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# Palouse to Cascades State Park Trail

Classification and Management Plan (CAMP)  
Lind to Malden



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# Certificate of Adoption

The signatures below certify the adoption of this document by Washington State Parks for the continued management of Palouse to Cascades State Park Trail.



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1-13-2021

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# Introduction

The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission manages a diverse array of over 100 parks located throughout the state. Dramatic growth in population and the popularity of outdoor recreation has increased pressure on the agency to provide more recreational opportunities while continuing to preserve the unique natural and cultural resources under its management. To address these demands the Commission uses a planning process known as Classification and Management Planning or CAMP.

CAMP is a multi-staged, public participation-based planning process for individual parks that culminates with adoption of park land classifications, a long-term park boundary, and a park management plan.

CAMP brings together park users, nearby community members, stakeholders and State Parks staff in a public process that creates a common vision of what the state park should become. This plan is intended to focus efforts to balance resource protection with recreational opportunities in the park. For State Parks staff, this CAMP document represents policy approval and a means to create a state park that meets the Agency Vision:

*Washington's state parks will be cherished destinations with natural, cultural, recreational, artistic and interpretive experiences that all Washingtonians enjoy, appreciate and proudly support.*

## Purpose

The purpose of this document is to:

- (1) orient readers to the park and the agency's park management planning system;
- (2) identify park-level natural, cultural, and recreation facility management issues; and
- (3) provide initial direction to park staff to address identified management issues.

The ultimate purpose of this document is to describe how the agency intends to balance recreational use with responsible stewardship of natural and cultural resources.

The plan is divided into five sections and is organized as follows:

- Section 1: Provides a brief overview of the park including historical background, existing facilities, and public use.
- Section 2: Describes both the agency's system-wide Classification and Management Planning (CAMP) process and its application in this park.
- Section 3: Describes the park's land classification (management zoning) and long-term park boundary.

Section 4: Lists natural, cultural, and recreational issues and facility resource issues identified through the public planning process and outlines general approaches toward addressing them.

Section 5: Provides a reference list of past documents and plans that have been prepared for the park.

# Section 1: Park Description

The Palouse to Cascades State Park Trail is located south of and runs roughly parallel to I-90. The 285-mile linear property extends from North Bend, at its western terminus, to the Town of Tekoa, on the Washington-Idaho border to the east. The property consists of former railroad right-of-way, and the right-of-way width varies between 100 feet and 300 feet. The trail tread itself is typically 8 to 12 feet wide and has been developed on the roadbed, trestles, and tunnels of the old Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Rail Road. While State Parks ownership is not continuous across the entire 285-mile railroad right-of-way, it does include 110 miles of continuous ownership from North Bend to the Columbia River near Vantage, and 105 miles of continuous ownership (with short private property gaps) from Lind to the Idaho border.

The State of Washington acquired the Palouse to Cascades State Park Trail in 1981. While supported by many, the sale of the former rail line to the State of Washington was controversial for adjacent property owners, some of whom felt that the rail line should have reverted back to adjacent land owners. This concern, first expressed at initial purchase of the trail, influenced the planning process in the past and continues to influence trail management today.

The map below shows location and management responsibilities for rail trails in eastern Washington.

