them in this agenda item, staff has found it necessary to provide a set of attachments containing detailed analyses of issues and optional approaches.

Attachment A is a comprehensive set of recommendations for classification and park management, called “Riverside State Park Classification and Management Planning Project Staff Recommendation”. It contains proposed land classifications and long-term park boundaries that staff is recommending to the Commission for adoption. It also contains discussion of key park issues and specific management approaches for 13 sub-areas of the park.

Attachment B, “Riverside State Park Classification and Management Planning Project Management Emphasis Options”, contains the same materials as in Attachment A, but for two different optional approaches to park management. This document was developed for public comment in April.

Attachment C contains summaries of public comments from both the April and May public meetings as well as individual comment letters received after distribution of the preliminary staff recommendation in early May.

(Attachments B and C are provided in the Commissioners’ agenda packets for their review. They will be provided to the public upon request.)

OPTIONS:

Table 1 on the next page summarizes three approaches to park management at Riverside. The "Recreation Emphasis Option" views the park from a perspective of maximum potential for recreational access and use. It lays out what could be accommodated by the lands and waters of the park, even though some impacts on natural, cultural and scenic resources would be inevitable.

The "Natural/Cultural Emphasis Option" looks first at long-term protection of those resources, with recreational access and enjoyment a secondary consideration. The staff recommendation attempts to balance those different emphases. In some cases, an approach outlined in one of the other options is accepted in its totality. In other cases, the recommendation proposes an entirely new synthesis. To see the detailed proposals for each approach, please review Attachments A and B.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Permanent Park Boundary - Proposed Modifications

In 1979, the Commission established a Permanent Park Boundary for Riverside State Park. Parks staff is recommending that the Commission modify the 1979 action to add new properties to the boundary, eliminate others, and redefine the boundary to include properties that would not necessarily be proposed for acquisition. The discussion of this item can be found in the "Boundaries and the Relationship among Land Managers in Riverside Vicinity" section of Attachment A and the recommended boundary is shown on that attachment's Exhibits 1 and 2.

In summary, major changes from the 1979 boundary include:

- ◆ Retention of most of the Nine Mile Area
- ◆ Retention of the Upper Deep Creek Area
- ◆ Inclusion of the Little Spokane River Area
- ◆ Broadening the definition of lands within the boundary to include properties that the agency may not necessarily need to own to further the park's purpose.

Table 1: Comparison of Key Issues/Approaches for Riverside State Park Sub-Areas			
Area	Staff Recommendation	Recreation Option	Natural/Cultural Option
Bowl and Pitcher	Heritage emphasis with a smaller but modernized campground	Recreation oriented with larger campground	Eliminate campground, emphasize cultural/natural interpretation
B & P Overlook	Protecting the meadow, CCC-facilities, improving equestrian access through area	More multi-use trail options than recommendation and less natural resource attention	Similar to recommendation with no improved equestrian access
Centennial Trail	Recreation on trail facilities and natural and cultural protections elsewhere.	Recreation orientation everywhere.	More emphasis on cultural value of trail itself, with higher protection of wetland areas.
Equestrian	Long-term expansion/improvements to equestrian facilities	More and larger facilities than recommendation.	No trail connection to city park.
Camp Seven Mile	Multi-use trails, CCC camp interpretation, and riparian habitat protection.	Less emphasis on cultural and natural resource protection than recommendation.	Natural Forest Area in military area.
East River Tracts	Better controls at the park/urban interface, trails and open space, riparian protection.	Long-term toward more urbanized park uses	Buffer between park core and urbanization, strong natural systems protection
Sundance	Established as wildlife protection/Natural Area	Previously combined with East River Tracts	Previously combined with East River Tracts
ORV	Continued ORV use with WDFW coordination of protections in crossing Deep Creek.	Open ORV use as is.	Restrictions on ORV crossing of Deep Creek.
Little Spokane River	Dominantly a natural area, with some heritage orientation for Clark Barns and painted rocks.	Natural orientation, but allow equestrian corridor.	Similar to recommendation.
Deep Creek	Shared -use trails in solitude setting, natural area at confluence with Spokane River	Shared-use trails throughout. Camping potential at McClellan Point.	Largely a Natural Forest Area, with shared-use trail corridors.
Upper Deep Creek	Shared-use trails with a Natural Area Preserve	Shared-use trails with camping above valley.	Natural Forest Area with shared-use trail corridors.
Spokane House	Major regional heritage area.	Mixture of recreation uses and heritage area.	Same as recommendation.
Nine Mile	Long-term purchase of Nine Mile Resort and expansion of camping to include wide range of facilities. Shared-use trails in central area in short-term and potential heritage area long-term. Surplus some properties south of Charles Road.	Similar to recommendation but allow for upland primitive camping in other areas, more trails and less surplus property.	No camping at Nine Mile, surplus much of western portion of the sub-area.

Land Classification

The land classification recommendation is described graphically in Exhibit 1 of Attachment A. A narrative description of the land classifications for each sub-area is also found in Attachment A, as is a description of existing and potential uses for each sub-area.

In summary, the recommendation provides for:

- ◆ About 20% of the park as a **Natural Area**, including most of the Little Spokane River, most riparian areas along the Spokane River, and selected areas in Deep Creek, Pine Bluff, Sundance and the Bowl and Pitcher Overlook.
- ◆ About 20% of the park as a **Recreation Area**, including the ORV area, the core of the Centennial Trail, and existing and potential campground areas at the Bowl and Pitcher and Nine Mile Sub-Areas.
- ◆ About 50% of the park as a **Resource Recreation Area**, including most of the forested lands of the park.
- ◆ About 10% of the park as a **Heritage Area**, including CCC facilities at the Bowl and Pitcher and Camp Seven Mile Sub-Areas, and a large heritage complex around the Spokane House and Clark Barns.
- ◆ An eighty acre **Natural Area Preserve** in the Upper Deep Creek Sub-Area represents less than 1% of the park area.

SEPA REFERENCE:

Following review, staff has prepared an “environmental checklist” and “threshold determination” finding that the action proposed by staff to the Commission is minor and the environmental effects are not significant. An environmental impact statement is not required. The decision was made after review of a completed environmental checklist on May 27, 1998 and ample public and jurisdictional involvement in the development of the proposal.

REQUESTED ACTION:

That the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission:

1. Consider data, views or arguments submitted by any person on the proposed land classification and long-term boundary.
2. Amend the 1979 Permanent Park Boundary decision and classify Riverside State Park as recommended, including authorization of uses as proposed for each park sub-area.
3. Affirm that boundary and land classification decisions are for Commission policy direction only and that the Commission’s decisions should not be used as a basis

for making local government regulatory decisions on private land holdings within the long-term Riverside State Park boundary.

4. Delegate to the Director or designee responsibility for enforcing all rules and regulations associated with approved land classifications.

attachments

ATTACHMENT A

Riverside State Park Classification and Management Planning Project Staff Recommendation - June 12, 1998

Introduction

This document provides detailed descriptions of a staff recommended management approach for Riverside State Park. If the land classification and park boundary recommendations proposed here are accepted by the Parks and Recreation Commission at its June 1998 public meeting, the document will form the basis for a complete park management plan, expected to be completed prior to the end of the year.

Because of the management complexity of Riverside State Park, the park has been broken down into 13 sub-areas for analysis. The sub-areas are:

- Bowl and Pitcher
- Bowl and Pitcher Overlook
- Centennial Trail
- Equestrian
- Camp Seven Mile
- Sundance
- East River Tracts
- ORV
- Little Spokane River
- Deep Creek
- Upper Deep Creek
- Spokane House
- Nine Mile

For each of the above sub-areas, a description of existing and potential uses and important natural and cultural features are listed. Recommendations for each of the sub-areas are then provided for land classification, capital projects, planned maintenance projects, park policies, Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) management, and long-term property acquisition/exchange plans. At the end of the document are maps depicting recommended park boundaries and land classifications (Exhibits 1 and 2 of Attachment A) described earlier in narrative form.

Three areas under management authority of Riverside State Park - the Fisk Property, Lake Colville Shorelands, and Spokane Plains Battlefield State Park - are not included in this analysis, and must await future planning review.

The management approach to several park-wide issues will affect decisions in most or all of the individual park sub-areas. Discussion of those issues are presented in this document immediately after a staff recommended park purpose statement and set of park objectives. Where management approaches apply to all sub-areas, the approach is not listed in the sub-area discussion section. Where management approaches apply to many but not all sub-areas, then they are mentioned in those sub-areas. Discussion of individual sub-areas begins on page 11.

Park Purpose and Objectives

Park Purpose: The purpose 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.

Park Objectives:

The agency will advance the park purpose by:

Recreation: Providing for a wide range of outdoor recreation opportunities including utility, standard, primitive, group and equestrian camping; trails for equestrians, bicyclists and pedestrians; off-road vehicle areas; orienteering; boating, including power boating, kayaking, canoeing, and white water rafting; fishing; wildlife viewing; rock climbing; picnicking; interpretive activities; and a variety of group activities.

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 and its tributaries; significant fossil deposits; and by ensuring that park use does not adversely affect water quality and flow.

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, and military sites.

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 programs and activities.

Park Boundary: Identifying a long-term boundary and 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-Wide Issues and Management Approaches

Vegetative Management

Discussion: Due to specific human intervention and general alterations in the environment, vegetation has undergone dramatic changes in the Riverside State Park area over the past century. Removal of naturally occurring fire, extirpation of some wildlife species, introduction of exotic flora and fauna, and environmental pollution have altered many natural processes within the park. In some instances, these human influences have created conditions which favor forest stand structures, species and species associations that are not within the range of natural variation that occurred prior to human intervention. The present biological makeup of Riverside State Park prompts significant questions related to protecting natural processes within the park, managing fire fuel loads, and controlling exotic weeds.

Park Natural Vegetative Communities: A natural vegetative community is a distinct association of vegetation. Prior to European-style agriculture and industrialization in the Spokane River area,

the dominant natural community seems to have been a savanna-like ponderosa pine forest. Since this human influence, and in particular since State Parks' ownership 65 years ago, the forests at Riverside have experienced changes in forest stand structure due to a long-standing policy of fire exclusion throughout the park. This has created conditions favoring higher density, closed canopy forest stands with fewer grassland meadows. Trees growing under this condition must vigorously compete for available nutrients, light, and moisture. Stress caused by intense competition increases a stand's risk of disease and insect infestation. A desire expressed during the public planning process was that, from a biological perspective, park vegetation should be managed to re-create vegetative conditions and processes that would have existed naturally were it not for human intervention. Desire was also expressed that, from a recreational/aesthetic perspective, vegetation should be managed to maintain a certain forest structure, i.e., low-density, mature, open canopy forest stands intermixed with grassland meadows. Ultimately, prescriptive vegetation management for both biological and recreational values may be the same in many park areas.

Fire Risk: Related closely to the changing forest structure is the concern about catastrophic fires at the park. The forests of Riverside State Park are approaching, or are at, a density and fuel load that increases their risk to catastrophic fire. Catastrophic fire destroys all vegetation and most of the organic material in soils. Fire history for this area indicates that, prior to European-style agriculture and industrialization, wildfire regularly swept through the understory with only minimal crown fires and causing only limited mortality. The rural/urban/park interface presents a higher hazard to fire ignition and higher risk for structural or human loss. High fuel loads and dense second growth stands in close proximity to residences present a potentially worst-case fire risk for the area.

Exotics: Management of exotic or noxious weeds is an ongoing problem throughout the park. Park staff and contractors regularly pull and spray weeds, and work hard to comply with State and County noxious weed control program requirements. Some controls have been effective, however, the management of noxious weeds is a continuing and significant drain on park staff time and resources.

Management Approaches (Applied to all park sub-areas):

Capital Projects and Park Programs: Riverside Park staff should coordinate with Region and headquarters staff and solicit cooperation from DNR Regional Office and local fire district officials to develop and implement a Vegetative Management, Fire Prevention and Fire Suppression Plan.

This plan should generally address: 1) What prescriptive vegetation management should be applied to specific park areas to enhance either biological or recreational values and 2) What prescriptive vegetation management should be applied to prevent the spread of wildfires both within the park and to adjacent private property. 3) What specific suppression activities should be taken in the event of wildfires. The fire suppression element should include: a) Fire suppression policies; b) Prioritized list of important resources to protect; c) Fire suppression equipment inventory and needs assessment; d) Human fire suppression resources inventory, mutual aid agreements, and needs assessment; and e) Communications and Response plans.

Planned Maintenance: Work closely with the County Noxious Weed Control Board, Spokane County, DNR, and neighboring property owners to establish and implement a long- and short-term strategy for the regional control of noxious weeds. Such a strategy should establish management/financial responsibility of participating land owners, as well as specific control prescriptions and monitoring protocols.

Boundaries and the Relationship among Land Managers in Riverside Vicinity

Discussion: Park boundaries have been a long-standing source of concern at Riverside in a number of ways. In general, most park holdings have not been professionally surveyed and as a result, trespass and

boundary disputes are frequent. Additionally, as urban and suburban development has progressed adjacent to park areas, land use compatibility has been severely strained.

In 1979, a "Permanent Park Boundary Plan" was adopted by the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission. The plan identified areas where the agency wished to acquire or maintain ownership and areas it wished to surplus. The plan has been substantially followed for close to 20 years. However, large tracts scheduled to be disposed of - the Nine Mile Area and Upper Deep Creek Area among them - have met strong local resistance when the agency has looked into actual land exchanges. It also appears unlikely now that various public and private "in-holdings" will ever become practical park acquisitions. The notion of a permanent boundary based on purely ownership considerations has begun to appear both constrictive and impractical.

Within the greater Riverside State Park area are lands owned and/or managed by the US Government as part of a military reservation, other state government agencies, including the Departments of Natural Resources and Fish & Wildlife, Spokane County, City of Spokane, and Washington Water Power - a private utility. In some circumstances, these lands are owned by other jurisdictions but managed principally by State Parks. In one case, land is owned by State Parks and managed by another jurisdiction (Sontag Park). In still other cases, the other jurisdiction owns and manages the lands, but does so with public interest purposes generally consistent with State Parks purposes (Fish and Wildlife, Natural Resources).

In developing approaches to park acquisition and surplus, it may be desirable to work with other land managers to ascertain the potential for compatible management approaches as an alternative to fee simple ownership of property.

