Item E-4: Blue Mountain Area Classification and Management Planning (CAMP) Project – Requested Action

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: This item asks the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission (Commission) to adopt land classifications and long-term park boundaries for Palouse Falls, Lyons Ferry and Lewis and Clark Trail State Parks. This item advances nearly all the Commission’s strategic plan goals and is most closely aligned with: Customer Experience – Provide exceptional recreation, cultural and interpretive opportunities that all visitors enjoy and support.

SIGNIFICANT BACKGROUND INFORMATION: Since 2017, staff has facilitated a public planning process for selected parks within the Blue Mountain State Park Area as part of the agency’s Classification and Management Planning (CAMP) project. The Blue Mountain Area is comprised of ten parks in southeastern Washington: Palouse-to-Cascades Trail, Sacajawea, Fields Spring, Lyons Ferry, Lewis and Clark Trail, Steptoe Butte, Steptoe Battlefield, Camp Wooten, Columbia Plateau Trail, and Palouse Falls State Parks. The current planning process is limited to the underlined parks only.

Palouse Falls State Park
Palouse Falls State Park is in Franklin and Whitman counties. It is about 27 miles southeast of Washtucna, 54 miles NW of Dayton and 162 miles NE of Tri-Cities, Washington (Appendix 1) and is accessed from Hwy 261. The Park was originally donated to the Commission in the 1940s and 1950s and designated a state park in 1951. The 105-acre park’s unique geology, which includes steep cliffs and stunning waterfalls, led to its being named Washington’s state waterfall in 2014. The Park has great significance for many Native American tribes. Currently the park offers three developed viewpoints, picnicking and limited primitive camping with a vault toilet. Since early 2020 and the closures associated with COVID 19, the primitive camping area has been closed and is not intended for re-opening. With its designation as the state waterfall and popularity on social media, park visitation increased tremendously. As a result, resource protection, public safety and retaining a high-quality visitor experience are priorities at this park.

Lyons Ferry State Park
Lyons Ferry State Park is located seven miles south of Palouse Falls State Park, in Franklin County, along Hwy 261 (Appendix 2). This is a 168-acre day use park with more than 52,000 feet of shoreline at the confluence of the Snake and Palouse rivers. It was named after the Lyons family, who, from 1860 to 1968, operated a ferry across the Snake River until it was replaced by a nearby bridge. The Park offers active day use facilities for swimming, boating, and picnicking.
It is well-landscaped with grass and shade trees, providing a cool oasis in the dry climate of the Palouse. The Park and its surrounding environment are highly valued by many Native American tribes for their significant cultural and natural resources. A campground on the Snake River side of the park existed in the past, and because of legislative direction and funding, may be rebuilt in the same area to resume overnight service.

**Lewis and Clark Trail State Park**

Located in Columbia County, Lewis and Clark Trail State Park is a 36-acre camping park with 1,333 feet of freshwater shoreline on the Touchet River. Located 6 miles west of Dayton and 4 miles east of Waitsburg, the park is bisected by Highway 12 (Appendix 3). Camping, including a group camp and comfort station, is provided on the north side of the highway. The south side is for day use only and includes interpretive displays, a WPA historic building and group kitchen facility. The Park has a peaceful and low-key atmosphere. On the camping side, the vegetation is left mostly natural, offering some privacy between campsites and, along the Touchet River, the trail winds in and out, providing alternating views and access to the water.

Park attendance at each park for the calendar 2020 is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Park</th>
<th>Overnight</th>
<th>Day use</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Palouse Falls</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>170,746</td>
<td>170,775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lyons Ferry</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>95,618</td>
<td>95,618</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewis and Clark Trail</td>
<td>4,945</td>
<td>34,793</td>
<td>39,738</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Classification and Management Planning (CAMP)**

CAMP efforts produce three fundamental components: land classifications, long-term park boundary, and a park 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 11). 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 can 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 recommended land classifications for Palouse Falls, Lyons Ferry and Lewis and Clark Trail state parks are included in Appendices 4, 7 and 8, respectively.
Long-Term Boundary
A second product of CAMP is adoption of a long-term park boundary. This is a frequently misunderstood aspect of park planning. One of the purposes of delineating a long-term boundary is to take a big picture look at lands surrounding the park that, independent of ownership, may advance the conservation and recreation mission of the park. Additionally, the long-term park boundary is used to identify surrounding lands with which State Parks would like to advance shared management goals. The long-term park boundary also considers whether agency-owned property should be retained or be considered surplus to park needs.

Including privately owned property in a long-term boundary gives Commission direction to staff to work with nearby landowners on cooperative management or potential land transactions. Transactions may range from simple agreements to recreation and conservation easements, and sometimes agency purchase of property. Staff recommended long-term park boundaries for Palouse Falls, Lyons Ferry and Lewis and Clark Trail state parks are included in Appendices 4, 7 and 8, respectively.

Management Plan
The management plan describes the principal features of the park, sets park-wide management objectives, and outlines specific approaches and prescriptions in response to issues identified through the planning process. These plans help document the planning process and serve as informational resources for the public as well as in providing key background information for pursuing grants and other funding. Park management plans are adopted at the Director level to allow periodic revisions as circumstances change. Some management approaches for the parks are included in this report; however, a complete management plan will be presented to the Director later. While the commission is not acting on the management recommendations outlined in Appendix 9, they provide context and direction for how the Commission action may be implemented in the future.

Palouse Falls State Park Closure Area
The rock formation at the top of the main falls within the park, locally known as Castle Rock and referenced by Native American Tribes as Coyotes Puppies is a primary feature visitors enjoy at any one of the designated viewpoints within the park. This feature within the park, over the years, has become overrun with visitors, negatively impacting the natural resource, visitor experience and cultural significance of the landscape. However, the most urgent issue with this location is visitor safety. This is a very dangerous access point, where visitors have created multiple social trails on both sides of the rock formation. Both sides are steep and one side drops off 198 feet to the plunge pool below. This rock formation attracts rock climbers, extreme-adventure types, and even some nonextreme visitors who want to capture the perfect photo. This location is also where visitors attempt to access the plunge pool below by using unsanctioned social trails that hug the plunge pool canyon walls to a scree slope where visitors slide down. This area is already signed as dangerous to discourage access.

Staff is recommending that the Commission permanently close this rock formation and the trails up/down to the plunge pool to protect visitor safety, the visitor experience, natural resources, and the feature’s cultural significance. This closure is additionally explained in Appendix 4 and shown in Appendix 5).
**Palouse Falls State Park Name Change**

Palouse Falls State Park is arguably one of the most unique parks in the Washington State Parks system. The park itself was carved out by the ice age floods over 14,000 years ago and the falls and canyon walls show the magnitude of that event in all its glory. Visitors from all over the state, nation, and world come to see Palouse Falls for this reason. It is a park of statewide and national significance. In addition, to the geologic history of the park, the park and the surrounding landscape of the Palouse River Canyon is significant to many Native American Tribes. It is the basis of origin stories and because of this has been identified as a Traditional Cultural Property.

The Commission’s naming policy (Appendix 6) outlines that park naming priority shall be given to geographic locations, cultural significance, or geologic features. Changing the name of the park from Palouse Falls State Park to Palouse Falls State Park Heritage Site honors all three of these priorities. This proposed name change is consistent with the overall vision for the park.