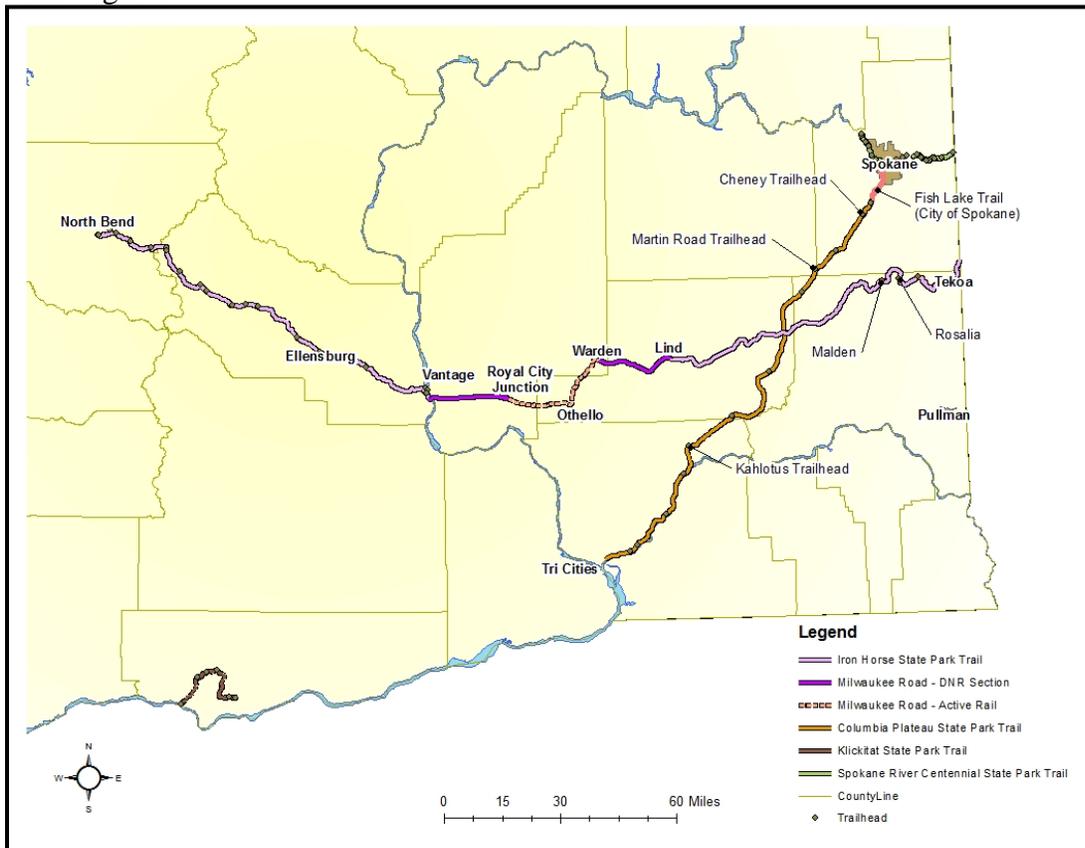


Figure 1 Location and Trail Management Map

**Location:** The specified planning area for this project is the 70-mile trail segment between Lind and the community of Malden. The proposed long-term boundary includes private property gaps between Lind and Malden and extends from Lind west to the Columbia River, where it includes 40 miles of Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR) managed trail and 30 miles of privately owned and operated active rail line.

**Land Area:** The planning area is comprised of the 70 mile trail section between Lind and the community of Malden.

**Jurisdiction:** The planning area traverses Grant, Adams and Whitman counties.

**Park Name:** The park is officially named the Palouse to Cascades State Park Trail. Until 2018 when it was renamed the park was known as the Iron Horse State Park/John Wayne Pioneer Trail.

**Management Area:** The planning area is within State Park's Blue Mountain Management Area.

**Acquisition History:** Initial acquisition of Palouse to Cascades State Park Trail by the State of Washington occurred in 1981. The 70 mile trail section in the planning area was legislatively transferred from the Washington Department of Natural Resources to State Parks in 2006.

**Facilities:** The trail section within the planning area is undeveloped.

**Water:** The most notable water feature in the planning area is Rock Lake, a seven mile long lake located approximately 40 miles south of Spokane. The Columbia River is located approximately 70 miles west of the planning area.

**Historical and Cultural Preservation:** No known archaeological sites occur along this portion of trail. The trail planning area has a number of historically significant structures including:

- Beverly Bridge over the Columbia River near Vantage which is currently on the National Register of Historic Places (in the long-term boundary)
- Two 400-foot long tunnels along Rock Lake
- Two trestles (60 feet and 190 feet) along Rock Lake
- The Taunton Substation located eight miles west of Othello (in the long-term boundary)

**Utilities:** Limited utilities are found along this remote trail section.

**Business Development:** No business development activities are currently occurring on this section of trail however the trail provides economic development opportunities for the rural communities along the trail.

**Interpretation:** Volunteer interpretation occurs intermittently along the trail, but no formal interpretive programming exists. This trail section does not have an interpretive plan.

**Activities:** Recreational activities that occur along and near the trail include, but are not limited to, camping, hiking, mountain biking, trail-running, horseback riding, fishing, climbing, and geocaching.

## Section 2: Park Planning Process

Generally, the CAMP planning process involves four sequential stages. Each stage includes a public workshop and an opportunity to provide follow-up comments in writing by mail or e-mail. The process does not conclude until the Commission formally adopts land classifications and long-term park boundaries and the Director approves a finalized park management plan. The Commission adopted the land classifications and long-term boundary included in this plan at their July 21, 2016 meeting in Clarkston. The four CAMP stages are described below.

### **Stage One - Identify issues and concerns**

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

### **Stage Two - Exploring alternative approaches**

At this stage alternative approaches are proposed to address the issues and concerns raised in stage one.

### **Stage Three - Preparing preliminary recommendations**

The best ideas from the alternative approaches developed in stage two are combined into a preliminary plan. The preliminary plan includes recommendations for land classifications and the use of park lands, the long-term boundary, and ways to address issues identified during the planning process.

### **Stage Four - Preparing final recommendations**

Final adjustments are made to the preliminary recommendations based on feedback received. These final recommendations are submitted to the Parks and Recreation Commission for approval of the land classifications and long-term boundary.

### **State Environmental Policy Act**

The planning process also incorporates requirements of the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) to identify any potential environmental impacts related to the CAMP planning process. Information gathered during the planning process is used to prepare an environmental checklist describing the environmental effects of enacting the plan.

### **Public Planning Process**

This planning process arose out of specific adjacent property owner and recreational user concerns prompted by trail consideration during the 2015 legislative session. To address these issues, in December 2015, State Parks initiated this Classification and Management Planning (CAMP) process.

### **Advisory Committee**

In addition to the typical CAMP components (i.e. public workshops, project website, public meetings and comment opportunities), this planning process also included a Director-appointed

Advisory Committee. The advisory committee was comprised of twelve members representing the following interests:

- (3) Adjacent Landowners
- (1) Tekoa Trestle and Trails Association
- (1) Agriculture
- (1) Tourism and Economic Development
- (1) Natural Resources
- (1) Historic and Cultural Resources
- (1) Hikers/Walkers
- (1) Cyclists
- (1) Equestrians
- (1) Utility provider

A total of five advisory committee meetings were held in Moses Lake:

**December 15, 2015** – Agenda topics: Committee charter and ground rules, background information, sharing of trail related issues by committee members.