Management Approaches (Applied to all park sub-areas):

Park Policy for Acquisition/Surplus/Interagency Management Agreements: A revision to the 1979 "Permanent Park Boundary Plan" is needed to reflect changed circumstances and a changed significance ascribed to various park resources. A new "boundary" should include several considerations:

- 1) It should expand from the 1979 boundary to include properties the agency definitely wants to retain in its ownership and management (see below and Exhibit 2).
- 2) It should include properties that State Parks seeks management rights on other than fee simple ownership. For example, securing a riparian conservation easement from a private property owner may meet agency objectives without the need for ownership of the entire private parcel.
- 3) It should include those properties that State Parks does not believe will likely be in the agency's ownership, but nonetheless are important for the overall integrity of the park. For example, in the relatively populated Rivermere area, a mix of private and state parks holdings should not only be consolidated (land exchanges are one approach), but the agency should also seek to enter into management agreements with these private land owners in a manner that advances park objectives and preserves their property rights and value.
- 4) In addition to the above listed properties, it is important to recognize that certain non-parks holdings may have potential negative impacts on parks holdings, and vice versa, depending on a range of land use decisions. While these properties may not qualify for inclusion in a long-term park boundary, a list of such properties should be developed, so that close communication between Riverside State Park and its neighbors is advanced.

As a guide for reviewing this document, **in the sub-areas section of this document, properties identified as desired for "acquisition", should be viewed as any of considerations "1" - "3"**

above. Thus, a site identified for acquisition could either be purchased by State Parks, managed by the agency under agreement, or perhaps owned and managed by another entity with some type of formal use agreement assuring that its use is consistent with park objectives. A more detailed analysis of which properties are desirable for fee simple acquisition and which are more appropriate for lesser consideration, e.g. management agreement, will be developed as part of full implementation of a park management plan.

Park Program and Acquisition/Surplus Action: Continue 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 an established Riverside State Park "long-term boundary". Those major properties that are currently outside the 1979 permanent park boundary but are now recommended by staff for inclusion within the long-term are: Upper Deep Creek, most of the Nine Mile Area, the 80-acre Pine Bluff property, and the Little Spokane River Natural Area. A mapping of the staff recommended boundary is shown in Attachment A as Exhibit 2.

Park Policy, Planned Maintenance, and Capital Project: A major and long-term effort to delineate and enforce park boundaries will require a multi-faceted approach. A **park policy** should be developed to request of the City of Spokane and Spokane County that, at the time of platting or other development on 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; and 4) notice be placed in any building/development permits that access to the park is only allowed as approved by Washington State Parks. A continuing effort should be made through the **planned maintenance program** to incrementally install fences, signs and other boundary demarcations where such boundaries are known. When and where **capital projects** occur at the park, a portion of such funds should be used to survey, monument, and fence or otherwise demarcate property boundaries in the vicinity. Completion of boundary surveys and construction of boundary fences where appropriate should be a high priority in capital appropriations for the park.

Wildlife

Discussion: The park is an abundant wildlife resource in an urbanizing setting. The park provides habitat for approximately 160 species of birds, 45 of mammals and 12 of reptiles and amphibians. This includes several which are considered by the State Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) as rare and candidate species of significance, including the grasshopper sparrow and western bluebird. Several areas of the park have been identified by WDFW as fawning areas for white tailed deer, wintering areas for bald eagles, and nesting sites for osprey and pileated woodpecker. The geomorphic setting of the park, providing long stretches of relatively undisturbed riparian corridors and extensive vertical exposed slopes, provides an unusual and excellent habitat for a number of species.

Management Approach (Applied to all park sub-areas):

Park Program: Continue to work with federal, state, tribal and local authorities along with private organizations and individuals to identify and protect key habitat throughout the park. No new development should occur without a thorough review of the potential impacts on wildlife and without adequate mitigation incorporated into any final action. Active monitoring by such groups as the local Audubon, Native Plant Society and local educational institutions should be encouraged. Any negative trends identified as a result of that monitoring should be reviewed with wildlife officials to determine appropriate courses of action.

Park Policy: 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 nursery 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.

Park Policy: As part of development of the park's vegetative management program, an integrated analysis of such program's effects on wildlife should be addressed. The overall purpose of any vegetative management should include specific wildlife objectives.

Cultural Resource Management

Discussion: Numerous archaeological sites, historic buildings and cultural landscapes that are important to the residents of Washington State can be found within Riverside State Park (including Centennial Trail). Today, several contemporary Native American cultures, resident in the area, still use and rely on many of these features for the maintenance and continuation of their traditional lifeways. Washington State Parks will seek to insure that these cultural resources are adequately preserved and interpreted.

Management Approaches (Applied to all park sub-areas):

Capital Project: Develop cultural resource inventory and assessment projects within the park. Inventories of cultural resources within the park should be developed to identify: buried historic and prehistoric sites, above ground structures (historic buildings), traditional cultural properties, and natural resources associated with contemporary Native American use. Assessments should provide recommended treatment processes for State and National Register eligible sites. These treatment processes will likely call for in-place preservation, mitigation, interpretation or adaptive re-use.

Park Program: Washington State Parks will continue to consult with local Tribal governments that have a demonstrated interest in the management of the park. Agency staff will consult with local tribal governments when undertaking major developments within State Parks; preparing cultural resource management plans; reviewing requests for academic research, or preparing interpretive materials concerning Native American heritage.

Park Policy: 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 site of cultural importance to the tribe.

Park Policy: The location of sensitive archaeological and historical sites shall be kept confidential if publicizing their existence could likely jeopardize their protection.

Park Policy: State Parks will seek to accommodate contemporary harvesting of natural resources by Native Americans for personal use. This will be done when it is appropriate to resource sustainability and when compatible with other park activities.

Interpretation/Education

Discussion: The natural and cultural history of Riverside State Park is varied and rich, with outstanding opportunities for interpretive programs and facilities throughout the park. The Spokane House and various displays in the Little Spokane River Natural Area are currently the central areas for interpretation occurring in the park. Lately, there has been diminishing visitation at the Spokane House Interpretive Center, which may be due to lack of publicity, outmoded "permanent" displays, or other factors. While park staff works to maintain and enhance interpretive programs with the local schools and create new interpretive facilities, much of the park's interpretive potential remains untapped.

Management Approaches (Applied to all park sub-areas):

Park Program and Capital Project: Riverside staff coordinate with region and headquarters staff and local and statewide museums, schools and other educational/interpretive institutions to prepare a park-wide interpretive plan that includes: 1) a park-wide interpretive survey conducted in concert with a cultural resource management plan element; 2) development of a park-wide interpretive theme; 3) design and location of interpretive structures/facilities/programs; 4) specific content of interpretive displays, signs, brochures, and programs; 5) development of on-site interpretive programming; 6) on-going facilities maintenance procedures; and 7) volunteer participation. See also specific opportunities in Nine Mile, Spokane House, and Little Spokane River sub-areas later in this document.

Capital Project: 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 which focused on the past 12,000 years of changing land-use patterns along the Spokane River Valley.

Park Program and Staffing: Upon completion of the park-wide interpretive plan, expand interpretive programs at the park to include regular programming centered at Spokane House, but park-wide in scope. Work with local school districts, museums, and other institutions to create and implement environmental education and historical/cultural education curriculum in a coordinated fashion.

Trail management

Discussion: Riverside State Park has 84-miles of trails and roads that range from single track to fire roads, unsurfaced to paved, and easy to highly challenging. It has a long tradition of equestrian and hiking use, and a rapidly growing popularity among off-road bicyclists. It is truly a wonderful place to hit the trail.

Yet there are some problems. Many park trails were informally developed over the years. Some of the trails have been poorly laid out, and erosion and other drainage problems are becoming more common. Volunteers, in association with park managers, have recently put up some trail etiquette signs, but many trails are unsigned and interpretive materials are minimal.

While the trail experience at Riverside is lauded by its users, over the long-term, as Spokane continues to urbanize, park managers and users will be challenged to keep up and improve the quality of the trails experience. A comprehensive trails plan with formal mechanisms for identifying those trails that are of highest priority for maintenance attention will be one useful tool toward that end. Formally establishing those trails identified for use by equestrians - as is required by the agency's administrative code - is another useful tool. Finally, clear identification of which uses can go on which trails will be important in minimizing potential use conflicts.

Management Approaches:

Capital Project: Develop a comprehensive trails plan for the park that: 1) identifies all designated trails and the uses of those trails; 2) sets standards for trail design and maintenance; 3) identifies non-designated trails for obliteration; 4) sets standards for resource protection, recreational experience and visitor safety for designated trails; and 5) identifies sign standards and locations. Upon completion of the plan, carry out a capital project to improve designated trails to park standards, obliterate and revegetate non-designated trails, and properly sign trails.

Park Policy: 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. Shared-use trails should be monitored for safety and resource degradation, and if problems arise, management actions could include better signing, education efforts, or restrictions on access. The 25-mile equestrian loop should be a priority in allocating trail maintenance, signage and other trail programs.

Prior to completion of the comprehensive trails plan, equestrian and bicycle use shall be permitted on all trails at the park, except as follows:

Equestrian:

- All areas classified Natural or Natural Area Preserve under the land classification program adopted by the Commission
- All trails in the Bowl and Pitcher and Spokane House Sub-Areas
- All trails except the 25-mile loop trail, and Centennial Trail in the Bowl and Pitcher Overlook Sub-Area.
- 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 for a public meeting does not apply to recently established informal, social trails.

Bicycle:

- All areas listed under "Equestrian" above
- All trails in the Equestrian Sub-Area, except the Centennial Trail
- 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 bicycle 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 for a public meeting does not apply to recently established informal, social trails.

Park Limits of Acceptable Change Management: Detailed monitoring of all trails is not feasible. Park staff should identify trails that have the highest potential for use conflict and/or resource degradation and conduct LAC monitoring protocols on critical segments of those trails.

Camping

Discussion: The Bowl and Pitcher campground (B&P) is currently underutilized, yet a recent market analysis demonstrates a deficit of up to 800 campsites by the year 2005 in the Spokane area. Reasons for the lack of use include lack of certain facilities (utility connections, ADA accessible facilities, concessions), quality of existing facilities (lack of privacy, vegetation of camp sites) and lack of immediate recreational opportunities (swimming, boating). Significant funds will be necessary to bring the existing campground up to ADA and other agency standards. State Parks recently commissioned a study of eight alternative camping sites at Riverside (Equestrian Area, B&P, Sundance Flats, McClellan Point, Existing Group Camp Area (near Spokane House), Nine Mile Central, Nine Mile Resort, and the Fisk Property). The study concluded that the most desirable sites for development of campgrounds were the Fisk Property and the existing and potentially expandable Nine Mile Resort. Expansion and improvement of the B&P site was also seen as a feasible approach, however, expansion included a recommendation to remove most administrative functions in the area. Alternatively, the B&P area could be converted to a

smaller campground, including a group camp, if other camping expansion is extensive. Creation of an equestrian campground in the Equestrian area is also seen as potentially desirable. Short-term and long-term camping improvements and expansion in the Riverside area represent a complex mix of relationships between several areas of the park.

Management Approaches:

Land Classification and Park Policy: Identify in the management plan those portions of the park that may in the future be suitable for camping, and reserve them for such use through land classification and other park management tools.

Park Policy, Acquisition, and Capital Project: Work with Washington Water Power (WWP) to determine availability of Nine Mile Resort and Nine Mile Cottages for long-term lease or fee acquisition. Proceed with improvements to the Bowl & Pitcher as first phase camping improvements at the park. Make those improvements consistent with long-term removal of most administrative functions and retention of reduced density camping and greater day use and interpretive programming at the site. Look toward development of the 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 camp sites, group camping and equestrian camping. Provide equestrian camping and potentially non-equestrian group camping at the Equestrian Area. Eliminate the group camp near the Spokane House in association with development of alternative facilities described above.

Visitor Safety/Law Enforcement

Discussion: As a major recreational facility located in close proximity to a large urban area, Riverside experiences urban-style crime problems. Vandalism, theft, and crimes against persons have all been significant problems at Riverside and effect all areas of the park.

Management Approaches (Applied to all park sub-areas):

Park Program: Continue to form alliances with state, county, and city law enforcement, and refine established cooperative aid agreements to reflect changing enforcement circumstances.

Park Limits of Acceptable Change Management : Establish "Limits of Acceptable Change" management standards for visitor contacts by enforcement personnel, selected infractions/citations written, and physical arrests.

Park Program: Work with park volunteers and neighbors to encourage reporting of unauthorized uses. Improve communication about existing reporting systems, including mechanisms for emergency contact, between parks staff and park volunteers and neighbors.

Regional Transportation Impacts

Discussion: For many years, Spokane County and the State Department of Transportation have been looking into the potential for new road arterial and/or state highway routes that bisect Riverside State Park. Any such new and large roadways have the potential to significantly impact park resources and experiences. Location and design of a new transportation corridor through a portion of Riverside State Park must be sensitively handled, or park resources may be seriously damaged.

Management Approaches (Applied to all park sub-areas):

Park Program: Park staff should work assertively with County and State transportation officials to request participation in planning for any new transportation corridors through Riverside State Park.

Park Policy: No new transportation corridor should be permitted within or across State Parks property without the approval of the Parks and Recreation Commission. No new transportation corridor should be permitted within or across State Parks property without a finding that there is no feasible alternative for such a corridor. Expansion of any existing corridor may be endorsed by the agency only after it is demonstrated that the design of the expanded corridor results in the minimum impact feasible upon park resources, is consistent with adopted land classification guidelines, and that any such impacts shall be fully mitigated.