**Blue Mountain CAMP Public Process**

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

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

The CAMP process for Palouse Falls, Lyons Ferry and Lewis and Clark Trail state parks included public participation at each of the three planning stages including:

- Three public meetings, surveyed classes at local colleges and multiple Ice Age Flood Institute Chapter meetings and local schools in the area on Palouse Falls and Lyons Ferry State Parks, during Stage 1 Issues Identification,
- One public virtual meeting during Stage 2 Alternatives; and
- Three public meetings; one virtual meeting and two in-person during Stage 3 Preliminary Recommendations.

**Public Input**

Attendance at public meetings was relatively low, ranging from around thirty participants at each of the first public meetings held for Stage 1. Approximately eighteen participants attended the Stage 2 virtual meeting in December 2020, which was held during the height of COVID-19 and statewide social distancing restrictions. For Stage 3, staff held one virtual meeting on October 19, 2021, with about twenty-six participants. Two additional in-person meetings were held on November 8 and 9, 2021, in Dayton and Ritzville respectively with combined attendance of ten participants.
In addition to public meetings, notifications were sent to adjacent landowners within 1,000 feet of each of the parks, notifying them of their potential inclusion in the long-term boundary. All materials throughout the planning process to date, including recorded meetings, comments, questions, and responses to questions, are posted on the planning project website. Public input received to date from Stage 3 is included in Appendix 10.

**Tribal Workgroup**

In 2018, State Parks coordinated with the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Nez Perce, and the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation to form a tribal workgroup for this planning effort. This was in keeping with an agency-wide initiative to build relationships with tribes at the outset of planning and regulatory processes.

Palouse Falls and Lyons Ferry state parks are significant sites to the workgroup. Both parks are part of a Traditional Cultural Property (TCP). TCPs hold significance to tribes based upon historic cultural beliefs, customs or practices which may or may not continue to the present. The Palouse River canyon (which includes Palouse Falls and Lyons Ferry State Parks) is highly important to area tribes because of its history of habitation, wealth of archaeological resources, and spiritual significance.

Staff has met and coordinated with the established tribal workgroup at each stage of the CAMP prior to bringing information to the public for input. In addition to input on the planning process, the tribal workgroup has provided technical advice for removing graffiti on the vertical, columnar basalt formations at Palouse Falls. This work was completed in 2019. However, the vandalism has since continued, and new graffiti is in evidence on the basalt formations.

The ultimate hope is that the tribal workgroup will continue to meet, build relationships, and coordinate activities well beyond the current planning process.

Staff has reached out to the Tribal Workgroup about the Staff Recommendations. Any feedback received will be provided at the January Commission meeting.

**STAFF RECOMMENDATION**

Based on information gathered in the field, the work of the staff planning team, engagement with the Tribal Workgroup and engagement with the public, staff recommends that the Commission adopt land classifications and long-term park boundaries for Palouse Falls, Lyons Ferry and Lewis and Clark Trail state parks, as described in Appendix 4, 7 and 8 respectively.

Additionally, staff recommends that the Commission approve permanent closure of the area at Palouse Falls State Park locally known as castle rock as well as the access to the cliffs and plunge pool of the falls, as outlined in Appendix 5.

Finally, staff recommends that the Commission change rename Palouse Falls State Park as Palouse Falls State Park Heritage Site consistent with the Policy 72-14-1 (Appendix 6).

**SUPPORTING INFORMATION:**
Appendix 1: Palouse Falls State Park maps
Appendix 2: Lyons Ferry State Park maps
Appendix 3: Lewis and Clark Trail State Park maps
Appendix 4: Palouse Falls Staff Recommended Land Classifications, Long-Term Boundary and Park Name Change
Appendix 5: Palouse Falls Temporary and Permanent Closure Areas Map
Appendix 6: Commission Policy, 72-14-1 Naming of Parks, Structures and Features within State Park Areas
Appendix 7: Lyons Ferry State Park Staff Recommended Land Classifications and Long-Term Boundary
Appendix 8: Lewis and Clark Trail State Park Staff Recommended Land Classifications and Long-Term Boundary
Appendix 9: Key management issues
Appendix 10: Stage 3 public input summary of comments and questions received
Appendix 11: State Parks Land Classification System

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

REQUESTED ACTION OF THE COMMISSION:

That the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission:

1. Adopt land classifications and long-term park boundaries as recommended by staff in Appendix 4, 7 and 8.
2. Affirm the land classification and long-term boundary decisions are for Commission policy direction only and should not 1) affect private property values; 2) be used as an indication of a property owner’s willingness to sell; or 3) be used as a basis for making state or local government regulatory, permitting or zoning decisions on private land holdings.
3. Affirm that any land acquisition or development of land management agreements within the adopted long-term park boundary are subject to staff capacity and agency priority.
4. Permanently close the area at Palouse Falls State Park known locally known as Castle Rock as well as the access to the cliffs and plunge pool of the falls, as shown in Appendix 5.
5. Approve park name change from Palouse Falls State Park to Palouse Falls State Park Heritage Site.
Authors/Contact(s): Laura Moxham, Park Planner
Laura.moxham@parks.wa.gov (360) 902-8649
Melinda Posner, Parks Planner
Melinda.posner@parks.wa.gov (360) 280-2670

Reviewer(s):
Jessica Logan, SEPA REVIEW:
Van Church, Fiscal Review: Adoption of this requested action has an indeterminate fiscal impact. This action will have a marginal immediate fiscal impact. Future decisions regarding the development and use of the properties will have a fiscal impact on the state park system. These costs would be assessed and identified and if needed, included in future operating and capital budget requests.
Andy Woo, Assistant Attorney General: Reviewed January 6, 2022
Peter Herzog, Assistant Director

Approved for transmittal to Commission by:

Don Hoch, Acting Director
Lyons Ferry State Park Maps
Lewis and Clark Trail State Park Maps
APPENDIX 4

Palouse Falls State Park Staff Recommended Land Classifications, Long-Term Boundary and Name Change

Vision:
The vision of the park is one where visitors can experience quiet contemplation and appreciation of the landscape and its cultural and geologic history. This vision includes renaming the park as a State Park Heritage Site recognizing the significant cultural significance and geologic history of the Palouse River canyon. To accomplish this vision, the park will become a scenic overlook park, where visitors can experience passive recreational opportunities to view the falls and landscape at multiple viewpoints, and view and learn from interpretive displays about the history and cultural significance of the park. As such, it is proposed that the existing primitive camping area be converted to additional day use. In addition, because of increased visitation and popularity, methods will be considered to manage visitor use at the park with the aim to support a high-quality visitor experience, protect public safety, and protect natural resources. Potential visitor use management methods could include a future online registration, reservation and/or permit system. Increased public information and education will be critical for managing visitor use, which will be facilitated in part with a proposed orientation center that visitors enjoy before entering the formal park grounds.

Land Classification:
Staff recommends that the Commission classify Palouse Falls as a combination of the land classifications proposed below, and as graphically illustrated on the maps on the next several pages.

