Item E-9  Riverside State Park - Land Classification and Management Planning (CAMP) - Requested Action

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: This item asks the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission to adopt land classifications and a long-term park boundary for Riverside State Park. This item advances the Commission’s strategic goal: “Provide recreation, cultural, and interpretive opportunities people will want”.

SIGNIFICANT BACKGROUND INFORMATION: In the past year, staff has facilitated a public planning process for Riverside State Park as part of the Agency’s Classification and Management Planning (CAMP). The purpose of this CAMP is to build on the direction already established for Riverside in the 1998 CAMP and is therefore intended to augment rather than replace the original Riverside plan.

Riverside State Park Description
Currently, State Parks owns or manages about 14,000 – acres including lands owned by State Parks, Avista Corporation, Department of Natural Resources, and Spokane County as part of Riverside State Park (Appendix 1). The majority agency managed properties are concentrated along the Spokane and the Little Spokane rivers. A small portion of the park falls within the city limits of Spokane and Spokane Valley. Parks managed properties owned by Avista are located on Lake Spokane within Spokane, Stevens, and Lincoln counties.

Riverside State Park encompasses three primary areas including a five-mile segment of the Spokane River, Lake Spokane, and the Little Spokane River. The park is composed of several natural areas in six separate areas of the established long-term boundary of Riverside, primarily on the Little Spokane and Spokane River, that provide important wildlife habitat, illustrate geologic formations related to lava flows and ice age flooding events, and show the natural influences of the Spokane and Little Spokane Rivers (and their tributaries).

The banks of the Spokane River and its tributaries have played a significant role in Pacific Northwest history. Native American presence dates thousands of years and the settlement at the confluence of the Spokane and Little Spokane has been estimated around 10,000 people. The Spokane House trading post built in 1810 by the Northwest Fur Trading Company—a precursor to the Hudson’s Bay Company—was one of the earliest English trading houses in the Northwest.
In 1934, the first parcel of land of what would eventually become Riverside State Park was transferred to State Parks from Spokane County. This was followed closely in the next few years by a variety of donations and small park purchases from private and public parties. Growth in the park land base has continued for over 50 years making it the second largest state park in our system. Facilities include picnic sites, kitchen shelters, interpretive center at Spokane House, comfort stations, vault toilets, vehicle and tent sites, group camping areas with trailer/RV spaces, park staff residences, storage buildings, shop, administrative office at Nine Mile, Civilian Conservation Corp (CCC) era historical buildings, ranger station, foot and horse trails, pedestrian suspension bridge, paved road, non-motorized boat launches on the Little Spokane River and Spokane River. A segment of the Aubrey L. White Parkway is located within the park and the park operates a boat launch near the Spokane House. A 700-acre outdoor recreation vehicle (ORV) area includes a restroom, picnic shelter, shop, fencing, signing, parking lot and telephone. The equestrian campground includes 10 campsites with corrals and provides access to miles of trails for riding. In the winter, Riverside is also a prime recreation hub, boasting some of the best snowshoeing, cross-country skiing, and snowmobiling east of the Cascades (Appendix 1).

Planning Process
State Parks prepares CAMP plans through multi-staged, public participation-based planning processes that culminate with Commission consideration and adoption of land classifications and long-term park boundaries. CAMP plans also include park management plans adopted by the Director to allow periodic updates as conditions change.

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

Over the course of the planning process nine public meetings were held. Public meetings follow the standard sequence for all CAMP efforts and included:

- **Stage One**: Identify issues and concerns (May 2017)
- **Stage Two**: Exploring alternative approaches (Jan/Feb 2018)
- **Stage Three**: Preparing preliminary recommendations (May 2018)
- **Stage Four**: Preparing final recommendations (June 2018)

Public meeting attendance varied from 35 to 60 people throughout the stages. Staff also met separately with park stakeholders and neighbors to hear their concerns and provide additional information about park planning, development, and management. Staff provided a report to the Commission at its May 2018 meeting outlining the planning process, key issues, and preliminary staff recommendations.

The CAMP produces three main products: land classification, long-term boundary, and park management plan. The combination of these deliverables constitutes a land use plan. The Commission is specifically considering land classification and long-term boundary issues. The Director has authority to approve the management plan.
Land Classification
A central part of CAMP involves zoning or classification of park lands. State Parks has developed a system of six land classifications (Appendix 6). When assigned to a specific area within a park, each classification sets an appropriate intensity for recreational activity and development of facilities. Classifications align along a spectrum, ranging from high to low-intensity land uses. For example, Recreation Areas allow for the most intensive uses on one end of the spectrum, while Natural Area Preserves allow for the least intensive uses on the other. By classifying park lands, the agency is able to consciously strike a balance between protecting park resources and providing an appropriate variety of recreational opportunities for park visitors. Activities indicated as “conditional” under the agency’s land classification system are activities which may be permitted at specific sites only with the concurrence of the Commission. Staff recommendations are included in Appendix 4.

Long-term Boundary
The purpose of delineating a long-term boundary is to take a big picture look at what lands, independent of ownership, advance the conservation and recreation mission of Riverside. It also considers whether agency-owned property should be retained or considered as surplus to park needs. Including a property in a park’s long-term boundary does not in itself authorize fee acquisition, less than fee acquisition (e.g., conservation easement), accepting donation, or entering into a formal management agreement. Designating a property within a long-term boundary is for planning purposes only and simply authorizes staff to begin consultation with property owners. Any resulting real estate activities require separate approval by the Commission or as delegated to the Director. Typically, the agency seeks to accomplish the purpose of including a property in a long-term boundary in the least burdensome and most advantageous manner. Often this is best achieved through highly selective agreements to satisfy particular recreation or conservation goals (e.g., provide trail opportunities, retain view shed, or maintain un-fragmented ecosystems).

Management Plan
The management plan describes the principal features of a park, set park-wide management objectives, and outlines specific approaches and prescriptions in response to issues identified through the planning process. These plans also help document the planning process and serve as an informational resource. Park management plans are adopted at the Director level to allow periodic revisions as circumstances change. A draft management plan will be presented to the Director at a later date.