Bowl and Pitcher Sub-Area
<p>Existing and Potential Uses: Canoe/kayaking, camping (standard and utility sites, group sites), rafting, mountain biking, hiking, fishing, harvesting of edible mushrooms and berries, picnicking, cross-country skiing, river viewing, cultural/natural interpretive activities, interpretive programming(amphitheater).</p>
<p>Important Natural and Cultural Resources and Features: CCC facilities (swinging bridge, trails, Aubrey L. White Parkway (AW Parkway), rock buildings and other structures), scenic integrity of overlooks, scenic rock structures, soil and riverbank stability, wildlife and nesting sites, plant life, heritage/cultural/archaeological sites and features, water quality, fisheries.</p>
<p>Land Classification Recreation - Lower and Upper Campground, maintenance yard, area for new residence south of maintenance yard Heritage - Remainder of sub-area</p>
<p>Capital Projects 1) Expand/modify AW Parkway to provide for safe bicycle/pedestrian access. Re-surface 2) Harden hillside and develop stairway to small day use beach to protect archaeological resources. 3) Construct new sewer lift station. 4) Major Bowl & Pitcher (B&P) renovation (repave parking lot, build two new restrooms, underground utilities, develop amphitheatre in day use area., construct new 2-bay snow equipment shop.) 5) Create a put in/take out site at existing emergency site near the sewage treatment plant. 6) Remove residence at entrance and construct new residence adjacent to shop to the south.</p>
<p>Planned Maintenance Projects 1) Replace park entrance sign (87-04) 2) replace water line to camp area (87-23) 3) Replace storage building, Bldg. #3 (capital)(87-38) 4) Construct sand storage shed(capital)(87-43) 5) Replace sidewalk camp restroom (89-01) 6) Install fireplace insert, Bldg #1 (89-34) 7) Regrout exterior walls, Bldg. #2, 11 & 13 (89-36) 8) Rewire pumphouse and large kitchen shelters (90-07) 9) Replace carpet, Bldg. #1 (90-09) 10) Replace windows, Bldg. #4 & 6 (91-04) 11) Construct garage, Bldg. #2 (91-06) 12) Repair bathroom, Bldg. #2 (91-10) 13)Install security system, Bldgs. #1,2,13, & 14 (91-36) 14) Insulate walls, Bldg. #2 (93-21) 15) Rewire camp restroom (93-47) 16) Replace brazier stoves (94-01) 17) Install shower facilities, Bldgs. #4 (capital)(95-01) 18) Enlarge office (95-02) 19) Replumb Bldg. #1 (96-03) 20) Install irrigation system, Bldg. #1 (97-05) 21) Construct garage, Bldg. #1 (97-06) 22) Replace kitchen cabinets, Bldg. #1 (97-07) 23) Install plumbing at contact station (97-10) 24) Rebuild micro-flush toilets (97-11) 25) Odor control at sewage lift station (97-12) 26) Routine trail maintenance to protect from tread erosion and assure safety of hikers.</p>
<p>Park Policies 1) Negotiate with WWP to move power line crossing river away from Scenic Bowl & Pitcher area. 2) Protect CCC and prehistoric cultural sites. 3) Hiking-only trails in central Bowl and Pitcher area.</p>
<p>LACs: 1)Protection of prehistoric cultural sites 2) Non-designated trails (after renovation project is complete)</p>
<p>Long-Term Acquisition/Exchange/Park Suitability Sites: Management agreements with the city, sewage treatment plan and other land owners to maintain riparian habitat and viewshed objectives of state park.</p>

Bowl and Pitcher Overlook Sub-Area
Existing and Potential Uses: 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
Important Natural and Cultural Resources and Features: Picnic shelter; trails; viewshed quality from overlook, FEID/AGSP(Camas)meadow community type near overlook; underground springs by kitchen; scenic overlook; CCC structures; "Davenport Hotel Dump", existing trails, wildlife.
Land Classification Natural - Meadow and adjacent talus slope up to RR grade, riparian area (except at bridge/Heritage Area) Recreation - Morin House Heritage - Day Use Area (picnic shelter and vicinity) and the bridge Resource Recreation - Remainder of sub-area.
Capital Projects 1) Renovate kitchen shelter into original enclosed CCC- style. 2) Interpretive exhibit of railroad grade. 3) Toilet facilities by Centennial Trail trailhead. 4) Resurface parking lot and adjoining Centennial Trail. 5) Construct trail to avoid meadow area for 25-mile equestrian loop, including improvements to trail to and from grade and resurfacing grade for equestrian use.
Planned Maintenance Projects 1) Renovate trail from Bowl & Pitcher to Centennial trail. 2) Continue fire rehabilitation including salvage and reforestation. 3) An aggressive approach to noxious weed control in natural meadow. 4) Sandblast guard rail (87-20) 5) Reconstruct CCC fireplace in bridge kitchen (89-31) 6) Install uni-sex toilet at Morin trail head (capital) (91-36) 7) Replace vault toilet, Bldg. #23 (93-49) 8) Repair foot path to swinging bridge (95-15)
LACs: 1) Non-designated use of natural meadow(dispersed hiking, plant collection) 2) Condition of FEID/AGSP native community
Park Policies 1) Protection of sensitive natural and 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.
Long-Term Acquisition/Exchange/Park Suitability Sites 1) Acquire Hanson/Morin property. 2) Work with local government and private land owners to assure that upper east facing slope of hillside (above park) use, development and management meets park objectives. Acquire talus slope if available.

Centennial Trail Sub-Area
<p>Existing and Potential Uses: Cycling, in-line skating, skating, running, wheel chair, K-9 walk on leash, equestrian route (25-mile equestrian loop, where adjacent), baby strolling, fishing, river access, organized events, canoe/kayak put-in, picnicking, community links (trails), comprehensive interpretive program, Centennial Trail extensions.</p>
<p>Important Natural and Cultural Resources and Features: Centennial Trail surface, sanitation facilities, CCC and heritage/cultural sites, wetlands (see Centennial Trail study for cultural/heritage areas to protect).</p>
<p>Land Classification</p> <p>Recreation - Trail corridor, outside of Riverside State Park proper, including sufficient areas for development of trail heads, parking, restrooms, and other ancillary facilities as necessary (delineation of recreation area configured so as not to limit development of trail amenities).</p> <p>Natural - Wetlands at "The Islands" and other NWI designated wetlands associated with the Spokane River.</p> <p>Resource Recreation - Remainder of sub-area.</p>
<p>Capital Projects</p> <p>1) Resurfacing of trail. 2) Construct bridge at High Bridge Park area. 3) Develop corridor from downtown to Meenach Bridge/Spokane Falls Community College area. 4) Develop corridor from Sontag Park to either Nine Mile Resort, Spokane House or both. 5) Explore long-term option of extending trail to Fisk Property 6) Develop trailhead at Sullivan Road. 7) Upgrade several trail heads to include vault toilets. 8) Provide drinking fountains where feasible. 9) Build parallel soft trail for equestrian use. 10) Develop interpretative signage along trail. 11) Comprehensive interpretation project for the entire trail, including potential for interpretive signs, brochures, and programs. 12) Plant woody native vegetation along shoulders of trail to reduce noxious weed invasion and enhance slope stability.</p>
<p>Planned Maintenance Projects</p> <p>1) Sign/lock replacement. 2) Temporary access restriction signs placed on Centennial Trail notifying closure of swinging bridge. 3) Trail amenities including benches, mile post markers, kiosks/information boards, picnic tables. 4) Security features including gates and/or bollards and fencing. 5) Repair several vault toilets. 6) Noxious weed control. 7) Sign replacement (91-22) 8) Road maintenance (91-23) 9) Repair benches (91-25) 10) Replace bollards (91-26) 11) Replace padlocks (91-27) 12) Repair road shoulders (91-35) 13) Replace bulletin boards (91-37) 14) Repair fencing (91-38) 15) Install uni-sex vault toilet at Wilbur Road (capital) (91-39) 16) Install uni-sex vault toilet at McClellan Trail Head (91-40) 17) Install uni-sex vault toilet at Carlson Road (capital) (91-41) 18) Replace bench slabs (91-42)</p>
<p>Park Policies</p> <p>1) Noxious weed control: organize volunteers to manually control and where necessary eradicate through staff and contract spraying. Request that the City and County take management responsibility within their jurisdictional areas.</p>
<p>Long-Term Acquisition/Exchange/Park Suitability Sites</p> <p>1) Acquisition of remainder of lower bench at "The Islands". 2) See capital projects for trail extension and trailheads.</p>

Equestrian Sub-Area
Existing and Potential Uses: Equestrian trailhead and concession/hay rides/sleigh rides, 25-mile loop with equestrian connection adj. to Bowl & Pitcher, 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.
Important Natural and Cultural Resources and Features: Trails, riverbank, salmon pit, rock shelters, cultural/heritage sites, natural rehabilitation of wildfire area (1973).
Land Classification Recreation - Existing concession area and adjacent parking area Natural - River riparian area Resource Recreation - Remainder of sub-area.
Capital Projects: 1) Expand and improve concession area, including potential for arena, stabling barns, and other new facilities. 4) Trail Link to Rimrock Park (City owned). 5) Construct additional parallel shoulder trail to Centennial Trail for equestrian/mountain bike use. 6) Develop campground (type and use requiring further planning) - concessionaire management responsibility.
Planned Maintenance Projects: 1) Trail improvements - three feet wide, improved maintenance. 2) Re-build loading ramp. 3) Noxious weed control. 4) Water system for drinking fountain 5) Install new vault toilet 6) Replace vault toilet, Bldg. #26
Park Policies: 1) No non-motorized cycles in this sub-area, except along Centennial Trail. 2) No non-motorized cycles or equestrians allowed on river trail to the Bowl & Pitcher Sub-Area, upstream from the swinging bridge. 3) Require concessionaire to implement grazing system that favors tree seedling regeneration, consistent with overall park vegetation management objectives. 4) Specify in concessionaire's contract that noxious weed control is their responsibility within their lease area. 5) Do not publicize location of archaeological sensitive areas.
LACs: 1) Condition of pasture as measured by % of noxious weeds, % of native grasses and ponderosa pine.
Long-Term Acquisition/Exchange/Park Suitability Sites: 1) Acquire additional lots in Chocawa Addition and/or work with the city in a manner necessary to secure access to Rimrock Park. Dispose of other property south and west of Government Way in Section 10 unnecessary to secure that access. 2) Acquire remaining lots and vacate right of ways in Chatauqua Park Addition.

Camp Seven Mile Sub-Area
Existing and Potential Uses: 25-mile loop (river trail), walking, hiking, cross-country skiing, orienteering, equestrian riding, mountain biking, K-9 walk on leash, picnicking, support facilities (gravel pit), cultural/interpretive - trail and CCC camp, natural gas/phone line, public water access (non motorized vehicles), harvesting of edible mushrooms and berries.
Important Natural and Cultural Resources and Features: CCC structures, trails, riverbank, forest health, deer winter range and security habitat, raptor and other bird habitat, military sites (second world war), native American camp site
Land Classification Natural - River riparian areas, not to exceed the edge of the 25-mile loop trail where the trail aligns with the river, excluding equestrian watering site in Section 33. Heritage - CCC Camp area Resource Recreation - Remainder of sub-area
Capital Projects: 1) Boundary surveys for the entire area. 2) Develop alternative entrance for the military to the military area. 3) Conduct site evaluation for contamination. 4) Interpretive center/facilities at CCC camp. 5) Restore CCC water tank. 6) Rehabilitate disturbed weedy meadows.
Planned Maintenance Projects: 1) Renovate trails. 2) Install trail signs. 3) Obliterate non-designated trails. 4) Work with WWP, El Paso pipeline and military to develop coordinated approach to noxious weed control. 5) Maintain structural integrity of CCC chimney 6) CCC camp renovation and interpretive signs (94-8)
Park Policies: 1) Work with County to abandon ROWs. 2) Agreement with military to contain military activities within their ownership and clear area of unexploded and exploded ordnance.
LACs: Visitor experience/effects of crowding: 1) Trail use conflicts. 2) Visitor accidents.
Long-Term Acquisition/Exchange/Park Suitability Sites: 1) Work with Rivermere area to either purchase some of the sites or secure easements for integrated trail system and retain within long-term park area. Develop for public access to Spokane River. 2) Negotiate with federal government long-term access and use rights within its holdings.

East River Tracts Sub-Area
Existing and Potential Uses: 1) Plese Flats: Car-top boat launch/takeout, picnicking, fishing 2) "Northwest Terrace": hiking, biking, equestrian riding, and/or "urban park" facilities. 3) Other locations: hiking, equestrian riding, biking, fishing, swimming, canoe/kayak in/out, river viewing, gun club, K-9 walk on leash, harvesting of edible mushrooms and berries, scenic driving route, ADA access, environmental/cultural interpretation, picnicking.
Important Natural and Cultural Resources and Features: Trails, CCC wall, shoreline, water quality, AW Parkway, viewpoints, raptor nesting trees.
Land Classification Natural - Between AW Parkway and River; between Nine Mile Road and River where aligned to the north. Resource Recreation - Remainder of sub-area.
Capital Projects: 1) Boundary surveys. 2) Overlay AW Parkway - widen and/or establish bike/pedestrian trail if feasible. Retain CCC walls where feasible. 3) Assess potential for bike/pedestrian trail that would be along the river corridor where not available along AW Parkway. 4) Boundary fences along entire boundary to protect against encroachment and for identification purposes. 5) Canoe portage around "Devils Toenail" rapids.
Planned Maintenance Projects: 1) Widen Road, Rifle Club to Seven Mile (88-13) 2) Rebuild rock wall along North AW Parkway (92-05)
Park Policies: 1) Work with city, WWP and El Paso pipeline to develop coordinated approach to noxious weed control. 2) Fire management policy, may include prescribed burning and/or tree removal. 3) Resolve motorized/non-motorized launch inconsistency with County's ordinance. 4) Protect CCC walls where feasible 5) Protect riparian river corridor 6) Work with private property owners adjacent to parks property on long-term management approaches for establishing approved park access points and increasing use compatibility.
LACs: None.
Long-Term Acquisition/Exchange/Park Suitability Sites: None.

Sundance Sub-Area
Existing and Potential Uses: hiking, nature watching, harvesting of edible mushrooms and berries
Important Natural and Cultural Resources and Features: Wildlife reserve, riparian habitat, cultural resource sites
Land Classification Natural - Entire sub-area
Capital Projects: 1) Boundary survey and fencing. 2) Develop loop interpretive trail.
Planned Maintenance Projects: None.
Park Policies: 1) Restrict access to sensitive areas during breeding and nesting seasons as recommended by WDFW. Manage as a wildlife protection area with limited recreational use.
LACs: None, unless WDFW report encroachment problems.
Long-Term Acquisition/Exchange/Park Suitability Sites: None.