Recreation and Recreation-Long-Term Boundary (pink and light pink) classification allows for the highest intensity use within the park boundary. The primary parking is envisioned to be outside of the existing developed footprint of the park, west of the railroad tracks. This area would support parking expansion (along with the potential for designated RV parking) as well as a comfort station or vault toilet. Trails developed here will offer interpretive opportunities and more expansive distances, offering a walk-in option to the park by connecting new trails on the undeveloped side of the railroad tracks to existing and future trails and viewpoints in the existing developed footprint of the park. The two-mile county road is also included in the long-term boundary and classified as Recreation to allow for future co-management of the road with Franklin County.

The black circle near the state highway indicates consideration of a future orientation center located just off the county road. This would provide park visitors with a location to purchase discover passes, receive current safety messaging, and enjoy interpretive activities prior to visiting the formal park grounds. Since this is conceptual at this time, a specific location has not been determined. A facility of this kind would be classified Recreation-Long-Term Boundary.

Heritage (yellow) encompasses the existing developed footprint of the park, which includes the road, three parking areas, three existing viewpoints and pathways to the viewpoints, picnicking, vault toilet, primitive camp sites and several existing small storage structures. The heritage
classification will allow for existing uses to continue. However, the existing campsite area will be converted to expanded day-use. The heritage classification extends across the top of the bluff, allowing for a loop trail to be developed and provide additional strategically placed viewpoints with interpretive opportunities. The remaining area of the bluff would be restored. In this classification visitors will be able to enjoy passive recreational opportunities including a short hike around the bluff trail loop, walk to viewpoints, picnicking, interpretive activities, wildlife, and scenic viewing, as well as connecting to newly developed trails on the other side of the railroad track, as discussed in the previous classification.

**Heritage- Long-Term Boundary (light yellow)** extends west of the railroad tracks to the top of the plateau and would provide for viewshed protection and the option of developing additional trails providing a variety of views and experiences of the canyon while also potentially providing ways to access the parking area above on the plateau.

**Natural Areas (orange)** classification applies to all current park ownership to the north of the bluff, including the upper falls area, base of the cliff to the top of the main falls, east of the Palouse River and south. This classification protects the natural resources of the shrub-steppe habitat, allows for restoration activities, and recognizes the geologic significance of the landscape while respecting the TCP. This classification would limit public access on the north and south ends of the park until a safe, accessible trail can be developed and the trespass issue with the railroad is resolved, and potentially could be limited to “permit only” access. In the Castle Rock area and plunge pool, as referenced in the body of the report, will be permanently closed to public access.

**Natural Area- Long-Term Boundary (light orange)** is for viewshed protection to protect the visitor experience within the park at the various viewpoints and honor the TCP. The long-term boundary is proposed to extend to the northwest on the other side of the railroad tracks, east across the Palouse River and south, down the canyon. There is no public access to be provided in this area.

**Conditional Activities**
Activities conditionally permitted under the agency’s land classification system may be permitted at specific sites only with the concurrence of the Commission. Staff recommends the Commission not permit any conditional activities at Palouse Falls State Park.

**Name Change:**
Staff recommends that the Commission change the name from Palouse Falls State Park to Palouse Falls State Park Heritage Site. The name change is consistent with the vision for the park and is consistent with the Commission’s naming policy, (Appendix 6).
APPENDIX 5
Palouse Falls Temporary and Permanent Closure Areas Map

Palouse Falls - Closure Areas
APPENDIX 6

Commission Policy
72-14-1 Naming of Parks, Structures and Features within State Park Areas

Commission Policy 72-14-1 supersedes POL 72-78-1 Naming of Parks, POL 72-06-1 Naming Features within State Parks, and POL 72-65-1 Naming of Structures

See Also:
RCW 79A.05.030 Powers and duties
WAC 352-16-010 Naming and classification of state park areas
Cultural Resource Policy 12-98-1
Donor Recognition Policy 37-06-1

1. Policy

The authority to provide an official name for a state park and state park areas within a park rests with the Commission (WAC 352-16-010). In naming of state park sites, Commission priority shall be given to geographic locations, cultural significance or geologic features. State park sites may be named for a living person or family if the site has been donated by the individual or family. Where it is desirable to give recognition to a living person or family for their contribution to the state park system, it is permissible to name for them individual or human-made features within a park. State Parks may not be named for a corporation or commercial entity.

For the purpose of naming constructed features (roads, trails, buildings, etc.), landscapes, or natural features, the Commission delegates this authority to the agency Director; provided that the Commission retains the authority to name anything for a business, a family name, or a person living or deceased. In exercising the delegated authority, the Director should give preference to geographic locations, culturally significant events and places, or geologic features. The Director may also consider names using botanical or biological references. All naming shall be consistent with Cultural Resources Policy (12-98-1) and the Donor Recognition Policy (37-06-1).

Definitions

When creating or changing a name of a state park area, the following categories will be used in public information and applied in the calculation of the number of distinct sites in the state park system:

State Park: A state park area, generally greater than 10 acres in size, managed to protect and conserve significant scenic, natural and cultural features and to provide public access, facilities, or programs that through recreational, educational, and interpretive experiences connect visitors with those features.

Historical State Park: A state park area meeting the definition of a state park, and possessing historical and/or cultural features that are its primary public attractions or purpose. The significance of the historic properties within a Historical State Park is of statewide or national significance.
**Marine State Park:** An island state park area, meeting the definition of a state park, typically accessible only by a boat or aircraft, with opportunities for recreational access and activities.

**State Park Trail:** A linear state park area, distinct from other units of the state park system, and designated primarily for non-motorized recreational trail activities (e.g., hiking, cycling, horseback riding, etc.).

**State Park Heritage Site:** A state park site, possessing structures or assemblage of features, with significant natural, cultural, historical or scenic attributes that are preserved and interpreted for the education and enjoyment of the public. State Park Heritage Sites can be stand-alone properties or designated sites within a State Park. Often, these sites are less than 10 acres in size.

**State Park Conservation Area:** A state park site defined by statute as a conservation area. A State Park Conservation Area may contain an assemblage of differently categorized state park areas.

**State Park Property:** A state park area which is held for future development or is otherwise inconsistent in form, features or developments from any of the named state park areas listed above.
APPENDIX 7

Lyons Ferry State Park Staff Recommended Land Classifications and Long-Term Boundary

Vision:
The vision for Lyons Ferry is to continue to provide a wide variety of active recreation opportunities and to protect the cultural significance of the area by developing any new areas in a sensitive way. This includes the redevelopment of the campground that existed here previously. This park will serve as a complement to the more passive recreation experience proposed at Palouse Falls State Park by providing more active recreation activities including camping, boating, swimming and other active recreation.

Land Classification:
Staff recommends that the Commission classify Lyons Ferry State Park as a combination of the two land classifications proposed below, and as graphically illustrated on the map following.

Recreation (pink) applies to the existing developed recreation areas of the park – roadways, parking, boat ramp, day use area, park shops, park residence, bulkhead etc., and includes the area for the proposed redeveloped campground, which is located west of the park road on the Snake River side of the park.

Heritage (yellow) applies to the remainder of the park including the hand launch area located just north of the recreation classification and the levy that extends into the Palouse River to the east. Existing uses of the park within this classification include the hand launch facility, trails, roads, parking, fishing, and picnicking. The heritage area here recognizes the TCP and includes restoration and elimination of social trails. Public access, including hiking and trails, to the north will be discouraged through signage, education, and restoration.

