

February 20, 1965

Olympia, Washington

- I. Meeting called to order - quorum
- II. Financing of Committee - Fred Dore Itr.
- III. Presentation of material by departments
 - a. Department of Commerce and Economic Development
 - b. Department of Game
 - c. Department of Highways
 - d. Department of Parks and Recreation
 - e. Department of Commerce & Econ. Development - Rosemary Horwood
 - f. Department of Fisheries
 - g. Department of Natural Resources
- IV. Miscellaneous
- V. Next meeting

INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION

Conference Room, General Administration Building

Olympia, Washington

February 20, 1965

Marvin B. Durning, Chairman

MINUTES

MEMBERS PRESENT

Chairman Durning, Warren A. Bishop,
Keith Campbell, Thomas C. Wimmer,
John Biggs, Department of Game,
Bert Cole, Department of Natural Resources,
Charles H. Odegaard, Department of Parks
& Recreation, Charles G. Prah, Department
of Highways, George C. Starlund, Department
of Fisheries, Judson Wonderly, Department of
Commerce & Economic Development, and
George F. Prescott, Administrator.

REPRESENTING MEMBER AGENCIES

Department of Commerce & Economic Development
Paul Benson
Rosemary Horwood
Department of Game
Norman Knott
Department of Highways
Willa Mylroie
Department of Natural Resources
Al R. O'Donnell
Department of Parks & Recreation
William A. Bush
John Clark

REPRESENTING OTHER AGENCIES

Governor's Office
James L. Dolliver
Legislature
Jonathon Whetzel
Federal Bureau of Outdoor Recreation
Fred Cverly
Maury Lundy
John Tkaih
Department of Licenses
Douglas W. Toms
Seattle City Planning Commission
Robert Hintz
John D. Spaeth
Puget Sound Governmental Conference
John N. Porter

GUESTS

Jack Gisebert, Northwest Boating Council, Tacoma
John C. Rottler, Northwest Marine Industries
Blaine Freer, Seattle Post-Intelligencer
L. E. McIntyre, East Sound, Washington

The meeting was called to order at 9:10 a.m. by the Chairman. Meeting attendants were introduced. Minutes of the previous meeting were read. A motion made by Mr. Cole to approve the minutes was amended by Mr. Wimmer to have the Chairman and the Executive amend the minutes to include changes discussed and to bring them to the next meeting for approval. The amended motion was passed. The Administrator announced that an office has been obtained in the Department of Public Assistance Credit Union Building at 1018 East Union Avenue, Olympia, Washington. It will be open about March 15th. A newsletter of the activity of the committee will be started soon after the office is opened. An Attorney General has been contacted concerning provision of legal services for the committee.

The Chairman read a letter that had been written to Senator Dore concerning financing of the committee's activities. The letter stated the committee was trying to develop a long range financing program from funds other than the General Fund. The Chairman also read a letter to Governor Evans inviting him to attend the meeting and mentioning the item included in the State Budget for the committee's operation for the coming biennium. He also read the answer from Governor Evans stating the budget request had been included in Senate Bill 374, the Appropriation Bill.

Douglas Toms, Acting Director of the Department of Licenses, reported on progress toward starting a study to determine the amount of gas tax used for marine purposes. A package of material is being distributed to agencies interested in doing such a study. A meeting is being held with University of Washington staff members on March 4th to discuss the design of such a study. He hoped to have an agency selected by April 15th and the study under way by May 1st. It was felt the study should be conducted through an entire calendar year in order to obtain valid results. It was suggested that the amount of money deposited in the marine tax fund be limited to 2% of the gas tax collections until the study is completed.