ORV Sub-Area
<p>Existing and Potential Uses: ORVs and compatible uses; 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.</p>
<p>Important Natural and Cultural Resources and Features: Creek Bed and riparian zone; sandy steep escarpments NW of Deep Creek, blue bird habitat east of Inland Road to edge of bluff.</p>
<p>Land Classification Recreation - Entire sub-area.</p>
<p>Capital Projects: 1) Pave Inland Road (County road). 2) Re-pave parking lot and administrative road to shop. 3) Complete day use facilities: picnic shelter, ADA modifications, irrigation system, dual level unloading ramp. 4) Complete boundary fence. 5) Study potential for Old Trails hay field for RC flying and cars (well is in place). 6) Work with Department of Ecology and Fish & Wildlife to comply with hydraulics code requirements for ORV use within Deep Creek. Alternatives could include appropriate places to fence or otherwise protect the creek channel and create designated crossings (integrating vegetative buffers with riparian restoration may be an effective means of "fencing" in the long term), educational programs, or other efforts. 7) Develop ORV training center facility.</p>
<p>Planned Maintenance Projects: 1) Noxious weed control. 2) Provide equestrian gates where appropriate to enhance 25-mile trail safety through ORV area 3) Construct equipment storage shed (capital) (93-01) 4) Erosion control (93-03) 5) Rebuild loading ramp (93-05) 6) Reconstruct patio cover, Bldg. #19 (93-12) 7) Install gates at comfort station lot (93-13) 8) Replace tree cribbing (93-27)</p>
<p>Park Policies: 1) Establish ORV training program charging sufficient fees to pay for program. 2) Solicit cooperation of Department of Ecology and Fish & Wildlife to assess impacts of non-directed motorized stream crossing. 3) Provide authority to local managers to limit ORV use seasonally to protect natural resources, including during times of high fire hazard. 4) Enforce noise level requirements of WAC. 5) Control excessive depth of rutting on hill climb.</p>
<p>LACs: Visitor experience: 1) Visitor accidents. 2) Inter-activity use conflicts. 3) Trespass incidents. 4) Noise 5) Stream crossing conditions (if and as developed cooperatively with WDFW)</p>
<p>Long-Term Acquisition/Exchange/Park Suitability Sites: None</p>

Little Spokane River Sub-Area
Existing and Potential Uses: Kayaking, canoeing, hiking, nature observation, scientific research, hand launch craft, bird watching, fishing, cross-country skiing, wildlife viewing, cultural interpretive, photography, environmental/cultural education, environmental learning center, viewing wild flowers, picnicking, organized canoe/kayak, fly fishing, harvesting edibles.
Important Natural and Cultural Resources and Features: Pictographs; Native American cultural areas ; Wetlands; Little Spokane River and riparian areas.
Land Classification: Heritage - Entire Canwell estate, Rock Paintings area, Clark Barns area , including buildings, field, access road, and toe of the southern slope to the highway. Resource Recreation - St. Georges and Rutter Parkway parking and trailhead areas, and all roadways Natural - remainder of sub-area.
Capital Projects: 1) Upgrade protections for rock paintings. 2) ADA renovation of parking lot and trails at Painted Rocks, including potential for boardwalks and paving. 3) Develop Learning Center at Clark Barns. 4) Develop interpretive brochure and accompanying markers for water trail. 5) Install gates at Painted Rocks and Clark Barns. 7) Boundary survey.
Planned Maintenance Projects: 1) Interpretive sign modifications on land trail 2) Pave Painted Rocks parking lot (95-25) 3)Pave Highway 291 trailhead (95-26) 4) Replace roof Clark Barn, Bldg. #48 (95-27)
Park Policies: 1) Do not re-open south side trail in sections 4 and 5 . 2) Note special restrictions in WAC 352-32-15001 pertaining to this sub-area.
LACs: <u>Visitor experience/effects of crowding:</u> 1) Visitor conflicts. 2) Law enforcement contacts concerning non-designated activities. 3) Visitor accidents. 4) Proportion of use types. 5) Other indicators related to crowding - number of days parking lot is full, number of trail encounters, etc.. <u>Natural resource protection:</u> 1) River bank erosion. 2) Trail condition.
Long-Term Acquisition/Exchange/Park Suitability Sites: 1) Acquire legal access to fire roads above St. Georges trailhead. 2) Acquire center house property between Beards and Clarks residences (Norman Ranch home site). 3) Continue to work with the County to acquire all lands within Little Spokane River Natural Area plan boundary. 4) Expand lease of Witherspoon property for put-in site.

Deep Creek Sub-Area
Existing and Potential Uses: Geology field trips; hiking, climbing, mountain biking, equestrian, picnicking, swimming, K-9 walk on leash, fishing, volksmarching, canoe takeout, interpretive trail, cross-country skiing, orienteering.
Important Resources to Protect: Existing game trails and park trails from erosion, wildlife, scenic quality, geologic resources, archaeological sites, rare plants, raptor habitat, fossil beds, riparian area and stream channel, naturally low noise level.
Land Classification Natural - All riparian areas of Spokane River except equestrian watering site in section 17; 80-acre Pine Bluff out-holding (other than parking area/trailhead); Deep Creek/Spokane River confluence; area west of Centennial Trail and 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.) Resource Recreation - Remainder of sub-area (including connection between 80-acre Pine Bluff property.
Capital Projects: 1) Trail improvements/renovation throughout sub-area. 2) Develop interpretive facilities/signing for Deep Creek Natural Area. 3) Develop canoe take-out at Seven Mile.
Planned Maintenance Projects: None.
Park Policies: 1) After severe storm events, survey trails for resource impacts and obstructions within Deep Creek gorge 2) Develop park-wide rock climbing policy. 3) Work with WWP to control noxious weeds along right of way.
LACs: <u>Natural resource protection:</u> 1) Concentrations of non-native plant species. 2) Concentrations of noxious weeds. 3) River bank erosion. 4) Trail condition. 5) Non-designated trails. 6) Non-designated uses in Natural Areas. <u>Visitor experience/effects of crowding:</u> 1) Trail use conflicts. 2) Visitor accidents. 3) Proportion of use types.
Long-Term Acquisition/Exchange/Park Suitability Sites: 1) Acquire or secure long-term management agreement with all inholdings. 2) Secure access to 80-acre Pine Bluff site.

Upper Deep Creek Sub-Area
Existing and Potential Uses: Hiking, equestrian trailhead and trails, snow shoeing, x-country skiing, primitive camping on western ridge, hang gliding, bicycling
Important Resources to Protect: Natural forest environment; creek bed and floodplain, 25 mile loop trail; diversity of landscapes from floodplain to steep escarpments, tranquility, low user density, winter range for wildlife and wildlife habitat, rare Pipo/Stipa plant community, extension of trail lengths to provide for day-length trips, water quality, access to RSP from the west (users connect from unimproved Jacobs Rd. to Garfield Rd. to RSP)
Land Classification: Natural Area Preserve- Pipo/Stipa plant community in Deep Creek channel area. Resource Recreation- Remainder of sub-area.
Capital Projects: 1) Expand trailhead for equestrian turnaround and hitching post at Garfield Rd. entry. 2) Work with Natural Heritage Program to develop a management plan for the NAP, which could include installation of minimal boundary fence (two wire) around NAP with signs notifying potential recreators of research study being conducted or other measures.
Planned Maintenance Projects: 1) Trail maintenance/renovation. 2) Leafy spurge eradication.
Park Policies: 1)Protect the rare Pipo/Stipa plant community from recreational use through trail improvements at its boundary and adequate fencing and information. 2)Eradicate Leafy Spurge in area.
LACs: 1) Work with Natural Heritage Program to develop LAC's as appropriate in NAP management plan.
Long-Term Acquisition/Exchange/Park Suitability Sites: 1) Acquire NW ½ of SE quarter of Section 25 to point of protecting viewshed and access between current quarter sections.

Spokane House Sub-Area

Existing and Potential Uses: Fishing, K-9 walk on leash, picnicking, boat launch, swimming, camping, interpretive/education, river watching, walking; bird watching, craw fishing, biking, group activities/camp, re-enactments (diverse), harvesting edibles, observatory, boating safety education

Important Resources to Protect: Major archaeological site for pre- and post-contact historic eras, Spokane and Little Spokane River boat launch and river access, riparian vegetation, old growth forest character, native vegetative communities forested and non-forested including ponderosa pine/Stipa comata community at Spokane House entry.

Land Classification:

Recreation: Boat launch and parking lot

Natural: River riparian corridors, except for boat launch

Heritage - Remainder of sub-area.

Capital Projects: 1) Develop a Nine Mile/Spokane House Heritage Area Master Plan to include a detailed archaeological inventory and analysis of area, a comprehensive capital acquisition and development plan, an interpretive plan, and business plan. 2) Significant renovation/expansion of Spokane House. 3) Construction of a pedestrian/bicycle bridge across the Spokane River, or alternatively a replacement of existing 9-mile bridge, to the Nine Mile Area with accompanying interpretive facilities and programs in that area 4) Install gate to boat launch road. 5) ADA vault toilet at boat launch. 6) Boater safety kiosk at boat launch. 7) Boat wash to protect against spread of millfoil. 8) Eliminate group camp when group camp is established elsewhere in the park. 9) Boundary survey for boat launch area. 10) Enlarge the paved portion of the boat launch parking lot and add another boat ramp. 11) Dredge channel in front of boat launch. 12) Pave road and parking lot at Little Spokane River take out. 13) Construct ADA fishing pier (location to be determined) near Little Spokane River take out.

Planned Maintenance Projects: 1) Collection box for launch/take-out fees. 2) Interpretive exhibit restoration and improvements at Spokane House 3) Renovate boat launch, add additional ramp (capital) (87-22) 4) Dredge boat launch (88-14) 5) Replace Spokane House domestic pump (90-03) 6) Renovate Spokane House historical interpretation displays (90-04) 7) Replace pit toilet at boat launch (95-07) 8) Repair roof on corn crib, Bldg. #15 (97-22) 9) Install post and pole fence at group camp (95-19) 10) resurface parking lot at Spokane House (97-04)

Park Policies: 1) Protect the known archaeological sensitive areas. Interpretation allowed by brochure, talks, slide programs, but no on-site interpretation. 2) Do not allow any type of K-9 activity during the nesting season

LACs: None

Long-Term Acquisition/Exchange/Park Suitability Sites: 1) Purchase all inholdings in sub-area.. 2) Purchase triangle of land across from canoe take out.

Nine Mile Sub-Area
Existing and Potential Uses: Hiking, XC-skiing, K-9 walk on leash, fishing, Sontag Park facilities (fields, picnicking, ball courts, play equipment, etc.), mountain biking, sledding, Nine Mile Resort uses (standard and utility camping, boat launch), equestrian riding, formal equestrian areas, equestrian camping, orienteering
Important Resources to Protect: Historic sites (foundations, old trails, dwelling pits, stone constructions), WWP Nine Mile Dam cottages, Old Growth forest, 'Untouched' character of the area, raptor nesting/roosting, wildlife habitat/corridors (deer, bear, coyotes, etc.)
Land Classification Recreation - Area north of Charles Rd. and west of Hedin Rd, Nine Mile resort and abutting property to the west; Sontag Park; Tormey Road residential area along river except riparian area; area south of cottages for potential administrative expansion area. Heritage - WWP Nine Mile Falls Dam cottages and surroundings Natural - Riparian Areas other than Nine Mile Resort and Dam area. Resource Recreation - Remainder of sub-area (including connection between sections 1 and 7 south of Charles Rd.)
Capital Projects: 1) Conduct a cultural resource inventory and assessment of the Nine Mile area that inventories significant sites and recommends specific treatments to either preserve, rehabilitate, restore, or reconstruct sites. 2) As part of a park-wide interpretive plan, explore the potential to develop interpretive structures, signing, programming, and ADA-accessible interpretive loop trail in Section 31 to interpret significant natural and cultural features. 3) 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 interpretation purposes. 4) Create a trail connection between northwestern part of Deep Creek Sub-Area and western part of the Nine Mile Area south of Charles Rd. along the natural ridge area, in order to provide alternative linkage for equestrians, bicyclists and pedestrians between those portions of the park. 5) Convert WWP Nine Mile Falls cottages and the recently abandoned Nine Mile Falls fire house into a RSP staff housing and administrative facility. 6) Extend the Centennial Trail through Section 31 into the Nine Mile Resort and provide for future extension to the Fisk Property. 7) Develop a primitive camping area /group camp (hike-in/bike-in) in the 40 acre parcel in the SE1/4 of the NW1/2 of Section 31. 8) Develop parking area(s) adequate for day use picnicking, natural and cultural interpretive facilities, and multi-use trails in the central Nine Mile area.
Planned Maintenance Projects: 1) Trail erosion control (limited scope). 2) Continue ice storm cleanup. 3) Extend portions of old trails that remain obstructed by thick growth.
Park Policies: 1) After completion of cultural resource survey, if the level of significance of the resource warrants it, coordinate with WWP, 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.
LACs: <u>Cultural resource protection:</u> 1) Trail condition. 2) Non-designated trails. 3) Non-designated uses in Heritage Area. 4) Evidence of vandalism to cultural sites. <u>Visitor experience/effects of crowding:</u> 1) Trail use conflicts. 2) Visitor accidents. 3) Proportion of use types.
Long-Term Acquisition/Exchange/Park Suitability Sites: 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 Old Nine Mile Falls Fire House. 4) Acquire Nine Mile cottages. 5) Acquire Nine Mile Resort and adjacent waterfront property to the west. 6) Acquire all other park in-holdings. 7) Dispose of small parcels in Sections 1 and 36. 8) Dispose of parcel 4.0502 in Section 36. 9) Dispose of eastern flat portion of property south of Charles Road.

ATTACHMENT B

Riverside State Park Classification and Management Planning Project Management Emphasis Options

Originally Distributed April 13, 1998 - Public Review Draft

Introduction

This document provides detailed descriptions of potential land classifications and management approaches for Riverside State Park. It is designed to respond directly to issues raised by park stakeholders during the current public planning process, discussions with other resource managers, and issues brought forth by parks staff. It substantially reflects an earlier draft produced by the Riverside State Park Volunteer Group, an informal association of people interested in Riverside State Park. Over several months the volunteer group conducted a range of resource inventories, as well as an earlier draft of this document.

Because of the management complexity of Riverside State Park, the park has been broken down into 12 sub-areas for analysis. The sub-areas are:

Bowl and Pitcher
Bowl and Pitcher/Centennial Trail Overlook
Centennial Trail
Equestrian
Camp Seven Mile
East River Tracts
ORV
Little Spokane River/Clark Barns
Deep Creek
Upper Deep Creek
Spokane House/Boat Launch/Group Camp
Nine Mile

For each of the above sub-areas, a description of existing and potential uses and important natural and cultural features are listed. These uses and features were suggestions coming directly out of a set of public meetings last July. Options for each of the sub-areas are then provided for land classification, capital projects, planned maintenance projects, park policies, Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) management, and long-term property acquisition/exchange plans. At the end of the document are maps depicting potential park boundaries and land classification options (Exhibits A and B) described earlier in narrative form, and park ownership (Exhibit C).