No proposed change in the Long-Term boundary of the Park

Conditional Activities
Activities conditionally permitted under the agency’s land classification system may be permitted at specific sites only with the concurrence of the Commission. Staff recommends the Commission not permit any conditional activities at Lyons Ferry State Park.
APPENDIX 8

Lewis and Clark Trail State Park Staff Recommended Land Classifications and Long-Term Boundary

Vision:
The vision for Lewis & Clark Trail state park is to improve and expand the park to serve the ever-increasing demand for recreation with a diverse mix of overnight accommodations, expanded trails and additional water access opportunities.

Land Classification:
Staff recommends that the Commission classify Lewis and Clark Trail State Park as a combination of the land classifications proposed below and as graphically illustrated on the map following.

**Recreation (pink)** applies to the existing camping and high use areas on the north side of the park.

**Resource Recreation (blue)** applies to the area along the Touchet River, to capture the river trail and the water access it provides. The vision includes upgrading the trail to protect from flooding while keeping the natural vegetation where the river trail and water access currently exist.

**Recreation in the Long-Term Boundary (light pink)** applies to the proposed expansion areas to the west and east of the existing portion of the park on the north side of the highway. This will allow for expansion of high use recreation activities including camping, comfort stations and other facilities that support high concentrations of visitors. The area to the east could be ideal for a proposed maintenance facility versus locating it on the south side of the park as previously considered.

**Resource Recreation in the Long-Term Boundary (light blue)** applies to the proposed expansion areas along the Touchet River, supporting the extension of the river trail and to provide additional facilities for water access – including compost/vault toilets. A linear trail concept is supported in this classification, which will be consistent with a future developed trail being considered between Waitsburg and Dayton and provide safe access along frontage on the south side of the park.

**Recreation Identified as Potential Surplus (blue hash)** applies to the south side of the park. If the expansion of the northern portion of the property is realized. There is a potential to surplus the south side of the park to an entity that would be eligible to receive park property, such as Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT.) This would eliminate the safety concern of park visitors crossing State Hwy 12. A linear trail along the southern frontage would be compatible here, potentially connecting to safe pedestrian access from the north side of the park.

**Conditional Activities**
Activities conditionally permitted under the agency’s land classification system may be permitted at specific sites only with the concurrence of the Commission. Staff recommends the Commission not permit any conditional activities at Lewis and Clark Trail State Park.
APPENDIX 9
Key Management Issues

Palouse Falls Management Issues
The key issues at Palouse Falls State Park include: visitor safety, trespass, resource damage, Traditional Cultural Property, and parking. Each of these is discussed below. This is followed by management recommendations to address some of the key issues.

Visitor Safety
Palouse Falls State Park is remote park located over an hour from medical services and with little to no cell coverage. The nearest services for food and water are five miles down the state highway at the confluence of the Snake and Palouse rivers at the privately run campground on the other side of the bridge. The park features a rugged landscape that was carved out over 13,000 years ago by the Ice Age Floods. High viewpoints above steep cliffs offer dramatic views of the 198-foot waterfall. With the increased notoriety from it being named the Washington State Waterfall in 2014 and increased social media attention, the number of visitors here has increased dramatically. Since 2012 visitation at the park more than doubled, going from 87,000 annual visitors to 190,000 in 2017. Most of that visitation occurs in the spring when the amount of water rushing over the falls is at its peak.

Visitors often come unprepared with inadequate water and inappropriate shoes for the terrain and some venture outside the developed area of the park. These areas are signed to indicate the danger and risks, yet some visitors venture into unsanctioned areas, scrambling up or down steep and unstable rocks and slopes to get the best view, reach the water’s edge or swim in the plunge pool. Every year local emergency service organizations partner with park staff to respond to emergency situations. Some of these situations have proved fatal including falls from the cliffs and drowning in the plunge pool.

Trespass
Visitors who explore the north (towards the upper falls) or south end of the park must trespass across railroad property to get back onto State Parks land. The railroad has fenced the rail line and posted signage for No Trespassing.

Resource Damage
The natural resource damage at the park is extensive. This includes:

Unsanctioned social trails- These trails extend throughout the park and outside of the park boundary. The most obvious is the sprawl of trails on the bluff. The scarring of the landscape can readily be seen, emphasizing the human impact on the park. The Palouse shrub-steppe is slow growing, and restoration of these areas will take years for vegetation to be re-established.

Graffiti and climbing hooks on the base of the columnar basalt cliffs
Significant cultural and geological areas of the park face ongoing and long-term natural resource damage. This includes graffiti on the base of the columnar basalt cliffs at the upper falls and extending along the cliff base towards the top of the main falls. This rock cliff area is about 20 feet high, making it very difficult and costly to remove graffiti. In 2019, $20,000 was spent to
safety remove areas of graffiti from this steep terrain. Most of the graffiti is back in this area, as well as other areas of the park. There are also several unsanctioned climbing areas that have been informally established on the rock face.

Traditional Cultural Property (TCP)
Palouse Falls is part a Traditional Cultural Property or TCP. The significance of a TCP site is based upon historic cultural beliefs, customs or practices which may or may not continue to the present. The Park itself is significant to many Native American Tribes as it is part of a larger origin story, or creation story. The planning process has identified the need for more education and interpretation at the park as it relates to the significance of the landscape to Tribal Nations. As a result, State Parks interpretive staff are working with the established Tribal Workgroup to interpret the origin story at the park.

Parking
Parking at Palouse Falls State Park is not sufficient to accommodate visitor use on busy spring weekends. It is not uncommon to see vehicles backed up along the two-mile county road all the way to the highway, with one- to two-hour wait times to get into the park. Busy weekends require multiple Blue Mountain Area parks staff to manage and control parking and enforce the Discover Pass, leaving other Blue Mountain Area parks understaffed at times.

Other Operational Challenges
For both overnight and day-use visitors, other management issues include addressing drug use, vandalism, and Discover Pass enforcement; responding to safety issues such as heat exhaustion or other health issues; and responding to emergency situations. The park’s remote location makes it difficult to respond quickly in emergencies, to easily get to services such as food and water and to have reliable communication. Life flight services are needed on average 3-4 times a season.

Palouse Falls Management Recommendations
The Commission Requested Action asks the Commission to adopt the land use classifications and long-term boundary for Palouse Falls State Park. It does not include approval of specific management actions. These will be developed in the management plan, which is the next step of the CAMP process, and is approved at the director level. However, because of the complexity of issues at the park and the potential for consideration of new visitor use management tools, at this and other agency parks, the following management recommendations provide additional context for how the park would be managed in the future, consistent with the proposed land classifications and long-term boundary recommendations.

Scenic Overlook Park
The management recommendation includes a vision for the property as a scenic overlook park, with a new name recognizing its historical, geological and cultural attributes and offering a visitor experience that includes education and interpretation; a variety of walking and hiking distances; safe and breath-taking scenic viewpoints and, potentially, safe access to the water at the upper falls. The vision includes converting the existing overnight campground to expanded day use, and, with expansion of the long-term boundary on the west side of the railroad with a Recreation Area land use classification, will allow for expanded parking, comfort stations, new trails and scenic viewpoints, and an orientation center. Though not part of the management
recommendations at this time, this area would also support RV overnight accommodations.