PRESENTATION OF MATERIAL BY DEPARTMENTS

Department of Commerce & Economic Development:

Mr. Benson gave an overall view of the state comprehensive plan. He explained the present program and items of special study which included (a) Washington State Census Board population forecasts -- this portion of the study is broken down into several parts. The University of Washington College of Business is developing an input-output model to determine inter-relations of industry in this state. Washington State University is doing a study of nonmanufacturing industries in the state such as transportation and utilities. A Bonneville industry power usage study is being reviewed and information presently useful, excerpted. A consultant is making a study of machinery industries (electrical and nonelectrical) such as aero-space transportation equipment and other; another consultant is developing travel study data for public carriers and intrastate travel by home interview. The Department of Highways is collecting out-of-state

travel date by road interview and a consultant will soon be hired to analyze all of these economic data and forecasts in order to allocate them to the county level.

(c) promotion of regional planning activities in the State. University of Washington is developing a program to delimit the regions of the state. The Puget Sound Governmental Conference including King, Pierce, Snohomish and Kitsap counties was cited as an example of such a region. Presently available regional land use inventory data and forecasts are being collected and assembled by the state-wide planning staff. It can be used for reference by all agencies and will be used as one of several indices for identifying regions within the state. This work is being coordinated with the Water Resources Study.

(d) Development of Planning Goals. All of the laws in the Revised Code of Washington are being studied to determine gaps and overlaps in present state planning activities.

(e) State-wide Capital Budgeting on a long range basis. A contract has been made with the State Budget Control Agency to make this study.

(f) Outdoor Recreation Plan. A contract has been let with the State Parks Department for this plan development. A progress report on this project was made by Bill Bush of the Parks Department. He explained the "701" grant for development of the Outdoor Recreation Plan, the functions of the Coordinating Committee working on this plan and the major goals of the plan. One of the major goals is to acquire property needed for outdoor recreation that may soon be lost for economic or other reasons. Another goal of the study is to make more adequate recreation usage of present public lands. The members of the Coordinating Committee include technical employees of the state agencies represented on the Interagency Committee For Outdoor Recreation. The main function of this committee is to coordinate and guide the development of the state-wide recreation and open space plan. Guidelines to local agencies for development of outdoor recreation plans to meet the requirements of eligibility for funds from the marine gas tax, the Initiative 211 Bond Issue and the Federal Land and Water Conservation Act will be distributed in about a week. Several questions were asked following this presentation. They covered such subjects as multiple use, continuation of the study, re-evaluation of recreational land use for the greatest use by all, use of the Federal Bureau of Outdoor Recreation manual, place of the local open space studies in the program, period covered by the state-wide plan. Mr. Porter of the Puget Sound Governmental Conference noted that 70 cities and 4 counties would be completing the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation forms for the Puget Sound Governmental Conference open space study. He suggested that if a local agency has committed itself to a regional plan, the region could submit the forms for them. The Chairman noted there was a difference between identifying existing lands and needs and also that the I.A.C.R. Committee needs to consider the relationship of the coordinating committee for the state-wide recreation plan and the I.A.C.R., and that this subject would be on the agenda for the next meeting.

Department of Game:

Slides were shown of a number of the Department of Game activities. It was noted that the Department is self-supporting, 81% of the funds coming from hunting and fishing licenses and the balance from miscellaneous receipts. The Department owns 375,000 acres of lands, holds additional lands licensed by the Federal government and leases 10,000 acres of public lands. It is estimated the game industry is worth \$125,000,000 per year to the economy of the State. The Department's objective is to provide areas where game animals can make a living. The greatest need of the Department at the present time is to obtain adequate access to hunting and fishing areas.

The Director stated that the Game Commission feels that the wild life program should get about one-third of the I.A.O.R. monies over the life of the program.

The Department would plan to spend the first \$100,000 available for acquisition of stream bank access to add to the present 400-mile stream bank program. It was noted that the Department of Game has never received any General Fund monies. The Department has also surveyed and listed critical land needs. It was noted that game ranges are used by many people other than fishers and hunters for recreation purposes without contributing to the Department of Game funds. About one-third of game land use in 1964 was made by other than fishers and hunters.