The following represent key management issues that were addressed during the planning process in collaboration with park stakeholders, staff, and public:
- Re-purposing Spokane House Interpretive Center
- Adaptive reuse of Clark Barns and Historic Preservation
- Determine New Location for Park Headquarters/Welcome Center
- Additional Camping
- Centennial Trail Connection Between Riverside and Mount Spokane
- Development of a management plan for the Fisk and Waikiki properties
- Forest health and fire management
- Development of new partnerships with public and private entities

A more detailed discussion of these issues is provided in Appendix 2 and in a forthcoming management plan.
Public Input
Written feedback occurred throughout the process via website submission, direct emails, and as written comments submitted during public meetings. All comments were compiled and posted on the project website at: http://parks.state.wa.us/916/Riverside-State-Park-planning-project. Appendix 3 provides a summary of public comments by major park area.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:
Based on information gathered in the field, work of the staff planning team, and engagement with the public, staff recommends that the Commission adopt final recommendations for long-term boundaries, land classifications, and conditional uses for Riverside as described in Appendix 4.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION:
Appendix 1: Riverside current managed lands
Appendix 2: Key management issues
Appendix 3: Summary of public input
Appendix 4: Staff Recommended Long-term Park Boundary, Land Classifications, and Conditional Uses
Appendix 5: Staff recommended additional to the Riverside long-term boundary
Appendix 6: State Parks land classification system matrix
Appendix 7: Lake Spokane area staff recommended land classification
Appendix 8: Little Spokane River area staff recommended land classification
Appendix 9: Spokane River Area Long-term Boundary BNSF and Palisades Park Connection – Staff Recommended Land Classification
Appendix 10: Exclusion of Sontag Park from the Riverside long-term boundary

AUTHORITY:
RCW 79A.05.030(1), WAC 352-16-020, and WAC 352-16-030.

REQUESTED ACTION OF COMMISSION:
That the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission:
1. Adopt land classifications, conditional activities, and a long-term boundary as recommended by staff in Appendix 4.
2. Affirm that long-term boundary and land classification decisions are for Commission policy direction only and should not affect private property values; be used as an indication of a property owner’s willingness to sell or be used as a basis for making state or local government regulatory, permitting, or zoning decisions on private land holdings.
3. Affirm that staff will use the most efficient and reasonable real estate instrument as a means to achieve the park’s goals of resource protection and recreation opportunities.
4. Affirm that development of any agreements is subject to staff capacity and agency priority.
Reviewer(s):

**Jessica Logan, SEPA Review:** Pursuant to WAC 197-11-310 and WAC 197-11-340, staff issued a “Determination of Non-Significance” on June 20, 2018 for the preliminary staff recommendation finding that the action proposed was minor and the environmental effects not significant.

**Christeen Leeper, Fiscal Impact Statement:** The Riverside CAMP agenda item has no fiscal impact at this time. The only actions that the Commission is asked to take are approval of a land classification scheme, long-term boundary, and a management plan. Actual implementation of these actions will come in subsequent agenda items to the Commission that may have impact on both the capital and operating budgets.

**Michael Young, Assistant Attorney General:** June 19, 2018

**Peter Herzog, Assistant Director**

Approved for Transmittal to Commission

[Signature]

Don Hoch, Director
APPENDIX 1
Map of Riverside showing State Parks managed lands
APPENDIX 2
Key Management Issues

The Riverside State Park Management Plan will be updated to address the following issues:

**Spokane House Interpretive Center**
Today, the interpretive center is used infrequently. It is a building that includes a single space, but has the potential for use as an educational setting in addition to interpretive use as a museum. Many people want a name change in their effort to make the building more relevant, but this could not happen unless the building program is determined.

**Clark Barns**
The Clark Barns are resources that may be historically significant. Public opinion favors their preservation. The buildings could be preserved and serve as shelters for educational purposes given their close proximity to the Little Spokane River. There is an opportunity to connect children and adults with nature using these buildings as a portal.

**Park Headquarters**
A new Headquarters building complex should be located in an ideal area of the park. It should meet certain criteria, centrally located within the park, and strategically located near a highway and in a beautiful location. This building could also serve many different kinds of functions including spaces for a more formal education/interpretation classroom.

**Camping**
The public and Spokane County support additional camping park-wide. The CAMP presented several options that were explored including specific areas of Riverside: the DNR Knight Lake property, Lake Spokane campground, Fisk, and the ORV Area. Comments described how more camping was a good idea and that there are not enough camping opportunities in Spokane County in general. Caution about overdevelopment, especially at Fisk and McLellan Conservation Area, advised that these areas hold habitat value and that too much development could damage the wild character of these places. There were no specific comments by the public regarding the Lake Spokane campground. This may be a shortcoming in how this topic was presented. In the public meetings, the presenter asked participants to consider the issue of camping park-wide and think about camping as a system—which resulted in comments that thought about the mix of opportunities rather than the merit of one location in a vacuum.

**Centennial Trail Connection to Mount Spokane**
Consideration should be given to further development of an alternative non-motorized multi-use trail that would link Riverside, Centennial Trail, and Mount Spokane State Parks together with a recreational connection. Initial plans for this connection were established in the Spokane County transportation plan, but never examined closely by our agency. This CAMP recommends exploration of this potential connection as it would represent more ways to enter and experience these parks as an alternative to the car. This concept has a great deal of support from the public.
APPENDIX 3
Summary of Public Input

Public input occurred throughout the process via website submission, direct emails, verbally and as written comments submitted during public meetings. All comments were compiled and posed on the project website at: http://parks.state.wa.us/916/Riverside-State-Park-planning-project

Fisk Property
Written and verbal comments supported the inclusion of the Fisk property into the long term boundary, but comments favored less recreational intensity overall. Meetings generated a mix of comments that explained how important Fisk is important for habitat as well as recreation. According to the Spokane County Master Shoreline plan, Fisk, McLellan, and Knight Lake are all generally identified as fish and wildlife conservation areas serving as critical habitat for White-tailed deer and elk. The Fisk property is not an ecological island, but is rather part of a key migration pathway that links natural lands south of the lake with the north. Fisk includes low bank water access which is already popular for swimmers and boaters. Comments therefore encourage more places for swimming on Lake Spokane with some asking State Parks to consider development of new camp sites. Boaters favored some kind of facility to access the shoreline safely. Although physically possible to develop Fisk for a mix of day-use and overnight experiences, it is clear that the landscape is unique and vulnerable to overdevelopment.

