

AUGUST 22, 1971 - SPECIAL SESSION

OPEN MEETING

OCEAN SHORES, WASHINGTON

1. Analysis of SCORP - discussed

2. Goals and Objectives of the IAC - discussed

MOTION that basic objectives of the IAC be made up/listing of secondary objectives which are generally in the nature of coordination of studies, etc., be written up with priorities being given to it.

3. Additional Recreation Bond Expenditure Proposal - tabled until Tuesday, August 24, 1971 meeting.

INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON

Ocean Shores Inn
9:00 a.m.

SPECIAL SESSION
AUGUST 22, 1971

SUNDAY

MEMBERS PRESENT: Lewis A. Bell, Chairman, Jack Rottler, Warren Bishop, Madeline Lemere, Omar Lofgren, Charles Odegaard, Director of Parks and Recreation Commission; Charles Crouse, Director of Department of Game; George Andrews, Director, Department of Highways; John Biggs, Director of Department of Ecology; Thor Tollefson, Director, Department of Fisheries.

MEMBERS ABSENT: Honorable Bert Cole, Commissioner of Public Lands, DNR; Mr. Daniel Ward, Director, Department of Commerce and Economic Development

IAC Staff Present: Stanley E. Francis, Administrator; E. V. Putnam, Assistant Administrator; Glenn Moore, Leighton Pratt, Robert Lemcke, Recreation Resource Specialists; Philip Clark, Coordinator; Kenn Cole, Fiscal Officer; Marjorie M. Frazier, Administrative Secretary.

Others present: Ron Kuenstler, Assistant Attorney General; Gerald Pelton, Office of Program Planning and Fiscal Management; Jack Wayland, Department of Game; Joan Blaisdell, Federal-State Coordinator, City of Bellevue

Chairman Bell opened the Special Session by announcing that the meeting would be considered a "public meeting" in light of the Open Meetings Act recently passed by the Washington State Legislature. Agenda items were:

1. Analysis of SCORP (Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation and Open Space Plan)
2. Goals and Objectives - Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation
3. Additional Recreation Bond Expenditure Proposal

Mr. Bell stated he felt the Committee was getting out of touch with the Plan, what it attempts to do; what its deficiencies are; and that it did not meet present thrust of the Committee nor what the future thrust might be in development and acquisition of outdoor recreation lands. He asked Mr. Francis to outline the analysis of the SCORP as presented in memorandum of August 22, 1971 and the outline attached dated August 23, 1971.

There followed considerable discussion of the Plan Summary with reference being made to the pink sheets presenting findings, recommendations and actions related to the Plan. Mr. Bishop asked for a brief report on plan eligibility. Mr. Francis reported that the eligibility of the State of Washington for LWCF monies would expire June 30, 1972, that it was necessary to update the plan and have it reviewed by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation (Seattle Regional Office) at least sixty days prior to that time; thus rewrite and all other details relating to the Plan would need to be completed by May 1, 1972. Mr. Francis stated he could request a six month's extension of the eligibility to cover any emergency should it be necessary to do so.

Mr. Odegaard asked for an explanation of the "potential land inventory" as noted in item (6) on the green report attached to the memorandum.

There followed a discussion on potential land inventory and what it would entail. Mr. Andrews pointed out action of the 1971 Legislature had created a State Land Use Commission, therefore any efforts in inventory of land should be coordinated with that Commission. Mr. Clark was asked to define "potential inventory" -- and stated that the potential inventory is comprised of a listing of the gross acreages of lands potentially suitable for classification into various recreation area types. This inventory is used to determine if adequate land or water areas exist within a region to meet projected acreage needs within that region. If the potential inventory is inadequate to meet such needs, it is assumed that people will travel to adjacent regions to recreate. When this happens, the closest adjacent region with adequate potential inventory to meet the needs of its own residents plus those of the region in question is credited with the dollar and acreage need upon which the Action Program is based.