Department of Highways:

The Director of the Department of Highways stated that this Department is not directly involved in providing recreation. Its main purpose is to manage highways; in this process some recreation is provided through availability of roads for recreational driving and through provision of safety rest areas established to relieve fatigue of driving. Thirty-three rest areas are presently planned for the Interstate system. These will be on controlled access highways and not accessible except from the highway. At the present time, there are approximately 100 safety rest areas on the non-Interstate highways; some of them are on the water.

Although landscaping has not been done extensively in the past, more of it is being planned, especially on the Interstate system. A study has recently been completed to inventory all potential scenic highways in the State for the President's program. Consideration is also being given to means of increasing the beautification of highways and to acquisition of land for preservation of beauty. Screening of junk yards will also be done.

It was noted that highway management monies come from a fixed income. Monies used for beautification must be taken from construction funds, reducing the number of miles of highways that can be built in any given time period. The scenic highway study for the State of Washington indicated a possible 7,800 miles of existing or potential scenic roads at an estimated cost of \$800,000,000 to develop them to scenic standards and to provide facilities along these routes for recreation.

The Department is working with other state agencies in the locating of highways in an endeavor to preserve recreational facilities and provide more aesthetic roadways. Highway location and recreational usage are not always compatible. The Department of Highways is quite willing to let other agencies handle purely recreational facilities. It will try to beautify as it builds. The Department is hiring landscape architects at the district level to work on highway location and beautification from the reconnaissance level on up. Mr. Biggs of the Game Commission stated the Highway Commission is making great effort to coordinate with other agencies and that pit sites are now being developed to look like something. Those sites which hold water are being developed by the Department of Game as fishing areas.

Department of Parks & Recreation:

The Director of the Department of Parks and Recreation stated that state agencies have cooperated a great deal in the past and will do more so as time goes on. He noted there are five divisions in the Department of Parks. They are (1) Youth and Conservation Corps, created by the legislature, that works with natural resources and youth. (2) The Recreation Division, created by the legislature, which provides consultation service to local agencies upon request for technical help. (3) Planning and Development Division, whose functions are site planning, engineering, historical and interpretive. (4) Operations, which includes the bulk of the employees of the Department, covers maintenance, forestry, beaches including lifeguards, museum, camping, etc. (5) Agency Management, which includes such functions as stenographic, accounting, real properties acquisition, fiscal, etc.

It was noted that the state population increased 19% between 1950 and 1960 and that state park usage had increased 300+% in the same time period. The Director observed that all state agencies have a job to do and that he felt that they should continue to do these jobs. He hoped that all agencies would have something to say about, and have a chance to review, the proposed expenditure program of the funds to be allocated by I.A.O.R. Committee. He noted that the previous outdoor recreation agency recommended that about one-third of these funds be used by the Department of Game and about one-half by the Department of Parks.

The Department has several pieces of waterfront land being held temporarily awaiting purchase funds. Three of these are Federal lands located at Manchester, Fort Ebey on Whidbey Island and Fort Warden near Port Townsend. Several dozen other sites are available as soon as funds are. It was noted that the Department must pay for Federal sites as well as others.

Department of Commerce & Economic Development:

Flow charts were presented by Rosemary Horwood to explain the relationships of groups involved in outdoor recreation and the functions of the coordinating committee for state-wide recreation planning. The first chart outlined outdoor recreation planning organization relationships still in the process of evolution. It was noted that application for planning funds will take considerable time to flow through the entire procedure required. A flow chart of this process was distributed to the committee members. There was also a table comparing the requirements of the three funding programs: the marine gas tax, Initiative 211 bond money and the Federal Land and Water Conservation funds. It was stated that it would seem of mutual benefit for the coordinating committee and the I.A.C.R. committee to work together as closely as possible. The Chairman of the I.A.O.R. committee stated that the relationships in coordination of the activities of these two committees would be taken up at the next meeting.