DNR Knight Lake
Comments regarding the DNR Knight Lake property mostly show support for developing camping and gathering spaces. These comments are also bolstered by Spokane County, in conversation with State Parks, who has noted a dearth of existing camp sites park-wide and in the county and hope State Parks will identify more locations for possible development. A few public comments warn that new camping at the Knight Lake Property could be harmful for habitat at the McLellan Conservation Area. On the other, development of the DNR property makes sense as it includes flat, open, upland areas with easy county road access. It is economically feasible and appropriate to build in this location as it retains potential to build a developed campground on lands that have been previously disturbed. It is ideal for improvements.

McLellan Conservation Area
Identified for its pristine habitat by Avista Corporation and Spokane County, the McLellan property is unavailable for intensive recreational development as it was originally acquired with Conservation Futures funding by Spokane County, the current land owner. Public comments recognize its value and support inclusion of the land in the long term boundary. Public comments also support classifying the property as Resource Recreation. Some comments lamented the lack of public water access in this vicinity, but the combination of steep topography and restricted land use would not support these types of activities.

DNR Lake Spokane Campground
Discussion and comment on the long term boundary generated support for inclusion of the DNR property into the long term boundary. Staff explained that State Parks has made investments for new infrastructure in partnership with Avista. The public recognizes the value for creating more capacity through the development of hookup sites at some point in future.
Waikiki Springs - River Miles 10-11
In this segment of river, the proposed expansion is anchored by Waikiki Springs, east, and Riverside State Park about two miles west. Private lands located in-between the park and Waikiki Springs are targeted for inclusion into the long term boundary of Riverside State Park (See Appendix 4).

Perhaps the statement “public but protected” best summarizes shared thinking among the public regarding the private properties adjacent to the Little Spokane as well as the Waikiki Springs property. Statements suggest visitors enjoy a wide variety of passive recreational activities such as hiking, biking, running, nature viewing, dog walking, non-motorized boating, and fishing - and very strongly wish these activities to continue. But equally important to the public is the conservation and enhancement of its natural resources, especially Waikiki Springs, native vegetation, and wildlife.

Land Classification Adjacent Private Lands - River Miles 8.5-10
It is widely believed that conservation along the Little Spokane will further protect regional habitat corridors and the region’s native flora and fauna between Riverside State Park and the WDFW Waikiki Springs property. There is also widespread support from the public to include these properties within the long term boundary of Riverside. State Parks recommends development of conservation easements that would also make recreation on the Little Spokane possible.

Palisades Park Connection
Inland Northwest Land Conservancy held a series of meetings to facilitate coordination with State Parks, City of Spokane, and Spokane County in an effort to link park lands from different agencies together. Inland Northwest advocated for a 98-acre extension of the Riverside long term boundary on the southern border to link Riverside with the City of Spokane’s Palisades Park. Public opinion strongly supported this effort to link Riverside with Palisades Park. This action would protect an important migration route between public lands and also create the possibility of a recreational corridor (See Appendix 8: map).

Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway - Three Miles
State Parks owns a portion of the abandoned BNSF right-of-way in the vicinity of Indian Bluff in the southwest region of Riverside. Three additional miles of the western half of this line, however, remains owned by the BNSF and are actually a component of the Spokane County Regional Trail Plan for acquisition and preservation. The line has the potential to become a rail-trail and would serve as a segment to link Riverside with the Airway Heights area. According to Spokane County, “It would make sense for State Parks to be the sole owner of this ROW and potentially improvement in through some sort of agreement with the City of Spokane, Spokane County and / or City of Airway Heights. It would be an amazing trail.” There is public support to see this trail (See Appendix 8: map).

Edburg Bass Area - Classify as Resource Recreation
Today, staff has more information on which to base a recommended land classification. Resource Recreation is considered the most appropriate because this area does not meet the definition of a natural area and is effectively managed by State Parks as Resource Recreation. Natural Areas are designated for preservation, restoration, and interpretation of natural processes and/or features of significant ecological, geological or paleontological value while providing for low-intensity outdoor
recreation activities as subordinate uses. Instead, classifying the land *Resource Recreation* will be more consistent with State Parks land management policies and goals (See Appendix 8). Today, the property is characterized by pine trees and uplands. The identified area for Resource Recreation is well loved by visitors who tend to use this area of the Little Spokane as they do Riverside in general to hike, walk dogs, and bicycle (See Appendix 8).

Comments supported the Resource Recreation classification, as many who live around this area wish to have more intensity of use in this area of the Little Spokane River. The recommended land classification was well received by the public who support the conservation of the uplands, while also allowing for more varied recreational uses.

**Sontag Park: Summary of Public Opinion**
Disposal of the Sontag Park property, specifically the ballfield and tennis courts, was welcomed by the Nine Miles Falls School District. For ten years, the school district has worked under an agreement with Spokane County to water and monitor the ball field and help maintain the children’s toy structure located near to the school. The field and open area are used daily for the children. Public opinion on the opportunity was overwhelmingly favorable, but there were some questions about how much of a cost this would be for the school district to operate. To answer this, the school district explained at the Nine Mile Falls public meetings that they already care for this area and would not place a new burden on them.

Today, the property is used for a number of community events including dog shows, car shows, Easter egg hunts, and baseball in addition to passive uses such as picnicking. There were mixed opinions on the potential for State Parks to charge the Discover Pass at the parking lot, which is now free under Spokane County’s management. In general, it was important that any land transaction between State Parks and the school district would require deed restrictions built into the land transaction that would protect and promote continued public use of the property. Preliminary discussions with the school district revealed openness in maintaining public use of the property. If the other portion of Sontag Park is given back to State Parks, it would be possible to charge the Discover Pass at the 46 vehicle stall parking lot as this is the western terminus of the Centennial Trail.
APPENDIX 4
Staff Recommended Long-term Park Boundary, Land Classifications, and Conditional Uses

Fisk Property

Long-term boundary:
Staff recommends including the entirety of the 680-acre Fisk property in the long-term boundary of the park. The Fisk property, which is owned in fee, furthers the Mission and is clearly consistent with the state-wide acquisition and development strategy. Fisk is significant for its abundance of natural beauty and proximity to Lake Spokane. It offers low bank water access that supports mainstay activities. It’s potential as a destination is already well established. It is a popular location to hike, rock climb, and swim.