The vision recognizes and protects the natural and cultural resources of the site and allows park staff to manage visitor use for safe public enjoyment. The recommendation to classify this site as a State Park Heritage Site recognizes the importance of the site within the statewide system. State Park’s Land Classification for Heritage Areas describes the philosophy, physical features, and activities appropriate for these areas, clearly indicating that development here should be limited to that necessary for the protection and interpretation of the area, and the education and safety of the patrons. As stated in the Land Classification matrix, 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. (See Heritage Area Land Classification Management Guidelines in Appendix 11, page 36.)

Park attendance has changed dramatically since the park was established in the early 1950s. Since the time State Parks started recording visitor attendance consistently, visitor attendance from the 1980s to early 2000s ranged from a high of 5,718 in 1999 to a low of 706 in 2008. Visitor counts climbed to 106,843 in 2011 and continued upward after Palouse Falls was designated the state waterfall in 2014. Attendance reached an all-time high of 190,643 in 2017. Over the last several decades, interest in outdoor recreation and advances in outdoor equipment has grown significantly, bringing more people, more and bigger recreational vehicles and different gear for all kinds of new outdoor activities. As a result, today the park sees a lot more demand than the existing facilities were designed to support.

**Camping**

The management recommendation includes converting the existing overnight campground to additional day-use picnic area. The campground consists of 11 primitive sites (a primitive site includes a firepit and picnic table). In the days of low visitation, the camping experience was known to be quite special – camping in a remote location with the awesome canyon and thundering falls in the background and viewing a night sky lit up with stars. Even as recent as the late 80s, it wasn’t unusual for campers to have the whole park to themselves. Today’s camper experiences a less solitary experience, especially during the high flow season, and faces more crowding at the limited amenities provided here (one vault toilet and no running water) and limited privacy, which impacts the day-use experience as well that of campers. The small footprint of the site makes it difficult to consider redesign and improvement of the camping area to upgrade it to current standards.

From a safety and operational perspective, camping at Palouse Falls presents an ongoing management issue. Staff challenges include providing oversight for visitors who camp in undesignated areas, juggling camper registration, which includes directing eligible visitors to camp sites (only for tent campers and with limited parking spaces and size), directing large vehicles to safe turnarounds and parking areas, and maintaining traffic flow amongst the different types of vehicles and parking areas. Unsafe recreation behavior, which includes scaling the steep cliffs at night with headlamps and flashlights and camping in unsanctioned areas (one example is families, kids and dogs camping a few feet from the edge of the cliff) is more difficult because of the challenges of retaining camp hosts due to the remoteness of the park and limited connectivity. The camping area was closed with the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, as was done at all park facilities for a period, and it has not been re-opened.
To address the increased popularity of the site and retain a high-quality visitor experience, conversion of the existing campground to expanded day-use is recommended. There are still camping opportunities within the area including the existing private campground near Lyon’s Ferry and the planned redevelopment of the campground at Lyon’s Ferry State Park, located 7 miles south of Palouse Falls. The Lyon’s Ferry campground, which would offer both primitive camping and hook-up sites, is currently going through the approval process with the US Army Corps of Engineers, who owns the park property. Camping activities here are in addition to other active recreation activities including boating, swimming, fishing, and other active day-use activities. In addition, should there be an interest in developing camping at Palouse Falls at some time in the future, the Recreation Area in the long-term boundary will allow for that recreation use.

Parking and Circulation Management
The existing parking areas are not sufficient to accommodate visitor use on busy weekends. It is not uncommon for vehicles to be backed up for two miles to Hwy 261, with one- to two-hour wait times. This hinders the ability of emergency personnel to respond to the site should there be a need. The recommendation is to develop additional parking on the west side of the railroad tracks, on land that was donated and is proposed to be within the long-term boundary. This area is envisioned for trail expansion, adding new trails that will connect to those in the main developed area of the park, offering more distance and diversity of trails options and views from this “bench” above the existing developed park area.

Visitor Use Management
The scenic overlook concept prioritizes the existing three viewpoints as one of the key features of the park. In addition, a new loop trail to several new viewing and interpretive spots to the north will enhance the recreation opportunities. New trails and viewing locations on the other side of the railroad tracks – within the Heritage land classification in the long-term boundary – will provide additional access points, greater walking opportunities and a way of spreading visitors across the landscape and reducing bottlenecks. The new loop trail and the access trail to the three primary viewpoints will be formally designated and improved for pedestrian traffic, creating a clear distinction between the appropriate walking area and areas set aside for restoration of the shrub-steppe landscape. The following strategies are being considered to manage high visitor use and to address other key issues at the park including protection of the natural, geologic and cultural resources of the site.

Upper Falls – North Area of the Park
The management recommendation proposes to control access to the upper falls in the north to prevent resource damage and ensure visitor safety. The upper falls area is a popular destination for visitors, despite the rocky climb down to the water. It offers water access where the river canyon widens out and easy access to the rocky cliffs. Issues here include trespass on railroad property, as there is currently no other way down without leaving parks property, and ongoing vandalism, primarily in the form of graffiti on the basalt walls, which are easy to reach at the base of the cliffs. Another issue is the lack of a safe and accessible route down to the water. Visitors must navigate the existing social trail down, which is steep and rocky at the top, and the scree slope, which is used as a short cut to the social switchback trail that has developed over time. This area is an important access point for staff and the park’s irrigation pump and pipeline
connect to the water at this location. Parks would restrict public access here until we are able to address the trespass issue with the railroad and develop a trail that is safe for most visitors. (See Appendix 5)

Castle Rock, also known as Coyote’s Puppies
This is a very dangerous access point, where visitors have created multiple social trails on both sides of the rock formation. Both sides are steep and one side drops off 198 feet to the plunge pool below. Castle Rock attracts rock climbers, extreme-adventure types, and even some non-extreme visitors who want to capture the perfect photo. It also attracts graffiti, which is dangerous for park staff to remove. This area is already signed as dangerous to discourage access. The staff recommendation to the Commission is to permanently close this rock formation (and the trails up/down to the plunge pool) to protect visitor safety, the visitor experience and the feature’s cultural significance. (See Appendix 5)

River and Canyon – South Area of the Park
Currently, visitors use the south end of the park to access the river – predominantly for fishing – and to access an unsanctioned trail that runs along the canyon rim from Palouse Falls State Park to Lyon’s Ferry. The canyon is culturally significant to several tribes and is very dangerous to access from the south end of the park. It is steep and unstable, requiring sliding down the steep scree slope for even the ablest people. Trespass on railroad property is also an issue for visitors who use the southern access points. Much of the land between the two parks is in an Army Corps habitat management unit. The management recommendation proposes to restrict public access until the trespass issue can be resolved and it is determined that a safe trail can be developed in this area. While the access is temporarily closed, parks staff will coordinate with Department of Fish and Wildlife to discourage fishing access in this area. (See Appendix 5)

Controlled visitor access to the park
Staff is faced with steadily increasing numbers of visitors, not only at Palouse Falls but at many parks throughout the state. Unprecedented visitor numbers were experienced at some locations because of the pandemic but the increase in visitors is projected to continue along with the increases in population expected in Washington state. Palouse Falls is just one of several parks being considered for additional management actions to manage high visitor use. Ginkgo Petrified Forest State Park, Lake Sammamish, Little Spokane River Natural Area at Riverside State Park and others may be in need of such attention in the near future.