Department of Fisheries:

The Director of the Department of Fisheries noted the responsibility of this Department was to protect, propagate and manage food and shore fish for optimum production. Funds for operating the Department come 25% from licenses, 50% from the Federal Government, and 25% from the General Fund. Data is kept for both in- and out-of-state people on the basis of man-days, fish collection days and site visitations. About one-sixth of the attendance and use of fisheries resources is by out-of-staters.

The Department needs funds to provide upland access to state tidelands and for maintenance. This maintenance, if authority were granted to the Department of Fisheries to do so, could be done by contract with other agencies authorized to maintain recreation areas. The Department of Fisheries needs authority to develop access and recreation accommodations. Such functions are not now a part of their authorized responsibility.

Department of Natural Resources:

This Department was organized in 1957 by consolidation of seven or eight previous agencies. It has geographic shot-gun land ownership. A brochure was distributed which described the several individual-type land grants administered. School lands are managed to provide income for schools. The 800 miles of saltwater tide and shore lands including land under litigation are not all usable for recreation. About 300 acres of lands in the vicinity of urban areas are being used for recreational purposes under only partially controlled conditions. Two-thirds of the land is in forests, some of the land is leased to farmers and all of the land is being developed for multiple purpose usage whenever possible and consistent with the constitution and the RCWs. Primitive recreation units are being planned in desirable recreation areas under the Department of Natural Resources to accommodate 8 to 10 families in order to promote control of health needs and fire protection. Department equipment and manpower will be used to provide these facilities for the protection of the state lands. The possibility of leasing state lands to private operators who would provide public access and sophisticated facilities is also being considered.

At the time of the establishment of this Department, the Federal Government owed the State 165,000 acres of land. The Department of Natural Resources has selected and received lands for all except 2,000 of these acres, credit for which is being kept in reserve to pick up dam lands, etc., that may later be let go by the Federal Government. The Department is also managing 800,000 acres of county trust lands. The counties are anxious to have some of these lands opened for recreation. The Department has asked for an interim legislative study on this to come up with legislation authorizing counties and ports to manage some of this land. It was noted that there is a case presently in the courts to determine whether the State owns all of the tide and accreted lands or whether it owns only from half tide out to the three mile limit as claimed by the Federal Government in the court case. If the State does not own from the half tide mark to the uplands, public access to the razor clam beds will be extremely limited and probably will have to be purchased. The case is now in the State Supreme Court. If the ruling is against the State, it is expected to be appealed to the Federal Supreme Court.

Another problem of the Department concerns the oyster reserves (tidelands) set aside under an early State act for growing oysters only. Many of these lands are not appropriate for oyster growing. The Department would like to see such lands purchased by the State for public use.

Miscellaneous:

The problem of discouraging or preventing overnight camping in areas without adequate clean water, garbage pits or sanitary facilities was discussed. Each of the agencies having primitive lands or areas developed for day use only has such problems. The

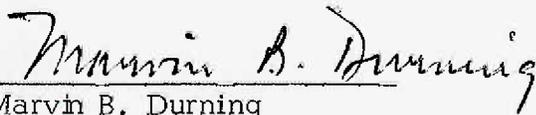
question of definition of parks, of primitive camp grounds, etc., was brought up. One definition of a park suggested was "an area of over 40 acres which provides sophisticated improvements such as camping sites, water, sanitary facilities, cooking shelters, etc.". It was noted that it would be desirable for each agency to endeavor to complement each other's facilities and not compete. A question was asked as to how Oregon and California are handling their outdoor recreation program. No one knew of any new sources of State recreation funds. The California electorate recently approved a \$150,000,000 bond issue for recreation site acquisition. Oregon acquired management of their state park land in reserve during the depression. Washington is the only state operating under an interagency outdoor recreation program committee set-up. Montana will operate their recreation and state parks program under the Game Department.

The next meeting will be at 9 a.m., March 6 in the General Administration Building auditorium, in Olympia. The meeting was adjourned at 3:30 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLA MYLRICIE
Acting Secretary

APPROVED:


Marvin B. Durning
Chairman