Land classification:
Staff recommends that the Commission classify the Fisk Property as a combination of Recreation and Resource Recreation Area (Appendix 7).

- **Recreation** is applied to the day-use area of Fisk that includes an entrance road, parking lot, vault toilet, shoreline, and rock outcroppings located inland. This will allow for continued high-intensity use of the area and allow for the possibility of some overnight and boating facilities.
- **Resource Recreation** is applied to the forested hills and shoreline that surround the Recreation area and applies to the trail system, internal park road, and county road right-of-way, which is also known as South Bank Road.
- **Conditional activities in Recreation Area**: No conditional uses permitted
- **Conditional activities in Resource Recreation Area**: Permit jet skiing, power boating, water skiing, and wind surfing along shorelines

DNR Knight Lake

Long-term boundary:
Staff recommends including the 621-acre property within the long-term boundary of Riverside. Located adjacent to McLellan Conservation Area, this property is characterized by overuse and damage. Over time, the property has sustained this damage from unplanned ORV activity and as a result includes a braided network of trails and narrow roads. The property is also characterized, however, by forested and open upland areas that are flat and buildable. Despite the damage, the land holds potential for the development of an array of recreational facilities. The property is large enough to accommodate an economically sustainable campground, shelters, gathering spaces, and parking lots.

Including this property within the long-term boundary advances a vision to provide a balance of recreation and conservation on Lake Spokane. By focusing the most intensive recreational use at Knight Lake it is possible to protect more pristine landscapes at the Fisk property and the McLellan Conservation Area. In general, focusing development at Knight Lake makes it less necessary to intensively develop the Fisk Property. The Fisk Property may have room for a campground, but it is less suited development as it possesses more intact ecosystems. All properties, including Fisk, Knight Lake, and McLellan Conservation Area are functionally interconnected. This recommendation allows each of these properties to be used to its best advantage. Development of Knight Lake provides quality
overnight recreational experiences, while conservation of McLellan and Fisk protects habitat and provides the high quality day-use experiences visitors seek.

*Land classification:*
Staff recommends that the Commission classify the undeveloped property that is located adjacent to the McLellan Conservation Area as a combination of Recreation and Resource Recreation Area (Appendix 7).

- **Recreation** is applied to allow for the potential of intensive human activity including vehicular circulation, pedestrian, bicycle, and equestrian circulation in addition to allowing for a wide spectrum of overnight facility development.
- **Resource Recreation** is applied to provide a balance between human activity and conservation of the land. This property includes important habitat for migrating animals.
- **Conditional activities in Recreation Area:** None
- **Conditional activities in Resource Recreation Area:** None

**McLellan Conservation Area**

*Long-term boundary:*
Staff recommends including the 400-acre conservation area in the long-term boundary of Riverside. The property, which is owned by Spokane County, is located on the tip of a peninsula on Lake Spokane. Apart from an entrance road and parking lot, it is an undeveloped location that has high value as a habitat corridor, but also as a place for visitors to recreate. This property is consistent with the state-wide acquisition strategy as it connects visitors with a wilderness and iconic landscape that invites novices to hike, bike, or to take part in nature viewing activities—all within miles of the City of Spokane. Parcels outside of this area, such as the adjacent DNR Knight Lake property, are also proposed for inclusion into the long-term boundary.

Including this property in the long-term boundary is generally intended to provide a natural day use experience and water access in concert with the neighboring DNR Knight Lake property.

*Land classification:*
Staff recommends that the Commission classify the McLellan Conservation Area as a **Resource Recreation Area** (Appendix 7). This classification is consistent with limitations of funding provided through the County’s Conservation Futures Program.

- **Resource Recreation** is applied to the entire property which includes built features such as the entrance road, parking lot, and trail system. It also applies to the landscape which includes shoreline, wetlands, and forested uplands.
- **Conditional activities in Resource Recreation Area:** No uses associated with powerboating are permitted on shoreline

**DNR Lake Spokane Campground**

*Long-term boundary:*
Staff recommends including the 92-acre property within the long-term boundary of Riverside. The campground supports a number of recreational mainstays including boating, swimming, hiking, and camping. It possesses breathtaking views of the lake and is located on Highway 291 making it very
accessible for visitors. Although the land already includes some camping infrastructure, there are opportunities for future expansion.

Staff recommends the following property because it is the only public water access and overnight park with the potential to accommodate future growth on the north side of Lake Spokane.

**Land classification:**
Staff recommends that the Commission classify the DNR Lake Spokane Campground as a *Recreation Area* (Appendix 7). This land use is consistent with the current intensive recreational uses of the property as a boat launch and campground.

- *Recreation* is applied to the entire property which includes the boat launch, swim area, shoreline parking lot, entrance road, toilets, camp loop road, camping area, and an area for future expansion and upgrade of the campground.
- *Conditional activities in Recreation Area:* No conditional uses permitted

**Waikiki Springs - River Miles 10-11**

*Long-term boundary:*
Staff recommends including the 108-acre Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife property unofficially referred to as Waikiki Springs property into the long-term boundary of Riverside. Waikiki Springs are highly valued for their high water quality and because it produces half of the water supply of the Little Spokane River in summer. The native vegetation attracts wildlife and is an integral part of the river’s habitat corridor. But equally important is its value for opening up an additional two miles of river for public recreational use.

Staff recommends inclusion of this property, and the private lands adjacent to it, in the long-term boundary to maintain public access and make two additional miles of the Little Spokane River available for public recreation.