Concern about the IAC and its responsibilities were expressed by Mr. Biggs. He felt the agency had been created to allocate bond issue monies to agencies for outdoor recreation acquisition and development; that it now appeared to have branched out into other areas which had become a bit uncoordinated. Growth of new agencies in state and local areas was then mentioned by Mrs. Lemere, who stated it was vital there be a coordination factor with the IAC functioning in this capacity through the Statewide Plan and its directions. Mr. Andrews stated his concern that staff would be inventorying land and exerting its efforts in various studies when it might very well be distributing its time some place else within the framework of outdoor recreation acquisition and development goals. Mr. Odegaard also felt the IAC's role was not to coordinate studies in the manner in which this was presently being done and that the staff should adhere to review of projects. He also felt that capital budget programs of the state agencies involved in the IAC need not necessarily be reviewed by the IAC staff. ~~Mr. Biggs noted that the IAC had a veto power on state projects which it should not have.~~ Deleted 11/22/71

At this point, Mr. Bishop pointed out that at some state level there was need for a resource management group to evaluate the total resources of the state and eventually the idea of a single agency of management and resources for all of these activities should be put into effect. However, until such time as this is accomplished, there is no other agency that can do the specific work being done by the IAC.

Critical matters such as condemnation policy, appraisal review policy, etc., were mentioned by Mr. Odegaard. He felt the staff should address itself in these areas rather than special studies. Mr. Bell stated he believed the IAC has the responsibility to gather and summarize statistics and to disclose the needs for recreation in the state and the lands available...then to summarize all of these facts and statistics into some understandable form through the Statewide Plan. Also, he said the Action Program was the most important part of the Plan defining the responsibilities of the IAC in the determination of priorities and the satisfaction of needs as shown by the SCORP. He stressed there was a need to inform the public of types of projects that meet the priorities set by the IAC.

The Bond issue proposal was then discussed. The timeliness of a bond issue campaign was questioned by Mr. Biggs. He said it would be necessary for adequate justification

to be made prior to any proposal for a bond issue to the people. The need for developing facilities for the urban low mobility groups was then reviewed. Mr. Francis reported on his recent meeting in Denver with Federal-State Coordinators in the Land and Water Conservation and other federal programs, stating that the emphasis had been on the "hard core city problems" or urban park acquisition and development. LWCF monies for the next current allocation will place more emphasis on the population factor and will be oriented to an urban program. The eligibility for LWCF funds will be partly determined by this kind of information placed in the Statewide Plan, thus socio-economic needs study will have to be a part of that Plan.

There followed some discussion on area types. Mr. Bell felt present area types did not meet the need and consideration should be given to changing them or abandoning them entirely, perhaps using a user-oriented plan. Mr. Francis agreed the 21 area types were not adequate and pointed out that staff was presently discussing these and obtaining more information on them to determine whether to utilize a user-oriented program instead.

2. Agency Goals and Objectives

It was the consensus of the Committee that the statement of goals and objectives as presented by Mr. Francis were good but were general in nature. Discussion followed. Mr. Odegaard felt priority of the IAC staff should be to expend the monies given it for the development and acquisition of outdoor recreation projects. He suggested the distribution of manpower within the IAC be looked into. Mr. Francis then explained the various studies in which the IAC staff is presently involved (trails, rivers, etc.) and the need for them. Mr. Biggs stated the thrust of the activities of the IAC appear to be becoming substantially diverted from the acquisition and development of projects. Mrs. Lemere did not agree, stating that the IAC had been placed in the planning position by State law and that it was therefore necessary to coordinate between state and local agencies the various aspects of these studies.

The goals and objectives as presented being considered of a general nature, the staff was asked whether it would be possible to elaborate or outline these into a format more understandable and definitive to the Committee. Following considerable discussion, IT WAS MOVED BY MR. BIGGS, SECONDED BY MR. ANDREWS, THAT THE COMMITTEE REAFFIRM ITS INTEREST IN THE BASIC OBJECTIVES OF THE IAC AND THAT A LIST OF SECONDARY OBJECTIVES WHICH ARE GENERALLY IN THE NATURE OF COORDINATION OF STUDIES, ETC., BE WRITTEN UP WITH PRIORITIES BEING GIVEN TO IT.

Mr. Francis stated basically what had been presented at the meeting in the goals and objectives paper were matters Mr. Biggs had included in his motion; that these were broad term objectives, to be refined into what would be accomplishable in the next biennial period. He said he did not feel planning and coordination could be separated. Mr. Tollefson then suggested that the staff digest what had been stated at the present meeting and continue performing the kind of work it has been doing. Question was called for on the motion and IT WAS CARRIED BY MAJORITY VOTE, WITH MRS. LEMERE VOTING "NO".

3. Additional Recreation Bond Expenditure Proposal:

Because of lack of time, Item 3 on the agenda was tabled for discussion at the Tuesday, August 24, regular session of the Committee.