Staff proposes to use an “adaptive management strategy” to manage the implications of high visitor use over time. This includes consideration and incremental implementation of new or different management controls, as necessary and as conditions warrant. This is not a new concept; as visitor use has increased and the number of visitor safety issues have increased, staff has been implementing incremental management actions to address new conditions. Here are some of the new strategies under consideration to help manage visitor use:

• Day-use registration system – a system that could be implemented through CAMIS potentially, providing information about how and when visitors use the park and allowing us to provide visitors with information about what to expect before they visit the park.

• Day-use reservation system – similar implementation through CAMIS, potentially, and allowing parks to collect information about user patterns and interests as outlined above
and offer priority parking and trailhead reservations to interested visitors. This could be done with a limited number of parking spaces/trailheads and/or implemented wholesale if a park were to reach a level where more strict access was warranted. CAMIS has implemented similar systems for other recreation management agencies. Over time, a system like this could be used to limit the number of total visitors to the park at any one time or to pace visitors through reserved parking or trailhead access. Should a system like this be implemented, staff envisions an incremental process of introduction, education, and testing implementation before putting into use. This could be over the course of a year or more.

- Visitor Access Permit system – this would be to manage access to specific target areas – due to overuse, public safety or other reasons. A permit might be required to access the area; visitors review information and clearly understand their access will be done at their own risk and this will allow us to manage and monitor the number of people who are accessing specific areas such as the steep slopes on the south end of Palouse Falls.

- Ongoing education and information – through the parks website or a day-use permit system as described above, information about the park, its significant natural and cultural features, recreational activities, and other park-specific information can be provided to visitors in advance. A communication conduit like this could also be used to share tread lightly messages by requiring viewers to watch a pre-recorded video or other media to “agree” to rules and behaviors expected at the site.

- Future visitor or orientation center – proposed to be developed and sited near the entrance to the county road that leads to the park, the orientation center would provide similar park information and education to visitors before they drive down the two miles of gravel road to the park. This would also allow for current alerts about wait times, high flow river times and other times or season-specific events.
Lyons Ferry Management Issues
The key issues at Lyons Ferry State Park include cultural resource protection, property ownership by the US Army Corps of Engineers, funded capital projects, and an historic ferry.

Cultural Resources
Like Palouse Falls State Park, Lyons Ferry State Park is within a Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) designation. This is based on its location in the Palouse River Canyon and the park historically being home to a Palus Indian Village that was first referenced by Lewis and Clark and the Corp of Discovery while passing through the area in 1805. Lyons Ferry State Park is particularly significant to many Native American Tribes. Balancing public use and protecting these resources while recognizing the importance of the landscape is an important part of the planning process.

Lease from US Army Corp of Engineers
The park property is owned by the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and operated under a lease by the Commission as a state park. As part of the mitigation for recreation opportunities lost when dams were constructed on the Snake River, the Corps is obligated to maintain the area as a recreational site. The Park was opened to the public in 1971 and the Commission managed it through 2002, which included overnight camping during that period. In 2002, the Commission returned management back to USACE because of budget constraints. With legislative direction and funding, the Commission and USACE entered a new lease and resumed operation of the park for day use in 2015.

Funded Capital Projects
In 2019, the state legislature directed funding to redevelop the campground at Lyons Ferry. Since that time staff has been working with USACE and the tribal workgroup to conduct cultural resource investigations, prepare permits, and complete engineering designs for a new campground in the previous campground location. During this work, the tribal workgroup raised concerns regarding impacts the project may have on cultural resources and the area’s TCP designation. Staff recently submitted a project application for campground redevelopment to USACE and is awaiting further review. USACE will initiate formal tribal consultation (Section 106) with the tribes along with ensuring compliance with other federal regulatory requirements.

Historic Ferry
Lyons Ferry was named for the ferry crossing that operated across the Snake River from 1860 to approximately the 1960s when it was replaced by a vehicle bridge. The remains of the ferry are located on the park shoreline. The feasibility of restoring the ferry to its previous condition has been studied during this planning process. The current consensus is that the ferry is beyond restoration and should be recorded for historical documentation purposes and removed from the site to alleviate safety concerns.
Lewis and Clark Trail Management Issues
The key issues at Lewis and Clark Trail State Park include flooding, limited overnight accommodations, historic preservation and interpretation, rest-stop function, and trail expansion opportunities.

Flooding
Lewis & Clark Trail State Park has several areas that are routinely impacted by flooding, so frequently and extreme that they are unusable for most of the recreation season. On the south side flooding has closed a section of the park for several recreation seasons. On the north side, flooding from the Touchet River has inundated the walk-in campsite as well as some sections of the trail. This has led to closures and requires additional maintenance to restore these areas after the rainy season.

Limited Overnight Accommodations
The existing campground is small and outdated, and many recreation vehicles are too big for the existing sites. With population growth and more demand for camping the park will benefit from a redesign and orientation of sites, as well as expanding the number and type of sites. This park serves a broad mix of visitors and continuing to provide a range of types and costs of overnight accommodations is desirable.

Historic Preservation and Interpretation
The south side of the park includes several historic buildings including the restroom and kitchen facility, which were constructed in 1934. These require protection and could be part of an interpretive and facility update that are more functional to today’s visitors while retaining their historical integrity. At least one of these structures has been at risk of damage due to flooding. The park property located on the south side of Hwy 12 includes several interpretive displays. These too would benefit from a face lift that includes more cohesive theme, design and materials, and to reflect the history of the area.

Rest Stop vs. Day Use Park
The south side of the park offers grassy shade and open areas for rest and informal recreation. However, park activities are limited here. In addition, the separation of this side of the park from the north side discourages visitors from fully using the park. As a result, many visitors use this area as a highway rest stop rather than a destination. Offering more day use activities and facility improvements – including attractive and interesting interpretive displays, play areas and other types of improvements – are likely to encourage more day use of this area.

Trail Expansion Opportunities
The Park offers opportunities to improve and expand trails including the existing trail along the Touchet River. With high interest from visitors for a variety of walking or hiking opportunities, finding a safe way to tie the two properties together and facilitate pedestrian access across the highway is an important consideration at this park. In addition, a long-distance trail concept is being considered by local organizers. This would connect the two communities of Dayton and Waitsburg and would run adjacent to the north side of the park along the railroad. The linear trail concept could be integrated with the existing park, offering a trailhead and other amenities to support cyclists and walkers.
APPENDIX 10
Stage 3 public input summary of comments and questions received

November 9, 2021- Ritzville Public Meeting

Lyons Ferry
• extend season of porta potties through salmon season-October- plus there aren’t enough and they are not cleaned regularly
• fix the comfort station/sewer system/drainfield so we don’t have to rely on porta potties.
• hard for some to access the facilities near the picnic/dayuse area
• Can’t use the 2nd half of the boat launch ramp
• limited water access from west side for shore fisherpeople – near the railroad

November 8, 2021- Dayton Public Meeting

Lewis and Clark Trail
• Flood control

Palouse Falls
• Appreciated the idea of the turnaround and the center for cultural activities
• Generally support for day-use was expressed
• One person was in opposition to closing areas of the park down….limited what kids can do. Already struggling with getting kids outside.
• Support for more cultural interpretation at Palouse Falls and working with the tribes with that work.