**Land classification:**
Staff recommends that the Commission classify the as a *Resource Recreation Area* (Appendix 8).

- *Resource Recreation* is applied to this property as it is consistent with federal funding sources originally used to acquire the property and consistent with how the property is currently used for recreation which includes such activities as fishing, hiking, biking, running, and nature viewing.
- *Conditional activities in Resource Recreation Area:* No conditional uses permitted

**Private Lands Adjacent to Waikiki Springs - River Miles 8.5-10**

*Long-term boundary:*
Staff recommends including of 188-acres between Waikiki Springs and the eastern boundary of Riverside in the long-term boundary of Riverside. Staff interest in these properties is to provide new access to two miles of river for recreation and to preserve an important habitat corridor.
Land classification:
Staff recommends that the Commission classify the private lands that are located on the Little Spokane River between the east property boundary of Riverside State Park and the Waikiki Springs property as **Natural Area** (Appendix 8).

- **Natural Area** is applied to this collection of properties to allow for passive recreational use and to be consistent with classification of the remainder of the Little Spokane River Natural Area.
- **Conditional activities in Natural Area:** Permit Filming/Special Events and Kayaking/Canoeing

Edburg Bass Area
*Land Classification:* Staff recommends that the Commission classify the area of Riverside State Park called the Edburg Bass Area as **Resource Recreation Area** (Appendix 8). This area of the park is located north of the Little Spokane River and is situated at a much higher elevation than the lowlands associated with the river basin.

- **Resource Recreation** is applied to this upland property that is characterized by steep topography, pine forest, and open areas. The landscape is common to the vast majority of Riverside and does not include features of significant ecological, geological or paleontological value; rather, it more closely fits the definition of Resource Recreation. Resource Recreation will allow for more intense trail use, which is consistent with how this area of the park is currently used.
- **Conditional activities in Resource Recreation Area:** No conditional uses permitted

Palisades Park Connection
*Long-term boundary:* Staff recommends that the Commission include these private properties, about 98-acres, in the long-term boundary of Riverside to link the park’s southern border with the City of Spokane’s Palisades Park. Linkages would serve to protect ecological connectivity and open doors for development of recreational connections between the two parks.

*Land classification:* Staff recommends that the Commission classify the private lands located in-between the southern border of Riverside State Park and the northern border of the City of Spokane’s Palisades Park as **Resource Recreation Area** (Appendix 9).

- **Resource Recreation** is applied to this collection of private properties as it is consistent with the classification of the adjacent Riverside lands. This classification would provide a balance of conservation for animal migration and ecological connectivity in addition to allowing for the development of some kind of pedestrian recreational connection between the two parks.
- **Conditional activities in Resource Recreation Area:** No conditional uses permitted

Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway-Three Miles
*Long-term boundary:* Staff recommends that the Commission include the three mile right-of-way in the long-term boundary of Riverside. State Parks already owns several miles of this right-of-way inside the park’s existing long-term boundary. The opportunity is to extend this trail with the goal to link Riverside State Park with the Airway Heights neighborhood. Over time, this area will grow in population and inclusion of the abandoned rail line creates the option to provide a recreational connection with the park.
Land classification:
Staff recommends that the Commission classify the BNSF Railway line, which is located southwest of Riverside as Resource Recreation Area (Appendix 9).

- **Resource Recreation** is applied to this linear property as it is consistent with how the majority of our state-wide long distance trail system is classified. This classification would allow for multi-use hiking, cycling, and equestrian use of the trail.
- **Conditional activities in Resource Recreation Area:** No conditional uses permitted

Sontag Park
Staff recommends that the Commission exclude a portion of Sontag Park including the ball field, tennis courts, and children’s play structure from the Riverside long-term boundary (Appendix 10). This area is currently operated by Spokane County Parks and does not significantly advance the recreation and conservation mission of Riverside State Park.

Spokane County no longer wants to operate the park and wishes to relinquish their interest in this property. With Commission exclusion of this property from the Riverside long-term boundary, staff anticipates seeking future Commission authorization to transfer it to the Nine Mile Falls School District.
APPENDIX 5
Staff Recommendation of Additional Acres at Riverside
APPENDIX 6

State Parks Land Classification System Matrix

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

(1) Recreational areas are suited and/or developed for high-intensity outdoor recreational use, conference, cultural and/or educational centers, or other uses serving large numbers of people.

(2) Resource recreation areas are suited and/or developed for natural and/or cultural resource-based medium-intensity and low-intensity outdoor recreational use.

(3) Natural areas are designated for preservation, restoration, and interpretation of natural processes and/or features of significant ecological, geological or paleontological value while providing for low-intensity outdoor recreation activities as subordinate uses.

(4) Heritage areas are designated for preservation, restoration, and interpretation of unique or unusual archaeological, historical, scientific, and/or cultural features, and traditional cultural properties, which are of statewide or national significance.

(5) Natural forest areas are designated for preservation, restoration, and interpretation of natural forest processes while providing for low-intensity outdoor recreation activities as subordinate uses, and which contain:
   (a) Old-growth forest communities that have developed for one hundred fifty years or longer and have the following structural characteristics: Large old-growth trees, large snags, large logs on land, and large logs in streams; or
   (b) Mature forest communities that have developed for ninety years or longer; or
   (c) Unusual forest communities and/or interrelated vegetative communities of significant ecological value.