**February 1, 2016**– Agenda topics: Malden to Idaho border projects, recreational trail use permit requirement, review alternative natural resource and trail management recommendations.

**April 11, 2016**– Agenda topics: March 7 & 8 public meeting review, permit process, noxious weeds, fencing, capital and operating costs associated with trail development, development priorities and phasing .

**May 16, 2016**– Agenda topics: May 10 & 11 public meeting review, preliminary recommendations, review proposed capital projects, review trail operational needs.

**June 27, 2016**– Agenda topics: Review real estate plan, trail operational needs and final management recommendations.

## Public Meetings

To hear input from members of the broader public, State Parks staff held four public meetings in 2016 in geographically distinct locations with proximity to the trail. The following public meetings were held:

**March 7<sup>th</sup> in Cheney** to get feedback on alternative approaches to trail related issues (approximately 70 attendees).

**March 8<sup>th</sup> in Ellensburg** to get feedback on alternative approaches to trail related issues (approximately 70 attendees).

**May 10<sup>th</sup> in Preston** to get feedback on preliminary recommendations (approximately 100 attendees).

**May 11<sup>th</sup> in Ritzville** to get feedback on preliminary recommendations (approximately 35 attendees).

## **Legislative and Tribal Coordination**

Legislative coordination occurred throughout this process. The initial planning process was developed in consultation with legislators who have an interest in the trail. Advisory Committee and public meeting materials were provided to legislators during the process and various legislators attended both advisory committee meetings and public meetings.

Formal consultation was initiated with the Colville Confederated Tribes, the Spokane Tribe and the Wanapum Band of Priest Rapids. These tribal entities were provided an opportunity to meet with the State Parks Director to discuss the project.

# Section 3: Land Classification and Long-Term Park Boundary

The CAMP planning process produces three main products for each park: land classifications, a long-term boundary, and a park management plan. The combination of these deliverables constitutes a land use plan.

## Land Classifications

The CAMP process uses six land classifications: (1) the Recreation classification designates areas suitable for and/or developed for high-intensity outdoor recreational use; (2) the Resource Recreation classification designates areas suitable for and/or developed for natural and/or cultural resource-based medium-intensity and low-intensity outdoor recreational use; (3) the Natural classification designates areas suitable for preservation, restoration, and interpretation of natural processes; (4) the Heritage classification designates areas suitable for preservation, restoration, and interpretation of historic properties; (5) the Natural Forest classification designates areas suitable for preservation, restoration, and interpretation of natural forest processes while providing for low-intensity outdoor recreation activities as subordinate uses; and (6) the Natural Area Preserve classification designates areas suitable for preservation of rare or vanishing flora, fauna, geological, natural historical or similar features.

For each land classification, there is a list of activities and facilities that are permitted, conditionally permitted, or not permitted within the classification. A conditional activity requires approval of the Commission during CAMP. An activity identified in the matrix as permitted in a classification is not obligated to be included within the park. The Land Classification System including Management Guidelines and a Compatibility Matrix is available on request.

Based on analysis of future program direction, facility needs, and the existing natural and recreational resource base, the Commission classified the Palouse to Cascades State Park Trail and its Long-Term Boundary as a combination of Recreation, Resource Recreation and Heritage Area.

## Trail and Trail Right-of-Way Classification

Consistent with other long-distance trails in the state park system, the trail itself and the trail right-of-way (which varies between 100 and 300 feet in width) is classified as Resource Recreation Area.

## Trailhead Classification

The majority of the trail is classified as Resource Recreation Area. This includes the trail itself and primitive camping and trailhead facilities at the locations below. Note that in some cases, trailheads will serve as camping areas also. Recreation Area classifications are proposed for trailheads within or adjacent to communities and for those that may provide water-served sanitary facilities, picnic shelters, and abundant parking. Trailheads are classified as indicated below.

## Trailheads Identified

- Kenova (Resource Recreation)
- Marengo/Ritzville-Benge Road (Resource Recreation)
- Rock Lake (Recreation)
- Ralston (Recreation)
- Revere (Recreation)
- Lind (Recreation)

## Trailheads Identified within the Long-Term Boundary

- Roxboro (Resource Recreation)
- Corfu (Resource Recreation)
- Warden (Recreation)
- Smyrna – (Resource Recreation)
- Othello (Recreation)
- Beverly (Recreation)

## Heritage Facilities

Due to their historic significance the following trail features are classified as Heritage:

- Two 400-foot long tunnels along Rock Lake
- Two trestles (60 feet and 190 feet) along Rock Lake

## Heritage Facilities in the Long-Term Boundary

- Beverly Bridge over the Columbia River near Vantage which is currently on the National Register of Historic Places
- The Taunton Substation located eight miles west of Othello

## Permitted Conditional Use Activities

Activities *conditionally* permitted under the agency's land classification system may be permitted in parks only with the concurrence of the Commission.