Three areas under management authority of Riverside State Park - the Fisk Property, Lake Colville Shorelands, and Spokane Plains Battlefield State Park - are not included in this analysis, and must await future planning review.

The management approach to several park-wide issues will affect decisions in most or all of the individual park sub-areas. Discussion of those issues are presented first. Where management approaches apply to all sub-areas, the approach is not listed in the sub-area discussion section. Where management approaches apply to many but not all sub-areas, then they are mentioned in those sub-areas. Discussion of individual sub-areas begins on page 8.

It is important to note that at this stage in the planning process, all of the "emphases" - including land classification options, capital projects, etc. - should in no way be viewed as recommendations. The purpose of this document is to display a range of possibilities or options from which a recommended approach can be developed.

Park-Wide Issues and Management Approaches

Park-Wide Management Objectives

Discussion: Following public review and comment on potential land classification and management approach options (this document and accompanying maps), State Parks staff will prepare a "staff recommended" land classification and management approach option for Riverside State Park. As part of this next step, staff will draft park-wide management objectives that are consistent with the recommended option.

Vegetative Management

Discussion: During the past 50 - 75 years, as properties came into State Parks management, vegetation underwent dramatic changes. The removal of naturally occurring fire, extirpation of predators, introduction of exotic plant/animal/fungi/insect/disease species, and environmental pollution have altered many natural processes within the park. In some instances, these unnatural processes are creating conditions which favor forest stand structures, species and species associations that are not within the historic range of variability occurring on the site for several hundred, perhaps thousands, of years. The results of these changes prompt significant questions related to protecting natural communities within the park and managing fire fuel loads, and controlling exotic weeds.

Park Natural Vegetative Communities: A natural vegetative community is a distinct association of vegetation. Prior to State Parks ownership, the natural community in the Riverside area seems to have been a savanna-like ponderosa pine forest. Since State Parks ownership, the forests at Riverside have experienced major changes in stand structure due to a long standing policy of fire exclusion throughout the park. This has created conditions favoring unnatural vegetative conditions. Trees in high-density stands must vigorously compete for available nutrients, light, and moisture. Stress caused by intense competition increases a natural community's risk of exotic disease and insect infestation. The most common desire expressed during the public planning process, reflecting both recreational interests as well as interest in managing forests for natural resource values, is for maintaining stands that are low-density, mature or old-growth in structure. Many stands previously in this successional state are now progressing towards higher density, less accessible forest structures which would not have occurred if natural processes would have been allowed to continue within the park.

Fire Risk: Related closely to the changing forest structure, is the concern about catastrophic fires at the park. The forests of Riverside State Park are approaching, or are at a density that increases their risk to catastrophic fire. Catastrophic fire destroys all vegetation and most of the organic material in soils, thereby reverting an area to a state similar to post-glaciation. Fire history for this area indicates that wildfire has previously swept through the understory with only minimal crown fires causing only limited mortality. The rural/urban/park interface presents a higher hazard to fire ignition and higher risk for structural or human loss. High density fuels and dense second growth stands in close proximity to residences present a potentially worst-case fire risk for the area.

Exotic: Management of exotic or noxious weeds is an ongoing problem throughout the park. Park staff and contractors regularly pull and spray weeds, and work hard to comply with Noxious Weed Board requirements. Some controls have been effective, however, the management of noxious weeds is a continuing and significant drain on park staff time and resources.

Management Approaches (Applied to all park sub-areas):

Capital Projects and Park Programs: Prepare and implement a Vegetative Management Plan and a Fire Prevention/Suppression Plan. These plans should address forest vegetative management, fire fuel management, and emergency wildfire response.

The Vegetative Management Plan should include specific vegetation management objectives, prescriptions, monitoring protocols, and cost/benefit analyses.

The Wildfire Prevention and Suppression Plan should identify specific suppression activities in the event of wildfires. It should, among other elements, include a prioritized list of important resources to protect, including significant park assets and private assets on adjacent properties.

Planned Maintenance: Work closely with the County Noxious Weed Control Board, Spokane County, DNR, and neighboring property owners to establish and implement a long- and short-term strategy for the regional control of noxious weeds. Such a strategy should establish management/financial responsibility of participating land owners, as well as specific control prescriptions and monitoring protocols.

Boundaries and the Relationship among Land Managers in Riverside Vicinity

Discussion: Park boundaries have been a long-standing source of concern at Riverside in a number of ways. In general, most park holdings have not been professionally surveyed and as a result, trespass and boundary disputes are frequent. Additionally, as urban and suburban development has progressed adjacent to park areas, land use compatibility has been severely strained.

In 1979, a "Permanent Park Boundary Plan" was adopted by the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission. The plan identified areas where the agency wished to acquire or maintain ownership and areas it wished to surplus. The plan has been substantially followed for close to 20 years. However, large tracts scheduled to be disposed of - the Nine Mile Area and Upper Deep Creek Area among them - have met strong local resistance when the agency has looked into actual land exchanges. It also appears unlikely now that various public and private "in holdings" will ever become practical park acquisitions. The notion of a permanent boundary based on purely ownership considerations has begun to appear both constrictive and impractical.

Within the greater Riverside State Park area are lands owned and/or managed by the US Government as part of a military reservation, other state government agencies, including the Departments of Natural Resources and Fish & Wildlife, Spokane County, City of Spokane, and Washington Water Power - a private utility. In some circumstances, these lands are owned by other jurisdictions but managed principally by State Parks. In other cases, lands are owned by State Parks and managed by another jurisdiction (Sontag Park, Sewage Treatment Plant). In still other cases, the other jurisdiction owns and manages the lands, but does so with public interest purposes generally consistent with State Parks purposes.

In developing approaches to park acquisition and surplus, it may be desirable to work with other land managers to ascertain the potential for compatible management approaches as an alternative to fee simple ownership of property.

Management Approaches (Applied to all park sub-areas):

Park Policy for Acquisition/Surplus/Interagency Management Agreements: A revision to the 1979 "Permanent Park Boundary Plan" is needed to reflect changed circumstances and a changed significance ascribed to various park resources. A new approach could take several forms:

- 1) It could be relatively consistent with the 1979 version, but expanded to include properties the agency definitely wants to retain (see below). This approach would still need to acknowledge County and possibly other public jurisdictional ownership within park boundaries.

- 2) A more inclusive approach might establish a boundary within which State Parks would seek to either own properties or have some type of management authority over them.
- 3) A still more broadly defined approach might identify those areas that are within the park's "area of interest". Within this area the agency would seek to either buy desired properties, gain management authority over them, or seek management agreements/easements from land owners, if use restrictions are necessary to advance park objectives.

In the sub-areas section of this document, 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 perhaps owned and managed by another entity with some type of formal use agreement assuring that its use is consistent with park objectives.

Park Policy and Acquisition/Surplus Action: Continue 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 an established Riverside State Park "long-term boundary/influence area".

Acquisition/Surplus Properties: While there remains several questions unanswered about whether certain properties should be retained as part of Riverside State Park for long-term planning purposes, the CAMP process so far has resulted in a conclusion by virtually all participants that certain properties should be taken "off the table" as a consideration for surplus. Those properties that are currently outside the 1979 permanent park boundary that should be retained by the agency for the long-term are: Upper Deep Creek, the central core of the Nine Mile area between Hedin and Tormey Roads, the 80-acre Pine Bluff property, and the Little Spokane River Natural Area.

Park Policy, Planned Maintenance, and Capital Project: A major and long-term effort to delineate and enforce park boundaries will require a multi-faceted approach. A **park policy** should be developed to request of the City of Spokane and Spokane County that, at the time of platting or other development on 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; and 4) notice be placed in any building/development permits that access to the park is only allowed as approved by Washington State Parks. A continuing effort should be made through the **planned maintenance program** to incrementally install fences, signs and other boundary demarcations where such boundaries are known. When and where **capital projects** occur at the park, a portion of such funds should be used to survey, monument, and fence or otherwise demarcate property boundaries in the vicinity.

Wildlife

Discussion: The park is an abundant wildlife resource in an urbanizing setting. The park provides habitat for over 150 species of birds and mammals. This includes several which are considered by the State Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) as rare and candidate species of significance, including the grasshopper sparrow and western bluebird. Several areas of the park have been identified by WDFW as fawning areas for white tailed deer, wintering areas for bald eagles, and nesting sites for osprey and pileated woodpecker. The geomorphology of the park, providing long stretches of relatively undisturbed riparian corridors and extensive vertical exposed slopes, provides an unusual and excellent habitat for a number of species.

Management Approach (Applied to all park sub-areas):

Park Policy: Continue to work with federal, state, tribal and local authorities along with private organizations and individuals to identify and protect key habitat throughout the park. No new development should occur without a thorough review of the potential impacts on wildlife and without adequate mitigation incorporated into any final action.

Cultural Resource Protection

Discussion: Several cultural resource surveys in and around Riverside have identified it as a site of great historic and pre-historic significance. The survey of the Centennial Trail produced information on a wide variety of culturally important sites. A recent "Historic Properties Condition Assessment" provided additional information on the condition of the CCC-era facilities at the park. Nevertheless, a comprehensive cultural resource inventory of all park areas remains an unrealized goal and the potential for inadvertent disturbance of sites is considerable.

Management Approaches (Applied to all park sub-areas):

Capital Project: Prepare a cultural resource management plan element that includes: 1) a comprehensive inventory of significant cultural sites, 2) prioritized "treatments" or prescriptions to either preserve, rehabilitate, restore, or reconstruct sites, and 3) monitoring protocols to ensure long-term preservation objectives are met. The agency should incorporate into the mapping for this plan, as in other aspects of park management, full GIS capability.

Park Policy: In addition to preparation of a cultural resource management, 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.

Park Policy: 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 site of cultural importance to the tribe.

Park Policy: The location of sensitive archaeological and historical sites shall be kept confidential if publicizing their existence could likely jeopardize their protection.

Interpretation/Education

Discussion: The natural and cultural history of Riverside State Park is varied and rich, with outstanding opportunities for interpretive programs and facilities throughout the park. The Spokane House and various displays in the Little Spokane River Natural Area are currently the central areas for interpretation occurring in the park. Lately, the perceived unreliability of business hours and outmoded "permanent" displays at the Spokane House Interpretive center have resulted in diminishing visitation. While park staff works to maintain and enhance interpretive programs with the local schools and create new interpretive facilities, much of the park's interpretive potential remains untapped.

Management Approaches (Applied to all park sub-areas):

Capital Project: Prepare a park-wide interpretative plan that includes: 1) a park-wide interpretive survey conducted in concert with a cultural resource management plan element; 2) development of a park-wide interpretive theme; 3) design and location of interpretive structures/facilities; 4) specific content of interpretive displays, signs, and brochures; 5) development of on-site interpretive programming; 6) on-going facilities maintenance procedures; and 7) volunteer participation. See also specific opportunities in Nine Mile and Spokane House sub-areas later in this document.

Park Program and Staffing: Upon completion of the park-wide interpretive plan, expand interpretive programs at the park to include regular programming centered at Spokane House, but park-wide in scope.

Work with local school districts, museums, and other institutions to create and implement environmental education and historical/cultural education curriculum in a coordinated fashion.

Trail management

Discussion: Other than dedicated linear parks (rail-trails), Riverside State Park has more trail miles than any park in the State Parks system (with the possible exception of Mt. Spokane). It has a long tradition of equestrian and hiking use, and a rapidly growing popularity among off-road bicyclists. It is truly a wonderful place to hit the trail.

Yet there are some problems. Many park trails were informally developed over the years. Some of the trails have been poorly laid out, and erosion and other drainage problems are becoming more common. Volunteers, in association with park managers, have recently put up some trail etiquette signs, but many trails are unsigned and interpretive materials are minimal.

While the trail experience at Riverside is lauded by its users, over the long-term, as Spokane continues to urbanize, park managers and users will be challenged to keep up and improve the quality of the trails experience. A comprehensive trails plan with formal mechanisms for identifying those trails that are of highest priority for maintenance attention will be one useful tool toward that end. Formally establishing those trails identified for use by equestrians - as is required by the agency's administrative code - is another useful tool. Finally, clear identification of which uses can go on which trails will be important in minimizing potential use conflicts.

Management Approaches:

Park Policy and Capital Project: Develop a comprehensive trails plan for the park that: 1) identifies all designated trails and the uses of those trails; 2) sets standards for trail design and maintenance; 3) identifies non-designated trails for obliteration; 4) sets standards for resource protection, recreational experience and visitor safety for designated trails; and 5) identifies sign standards and locations. Upon completion of the plan, carry out a capital project to improve designated trails to park standards, obliterate and revegetate non-designated trails, and properly sign trails.

Park Policy: Prior to completion of the comprehensive trails plan, formally permit equestrian and bicycle use on the majority of trails at the park, by identifying those trails appropriate for pedestrian use only, and permitting equestrian and bicycle use on all other trails where land classification permits such uses. Pedestrian-only trails should be created where safety concerns in high use areas are greatest, e.g. where trails traverse campgrounds, day use areas, viewpoints. Shared-use trails then should be monitored for safety and resource degradation, and if problems arise, management actions could include restrictions on access. The 25-mile equestrian loop should be a priority in allocating trail maintenance, signage and other trail programs.

Park Limits of Acceptable Change Management: See specific sub-areas.

Camping

Discussion: The Bowl and Pitcher campground (B&P) is currently underutilized, yet a recent market analysis demonstrates a deficit of up to 800 campsites by the year 2005 in the Spokane area. Reasons for the lack of use include lack of certain facilities (utility connections, ADA accessible facilities, concessions), quality of existing facilities (lack of privacy, vegetation of camp sites) and lack of immediate recreational opportunities (swimming, boating). Significant funds will be necessary to bring the existing campground up to ADA and other agency standards. Whether such expenditures are warranted or whether it would be preferable to establish a campground at an alternative site in the Riverside area, is a legitimate planning question. State Parks recently commissioned a study of eight alternative camping sites at Riverside (Equestrian Area, B&P, Sundance Flats, McClellan Point, Existing Group Camp Area (near Spokane House), Nine Mile Central, Nine

Mile Resort, and the Fisk Property). The study concluded that the most desirable sites for development of campgrounds were the Fisk Property and the existing and potentially expandable Nine Mile Resort. Expansion and improvement of the B&P site was also seen as a feasible approach, however, expansion included a recommendation to remove most administrative functions in the area. Alternatively, the B&P area could be converted to a smaller hike-in/bike-in or primitive campground if other camping expansion is extensive. Creation of an equestrian campground in the Equestrian area is also seen as potentially desirable.