(6) Natural area preserves are designated for preservation of rare or vanishing flora, fauna, geological, natural historical or similar features of scientific or educational value and which are registered and committed as a natural area preserve through a cooperative agreement with an appropriate natural resource agency pursuant to chapter 79.70 RCW and chapter 332-60 WAC.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TITLE</th>
<th>DEFINITION</th>
<th>PHILOSOPHY</th>
<th>PHYSICAL FEATURES</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>ACTIVITIES</th>
<th>DEVELOPMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Washington State Parks Recreation Areas</td>
<td>State Parks Recreation Areas are suited and/or developed for high-intensity outdoor recreational use, conference, cultural and/or educational centers, or other uses serving large numbers of people.</td>
<td>State Parks Recreation Areas are to respond to the human needs for readily available areas for outdoor recreation and facilities to congregate for education, artistic expression and other ennobling pursuits. They are to provide a variety of outdoor recreational, educational, artistic, and cultural opportunities to large numbers of participants. Primary emphasis is on the provision of quality recreational services and facilities with secondary recognition given to protection of the areas natural qualities.</td>
<td>State Parks Recreation Areas physiographic features such as topography, soil type, drainage, etc., shall be adaptable to varied types of intensive uses and development. An attractive natural setting is desirable, however, human-made settings are acceptable. There are no specific size criteria.</td>
<td>State Parks Recreation Areas generally are made, not found. They shall be located throughout the state with primary emphasis to service major centers of urban populations and/or outstanding recreational tourist attractions. Scenic and inspirational values shall be considered but are secondary to the site adaptability and population criteria. When part of a large diverse park, recreation areas should be sited in proximity to public roads and utilities.</td>
<td>State Parks Recreation Areas may allow and provide for a wide variety of indoor and outdoor day, weekend and vacation activities. Provision may be made for high intensity participation in camping, picnicking, trail use, water sports, winter sports, group field games, and other activities for many people Off-trail equestrian and/or bicycle use may be appropriate in selected areas if approved by the commission. Activities requiring high levels of social interaction are encouraged.</td>
<td>State Parks Recreation Areas shall provide appropriate facilities and services for the participation and enjoyment of high concentrations of outdoor recreationists and/or participants in indoor educational, cultural and artistic activities. A high degree of development is anticipated. Facilities may include road and parking networks, swimming beaches, full service marinas, trails, bathhouses, artificial lakes and pools, play fields, large sanitary and eating facilities; standard and utility campgrounds, stores, picnic grounds, group shelters, conference centers, environmental learning centers, hostels, and administrative support facilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TITLE</td>
<td>DEFINITION</td>
<td>PHILOSOPHY</td>
<td>PHYSICAL FEATURES</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington State Parks Resource Recreation Areas</td>
<td>State Parks Resource Recreation Areas are suited and/or developed for natural and/or cultural resource-based medium- and low-intensity recreational use.</td>
<td>State Parks Resource Recreation Areas are sites where the high quality of a particular natural or cultural resource or set of such resources is the lure for human recreation. Thus, the rationale for recreation is based on the value of attractive natural or cultural resources. Management of these areas must stress the centrality of preserving the quality of the natural and cultural resources while allowing appropriate and sustainable levels of human use and enjoyment.</td>
<td>State Parks Resource Recreation Areas have a variety of physiographic features. While they may contain areas of environmental sensitivity, most portions of each area will be able to withstand low- to medium-intensity recreation use without significant environmental degradation.</td>
<td>State Parks Resource Recreation Areas may be located anywhere in the state where natural or cultural factors produce land and water sites particularly suited for recreation in a natural setting. Access to these sites should be reasonably proximate to major urban centers, but some access restriction may be necessary to avoid overuse of resources. Within large diverse parks, these areas should be located at least a moderate distance from public roads and high use intensity areas, while still maintaining reasonable public access for their intended use.</td>
<td>State Parks Resource Recreation Areas provide opportunities for low- and medium-intensity recreational experiences including, but not limited to, picnicking, primitive camping, a variety of recreational trail experiences, interpretive facilities, historic/cultural exhibits, nature observation, photography, orienteering, kayaking, canoeing, floating, and fishing. Off-trail equestrian and/or bicycle use may be appropriate in selected areas if approved by the commission. Basketball, tennis, organized group sporting activities requiring formal sports fields, commercial-sized piers and docks, standard and utility camping, indoor accommodations and centers, developed swimming areas, and other similarly intense uses are not appropriate. Scientific research is permitted.</td>
<td>State Parks Resource Recreation Areas development shall be permitted to the extent necessary to serve allowed activities. Parking, sanitary facilities, and other ancillary developments and support facilities should be constructed in a manner that is consistent with the site's ability to manage environmental change.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Land Classification Management Guidelines
## Natural Areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TITLE</th>
<th>DEFINITION</th>
<th>PHILOSOPHY</th>
<th>PHYSICAL FEATURES</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>ACTIVITIES</th>
<th>DEVELOPMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Washington State Parks Natural Areas</td>
<td>State Parks Natural Areas are designated for preservation, restoration, and interpretation of natural processes and/or features of significant ecological, geological or paleontological value while providing for low-intensity outdoor recreation activities as subordinate uses.</td>
<td>State Parks Natural Areas are to respond to the human need for readily available &quot;conservatories&quot; of nature and open spaces. Emphasis is directed toward nature and the conservation of native flora and fauna, special geologic or paleontologic resources, and the natural amenities of the area. Human wants for other than naturally existing educational and recreational opportunities are considered secondary to nature's requirement for the sustained maintenance of its natural balances, or the preservation of special geologic or paleontologic features.</td>
<td>State Parks Natural Areas have a variety of topography and features to provide a diversified natural environment with interesting but not necessarily unique flora and fauna, or geologic or paleontologic features. Where classification is based on biological considerations, sites should consist of land areas large enough to maintain natural biological processes in a nearly undeveloped state and provide users with a feeling of solitude and tranquility, and an opportunity to view nature in its &quot;uncontrolled&quot; form. They may be partially or wholly on land, subterranean, or part of the marine environment.</td>
<td>State Parks Natural Areas are not &quot;made&quot;, but rather currently exist due to historical circumstances that have resulted in little or no human interference in the natural environment. Those areas most desirable in terms of physical features and size usually are &quot;found&quot; and &quot;held&quot; against creeping encroachments and raising land values. They often become over used and &quot;lost&quot; as populations spread around them. As a part of the overall system, these areas should be geographically spread throughout the state. When classifying specific park areas, consideration must be given to the ability to adequately manage the areas against undesirable human encroachment.</td>
<td>State Parks Natural Areas provide opportunities for outdoor recreation on designated trails. Those trails may be developed and used only to the extent that they do not significantly degrade the system of natural processes in a classified area. Hiking, non-groomed cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, or other trail uses of similar impact to natural systems and providing a compatible recreational opportunity, may be permitted, after consultation with appropriate local, state, federal and tribal resource management agencies, and upon a finding by the agency that such trails are not likely to significantly degrade natural processes. Relocation of existing equestrian, bicycle, nordic track or other similar trails into a natural area may be permitted upon a finding by the director that such relocation is for the purpose of reducing overall resource impacts. All trails may be moved, redesigned, closed and/or removed upon a finding that their use is causing significant degradation to the system of natural processes. Technical rock climbing requires authorization by the commission. Off-trail use for nature observation, photography, cross-country skiing, harvesting of mushrooms and berries and similar uses are permitted to the degree that they do not significantly degrade natural processes. Scientific research is permitted.</td>
<td>State Parks Natural Area development shall be limited to facilities required for health, safety and protection of users and features consistent with allowed activities. Facilities to enhance public enjoyment shall be limited to primitive items such as trails, trail structures and minor interpretive exhibits. All improvements shall harmonize with, and not detract from, the natural setting. Parking and other trailhead facilities should be located outside of a classified area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TITLE</td>
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<td>PHILOSOPHY</td>
<td>PHYSICAL FEATURES</td>
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<tr>
<td>Washington State Parks Heritage Areas</td>
<td>State Parks Heritage Areas are designated for preservation, restoration, and interpretation of outstanding, unique or unusual archaeological, historical, scientific, and/or cultural features, and traditional cultural properties, which are of statewide or national significance.</td>
<td>State Parks Heritage Areas are designated to preserve and/or interpret selected areas or features for the education and enjoyment of the public, an area's intrinsic cultural value, and/or for scientific research.</td>
<td>State Parks Heritage Areas vary in size and physiographic makeup according to their location and reason for existence. Historic landscapes may require relatively large acreage while archaeological sites may be measured in square feet.</td>
<td>State Parks Heritage Areas usually are located where they are found or the feature exists. However, in some instances relocation or re-creation of artifacts, resources or facilities is possible. In these situations they may be located in appropriate settings and concentrated near major population centers and along primary travel routes.</td>
<td>State Parks Heritage Area activities shall generally be limited to those directly associated with the interpretation of the area or feature, and the education of the patrons. Picnicking, recreational trails, and other low- to medium-intensity recreation uses may be allowed if they do not detract from the principal purpose of the area, its setting, structures, sites and objects.</td>
<td>State Parks Heritage Area development shall generally be limited to that necessary for the protection and interpretation of the area or feature, and the education and safety of the patrons. Sanitary facilities, recreation trails, and picnicking facilities may be provided in a manner which does not detract from the aesthetic, educational or environmental quality of the area, its setting, structures, sites or objects, or, if applicable, its value for scientific research.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Title: Natural Forest Areas