### Recreation Area: Permitted Conditional Use Activities

Areas classified as Recreation provide for high-intensity recreational activities. Permitted conditional use activities are:

- Farming/orchards
- Grazing
- Winter: Mushing/Sled Dogs

### Resource Recreation Area: Permitted Conditional Use Activities

Resource Recreation Areas provide for medium to low-intensity recreational activities that are generally natural and/or cultural resource-based. Many of the trailheads and the trail itself are classified as Resource Recreation. Permitted conditional use activities are:

- Farming/Orchards
- Grazing
- Winter: Mushing/Sled Dogs

## Heritage Area: Permitted Conditional Use Activities

The Heritage classification requires that modifications or additions not significantly affect historical integrity and that contemporary uses be allowed to the extent consistent with preservation and interpretation. Permitted conditional use activities are:

- Farming/Orchards
- Grazing
- Orienteering
- Winter: Mushing/Sled Dogs

## Long-Term Park Boundary

Long-term park boundaries are intended to take a big picture look at lands surrounding a park that, independent of ownership, may advance the conservation and recreation mission. Additionally, the long-term park boundary is used to identify surrounding lands with which State Parks would like to advance shared management goals. For properties included within a long-term boundary, any of a number of possibilities may apply. Staff may:

- Seek to formalize an agreement with an adjacent property owner to advance a shared property management goal;
- Solicit a conservation easement from an adjacent property owner to protect certain natural or cultural features;
- Readily accept a donation of all or part of a private property;
- Consider exchanging agency-owned property for a private property; or
- Consider purchase of a private property in fee.

For the Palouse to Cascades State Park Trail properties have been included in the long-term park boundary to promote management for trail purposes and to allow the potential for future alternative land management scenarios between State Parks and public entities such as the Department of Natural Resources (DNR). The long-term park boundary includes the following areas moving from west to east:

- DNR-managed portion of the trail from Beverly Bridge to Corfu and Royal City, a distance of approximately 20 miles.
- From the Port of Royal Slope where the active rail line begins to Warden where the Burlington Northern Santa Fe active rail line ends. A distance of approximately 30 miles.
- DNR-managed portion of the trail from Warden to Lind, a distance of approximately 20 miles.
- All public and private trail gaps from Lind to Malden, totaling approximately four miles of disconnected gaps ranging in length from 500 feet to two miles.

The agency will work with the Department of Natural Resources to develop a plan for the DNR-managed trail corridor between the Columbia River at Beverly Bridge and Lind. This plan should outline a phased transition of management responsibility from DNR to State Parks and

include an assessment of the associated capital and operating costs necessary to support use of the corridor for cross-state trail purposes.