Short-term and long-term camping improvements and expansion in the Riverside area represent a complex mix of relationships between several areas of the park.

Management Approaches:

Land Classification and Park Policy: Identify in the management plan those portions of the park that may in the future be suitable for camping, and reserve them for such use through land classification and other park management tools.

Park Policy, Acquisition, and Capital Project: Work with Washington Water Power (WWP) to determine availability of Nine Mile Resort and Nine Mile Cottages for long-term lease or fee acquisition. If such an agreement is not feasible, then proceed with improvements to the Bowl & Pitcher and/or the Fisk Property as first phase camping improvements at the park. If a WWP agreement appears feasible, then make improvements to Bowl & Pitcher consistent with long-term removal of most administrative functions and either elimination of camping altogether or retention of reduced density camping and greater day use and interpretive programming at the site.

Visitor Safety/Law Enforcement

Discussion: As a major recreational facility located in close proximity to a large urban area, Riverside experiences urban-style crime problems. Vandalism, theft, and crimes against persons have all been significant problems at Riverside and effect all areas of the park.

Management Approaches (Applied to all park sub-areas):

Park Policy: Continue to form alliances with state, county, and city law enforcement, and refine established cooperative aid agreements to reflect changing enforcement circumstances.

Park Limits of Acceptable Change Management : Establish "Limits of Acceptable Change" management standards for visitor contacts by enforcement personnel, selected infractions/citations written, and physical arrests.

Park Policy: Work with park volunteers and neighbors to encourage reporting of unauthorized uses. Improve reporting systems, including mechanisms for emergency contact, between parks staff and park volunteers and neighbors.

Bowl and Pitcher Sub-Area	
<p>Existing and Potential Uses: Canoe/kayaking, camping, rafting, mountain biking, hiking, fishing, climbing (free), harvesting, picnicking, cross-country skiing, river viewing, cultural/natural interpretive activities, utility hookups (tv, water, electric), ADA retrofit, amphitheater</p>	
<p>Important Natural and Cultural Resources and Features: CCC facilities (Bowl & Pitcher campground, bridge, trails, Aubrey L. White Parkway), scenic integrity of overlooks, scenic rock structures, soil and riverbank stability, wildlife and nesting sites, plant life, heritage/cultural/archaeological sites and features, water quality, fisheries.</p>	
Recreation Emphasis (Exhibit A)	Natural/Cultural Resource Protection Emphasis (Exhibit B)
<p>Land Classification Resource Recreation - River and riparian area (defined by 100 yr floodplain) Recreation - Remainder east of river</p> <p>Capital Projects 1) Expand/modify AW Parkway to provide for safe bicycle/pedestrian access. 2) Harden hillside and develop stairway to day use beach. 3) Re-surface AW Parkway. 4) Replace bridge. 5) New sewer lift station. 5) Renovate campground, including some hook-up sites. 6) Develop amphitheatre in day use area. 7) Construct new 2-bay snow equipment shop. 8) Major Bow & Pitcher (B&P) renovation (repave parking lot, build two new restrooms, underground utilities). 9) Make current restrooms ADA compliant (if #8 is not received). 10) Create a put in/take out site at existing emergency site near the sewage treatment plant.</p> <p>Planned Maintenance Projects See 0-34 planned maintenance projects from RSP staff.</p> <p>Park Policies 1) Negotiate with WWP to move power line crossing river away from Scenic Bowl & Pitcher area.</p> <p>LACs</p> <p>Long-Term Acquisition/Exchange/Park Suitability Sites:</p>	<p>Land Classification Natural - River and riparian area (upstream from major rock formations) Heritage - Remainder east of river (key resources include: AW Parkway and upland hillside; existing campground and administrative area; Bowl & Pitcher east side overlook and bridge; rock formations</p> <p>Capital Projects 1) Move Administrative area to Nine Mile cottages. 2) Move campground to other selected location (see other Sub-areas) Renovate Bowl & Pitcher to day use and major interpretive area .</p> <p>Planned Maintenance Projects Delineate trails in day use areas to control root compaction and provide vegetative stabilization</p> <p>Park Policies 1) Prevent harvesting of wild flowers, berries, mushrooms, or other vegetation. 2) Protect CCC and prehistoric cultural sites</p> <p>LACs</p> <p>Long-Term Acquisition/Exchange/Park Suitability Sites:</p>

Bowl and Pitcher/Centennial Trail Overlook Sub-Area	
Existing and Potential Uses: Equestrian trail connection, hiking; climbing, mountain biking, designated primitive camping, scenic overlook, day use, spooning, harvesting fungi/berries, bird/nature watching	
Important Natural and Cultural Resources and Features: Picnic shelter; trails; public health (sanitation), viewshed quality from overlook, FEID/AGSP(Camas)meadow community type near overlook; underground springs by kitchen; scenic overlook; CCC structures; "Davenport Hotel Dump", existing trails, wildlife.	
Recreation Emphasis (Exhibit A)	Natural/Cultural Resource Protection Emphasis (Exhibit B)
<p><u>Land Classification</u> Recreation - Parkway/Centennial Trail; Hanson/Morin homesite; kitchen shelter and access areas Resource Recreation - Remainder of area</p> <p><u>Capital Projects</u> 1) Resurface parking lot and adjoining Centennial Trail 2) If Hanson/Morin acquisition occurs, construct equestrian access off the railroad grade and all the way through sub-area. If acquisition does not occur, then build separate driveway to Morin residence, and then build parallel equestrian trail to railroad grade. 3) Toilet facilities. 4) See 0-34 List. 5) Water at picnic shelter.</p> <p><u>Planned Maintenance Projects</u> 1) Renovate trail from Bowl & Pitcher to Centennial trail. 2) See 0-34 from RSP staff. 3) Fire rehabilitation including salvage and reforestation. 4) Noxious weed control. 5) Clean up from ice storms/windfall to reduce risk of bug infestation and to increase accessibility for hiking. 6) Reroute equestrian trail off railroad bed.</p> <p><u>Park Policies</u></p> <p><u>LACs:</u></p> <p><u>Long-Term Acquisition/Exchange/Park Suitability Sites</u> 1) Acquire Hanson/Morin Property. 2) Acquire other property above railroad grade that effects viewshed.</p>	<p><u>Land Classification</u> Heritage - Parkway/Centennial Trail; riverine geologic features; Hanson/Morin homesite; kitchen shelter and access areas. Natural - Remainder of area (meadow; forested hillsides)</p> <p><u>Capital Projects</u> 1) Renovate kitchen shelter into original enclosed CCC- style. 2) Interpretive exhibit of railroad grade. 3) Toilet facilities by Centennial Trail trailhead. 4) Resurface parking lot and adjoining Centennial Trail. 5) Construct trail to avoid meadow area for 25-mile equestrian loop</p> <p><u>Planned Maintenance Projects</u> 1) An aggressive approach to noxious weed control in natural meadow. 2) Clean up from ice storms/ windfall to reduce bug infestation risk. 3) See current 0-34 from RSP staff.</p> <p><u>Park Policies</u> 1) Protection of sensitive natural and 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><u>LACs:</u></p> <p><u>Long-Term Acquisition/Exchange/Park Suitability Sites</u> 1) Acquire Hanson/Morin property. 2) Work with local government and private land owners to assure that upper east facing slope of hillside (above park) use, development and management meets park objectives.</p>

Centennial Trail Sub-Area	
<p>Existing and Potential Uses: cycling, in-line skating, skating, running, wheel chair, K-9 walk on leash, equestrian route (adj.), baby strolling, fishing, river access, organized events, canoe/kayak put-in, picnic, camping, community links (trails), emergency phones, support facilities, equestrian loop, comprehensive interpretive program, Centennial Trail extensions</p>	
<p>Important Natural and Cultural Resources and Features: Centennial Trail surface, sanitation facilities, CCC and heritage/cultural sites, wetlands (see Centennial Trail study for cultural/heritage areas to protect).</p>	
Recreation Emphasis (Exhibit A)	Natural/Cultural Resource Protection Emphasis (Exhibit B)
<p><u>Land Classification</u> Recreation - Trail corridor including sufficient areas for development of trail heads, parking, restrooms, and other ancillary facilities as necessary (delineation of recreation area configured so as not to limit development of trail amenities). Resource Recreation - Remainder of sub-area</p> <p><u>Capital Projects</u> 1) Resurfacing of trail. 2) Deep Creek bridge repair. 3) Construct bridges at Latah Creek Area, Nine Mile/Spokane House, and Downtown. 4) Develop corridor from downtown to Meenach Bridge/Spokane Falls Community College area. 5) Develop corridor from Sontag Park to Fort Spokane. 6) Develop corridor spur trail to Nine Mile Resort 7) Develop "The Islands" day use area (County will be installing new vault toilet soon at the trailhead). 8) Develop trailhead at Sullivan Road. 9) Upgrade several trail heads to include vault toilets. 10) Provide drinking fountains where feasible. 11) Build parallel soft trail for equestrian use. 12) Develop corridor from Sontag Park to Fort Spokane. 13) Develop interpretative signage along trail.</p> <p><u>Planned Maintenance Projects</u> 1) Sign/lock replacement. 2) Temporary access restriction signs placed on Centennial Trail notifying closure of Deep Creek bridge and swinging bridge. 3) Trail amenities including benches, mile post markers, kiosks/information boards, picnic tables. 4) Security features including gates and/or bollards and fencing. 5) Repair several vault toilets. 6) Noxious weed control. 7) See 0-34 from RSP staff for additional projects.</p> <p><u>Park Policies</u> 1) Noxious weed control: organize volunteers to manually control and where necessary eradicate through staff and contract spraying. Request that the City and County take management responsibility within their jurisdictional areas.</p> <p><u>LACs</u> Visitor experience/effects of crowding: 1) Trail use conflicts. 2) Visitor Accidents.</p> <p><u>Long-Term Acquisition/Exchange/Park Suitability Sites</u> 1) Acquisition of remainder of lower bench at "The Islands". 2) See capital projects for trail extension and trailheads.</p>	<p><u>Land Classification</u> Heritage - Developed trail and ancillary facilities along AW Parkway Recreation - Remainder of developed trail and ancillary facilities Natural - Wetlands at "The Islands" Resource Recreation - Remainder of off-trail area</p> <p><u>Capital Projects</u> 1) Resurfacing of trail. 2) Comprehensive interpretation project for the entire trail, including potential for interpretive signs, brochures, and programs. 3) Plant woody vegetation along shoulders of trail to reduce noxious weed invasion and enhance slope stability.</p> <p><u>Planned Maintenance Projects</u> 1) and 2) Same as recreation alternative.</p> <p><u>Park Policies</u></p> <p><u>LACs:</u> <u>Natural resource protection:</u> 1) Physical dimensions of wetland</p> <p><u>Long-Term Acquisition/Exchange/Park Suitability Sites</u> 1) Acquisition of remainder of lower bench at "The Islands". 2) See capital projects for trail extension and trailheads.</p>

Equestrian Sub-Area	
<p>Existing and Potential Uses: Equestrian trailhead and concession/hay rides/sleigh rides, equestrian connection adj. to Bowl & Pitcher, formal equestrian/events (arenas, camping, 3-day), concessionaire's stabling barn (new construction), equestrian camping, hiking, cross-country skiing, mountain biking (small area), expand mountain biking trails (alternative to c trail), canoeing/kayaking, picnicking, educational study, in-line skating, orienteering, mushroom harvesting, group camping, standard and/or utility campground, fishing</p>	
<p>Important Natural and Cultural Resources and Features: Trails, riverbank, salmon pit, rock shelters, cultural/heritage sites, natural rehabilitation of wildfire area (1973).</p>	
Recreation Emphasis (Exhibit A)	Natural/Cultural Resource Protection Emphasis (Exhibit B)
<p><u>Land Classification</u> Recreation Area - Expanded concession area; access road; and potential riverfront campground Resource Recreation - Remainder of sub-area.</p> <p><u>Capital Projects:</u> 1) Arena for events and/or training (Concessionaire responsibility). 2) Flush toilet. 3) Expanded concession area. 4) Trail Link to Rimrock Park (City owned). 5) Construct additional parallel shoulder trail to Centennial Trail for mountain bike use. 6) Equestrian campground 7) Conduct site evaluation for contamination.</p> <p><u>Planned Maintenance Projects:</u> 1) Trail improvements - three feet wide, improved maintenance. 2) Re-build loading ramp. 3) Noxious weed control. 4) Water system for drinking fountain</p> <p><u>Park Policies:</u> 1) No non-motorized cycles in this sub-area. 2) No non-motorized cycles or equestrians allowed on river trail to the Bowl & Pitcher Sub-Area, upstream from the swinging bridge. 3) Require concessionaire to implement grazing system that favors tree seedling regeneration. 4) Specify in concessionaire's contract that noxious weed control is their responsibility.</p> <p><u>LACs:</u></p> <p><u>Long-Term Acquisition/Exchange/Park Suitability Sites:</u> 1) Acquire additional lots in Chocawa Addition to secure access to Rimrock Park. 2) Acquire remaining lots and vacate right of ways in Chatauqua Park Addition.</p>	<p><u>Land Classification</u> Natural - River and riparian area Recreation - Existing concession area . Resource Recreation - Remainder of sub-area.</p> <p><u>Capital Projects:</u> 1) Remove Concession buildings and rehabilitate area. 2) Aggressive actions to rehab pasture areas to natural vegetation.</p> <p><u>Planned Maintenance Projects:</u> 1) noxious weed control. 2) toilets.</p> <p><u>Park Policies:</u> 1) No non-motorized cycles in this sub-area. 2) No non-motorized cycles or equestrians allowed on river trail to the Bowl & Pitcher Sub-Area, upstream from the swinging bridge. 3) Do not publicize location of archaeological sensitive areas.</p> <p><u>LACs:</u></p> <p><u>Long-Term Acquisition/Exchange/Park Suitability Sites:</u> 1) Acquire remaining lots and vacate ROWs in Chatauqua Park Addition. 2) Dispose of property south and west of Government Way in Section 10.</p>