### Washington State Parks Natural Forest Areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TITLE</th>
<th>DEFINITION</th>
<th>PHILOSOPHY</th>
<th>PHYSICAL FEATURES</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>ACTIVITIES</th>
<th>DEVELOPMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State Parks Natural Forest Areas</td>
<td>Designated for preservation, restoration, and interpretation of natural forest processes while providing for low-intensity outdoor recreation activities as subordinate uses, and which contain: (a) Old-growth forest communities that have developed for 150 years or longer and have the following structural characteristics: Large old-growth trees, large snags, large logs on land, and large logs in streams; or (b) Mature forest communities that have developed for 90 years or longer; or (c) Unusual forest communities and/or interrelated vegetative communities of significant ecological value.</td>
<td>State Parks Natural Forest Areas are places where human access to and interpretation and enjoyment of natural forest processes are limited to those activities and facilities that do not significantly degrade natural forest processes. Public access into these areas emphasizes appreciation of nature through experiencing nature. The principal function of these areas is to assist in maintaining the state's bio-diversity while expanding human understanding and appreciation of natural values.</td>
<td>State Parks Natural Forest Areas have a variety of topographic and vegetative conditions. They are generally large enough (300 or more acres) to contain one or more distinct and relatively intact vegetative communities. Smaller areas may be appropriate if they are representative of a unique or unusual forest community. Desirably, they are part of a large system of open space, wildlife habitat, and vegetative communities that provide a good opportunity for long-term ecosystem sustainability.</td>
<td>State Parks Natural Forest Areas may be located anywhere in the state where natural factors produce forest vegetative cover. These areas are not &quot;made&quot;, but rather currently exist due to historical circumstances that have resulted in little or no human interference in natural forest processes. As a part of an overall system, these areas should be geographically spread throughout the state, recognizing that maintenance of biodiversity is one of the primary functions of their classification. When classifying specific park areas, consideration must be given to the ability to adequately manage the areas against undesirable human encroachment.</td>
<td>State Parks Natural Forest Areas provide opportunities for outdoor recreation on designated recreation trails. Those trails may be developed and used only to the extent that they do not significantly degrade the system of natural forest processes in a classified area. Careful design of recreation trails should match intended uses, to maintain consistency with the purpose and philosophy of the classification. Hiking, non-groomed cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, or other trail uses of similar impact to natural systems and providing a compatible recreational opportunity, may be permitted, after consultation with appropriate local, state, federal and tribal resource management agencies, and upon a finding by the agency that such trails are not likely to significantly degrade natural forest processes. Relocation of existing equestrian, bicycle, nordic track or other similar trails into a natural forest area may be permitted upon a finding by the director that such trails are not significantly degrading overall resource impacts. All trails may be moved, redesigned, closed and/or removed upon a finding that they are causing significant degradation to the system of natural forest processes. Technical rock climbing requires authorization by the commission. Off-trail use for nature observation, cross-country skiing, photography, harvesting of mushrooms and berries and similar uses are permitted to the degree that they do not significantly degrade natural forest processes. Scientific research is permitted.</td>
<td>State Parks Natural Forest Areas development shall be limited to facilities required for health, safety and protection of users and features consistent with allowed activities. Facilities to enhance public enjoyment shall be limited to trails, trail structures, and minor interpretive exhibits. All improvements shall harmonize with, and not detract from, the natural setting. Parking and other trailhead facilities should be located outside of a classified area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TITLE</td>
<td>DEFINITION</td>
<td>PHILOSOPHY</td>
<td>PHYSICAL FEATURES</td>
<td>LOCATION</td>
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<td>DEVELOPMENTS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Washington State Parks Natural Area Preserves</td>
<td>State Parks Natural Area Preserves are designated for preservation of rare or vanishing flora, fauna, geological, natural historical or similar features of scientific or educational value and which are registered and committed as a natural area preserve through a cooperative agreement with an appropriate natural resource agency pursuant to chapter 79.70 RCW and chapter 332-60 WAC.</td>
<td>State Parks Natural Area Preserves are sites where human access is limited to educational and scientific purposes. The principal function of these areas is to preserve natural ecosystems or geologic features of statewide significance. Public access for recreation must be subordinate to the principal function of the classification.</td>
<td>State Parks Natural Area Preserves have a variety of topographic and vegetative conditions. They are generally large enough (300 or more acres) to contain one or more distinct and intact ecological communities. Smaller areas may be appropriate if representative of a unique or unusual ecological community or geologic feature. They may be partially or wholly on land, subterranean, or part of the marine environment. Desirably, they are part of a large system of open space, wildlife habitat, and vegetative communities that provide a good opportunity for long-term ecosystem sustainability.</td>
<td>State Parks Natural Area Preserves may be located anywhere in the state where natural ecological systems or significant geologic features exist. These areas are not &quot;made&quot;, but rather exist due to historical circumstances that have resulted in little or no human interference in the natural system. As a part of an overall system, these areas should be geographically spread throughout the state.</td>
<td>State Parks Natural Area Preserves provide opportunities for scientific research and education about natural systems, geologic features, sensitive, rare, threatened or endangered species or communities. Recreational use of existing or relocated trails may be permitted, provided that it can be clearly demonstrated that such use does not degrade the system of natural processes occurring in the preserve. Otherwise, trails are limited to administrative, scientific and organized educational activities and uses. No other activities are permitted.</td>
<td>State Parks Natural Area Preserves development shall be limited to access facilities for permitted activities and structures to inhibit general public access. No other facilities or structures are permitted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Land Use and Land Classification Compatibility Matrix – Facilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility Type</th>
<th>Recreation</th>
<th>Resource Recreation</th>
<th>Heritage</th>
<th>Natural/Natural Forest Area</th>
<th>Natural Area Preserve*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amphitheater</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
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<tr>
<td>Archery/Target Range</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camping - Std and Util</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>C</td>
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<tr>
<td>Camping - Primitive</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
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<tr>
<td>Camping - Adirondack</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>C</td>
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<tr>
<td>Camping - Horse-oriented</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>N</td>
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<tr>
<td>Camping - Water Trail</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>C</td>
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<tr>
<td>Children's Play Area</td>
<td>P</td>
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<tr>
<td>Day Use Picnic - Tables</td>
<td>P</td>
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<tr>
<td>Day Use Picnic - Group Shelter</td>
<td>P</td>
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<td>C</td>
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<tr>
<td>Day Use Lodges/Centers</td>
<td>P</td>
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<td>Environmental Learning Centers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Equestrian Facilities</td>
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<td>C</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fields - Informal Play/Mowed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indoor Accommodations</td>
<td>P</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interpretive - Centers</td>
<td>P</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interpretive - Kiosks</td>
<td>P</td>
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<td>P</td>
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<td>Interpretive Trail</td>
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<td>Interpretive - Signs</td>
<td>P</td>
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<td>P</td>
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<td>Parking - Vehicles</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roads</td>
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<td>C</td>
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### Land Use and Land Classification Compatibility Matrix – Facilities (Continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Recreation</th>
<th>Resource Recreation</th>
<th>Heritage</th>
<th>Natural/Natural Forest Area</th>
<th>Natural Area Preserve*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sanitary: Comfort Stations</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>N</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sanitary: Composting/Vault</td>
<td>P</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sports Fields</td>
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<tr>
<td>Skiing - Alpine Facilities</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
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<tr>
<td>Swimming Facilities</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>C</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trails - Hiking</td>
<td>P</td>
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<td>P</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trails - Mountain Biking</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trails - Equestrian</td>
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<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trails - Nordic Track Skiing</td>
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<td>P</td>
<td>C</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trails - C-C skiing</td>
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<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trails - Snowmobile</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>N**</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trails - Paved non-motor</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water: Docks/Piers &gt; 10 boats</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water: Docks/Piers &lt; 10 boats</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water: Launch Ramps</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water: Hand Launch Areas</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water: Mooring Buoys</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