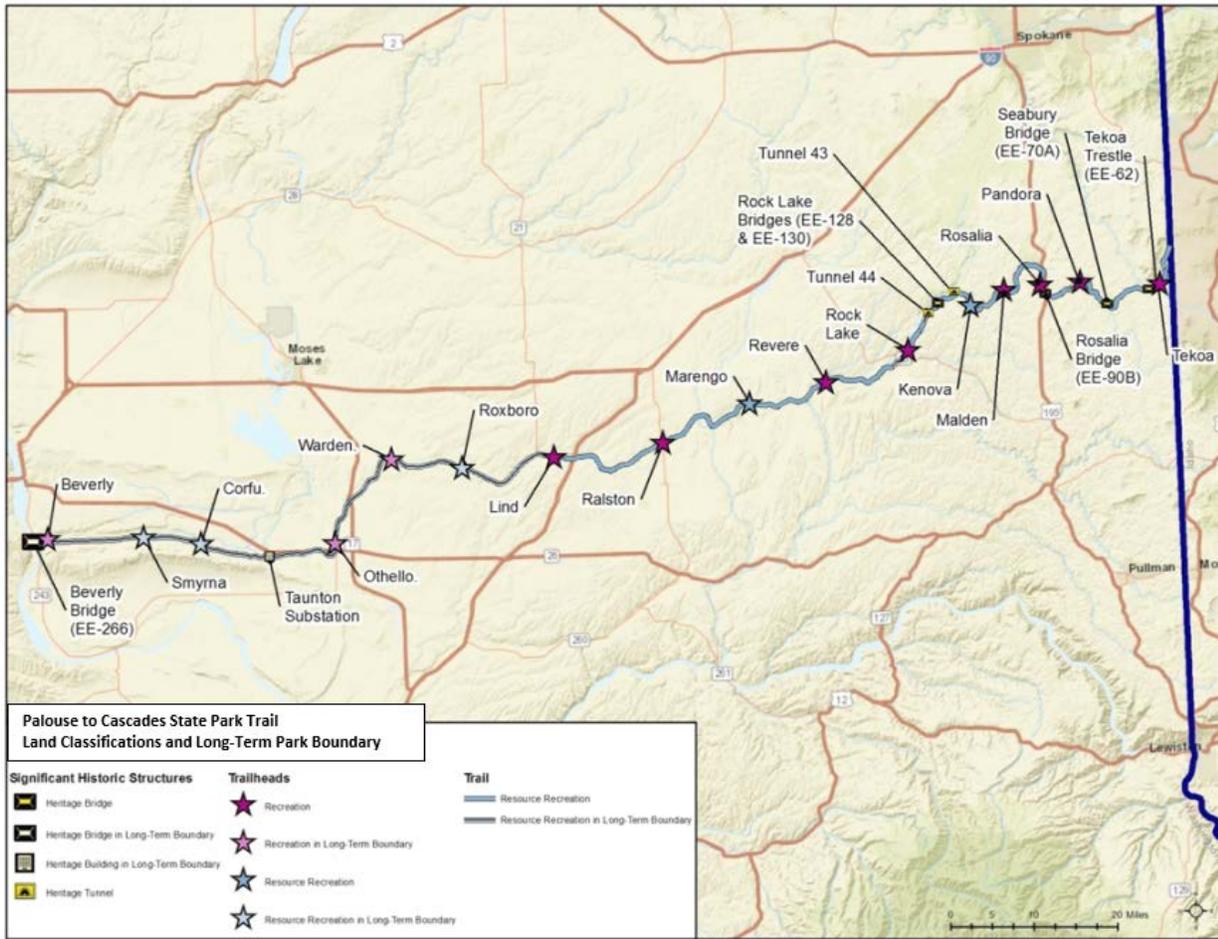


Figure 2 Land Classification, Long-Term Boundary and Proposed Trailheads Map

# Section 4: Issues and Management Approaches

Management approaches provide direction to staff and the public for addressing the issues that arose through the planning process. These management recommendations were developed through work with the advisory committee and feedback received at public meetings. State Parks intends to continue such public engagement to build on the improved community and neighbor relationships.

## Trail Management Issues Identified

The management issues below were identified through the planning process and are discussed and addressed in the management recommendation table below.

- Noxious weeds and vegetation management
- Trespass
- Fencing and gates
- Trailhead facilities
- Camping facilities
- Trail surfacing
- Bridges and trestles
- Permit requirement
- Park (trail) naming
- Long-term boundary
- Land classification
- Natural resources
- Cultural/historic resources

## Main Issues of Interest

Four main issues emerged through the course of the planning process. These were:

- Noxious weed control and vegetation management
- Trespass on adjacent private property
- Recreational use permit requirement
- Park (trail naming)

### Noxious Weed Control and Vegetation Management

While noxious weed control is an important issue statewide, it is a particular consideration for commercial ranches and agricultural operations in eastern Washington. State Parks seeks to proactively address noxious weeds. As an example, in March 2016, State Parks hired a contractor to spray weeds along the trail in Adams County in those areas with the most concerns. Approximately 26 miles of trail surface were sprayed with sterilant, a treatment that stops any

vegetation growing on the trail. Any areas of vegetation missed in this or other locations were treated by the Washington Conservation Corps (WCC) later that spring.

In 2016, State Parks hired a seasonal Trail Technician for this portion of the trail. The Trail Technician focused on overseeing Washington Conservation Corps (WCC) crews and weed control contracts, gathering GIS information for weeds, fencing, access points and other relevant issues and locations along the trail. In 2018, State Parks hired a Park Ranger to provide a presence on the trail for both adjacent owners and trail users.

### **Trespass on Adjacent Property**

Like noxious weed management, the potential for trespass was an issue identified by adjacent property owners. Trespass can occur for a number of reasons. In some instances it happens when trail users do not have access to potable water or restroom facilities so go onto private lands for this purpose. Trespass also occurs during hunting season as hunters utilize the trail to access private and public hunting lands. In some cases trail users are unaware of property boundaries and leave the trail for scenic views. The management approaches below focus on using a mix of informational signage, education for trail users, fencing, gates and bollards to address trespass.

### **Recreational Use Permit Requirement**

By statute State Parks requires a recreational use permit for use of the Palouse to Cascades State Park Trail. The permit requirement only applies to the trail east of the Columbia River; the Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR) has the same permit requirement. Permit information (not including names or personal information) is provided to adjacent property owners, if requested. Due to the remote nature of the trail, the permit is intended to provide notification to adjacent property owners when the trail is being used and also to notify recreational users of trail rules. For individual users, the permit is good for one-year and there is no fee for the permit. The management approaches propose eliminating this permit requirement for developed portions of the trail where adequate signage, boundary marking and other methods of information communication to adjacent property owners are provided.

Additionally, as in all state parks, groups engaged in activities with over 20 people are required to get a Special Activity Permit for which a small fee is required (WAC 352-32-047). This Special Activity Permit requirement would remain in place consistent with other park area management.

### **Trail Naming**

Input received during the public process indicated that the current trail name can be confusing. Until 2018 the park name was “Iron Horse State Park Trail” within which is the “John Wayne Pioneer Trail.” One of the issues brought to the public for comment was a name revision potentially removing the “John Wayne Pioneer Trail” portion of the name so that the trail name would be only “Iron Horse State Park Trail.”