October 19, 2021- Virtual Public Meeting

Lewis and Clark Trail
• If the land is transferred to WSDOT would it remain in recreational use?
• Would you keep the highway entrance to the south side the same? (Note: this comment was edited at the request of the commenter)
• In the proposed expansion properties, have the landowners been contacted yet?
• I like the idea of expansion on the north side providing more river access. Great idea.
• Would the entrance to the south side (day use) from the highway stay the same?
• That stretch of Highway 12 could use a rest stop.
• How many times are Class A motorhomes turned away versus people with tents or campers or on bicycles, who might rather enjoy the smaller, cozier experience?
• What about the L&C heritage marker? Will it be moved?

Palouse Falls
• Do you plan on buying land from the private property owners that boarder Palouse Falls State Park, or will the current State holdings suffice? Thank You.
• what agency or departments, or tribes would be responsible in case of fires. Thank you
• Why are heritage uses being considered? These parks should remain camping, hiking, and day use parks
• The campground was not the greatest, removing it would not be a huge loss.
• It has been a number of years since I have been there, what happened to the potable water?
• could you give a few examples of what 'restorative activities' would be under the preliminary recommendations?
• Making safer trails would really help.
• No more trails, you can't handle what you have now and it will just get worse.
• What kinds of activities would people be able to get permits for? There are several established rock climbs just below the upper falls. Would rock climbing still be allowed in these areas?
• I think our local emergency services will be happy if access to the falls is limited.
• Conditional Uses for Commission Action are excellent. Particularly paving the county road which is seasonally in terrible shape, paving parking area for fire control, picnic area improvements and some irrigation for grass and trees.
• How would you get utilities (water) for a orientation center? Are there water rights available for this level of development?
• so i know there are established climbing route in the area and it looks like you would be restricting access
• Will there be an effort to 'tell' the stories of the native Palus/Palouse Indians as well as the first homesteaders and settlers in the interpretive center?
• That was a great place for astronomy, a very dark place. Something to keep in mind.
• How can you enforce no trail access
• Many including myself have used this park for many years. Please do not create or change the park to become a bureaucratic mess. Leave it alone
• I had trouble joining in the beginning, so perhaps I missed it, but what are the details of the proposed permit entry to Palouse Falls State Park? EG: Would that be permit required for year-round access, or only for the high-use season in the spring? Considering the lack of cell service in the vicinity, would all trips to Palouse Falls need to be planned in advance/drop-in would no longer be an option? And since Lyons Ferry does not currently have camping facilities, would there be a period where camping would cease to be available at Palouse Falls and not yet be available at Lyons Ferry?

Lyons Ferry
• Adding campsites, both for RV and tents is great.
• Does the yellow on the spit area mean no access, or just heritage designation?
• What happens to Lyons Ferry if the dams along the Snake River are removed?
• Have you considered a name change that reflects the much deeper tribal use of the park
• With everything going on in our state these days, specifically coming out of our Governors office, it is very refreshing to see that Parks is still looking to preserve our states wonders without negatively impacting of Washingtonians. I support making these parks safer as well as going to look at the falls, not grafitti and "climbers" traversing the wonderful view
Comments received on planning page through October 27, 2021

Palouse Falls, Lyons Ferry and Lewis and Clark Trail CAMP to 10/27/2021

Please keep overnight camping available at Palouse Falls - it takes a long time to get there and having to squeeze it into one day is not ideal. It is also a nice place to break up a cross-state trip. Thank you.

stop restricting access to public places in washington. u should expand this recreation area. more camp sites, parking, trails...everything! im disgusted with what the parks service has done to this state. shame on all of u!

Of course you’re looking at restricting access to palouse falls because you’re nothing but a bunch of fascist jackasses who care only about yourself. It’s time we vote all you out until you guys recognize that we’re your boss and not the other way around.

A scenic overlook idea would be really cool for additional sights, but I am against the idea of pre-registration or limiting some if the back trails. The unsanctioned trails along the tracks so that families can swim in the river behind the falls are among the best reasons people head out there. Even walking to the top of the falls near the spires is an amazing sight for those that hike out there, and to that point it’s safe.

I would like to see some safety or additional signage so people don’t take the goat trail to the basin, but other than that the hikes and rocks and pools are the best part of the falls.

Hello - I am very disappointed to hear about the proposed plans to limit access to public lands. Sadly, you will not listen to the hundreds of voices who will tell you they don’t want this.

I fully support the efforts of Washington State Parks Department to limit the number of visitors to Palouse Falls State Park. I have lived in Pullman since 1973 and remember when it was no trouble to visit the falls and find a place to park in the original parking lot. About five years ago when I visited I was amazed by the difference. All the parking lots were full and dozens of people were walking into the park after parking on the highway! In the park people were jumping the fence to walk down to the river to fish and people were wondering all over off the trails. I bet it’s even worse now. I was even there one week-end when someone fell in upstream and went over the falls; we stayed with his companion until emergency responders arrived.

Please limit numbers at the park to a reasonable number that park personnel can monitor safely and don’t build any more parking lots just to accommodate more people.

Dear Decision Makers,

I have reviewed proposed changes at Palouse Falls State Park, and I have several major concerns. The first regards the change to being a day-use park. As a photographer, I feel it is vital that I and other artists have access during prime photography hours, which very much include twilight before and after sunrise and sunset. Astrophotography is also popular at this park, and Palouse Falls is one of the best places for it in Washington. Photography is a significant well-established activity at Palouse Falls and is a noteworthy driver of tourism here in the Palouse region. Serious photographic opportunities should be preserved and protected as much as possible.

Secondly, I am deeply concerned about the potential elimination of walking access at the park. This region of Washington desperately needs more trails, not fewer. While I am absolutely in favor of eliminating redundant social trails on the butte, walks to the upper falls and in the canyon are some of the best walking in the entire Palouse. These routes, while primitive, are comparable in difficulty and risk to many trails and routes sanctioned by other agencies such as the Forest Service and Park Service. The plan for the park should prioritize making these trails official and funding whatever improvements are necessary to maintain them as one of the very few opportunities for semi-wild hiking in the Palouse region.
Finally, I fundamentally disagree with the vision offered that Palouse Falls should be "a scenic overlook park, which visitors can expect passive recreational opportunities to view the falls." The place holds the potential for much better, more active and more engaging experiences and the idea that it should only be used to stroll to the officially-chosen viewpoints, take a snapshot and leave is a disservice to area residents and any Washingtonians or other visitors who seek a more active, immersive and meaningful experience on their public lands.

Thank you for considering my comments.