Respectfully submitted,

STANLEY E. FRANCIS
Administrator

RATIFIED BY THE COMMITTEE *as amended 11/22/71*

ON 11/22/71

Lewis A. Bell
LEWIS A. BELL, CHAIRMAN

August 23, 1971

ANALYSIS OF STATEWIDE OUTDOOR RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE PLAN

SUMMARY

In the following two sections of this report prominent features of the existing Statewide Outdoor Recreation and Open Space Plan are outlined and IAC's efforts towards accomplishing the recommendations contained therein have been identified.

It is hoped that the following pages will provide a better insight into the workings of the Outdoor Recreation Plan and the degree to which the IAC, its member agencies and staffs have been successful in fulfilling the recommendations contained therein.

In preparing this document, the broad general manner in which the recommendations were phrased presented some difficulty in identifying measureable results. However, too precise a statement of future recommendations within the Plan could place undue restraint upon IAC capability to respond to changing needs and to react to unforeseen circumstances. This would be especially true if the present update of the Plan receives more than a three-year approval by BOR.

Therefore, it is hereby recommended that IAC determine an internal policy for recommendation accomplishment which:

1. Establishes an order of priority for further efforts on the recommendations stated herein.
2. Provides levels of stated accomplishment for each recommendation which can be measured against completed actions.
3. Provides a time period within which these accomplishments should be completed.

It is further recognized that because of the rapidly increasing public needs in outdoor recreation and open space, that total accomplishment of many of the stated recommendations is highly unlikely. It is therefore suggested that the completed actions for each of the recommendations stated in this document, be used as the basis for establishing time periods for further accomplishments. The Action Program of the existing Plan could provide the basis for determining the order of priority.

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

One of the major purposes of the IAC is to coordinate the acquisition, development and planning of outdoor recreation and open space programs at the state and local levels in such a way as to eliminate overlap and duplication of projects or plans. In order to do this, a Statewide Outdoor Recreation and Open Space Plan was developed which relates identified needs to accomplishable goals. The Plan has purposely been kept general in nature and broad in its recommendations so that the state might be able to account for the wide range of constantly changing recreation needs which must be considered in general terms. It is designed to be specific only to a point of providing information for planning, guidance for determining priorities, and a procedure for making decisions. Updating the existing approved Plan enables all information to be readily and economically assimilated to provide a source of valid, current data for analysis and reference as policies are established, action programs are updated and programs are adjusted.

Because it is a complex document, the Statewide Plan is susceptible to misconceptions concerning what it includes, what it does; and because of design, intent, data limitations, and others, what it does not do. In the next few pages, seventeen of the more prominent features of the Plan are listed in terms of what they do. The related restrictions and/or restraints of what the Plan does not do are listed directly opposite for each of the seventeen features.

THE PLAN DOES.....

1. Identify significant features, land forms, and outstanding natural areas of our state.
2. Recognize the economic significance to the state from recreation resources and activities.
3. Establish a process whereby future information can be readily assimilated to provide a continually valid set of data for analysis.
4. Measure the participation by residents of the State in twenty-six outdoor activities for each of the four seasons and on each of twenty-one area types.
5. List the federal, state, local and private recreation lands available for public recreational use by each of the State's thirteen planning regions and by area type within each region.
6. Provide a "potential" inventory which indicates whether or not acquisition needs can be met somewhere within a given region.
7. Identify existing historical and cultural sites, scenic and recreational highways, elements of various types of trails systems.
8. Identify the acquisition and development needs for each area type, by residents of each region in terms of estimated acreage needs and the approximate costs required to meet those needs.
9. Identify and recognizes some of the national, state and local problems and related programs for action in such areas as scenic quality, urban beautification, clean air, pure water and noise control.

THE PLAN DOES NOT.....

1. Establish priorities for the acquisition and development of specific sites.
2. Determine which sources produce the greatest economic benefits.
3. Analyze the data available except to establish general acquisition and development priorities for use in preparing the annual Action Program.
4. Measure resident participation by specific location or out-of-state visitor participation by either location, area type, or activity.
5. Identify lands by individual sites nor take into account possible distributional imbalances of sites within a region.
6. Identify specific sites or locations for acquisition.
7. Identify or recommend specific sites or locations for additions to any of these systems.
8. Fully reflect the impact of use on each region's resources by out-of-state users, user pressures from other regions of the state, or the mobility of people from within one region to another.
9. Establish specific recommendations for changing or expanding existing State or local programs.

THE PLAN DOES.....