Comments supporting a name change refer to the fact that John Wayne had no actual connection to Washington State. Other comments expressed a desire to use a name that focuses more on the rail history associated with the trail. Comments supporting the John Wayne name in the trail title suggest that the name itself was instrumental in the trail coming into existence. The agency will

work with Iron Horse State Park Trail stakeholders to recommend a new name that considers establishing a broadly recognizable and marketable identity for the trail. *Note that in 2018 the trail was renamed the “Palouse to Cascades State Park Trail.”*

## Management Approaches

Issue	Management Approaches
<p>Noxious weeds and vegetation management</p>	<p>Generally, as part of the State Parks natural resource management program, control of noxious weeds follows an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approach including the use of biological (i.e. goats), chemical, cultural, and mechanical control prescriptions. The least toxic, yet effective, overall approach that is consistent with State and County Weed Board requirements is favored whenever possible. Weeds on and along the trail include yellow Star thistle, rush skeleton weed, Canada thistle and spotted knapweed.</p> <p><b>Management Approaches</b> Address generally using the following order:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Prioritize noxious weed control in proximity to agricultural and grazing uses.</li> <li>2. Develop weed control prescriptions, provide to the jurisdictional weed board and contract with them to conduct weed control.</li> <li>3. Have State Parks staff provide noxious weed control and vegetation management but hire contractors and Washington Conservation Corps (WCC) to supplement weed control beyond the resources or capability of State Parks staff.</li> <li>4. Allow grazing for weed removal in appropriate off-trail undeveloped areas and outside of environmentally sensitive areas.</li> <li>5. Enter into formal agreements with qualified and licensed land owners and allow them to assist with noxious weed control.</li> <li>6. Consider the use of stewardship agreements with adjacent property owners as a means to control noxious weeds and provide vegetation management.</li> </ol>
<p>Trespass on private property</p>	<p>Trespass may occur for a number of reasons. In some instances, it occurs when trail users do not have access to potable water or restroom facilities, so they go onto private lands for these purposes. Trespass also can occur during hunting season, as hunters utilize the trail to access private and public hunting lands. Leaving the trail for scenic views can also result in trespass.</p> <p><b>Management Approaches</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Work to provide trail users with informational materials and web resources showing park boundaries and restrictions and availability.</li> <li>2. Discourage trespass by providing signage, staffing and reaching a level of trail use that discourages trespass.</li> <li>3. Work with the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to discourage trespass by hunters.</li> <li>4. Trailheads and camping areas should be located at intervals that eliminate the need for parking or trespass onto private land.</li> <li>5. Gates, bollards and fencing should be prioritized for areas with identified</li> </ol>

	<p>unauthorized vehicle access.</p> <p>6. Work with local communities and adjacent landowners when addressing trespass issues.</p>
Fencing	<p>Park staff will continue to work with adjacent landowners to resolve fencing issues, such as determining whether fencing improvements in various areas should be the state’s responsibility (e.g. to keep trail users from trespassing on private property) or the responsibility of the private landowner (e.g. to keep cattle off of the trail), or a shared responsibility.</p> <p><b>Management Approaches</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Complete a fencing assessment to determine priority areas based on agricultural use, trespass and trail user safety.</li> <li>2. Prioritize fencing in areas with known issues such as trespassing on adjacent private land. Fencing decisions will be determined on a case-by-case basis and may take into consideration the previous relationship between a railroad or other seller and adjacent or underlying landowners.</li> <li>3. Where viable, look to utilize alternative means to fencing such as signage, to address issues and minimize cost.</li> <li>4. Generally, when State Parks provides fencing for trespass or livestock control, it will provide separation that is consistent with the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife requirements for wildlife passage. Other fencing types may be considered for small areas or to address site-specific concerns.</li> <li>5. Consider securing a general funding source that can be available to address fencing needs as they arise.</li> </ol>
Trailhead facilities	<p>Generally, trailheads consist of a parking area, potable and/or stock water (if available), vault toilets or comfort stations, signage, picnic tables and/or picnic shelter, hitching posts, and a bulletin board/interpretive kiosk. In some cases, trailheads may also serve as camping areas.</p> <p><b>Trailhead Locations from Malden west to the Columbia River</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Kenova</li> <li>○ Rock Lake</li> <li>○ Revere</li> <li>○ Marengo/Ritzville-Benge Road</li> <li>○ Ralston</li> <li>○ Lind</li> </ul> <p><b>Trailhead locations in the long-term boundary</b> (not currently owned or managed by Parks)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Roxboro</li> <li>○ Warden</li> <li>○ Othello</li> <li>○ Corfu</li> <li>○ Smyrna</li> <li>○ Beverly</li> </ul>

	<p><b>Management Approaches</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Generally, trailheads should be spaced 8 -12 miles apart. To the degree possible, towns, former railroad depot sites and other areas of historic significance should be considered for trailheads.</li> <li>2. Trailheads should be used as a tool to address areas where trespass and other known issues impact adjacent property owners. This may involve locating trailheads away from areas that would promote issues such as trespass or, conversely, in closer proximity to private property to address issues such as parking on private property. Trailhead location should be determined with input from local communities, adjacent property owners and trail users.</li> </ol>
Camping facilities	<p>Typically, where camping is permitted along the trail, primitive camping will be provided and include, at a minimum, designated tent sites and a vault toilet. In addition to convenience, sites should be chosen for availability of water, scenic views, shade, proximity to communities and width of the trail corridor. Group campsites with road access should also be provided. In some cases, camping areas may also serve as trailheads. Camping facility location and design should be determined with input from local communities, adjacent property owners and trail users.</p> <p><b>Management Approaches</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Generally, camp areas should be 5-8 miles from trailheads and 8-10 miles apart from each other. Both group and individual sites should be provided.</li> <li>2. To the degree possible, camping area locations should be used as a tool to address areas where trespass and other issues impact adjacent property owners. This may involve locating camping facilities away from areas that would promote issues such as trespass or illegal dumping or, conversely, in closer proximity to address these concerns.</li> </ol>
Trail surfacing	<p>Typical trail surfacing is intended to accommodate pedestrian, bicycle and equestrian use. Wherever possible State Parks will ensure the trail meets Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements.</p> <p><b>Management Approaches</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. As site conditions allow, the trail surface will be approximately 10 feet wide with a running slope matching that of the original Milwaukee Road rail bed which is generally under 2%. Where site conditions do not allow a 2% running slope (i.e. areas with removed bridges, etc.) slopes should not exceed 10% running slope. The trail surface should be compacted 5/8” minus crushed but may vary dependent on site conditions or paved in certain areas and designed to meet ADA requirements.</li> </ol>
Bridges, Trestles and Tunnels	<p>Existing bridges and trestles within the planning area range in length from 10 feet to 975 feet. In addition, there are two 400 foot tunnels located along Rock Lake.</p>