Sincerely,
Albion, WA

I can’t speak to the other trails/parks, but if you make these changes to Palouse Falls it will ruin it. Preregistration? Are you kidding me? Awful idea. Limiting the people and trails? Moronic. If anything needs to change, maybe expand the park to more spaces around the falls and give MORE people the opportunity to see and appreciate its beauty. The stranglehold the parks have in the state is terrible. You all already ruined stepoee butte with literally every addition, from the ridiculous solar-powered park pass, to the awful and cheap bathroom. If that’s any indication of what you’ll do to Palouse Falls, I’d say don’t do it, don’t ruin it with your cash grabs. It won’t work and it’ll ruin the space. I wish old Virgil McCroskey never sold the butte to the state after how you all have ruined it. These spaces are for everyone and we don’t never beta males making these awful decisions to ruin these spaces to make a few more dollars.

Feel free to change my mind.

Really hope you don’t enforce a pre-registration. Don’t we already need to pay a fee to enter plus for a fee for parking? My fiance hasn’t ever been to the falls and hopes to but if we have to pay 3 times plus pre register sadly I don’t think we’d want to visit just to pay that much for that much of a struggle to visit.

Love going to state parks and using them but if it’s too much hassle and money then we won’t.

Please leave Palouse Falls alone. Placing more restrictions to access the park or access areas in the park will only add to the growing confusion when it comes to public grounds.

Public lands are just that and should be open to the public. I shouldn’t have to pre register to go enjoy public grounds. I shouldn’t even need to buy a discovery pass or pay a fee but that is a discussion for another day. If someone is traveling through the area and see palouse falls, they should be able to drive down the road and view the falls. It is really as simple as that.

If you were to require pre-registration, which I’m adamantly against, how would it even be enforced? Staffing to monitor the area is already dreadfully lacking. There would be no way to reliably enforce such a rule. So some people would violate the rule without punishment. The only people that would suffer from a rule like that are the law abiding citizens that should be encouraged to access public lands more since they are the same citizens that will take care of public lands on their own as it is the right thing to do.

Please leave Palouse Falls alone and don’t add any restrictions to accessing the park or where people can go within the park.

Thank you.

I would appreciate if you leave Palouse Falls just the way it is. We would also appreciate it if you would fix the bathroom by the boat launch at Lyons Ferry Park. It doesn’t make sense to build a new bathroom and not put in a new septic tank and drain field.
APPENDIX 11

Washington State Parks Land Classification System

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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<th>DEFINITION</th>
<th>PHILOSOPHY</th>
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<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>
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<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>
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## Land Classification Management Guidelines
### Heritage Areas

<table>
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<th>TITLE</th>
<th>DEFINITION</th>
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<th>ACTIVITIES</th>
<th>DEVELOPMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Washingto n 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 recreation 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>

41
## Land Classification Management Guidelines
### 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>DEVELOPMENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Washington State Parks Natural Forest Areas</td>
<td>State Parks Natural Forest Areas are designated for preservation, restoration, and interpretation of natural forest processes while providing for low-intensity outdoor recreation activities as subordinate uses, and which contain: (a) Old-growth forest communities that have developed for 150 years or longer; 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 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 progression. As a part of an overall system, these areas should be geographically spread throughout the state, recognizing that maintenance of bio-diversity is one of the primary functions of their classification. When classifying specific park areas, consideration must be given to the ability to adequately manage the areas against undesirable human encroachment.</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 relocation is for the purpose of reducing overall resource impacts. All trails may be moved, redesigned, closed and/or removed upon a finding that they are causing significant degradation to the system of natural forest processes. Technical rock climbing requires authorization by the commission. Off-trail use for nature observation, cross-country skiing, photography, harvesting of mushrooms and berries and similar uses are permitted to the degree that they do not significantly degrade natural forest processes. Scientific research is permitted.</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>
<td>ACTIVITIES</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washingto n 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>
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## Land Use and Land Classification Compatibility Matrix – Facilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land Use</th>
<th>Recreation</th>
<th>Resource Recreation</th>
<th>Heritage</th>
<th>Natural/Natural Forest Area</th>
<th>Natural Area Preserve*</th>
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<tr>
<td>Amphitheater</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>C</td>
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<td>Archery/Target Range</td>
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<td>Camping - Std and Utility</td>
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<tr>
<td>Camping – Primitive</td>
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<td>Camping - Adirondack</td>
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<tr>
<td>Camping - Horse-oriented</td>
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<tr>
<td>Camping - Water Trail</td>
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<td>Children's Play Area</td>
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<td>Day Use Picnic – Tables</td>
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<td>Day Use Picnic - Group Shelter</td>
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<tr>
<td>Day Use Lodges/Centers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Environmental Learning Centers</td>
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<td>Equestrian Facilities</td>
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<td>Fields - Informal Play/Mowed</td>
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<td>Indoor Accommodations</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interpretive - Centers</td>
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<td>Interpretive – Kiosks</td>
<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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<td>Roads</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>C</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Recreation</td>
<td>Resource Recreation</td>
<td>Heritage</td>
<td>Natural/Natural Forest Area</td>
<td>Natural Area Preserve*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sanitary: Comfort Stations</td>
<td>P</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sanitary: Composting/Vault</td>
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<td>Sports Fields</td>
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<td>Skiing - Alpine Facilities</td>
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<td>Swimming Facilities</td>
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<td>Trails - Hiking</td>
<td>P</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trails - Mountain Biking</td>
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<td>Trails - Equestrian</td>
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<td>C</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trails - Nordic Track Skiing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trails - C-C skiing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trails - Snowmobile</td>
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<td>C</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trails - Paved non-motor</td>
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<td>C</td>
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<td>Water: Docks/Piers &gt; 10 boats</td>
<td>P</td>
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<td>C</td>
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<tr>
<td>Water: Docks/Piers - &lt; 10 boats</td>
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<td>Water: Launch Ramps</td>
<td>P</td>
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<tr>
<td>Water: Hand Launch Areas</td>
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<tr>
<td>Water: Mooring Buoys</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>C</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

P (Permitted) - Use permitted with normal agency design review
C (Conditional) - Use may be permitted, but conditioned to assure design is compatible with 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(4) and WAC 352-32-075(5)(a).
<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>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Farming/Orchards</td>
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<td>Filming/Special Events</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grazing</td>
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<td>Harvesting - Edible Fruiting Bodies</td>
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<td>Harvesting - Mushrooms</td>
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<td>Harvesting - Shellfish</td>
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<td>Harvesting - Fish</td>
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<td>Harvesting - Algae, etc.</td>
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<td>Metal Detecting</td>
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<td>Orienteering</td>
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<td>Ocean Beach Driving</td>
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<td>Off-Trail: Equestrian</td>
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<td>Technical Rock Climbing</td>
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## Land Use and Land Classification Compatibility Matrix – Activities (Continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recreation</th>
<th>Resource Recreation</th>
<th>Heritage</th>
<th>Natural/Natural Forest Area</th>
<th>Natural Area Preserve*</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water: Jet Skiing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Water: Kayak/Canoeing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Water: White Water Boating</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water: Sailing</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water: Skiing</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water: Swimming</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water: Wind Surfing</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter: Alpine Skiing</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter: C-C Skiing (off-trail)</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter: Mushing/Sled Dogs</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter: Snowshoeing</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter: Snowmobiling (off-trail)</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood Debris Collection</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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(4) and WAC 352-32-075(5)(a).

Revised July 2019