10. Identify recent federal legislation which has an impact on state outdoor recreation planning and development including the Wilderness Act, establishment of the North Cascades Complex, establishment of the San Juan Island National Historical Park, the Scenic and Natural Rivers System Act, the National Trails System Act and the Estuarines Study Act.
11. Outline federally initiated plans and studies including the Nationwide Recreation Plan, the Public Land Law Review Commission Study, Water Resources Planning, Multiple-Use of Water Resources and River Basin Studies.
12. Outline programs of federal agencies which control lands available for recreational use by the citizens of this state.
13. Identify the responsibilities of state agencies for the provision of outdoor recreation opportunities and summarizes the planning programs developed by each agency for this purpose.
14. Discuss the responsibilities of cities, counties, port districts and private enterprise towards the provision of outdoor recreation opportunities.
15. Establish specific courses of action for the State in the provision of open space and outdoor recreation opportunities for Washington's public.
16. Establish policies which serve as the basis to develop priorities for acquisition and development programs.
17. Establish a schedule for the distribution of acquisition and development funds on a regional basis by area type for each year from 1970 through 1975, for local agencies generally and for State agencies of Game, DNR, and Parks.

THE PLAN DOES NOT.....

10. Recommend specifics to be included in comparable or companion legislation at the state level.
11. Recommend any comparable specific studies at the state level different from or in addition to existing programs.
12. Recommend specific changes, additions or deletions to either the amount of land controlled or the programs offered.
13. Establish priorities for specific site acquisition, development or programming by individual agencies.
14. Identify nor establish priorities for specific site acquisition or development projects.
15. Establish courses of action for individual state agencies, cities, counties or other specific governmental bodies.
16. Develop priorities for individual state or local agencies.
17. Establish a schedule for fund distribution by individual local agencies nor by specific sites for either state or local agencies.

Introduction

Part I, Chapter II of the 1969 Statewide Plan summarizes the findings and the recommendations contained within the plan. These recommendations, which ideally would have formed a part of the Action Program, were not expressed in the Plan in a form which would allow us to measure their level of accomplishment by reviewing the current levels of achievement against pre-established objectives. It is recognized that not all recommendations produce quantifiable tasks, however many of the recommendations have been acted upon, with identifiable results.

The achievement of these recommendations, is an ongoing process. With the update of the Plan, new recommendations based on new findings will be included in the Action Program permitting a more orderly accomplishment of them.

The following table is a brief summary of the most significant programs and courses of action established by the IAC to meet the recommendations of the plan. As in all things, the IAC has had varying degrees of influence on them. It is further recognized that IAC cannot control either the level of attainment or the time period within which it occurs for all plan recommendations. Therefore the thirty-two recommendations given in the table have been placed into three categories as follows:

1. The IAC has either direct control or significant influence over the degree to which these recommendations can be accomplished and the time period within which they can be completed. (There are 14 recommendations in this category.)
2. The IAC has limited control but can influence the degree and time period within which these recommendations can be accomplished. (There are 6 recommendations in this category.)
3. The IAC has little control over the degree to or the time period within which these recommendations can be completed, but does have possible influence and a definite interest in assuring that they are accomplished. (There are 11 recommendations in this category.)

1 THE IAC HAS EITHER DIRECT CONTROL OR SIGNIFICANT INFLUENCE OVER THE DEGREE TO WHICH THESE RECOMMENDATIONS CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED AND THE TIME PERIOD WITHIN WHICH THEY CAN BE COMPLETED.