	<p><b>Existing Bridge and Trestle Gaps</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beverly Bridge (existing closed trestle over the Columbia River)</li> <li>• Cow Creek Trestle (trestle has been removed)</li> <li>• Lind Trestle (trestle has been removed)</li> <li>• Rock Lake bridges 128 and 130 (existing closed bridges)</li> </ul> <p><b>Existing Tunnel Gaps</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tunnel 43 and 44 along Rock Lake</li> </ul> <p><b>Management Approaches</b> Depending on the type of trestle and crossing needed one of three approaches would be used:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Re-deck existing trestles and provide safety fencing.</li> <li>2. Replace missing trestles with new trestles or bridges.</li> <li>3. Re-grade areas with missing trestles to allow for an at-grade crossing rather than trestle replacement.</li> <li>4. Provide temporary detours as a means address missing trestles and bridges.</li> <li>5. Conduct a cultural/historic resources survey to determine the historic significance of trestle and bridges.</li> <li>6. Review existing detour routes to determine if safer and shorter routes exist.</li> </ol>
Recreational permit requirement	<p>The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) requires that a recreational use permit be obtained by users of the trail (WAC 352-52-500). Due to the remote nature of the trail, the permit serves to provide notification to adjacent property owners when the trail is being used and also to notify recreational users of trail rules. Additionally, as in all state parks, groups engaged in activities with over 20 people are required to get a Special Activity Permit for which a small fee is required (WAC 352-32-047).</p> <p><b>Management Approaches</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The trail specific recreational use permit should be eliminated for developed portions of the trail with adequate signage, fencing and educational materials to prevent issues such as trespass and unauthorized use of campfires.</li> <li>2. If necessary, seek administrative and/or statutory authority to eliminate the recreational use permit requirement in areas where the trail is developed.</li> <li>3. Until the permit requirement is eliminated Park staff will work towards streamlining the process through the use of on-line and web-based resources for issuing permits and providing property owner notification. Streamlining should explore alternatives to the annual permit, including a method to self-designate permit duration (e.g., daily, trip length, etc.).</li> <li>4. Personal information will not be provided as part of the notification process.</li> </ol>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. Work with adjacent property owners to address concerns (i.e. trespass, fire danger, pets off-leash) so that formal property owner notification is no longer required.</li> <li>6. Work with local communities to determine an alternative to individual permits for local trail users.</li> <li>7. The large group Special Activity Permit requirement would remain in place consistent with other park area management.</li> </ol>
Trail naming	<p>Input received during the public process indicated that the current trail name can be confusing. The full park name is “Iron Horse State Park Trail” within which is the “John Wayne Pioneer Trail.” One of the issues brought to the public for comment was a name revision potentially removing the “John Wayne Pioneer Trail” portion of the name so that the trail name would be only “Iron Horse State Park Trail.”</p> <p><b>Management Recommendation</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Work with Iron Horse State Park Park Trail stakeholders to recommend a new name that considers establishing a broadly recognizable and marketable identity for the trail. <i>Note that in 2018 the trail was renamed the “Palouse to Cascades State Park Trail.”</i></li> </ol>
Long-term boundary	<p>Currently there are gaps along the trail created by private ownership, Department of Natural Resources (DNR) managed trail and a 30 mile section of active rail line. In some cases trailhead locations may require acquisition of additional land.</p> <p><b>Existing Gaps – East to West</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pine City – Checker-boarded ownership</li> <li>• Rock Lake north – One mile</li> <li>• Rock Lake south – 500 feet</li> <li>• Ewan – Two miles</li> <li>• West of Ewan 1 – 1400 feet</li> <li>• West of Ewan 2 – 2000 feet</li> <li>• East of Lind – 1500 feet</li> <li>• Warden to Port of Royal Slope – 30 miles of active rail line (Port of Royal Slope and Burlington Northern Santa Fe)</li> <li>• Port of Royal Slope to Columbia River – 40 miles of DNR managed trail</li> </ul> <p><b>Management Approaches</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Trail gaps created by privately owned parcels and active rail operated by the concessionaire for the Port of Royal Slope and Burlington Northern Santa Fe railroad is included in the long-term boundary. DNR managed trail is included in the long-term boundary to advance shared trail management goals. Parks will pursue easements, property agreements, and other means of establishing management for trail purposes. State Parks will work with active rail line operators to explore opportunities such as trails next to the active rail line.</li> </ol>