Camp Seven Mile Sub-Area	
Existing and Potential Uses: 25-mile loop (river trail), walking, hiking, cross-country skiing, orienteering, horseback riding, mountain biking, K-9 walk on leash, rc planes, picnicking, water, support facilities (gravel pit), cultural interpretive - trail and CCC camp, metal detecting, public water access.	
Important Natural and Cultural Resources and Features: CCC structures, trails, riverbank, natural gas/phone line, forest health, deer winter range and security habitat, raptor and other bird habitat, military sites (second world war), native American camp site, well	
Recreation Emphasis (Exhibit A)	Natural/Cultural Resource Protection Emphasis (Exhibit B)
<p><u>Land Classification</u> Resource Recreation - Entire area</p> <p><u>Capital Projects:</u> 1) Boundary surveys for the entire area. 2) Develop alternative entrance for the military to the military area. 3) Develop riverfront day use facilities in Rivermere area. 4) Conduct site evaluation for contamination. 5) Conduct forest health assessment with recommendations. 6) Develop Yost Flats (NE of Wilbur trailhead) for public water access.</p> <p><u>Planned Maintenance Projects:</u> 1) Renovate trails. 2) Install trail signs. 3) Obliterate non-designated trails. 4) Noxious weed control. 5) Maintain structural integrity of CCC chimney.</p> <p><u>Park Policies:</u> 1) Work with County to abandon ROWs. 2) Agreement with military to contain military activities within their ownership and clear area of unexploded and exploded ordnance.</p> <p><u>LACs:</u> <u>Visitor experience/effects of crowding:</u> 1) Trail use conflicts. 2) Visitor accidents.</p> <p><u>Long-Term Acquisition/Exchange/Park Suitability Sites:</u> 1) Work with Rivermere area to either purchase some of the sites or secure easements for integrated trail system and retain within long-term park area. Develop for public access to Spokane River. 2) Acquire federal lands within this sub-area (military).</p>	<p><u>Land Classification</u> Natural - River and riparian areas Heritage - CCC Camp area Natural Forest - Eligible NFA area as described in Natural Heritage Program recommendation Resource Recreation - Remainder of sub-area including existing trails and roads</p> <p><u>Capital Projects:</u> 1) Interpretive center/facilities at CCC camp. 2) Conduct site evaluation for contamination. 3) Rehabilitate disturbed, weedy meadows. 4) Conduct forest health assessment with recommendations. 5) Restore CCC water tank. 6) Interpretive signing.</p> <p><u>Planned Maintenance Projects:</u> 1) Renovate trails. 2) Install trail signs. 3) Obliterate non-designated trails. 4) Noxious weed control. 5) Maintain structural integrity of CCC chimney.</p> <p><u>Park Policies:</u> 1) Work with County to abandon R.O.Ws. 2) Agreement with military to contain military activities within their ownership and clear area of unexploded and exploded ordnance.</p> <p><u>LACs:</u> <u>Natural resource protection:</u> 1) Noxious weed infestations. 2) Non-designated uses in NFA <u>Visitor experience/effects of crowding:</u> 1) Trail use conflicts. 2) Visitor accidents.</p> <p><u>Long-Term Acquisition/Exchange/Park Suitability Sites:</u> 1) Delete portions of Rivermere area that are primarily developed by private parties. 2) Acquire undeveloped in-holdings in the Rivermere area. 3) Acquire federal lands within the sub-area (military).</p>

East River Tracts Sub-Area

Existing and Potential Uses: 1) Sundance area: Camping, picnicking, fishing, informal play fields, equestrian, mountain bikes 2) Plese Flats: Car-top boat launch/takeout, picnicking, fishing, concessionaire for boat rental at Plese Flats 3) "Northwest Terrace": BMX training track, multiple use trails, and/or "urban park" facilities. 4) Other locations: hiking, biking, equestrian, fishing, swimming, canoe/kayak in/out, picnicking, river viewing, gun club, K-9 walk on leash, mushrooming, scenic driving route, wheelchair access, environmental/cultural interpretation, power boating/support facilities, BMX course/mountain biking, picnicking.

Important Natural and Cultural Resources and Features: Trails, CCC wall, shoreline, water quality, Aubrey White Parkway, viewpoints, raptor nesting trees.

Recreation Emphasis (Exhibit A)

Natural/Cultural Resource Protection Emphasis (Exhibit B)

Land Classification

Resource Recreation - River and riparian areas
Recreation - Remainder of sub-area.

Capital Projects:

1) Sundance Area: Up to a 50 unit campground and/or day use area; canoe take-out. 2) Boundary surveys. 3) Boundary fencing at Sundance Area and other appropriate areas. 4) Overlay AW Parkway - widen and/or establish bike/pedestrian trail. 5) Assess potential for bike/pedestrian trail that would be along the river corridor where not available along AW Parkway. 6) Construct BMX track in "Northwest Terrace". 7) Construct new hiking and/or equestrian and/or biking trails within "Northwest Terrace". 8) Boundary fence along entire boundary. 9) Canoe portage around "Devils Toenail" rapids.

Planned Maintenance Projects:

Park Policies:

1) Noxious Weeds. 2) Fire management policy, may include prescribed burning and/or tree removal. 3) Resolve motorized/non-motorized launch inconsistency with County's ordinance. 4) One-way motorized traffic on Aubrey White Pkwy.

LACs:

Long-Term Acquisition/Exchange/Park Suitability Sites:

1) Dispose of or exchange viewshed lots bounded by NW Boulevard and Section 2 T25R42E (approximately 20 lots), Lot 16 Block 6 Buena Vista Addition, Lot 7 Block 18 Hollywood Addition. 2) Acquire portion of sewage treatment plant property adequate to allow bike/pedestrian corridor along AW Parkway.

Land Classification

Natural - River and riparian areas
Heritage - AW Parkway and associated CCC facilities
Resource Recreation - Remainder of sub-area.

Capital Projects:

1) Boundary surveys. 2) Boundary fencing at Sundance Area and other appropriate areas. 3) Overlay AW Parkway - retain CCC walls and establish bike/pedestrian trail if feasible.

Planned Maintenance Projects:

1) Restore/maintain CCC walls preserving CCC architecture.

Park Policies:

1) Protect CCC walls, riparian river corridor, and establish buffer areas between private property and parks property.

LACs:

Natural resource protection: 1) Noxious weed infestations.

Long-Term Acquisition/Exchange/Park Suitability Sites:

1) Retain viewshed lots bounded by NW Boulevard and Section 2 T25R42E (approximately 20 lots), Lot 16 Block 6 Buena Vista Addition, Lot 7 Block 18 Hollywood Addition. 2) Relinquish, to the city of Spokane, management of property from Meenach Bridge to west end of the Sewage Treatment Plant on east side of river. Eliminate from long-term boundary.

ORV Sub-Area

Existing and Potential Uses: ORVs and compatible uses; ATV training, picnicking, equestrian trail as part of 25-mile loop, equestrian arena located at hay field along Old Trails Rd., snowmobiling, orienteering, biking, sledding/tubing, wildlife viewing, hang gliding, playground, paragliding, camping, cross-county, ultra lites (*prohibited by WAC*), skiing, rc planes/cars, arts/amphitheater.

Important Natural and Cultural Resources and Features: Creek Bed and riparian zone; sandy steep escarpments NW of Deep Creek.

Recreation Emphasis (Exhibit A)	Natural/Cultural Resource Protection Emphasis (Exhibit B)
<p>Land Classification Recreation - Entire sub-area.</p> <p>Capital Projects: 1) Pave Inland Road (County road). 2) Re-pave parking lot and administrative road to shop. 3) Complete day use facilities: picnic shelter, ADA modifications, irrigation system, dual level unloading ramp. 4) Complete boundary fence. 5) Study potential for Old Trails hay field for equestrian arena (well is in place).</p> <p>Planned Maintenance Projects: 1) Noxious weed control. 2) Gates for ingress/egress and for other users.</p> <p>Park Policies: 1) Establish ORV training program charging sufficient fees to pay for program. 2) Provide authority to local managers to limit ORV use seasonally to protect natural resources. 3) Leave area as is. No restriction on where you can ride inside of the designated riding area.</p> <p>LACs: Visitor experience: 1) Visitor accidents. 2) Inter-activity use conflicts. 3) Trespass incidents.</p>	<p>Land Classification Resource Recreation - Creek bed (except designated crossings); selected riparian buffer areas to south, north and east; steep and unstable slopes. Recreation - Remainder of sub-area.</p> <p>Capital Projects: 1) Study potential for Old Trails hay field for equestrian arena (well is in place). 2) Work with Department of Ecology and Fish & Wildlife to identify appropriate places to fence or otherwise protect the creek channel and create designated crossings (integrating vegetative buffers with riparian restoration may be an effective means of "fencing" in the long term). 3) Complete boundary fence.</p> <p>Planned Maintenance Projects: 1) Noxious weed control. 2) Gates for ingress/egress and for other users.</p> <p>Park Policies: 1) Solicit cooperation of Department of Ecology and Fish & Wildlife to assess impacts of non-directed motorized stream crossing. 2) Provide authority to local managers to limit ORV use seasonally to protect natural resources, including during times of high fire hazard.</p> <p>LACs: Natural resource protection: 1) Noise level. 2) Depth of rutting on hill climb. Visitor experience: 1) Visitor accidents. 2) Inter-activity use conflicts. 3) Trespass incidents</p>

Little Spokane River/Clark Barns Sub-Area	
<p>Existing and Potential Uses: Kayaking, canoeing, hiking, nature observation, scientific research, hand launch craft, bird watching, fishing, cross-country skiing, snow sliding, wildlife viewing, cultural interpretive, photography, environmental/cultural education, Learning Center, viewing wild flowers, picnicking, organized canoe/kayak, climbing (<i>prohibited by WAC</i>), equestrian, biking (<i>prohibited by WAC</i>), fly fishing, harvesting edibles, sky diving.</p>	
<p>Important Natural and Cultural Resources and Features: Pictographs; Wetlands; Little Spokane River and riparian areas.</p>	
Recreation Emphasis (Exhibit A)	Natural/Cultural Resource Protection Emphasis(Exhibit B)
<p><u>Land Classification:</u> Recreation - Clark Barns developable area (buildings and sufficient area for parking and development for Learning Center facilities) Resource Recreation - Area between Highway 291, Clark Barns developable area, and the southern boundary of the sub-area; Painted Rocks area and trailhead; St. Georges parking lot, trailhead and hand launch area; Provide for equestrian corridor on southern side of the river between Rutter Pkwy and St. Georges School. Natural - Remainder of sub--area.</p> <p><u>Capital Projects:</u> 1) Upgrade protections for rock paintings. 2) Acquire legal access and complete development of south side trail along entire corridor. 3) ADA renovation of parking lot and trails at Painted Rocks, including potential for boardwalks and paving. 4) ADA fishing piers. 5) Develop 1 or 2 pull out areas and water accessible picnic areas (associated with existing parking/launch areas). 6) Install gates at Painted Rocks and Clark Barns. 7) Boundary survey. 8) Develop Learning Center and associated camping at Clark Barns.</p> <p><u>Planned Maintenance Projects:</u> 1) Noxious weed infestations.</p> <p><u>Park Policies:</u> 1) List WAC on appropriate uses.</p> <p><u>LACs:</u> <u>Visitor experience/effects of crowding:</u> 1) Visitor conflicts. 2) Law enforcement contacts concerning non-designated activities. 3) Visitor accidents. 4) Proportion of use types.</p> <p><u>Long-Term Acquisition/Exchange/Park Suitability Sites:</u> 1) Acquire legal access to fire roads above St.</p>	<p><u>Land Classification:</u> 1) Heritage - Painted Rocks area, including parking lot (except hand launch); Clark Barns and area south and east of Highway 291 2) Resource Recreation - St. Georges trailhead 3) Natural - remainder of sub-area.</p> <p><u>Capital Projects:</u> 1) Interpretive brochure and accompanying markers for water trail. 2) Boundary survey.</p> <p><u>Planned Maintenance Projects:</u> 1) Interpretive sign modifications on land trail.</p> <p><u>Park Policies:</u> 1) Do not re-open south side trail in sections 4 and 5 . 2) Note special restrictions in WAC 352-32-15001 pertaining to this sub-area.</p> <p><u>LACs:</u> <u>Visitor experience/effects of crowding:</u> 1) Visitor conflicts. 2) Law enforcement contacts concerning non-designated activities. 3) Visitor Accidents. 4) Proportion of use types. 5) Other indicators related to crowding - number of days parking lot is full, number of trail encounters, etc.. <u>Natural resource protection:</u> 1) River bank erosion. 2) Trail condition.</p> <p><u>Long-Term Acquisition/Exchange/Park Suitability Sites:</u> 1) Acquire legal access to fire roads above St. Georges trailhead. 2) Acquire center house property between Beards and Clarks residences (original homestead). 3) Continue to work with the County to acquire all lands within Little Spokane River Natural Area plan boundary. Acquisition priority: 1-Double L Property, 2-Canwell Trust Property, 3-Beard</p>