P (Permitted) - Use permitted with normal agency design review
C (Conditional) - Use may be permitted, but conditioned to assure design is compatible w/purpose of land classification and abutting classification objectives.
N (Not Permitted) - Use not permitted.
NA - Not Applicable

* All uses in a Natural Area Preserve must be specifically approved by the Park and Recreation Commission as part of a management plan.
**Relocation of existing trails into a natural or natural forest area is permitted per WAC 352-32-070(3) and WAC 352-32-075(2)(b).
### Land Use and Land Classification Compatibility Matrix – Activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Recreation</th>
<th>Resource Recreation</th>
<th>Heritage</th>
<th>Natural/Natural Forest Area</th>
<th>Natural Area Preserve*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Farming/Orchards</td>
<td>C</td>
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<td>C</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filming/Special Events</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grazing</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>N</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harvesting - Edible Fruiting Bodies</td>
<td>P</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harvesting - Mushrooms</td>
<td>P</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harvesting - Shellfish</td>
<td>P</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harvesting - Fish</td>
<td>P</td>
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<td>N</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harvesting - Algae, etc.</td>
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<td>Heritage</td>
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P (Permitted) - Use permitted with normal agency design review
C (Conditional) - Use may be permitted with Commission concurrence, but conditioned to assure compatibility w/purpose of land classification and abutting classifications.
N (Not Permitted) - Use not permitted.
NA - Not Applicable

* All uses in a Natural Area Preserve must be specifically approved by the Park and Recreation Commission as part of a management plan.
**Relocation of existing trails into a natural or natural forest area is permitted per WAC 352-32-070(3) and WAC 352-32-075(2)(b).
APPENDIX 7
Lake Spokane Area Staff Recommended Land Classification
APPENDIX 8
Little Spokane River Area - Staff Recommended Land Classification

Legend:
- "Edburg Bass" Area
- Existing long term boundary in green
- Little Spokane Remediation
- Lodge in long term boundary
- Recreational in long term boundary
- Resource Remediation in long term boundary
- Wetland
- Natural in long term boundary

Other notes or information about the map should be included here.
APPENDIX 9
Spokane River Area Long-term Boundary BNSF and Palisades Park Connection – Staff Recommended Land Classification
APPENDIX 10
Exclusion of Sontag Park from the Riverside long-term boundary

Map showing two acres of land for disposal to the Nine Mile Falls School District.