<p>Land classification (intensity of recreational use)</p>	<p>State Parks uses a land classification system similar to city and county zoning to determine the level of intensity that can occur for recreational development.</p> <p><b>Management Approaches</b> The following State Parks land classifications would be applied:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Recreation classification</b> for more intensive trailheads and camping opportunities within and in close proximity to communities.</li> <li>2. <b>Resource Recreation classification</b> for the trail corridor and for trailheads and camping facilities that occur at a lower intensity of use.</li> <li>3. <b>Heritage classification</b> for historic structures, trestles and bridges that are on the National Register of Historic Places or are potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. These are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Tunnels 43 and 44 which are each 400 foot long tunnels located along Rock Lake</li> <li>o Trestles 128 and 130 which are, respectively, 60 feet and 190 feet long and located along Rock Lake</li> <li>o The Taunton Substation in Township 15, Range 28E, Section 8 located approximately 8 miles west of Othello</li> <li>o Beverly Bridge which crosses the Columbia River south of Vantage and is currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places</li> </ul> </li> </ol>
<p>Protection of cultural, archaeological, and historic properties</p>	<p><b>Management Approaches</b> Consult with tribes that may have an interest in archaeological and cultural resources on the trail prior to any development activities. State Parks staff will follow the direction contained in the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission’s Cultural Resources Policy 12-98-1.</p> <p>Treatments applied to historic properties, including rehabilitation or enhancement of existing historic structures or new facility construction in historically significant areas must conform to <i>Commission Policy 12-98-01: Cultural Resource Management Policy</i>.</p> <p>A cultural resource management plan should be developed. This plan must be consistent with State Park’s Cultural Resource Management Policy and at a minimum include: 1) a description of the park’s cultural resources, 2) evaluation and conclusions about their significance, 3) outline of the park’s goals and objectives in managing these resources, 4) description and evaluation of current cultural resource management activities, and 5) prescription for an action program to meet the most urgent needs. The cultural resource management plan will be updated as new information and techniques become available to park staff.</p> <p>No significant historic properties will be disturbed as the result of operation, maintenance, or development activities prior to a determination of treatment as part of the trail’s cultural resource management plan.</p>

	<p>Park staff will consult with the State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP); State Parks Stewardship staff, the Interpretive Program Manager, Archaeologists, and local historical societies, when appropriate, for assistance in protection and management of historic sites and structures, archaeological sites, and Native American cultural sites.</p>
<p>Protection of natural plant and animal communities</p>	<p><b>Management Approaches</b></p> <p>Park staff will work to ensure that all park management activities comply with regulations and policies related to the protection of natural plant and animal communities including <i>RCW 79A.05.035: Additional powers and duties</i> and <i>Chapter 352-28 WAC: Tree, plant, and fungi cutting, removal and/or disposal</i> and <i>Natural Resource Management Policy #73-04-1 Protecting Washington State Parks Natural Resources</i>. The general purpose of the park’s natural resource management program will be to identify additional research needs and to develop and implement additional management policies and prescriptions for: 1) general protection of important plant and animal communities; 2) specific protection of identified threatened, endangered, or sensitive plant and animal species/associations/communities; 3) management of non-native species; 4) protection of wetlands and riparian areas; and 5) prevention of wildfires.</p> <p>To protect and preserve valuable and sensitive natural resources within the park, staff should: 1) identify and map sensitive resources within the park; 2) manage the trail to limit impacts to sensitive resources; 3) support local stewardship programs sponsored by volunteer groups; and 4) develop mechanisms/tools to prevent non-compatible impacts through development or landscape modification that degrade the view shed.</p> <p>Campsites and trailheads will be constructed within previously disturbed areas, or areas with low habitat value. However, development plans in disturbed sites with documented historical railroad significance will be carefully evaluated.</p> <p>As part of any re-vegetation (following facilities construction or renovation), landscaping, or prescriptive planting projects, first consideration should be given to the use of native plants and avoiding the proliferation of noxious weeds.</p>

## Section 5: Other Park Plans

Previously prepared plans and reports provide additional guidance for the management of specific resources or activities in the park. The plans and documents below predate this management plan. The relationship between this plan, other existing plans, and recommended future plans should be seen as iterative. As new information is derived from more detailed resource and recreational use-specific planning, existing plans should be reviewed and modified to reflect changed circumstances. No single plan should be vested with ultimate authority, but rather, the ongoing process of creating new plans and revising existing plans should be seen as forming an increasingly comprehensive base of policy direction. The role of this document is to serve as an “umbrella” under which all park-related plans are referenced. A list of plans and reports that are related to this CAMP for Palouse to Cascades State Park Trail are listed below.

- Olympic Pipe Line Company. July 1997. Structural Assessment Beverly Railroad Bridge.
- Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission. March 2000. Iron Horse State Park Master Plan.
- Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission. June 2000. Iron Horse State Park and the John Wayne Pioneer Trail Management Plan.
- Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission. June 2005. Milwaukee Road Corridor Cost Estimates for Safety Improvements.
- Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission. April 2012. Environmental Site Report - John Wayne Pioneer Trail Iron Horse State Park – East Palouse Section.
- Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission. March 2014. Iron Horse State Park Master Plan Addendum. Iron Horse Palouse – Malden to Idaho Border.