<p>Georges trailhead. 2) Acquire center house property between Beards and Clarks residences (Norman Ranch home site). 3) Continue to work with the County to acquire all lands within Little Spokane River Natural Area plan boundary. Acquisition priority: 1-Double L Property, 2-Canwell Trust Property, 3-Norman Ranch home site, 4-Robinson Property, 5-Beale Property, 6-Lebret Property, 7-Travis Property.</p>	<p>Property, 4-Robinson Property, 5-Beale Property, 6-Lebret Property, 7-Travis Property.</p>
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Deep Creek Sub-Area	
<p>Existing and Potential Uses: Geology field trips; hiking, climbing, mountain biking, equestrian, picnicking, swimming, K-9 walk on leash, fishing, volksmarching, canoe takeout, fossil collection (<i>prohibited by WAC</i>), interpretive trail, cross-country skiing, rescue practice-Pine Bluff, orienteering-Pine Bluff, star gazing-Pine Bluff</p>	
<p>Important Resources to Protect: Existing game trails from deterioration from mountain bikes, trails, wildlife, scenic quality, geologic resources, archaeological sites, rare plants, raptor habitat, fossil beds, riparian area and stream channel, naturally low noise level</p>	
Recreation Emphasis (Exhibit A)	Natural/Cultural Resource Protection Emphasis (Exhibit B)
<p><u>Land Classification</u> Recreation - Section 17 east of Centennial Trail; portion of 80 acre Pine Bluff out-holding for access, parking and comfort station. Resource Recreation - Remainder of sub-area</p> <p>Capital Projects: 1) Hold for future development of up to 50-unit standard/utility campground with major day use swimming/wading facilities by beach. 2) Trail improvements/renovation throughout. 3) Develop canoe take out at Seven Mile.</p> <p><u>Planned Maintenance Projects:</u> 1) Noxious weed control.</p> <p><u>Park Policies:</u> 1) Accept resource impacts within Deep Creek gorge, including erosion, trail width variation 2) Develop park-wide rock climbing policy.</p> <p><u>LACs:</u> <u>Visitor experience/effects of crowding:</u> 1) Trail use conflicts. 2) Visitor Accidents. 3) Proportion of use types.</p> <p><u>Long-Term Acquisition/Exchange/Park Suitability Sites:</u> 1) Acquire all in holdings. 2) Acquire access to 80-acre Pine Bluff site.</p>	<p><u>Land Classification</u> Natural Forest - Area identified as eligible in Natural Heritage Program recommendation, except loop trail corridor Natural - All riparian areas to Spokane River; 80-acre Pine Bluff out-holding (other than trailhead and viewpoint) Resource Recreation - Remainder of sub-area</p> <p>Capital Projects: 1) Trail improvements/renovation throughout sub-area. 2) Develop interpretive facilities/signing for Deep Creek NFA. 3) Develop canoe take-out at Seven Mile.</p> <p>Planned Maintenance Projects: 1) Noxious weed control</p> <p><u>Park Policies:</u> 1) Develop park-wide rock climbing policy.</p> <p><u>LACs:</u> <u>Natural resource protection:</u> 1) Concentrations of non-native plant species. 2) Concentrations of noxious weeds. 3) River bank erosion. 4) Trail condition. 5) Non-designated trails. 6) Non-designated uses in NFA. <u>Visitor experience/effects of crowding:</u> 1) Trail use conflicts. 2) Visitor Accidents. 3) Proportion of use types.</p> <p>Long-Term Acquisition/Exchange/Park Suitability Sites: 1) Acquire all in holdings. 2) Acquire access to 80-acre Pine Bluff site.</p>

Upper Deep Creek Sub-Area	
Existing and Potential Uses: hiking, equestrian trailhead and trails, snow shoeing, x-country skiing, primitive camping on western ridge, hang gliding, bicycling	
Important Resources to Protect: Natural forest environment; creek bed and floodplain, 25 mile loop trail; diversity of landscapes from floodplain to steep escarpments, tranquility, low user density, winter range for wildlife and wildlife habitat, rare Stipa plant community, extension of trail lengths to provide for day-length trips, water quality, access to RSP from the west (users connect from unimproved Jacobs Rd. to Garfield Rd. to RSP)	
Recreation Emphasis (Exhibit A)	Natural/Cultural Resource Protection Emphasis (Exhibit B)
<p><u>Land Classification</u> Resource Recreation - Entire sub-area.</p> <p>Capital Projects: 1) Expand trailhead for equestrian turnaround and hitching post at Garfield Rd. entry. 2) Camping on ridge top.</p> <p>Planned Maintenance Projects: 1) Trail maintenance/renovation.</p> <p>Park Policies:</p> <p><u>LACs:</u> 1) Protect rare Stipa plant community.</p> <p><u>Long-Term Acquisition/Exchange/Park Suitability Sites:</u> 1) Acquire NW ½ of SE quarter of Section 25 to point of protecting viewshed and access between current quarter sections.</p>	<p><u>Land Classification</u> Resource Recreation - Designated corridor as part of 25-mile equestrian loop Natural Area - Deep Creek and riparian area Natural Forest Area - Remainder of sub-area.</p> <p>Capital Projects: 1) Expand trailhead for equestrian turnaround and hitching post at Garfield Rd.. entry.</p> <p>Planned Maintenance Projects: 1) Trail maintenance/renovation.</p> <p>Park Policies:</p> <p><u>LACs:</u> 1) Protect rare Stipa plant community.</p> <p><u>Long-Term Acquisition/Exchange/Park Suitability Sites:</u> 1) Acquire NW ½ of SE quarter of Section 25 to point of protecting viewshed and access between current quarter sections.</p>

Spokane House/Boat Launch/Group Camp Sub-Area	
<p>Existing and Potential Uses: Fishing, K-9 walk on leash, picnicking, boat launch, swimming, camping, interpretive/education, river watching, walking; bird watching, craw fishing, biking, BMX, group activities/camp, re-enactments (diverse), harvesting edibles, equestrian, observatory, Learning Center, K-9 field trials (<i>prohibited by WAC</i>), archery (<i>prohibited by WAC</i>), golf (<i>prohibited by WAC</i>), boating safety education</p>	
<p>Important Resources to Protect: Major archaeological site for pre- and post-contact historic (pre-1948) eras, Spokane and Little Spokane River boat launch and river access, riparian vegetation, old growth forest character, native vegetative communities forested and non-forested.</p>	
Recreation Emphasis (Exhibit A)	Natural/Cultural Resource Protection Emphasis (Exhibit B)
<p><u>Land Classification</u> Recreation - Boat launch on Spokane River; Waterwheel river access and take-out area on Little Spokane River Heritage - Spokane House and grounds Resource Recreation - Remainder of sub-area.</p> <p><u>Capital Projects:</u> 1) ADA renovation of Spokane House. 2) Boundary survey for boat launch area. 3) Campground improvements at group camp including water system, sanitary upgrades, and revised camp site locations. 4) Enlarge the paved portion of the boat launch parking lot and add another boat ramp. 5) Dredge channel in front of boat launch. 6) Install gate to boat launch road. 7) Pave road and parking lot at Little Spokane River take out. 8) Construct ADA fishing pier (location to be determined) near Little Spokane River take out. 9) ADA vault toilet at boat launch. 10) Boater safety kiosk at boat launch. 11) Boat wash to protect against spread of millfoil.</p> <p><u>Planned Maintenance Projects:</u> 1) Collection box for launch/take-out fees. 2) Interpretive exhibit restoration and improvements at Spokane House.</p> <p><u>Park Policies:</u></p> <p><u>LACs:</u></p> <p><u>Long-Term Acquisition/Exchange/Park Suitability Sites:</u> 1) Purchase all in holdings in sub-area..</p>	<p><u>Land Classification</u> Recreation: Boat launch and parking lot Natural: Rivers and riparian corridors; forested area of ponderosa pine/Stipa comata community at Spokane House entry Heritage - Remainder of sub-area.</p> <p><u>Capital Projects:</u> 1) Develop a Nine Mile/Spokane House Heritage Area Master Plan to include a detailed archaeological inventory and analysis of area, a comprehensive capital acquisition and development plan, an interpretive plan, and business plan. 2) Significant renovation/expansion of Spokane House. 3) Construction of a pedestrian bridge across the Spokane River to the Nine Mile Area with accompanying interpretive facilities and programs in that area. 4) Install gate to boat launch road. 5) ADA vault toilet at boat launch. 6) Boater safety kiosk at boat launch. 7) Boat wash to protect against spread of millfoil. 8) Eliminate group camp.</p> <p><u>Planned Maintenance Projects:</u> 1) Collection box for launch/take-out fees. 2) Interpretive exhibit restoration and improvements at Spokane House</p> <p><u>Park Policies:</u> 1) Protect the known archaeological sensitive areas. Interpretation allowed by brochure, talks, slide programs, but no on-site interpretation. 2) Do not allow any type of K-9 activity during the nesting season</p> <p><u>LACs:</u></p> <p><u>Long-Term Acquisition/Exchange/Park Suitability Sites:</u> 1) Purchase triangle of land across from canoe take out.</p>

Nine Mile Sub-Area		
<p>Existing and Potential Uses: Hiking, XC-skiing, K-9 walk on leash, fishing, Sontag Park facilities (fields, picnicking, ball courts, play equipment, etc.), mountain biking, sledding, Nine Mile Resort uses (standard and utility camping, boat launch), standard and utility camping elsewhere in area, metal detecting, equestrian riding, formal equestrian areas, equestrian camping, Learning Center, orienteering</p>		
<p>Important Resources to Protect: Historic sites (foundations, old trails, dwelling pits, stone constructions), WWP Nine Mile Dam cottages, Nine Mile Falls Community Club building (wooden dance hall, old theater), Old growth forest, 'Untouched' character of the area, raptor nesting/roosting, wildlife habitat/corridors (deer, bear, coyotes, etc.)</p>		
Recreation Emphasis (Exhibit A)	Cultural Emphasis (Exhibit B)	Natural Emphasis (Exhibit B1 - Insert)
<p>Land Classification Recreation: Area south of Charles Rd.; area north of Charles Rd. and west of Hedin Rd.. south of Nine Mile resort; WWP Nine Mile Falls Dam cottages and surroundings; Sontag Park; north of Sontag Park along the Spokane River between the river and Tormey Road. Resource Recreation: Section 31 and extending south between Tormey and Hedin Rds. Capital Projects: 1) Conduct a cultural/historic study of the Nine Mile area to identify significant sites. 2) Establish a horse-oriented camping area and facilities in the southern part of the flat northwestern part of the park south of Charles Rd.. Establish a primitive camping area and facilities in the northern part of the same area. Establish a picnicking area with recreational fields in a different part of the same area. 3) Convert WWP Nine Mile Falls cottages and the recently abandoned Nine Mile Falls fire house into a RSP staff housing and administrative facility. 4) Extend the Centennial Trail through Section 31 into the Nine Mile Resort. 5) Develop a day use picnic area north of Sontag Park with parking lot, comfort station, picnic pads/shelters, ADA fishing pier, and ADA accessible trail system. 6) Develop a primitive camping area (hike-in/bike-in) in</p>	<p>Land Classification Recreation - Sontag Park Heritage - Section 31 and remainder of Section 6 Resource Recreation - Remainder Capital Projects: 1) Prepare a cultural resource management plan element for the Nine Mile area that inventories significant sites and recommends specific treatments to either preserve, rehabilitate, restore, or reconstruct sites. 2) As part of a park-wide interpretive plan, develop interpretive structures, signing, programming, and ADA accessible interpretive loop trail in Section 31 to interpret significant cultural features. 3) Build a non-motorized use bridge across the Spokane River to the Spokane House Interpretive Center. 4) Develop parking area(s) adequate for projected use. 5) Develop a day use picnic area north of Sontag Park with parking lot, comfort station, picnic pads/shelters. 6) Develop a primitive camping area and facilities oriented towards cultural/interpretive activities and programing (research, 'buckskinners', etc.). Planned Maintenance Projects: 1) Noxious weed control: 2) Continue ice storm cleanup. 3)</p>	<p>Land Classification Recreation - WWP Nine Mile Dam cabin leasehold area; Sontag Park Resource Recreation - Parking area(s) along Hedin and/or Tormey Rds; Roadway through Section 32 Natural Forest - Remainder of the area Capital Projects: 1) Prepare a cultural resource management plan element for the Nine Mile area that inventories significant sites and recommends specific treatments to either preserve, rehabilitate, restore, or reconstruct sites. 2) As part of a park-wide interpretive plan, develop interpretive structures, signing, programming, and ADA accessible interpretive loop trail in Section 31 to interpret significant natural features (NFA). 3) Develop parking areas along Hedin and/or Tormey Rds., vault toilets, and access trails that link to existing trail system. Planned Maintenance Projects: 1) Noxious weed control. 2) Continue ice storm cleanup. 3) Extend portions of old trails that remain obstructed by thick growth.</p>

<p>the 40 acre parcel in the SE1/4 of the NW1/2 of Section 31.</p> <p>Planned Maintenance Projects: 1) Noxious weed control. 2) Trail erosion control (limited scope). 3) Continue ice storm cleanup. 4) Extend portions of old trails that remain obstructed by thick growth.</p>	<p>Extend portions of old trails that remain obstructed by thick growth.</p>	
<p>Nine Mile Sub-Area (Continued)</p>		
<p>Recreation Emphasis (Exhibit A)</p>	<p>Cultural Emphasis (Exhibit B)</p>	<p>Natural Emphasis (Exhibit B1 - Insert)</p>
<p>Park Policies: 1) Limitation of trail usage to specific areas to minimize conflicts between users and disturbance of natural resources. 2) Policies regarding disturbance of cultural sites.</p> <p>LACs: <u>Visitor experience/effects of crowding:</u> 1) Trail use conflicts. 2) Visitor Accidents. 3) Proportion of use types.</p> <p>Long-Term Acquisition/Exchange/Park Suitability Sites: 1) Acquire trail corridor through Troutman property to connect holdings in the Nine Mile area with other park holdings. 2) Acquire Granger Rd.. farm on Long Lake (includes river access point). 3) Acquire Old Nine Mile Falls Fire House. 4) Acquire 9 Mile Community Club. 5) Acquire Nine Mile Resort. 6) Acquire all other park in-holdings. 7) Dispose of parcels 1.9009 and 2.9013 in Section 1. 8) Dispose of parcel 4.0502 in Section 36.</p>	<p>Park Policies: 1) Coordinate with WWP, 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>LACs: <u>Cultural resource protection:</u> 1) Trail condition. 2) Non-designated trails. 3) Non-designated uses in Heritage Area. 4) Evidence of vandalism to cultural sites.</p> <p><u>Visitor experience/effects of crowding:</u> 1) Trail use conflicts. 2) Visitor Accidents. 3) Proportion of use types.</p> <p>Long-Term Acquisition/Exchange/Park Suitability Sites: 1) Acquire in holdings in Section 6, south of Old Charles Rd... 2) Dispose of all parcels in Section 36. 3) Dispose of parcels in Section 1 that are not contiguous with park holdings in section 6.</p>	<p>Park Policies: 1) Solicit cooperation of Natural Heritage Program in creating interpretive materials/programming for NFA.</p> <p>LACs: <u>Natural resource protection:</u> 1) Concentrations of non-native plant species. 2) Concentrations of noxious weeds. 3) Trail condition. 4) Non-designated trails. 5) Non-designated uses in NFA.</p> <p><u>Visitor experience/effects of crowding:</u> 1) Trail use conflicts. 2) Visitor accidents. 3) Proportion of use types.</p> <p>Long-Term Acquisition/Exchange/Park Suitability Sites: 1) Acquire in holdings in Section 6, south of Old Charles Rd., inholdings in Section 32, 5, and 6. 2) Dispose of all parcels in Section 36. 3) Dispose of parcels in Section 1 that are not contiguous with park holdings in section 6.</p>