FINDINGS	RECOMMENDATIONS	ACTIONS
<p>1. State and Federal agencies provide many opportunities for recreation participation, but most of these are not located where they are readily accessible to groups with low mobility. These include the aging, the mentally and physically ill and the economically deprived.</p>	<p><i>Recommendation:</i> All levels of government and private enterprise should be encouraged to develop facilities with easy and inexpensive access for low mobility groups.</p>	<p>The IAC is about to embark on a special needs study for the urban poor. This study will focus on the recreational needs and desires of the poor, the aged and the various racial minorities found within the urban areas of the state. Considerations of access and increased participation for these groups at public recreation areas will be of high priority within the study framework.</p>
<p>2. Expenditures for recreation by Washingtonians and visitors are a major item influencing the economy of the State.</p>	<p><i>Recommendation:</i> The acquisition and development of outdoor recreation areas and facilities in the State should be increased in order to accelerate the economic gains.</p>	<p>Assessment of the actual economic gains to the state's economy generated by outdoor recreation becomes extremely complex when all the factors are considered. Basically, there are two separate areas of impact: The first is where recreation has a direct impact on the economy through the expenditure of dollars by recreationists for equipment and supplies. The second type of expenditure exerts an indirect impact through the investment of IAC funds in the acquisition of land and the development of recreation facilities. This latter act, the investment in the spectrum of construction costs, provides money for salaries, generates expenditures for building supplies and sets off the chain of expenditures known in economics as the multiplier effect. The multiplier effect expands the value of every dollar expended as each recipient of each dollar in turn responds that dollar bringing income to a next level of recipients and so on. Thus, the millions of dollars the IAC has spent on recreation facilities has probably generated many millions of dollars more through the chain of spending, boosting local and the state's economies.</p>
<p>3. There is a positive relationship between availability of nearby opportunities and the types of activities in which residents participate.</p>	<p><i>Recommendation:</i> High priority should be placed on recreational opportunities and projects for people with low mobility, particularly for those in central areas of larger cities. Also, various means should be considered to encourage full participation at these facilities. Improved and expanded public transportation is one such means.</p>	<p>The IAC is taking an increasingly active role in the provision of recreation opportunities in the central areas of the state's larger cities. We have gotten involved with the model cities programs in Seattle and Tacoma and have funded projects within the boundaries of Seattle's Model City. The IAC has a staff representative on the State Model Cities Coordinating Team so that the agency remains apprised of new developments in the program related to recreation.</p>

FINDINGS	RECOMMENDATIONS	ACTION
<p>4. Variations in recreation participation throughout the year create seasonal imbalances in the rate of usage of certain area types.</p>	<p><i>Recommendation:</i> Greater attention should be given to promoting facility development providing opportunities for year-round participation.</p>	<p>The IAC <u>Procedural Guidelines</u> adopted in 1970, state for development criteria:</p> <p>"Priority is given to those projects which will provide opportunities for outdoor recreational activities in greatest demand throughout the year."</p> <p>It is estimated that 30 of the 51 development projects funded by IAC at the local level since 1965 are readily usable for year-round participation. Partially due to the rapid increase in the year-round camping, approximately 80 per cent of the state agency developments are usable year-round.</p> <p>The IAC has established a policy, expressed in the 1970 <u>Procedural Guidelines</u> that:</p> <p>Projects which meet needs of the physically, mentally, and economically handicapped receive priority over those which do not.</p> <p>Five state projects and 15 local projects have had specific provisions within them for the handicapped. An estimated 75 per cent of all state and local development projects have been designed to accommodate physically handicapped patrons.</p>
<p>5. The specialized needs of the physically and mentally handicapped warrant special consideration in facility design.</p>	<p><i>Recommendation:</i> Where feasible, all recreational facilities should be designed to accommodate wheelchair participants.</p>	<p>Assistance to local governments has varied considerably over the years. No specific records have been kept on the number of communities provided this service. It has been accomplished on a request basis and no promotional program has been instituted.</p>
<p>6. Bond issues represent a major source of local funds for acquisition and development of outdoor recreation facilities to meet local needs.</p>	<p><i>Recommendation:</i> State technical assistance should be provided to local government for the purpose of preparing and promoting local recreation bond issues.</p>	<p>Of the 275 state and local acquisition and development projects funded by the IAC since 1965, 88 projects or 32 per cent of them have been water-oriented projects within King, Pierce, Spokane, Snohomish and Yakima counties, the counties with the highest concentrations of population in Washington.</p>
<p>7. Two area types, saltwater beaches and freshwater shorelands, are most popular with Washingtonians. Lack of time and travel distance are the chief limiting factors to greater usage by individuals. Overcrowding at specific sites is another important limiting factor.</p>	<p><i>Recommendation:</i> Programs should give priority to water-oriented opportunities close to population concentrations.</p>	<p>Of the 275 state and local acquisition and development projects funded by the IAC since 1965, 88 projects or 32 per cent of them have been water-oriented projects within King, Pierce, Spokane, Snohomish and Yakima counties, the counties with the highest concentrations of population in Washington.</p>

FINDINGS	RECOMMENDATIONS	ACTIONS
<p>8. Current trends indicate that flying for pleasure is one of the fastest growing recreation activities in the State. This activity was not included for measurement in the demand survey.</p>	<p><i>Recommendation:</i> Flying for pleasure and other significant emerging outdoor recreation activities should be included in subsequent planning.</p>	<p>Several activities have been identified as having rapidly increasing demands which far exceed the facilities available or planned for them. Among these activities are: Snowmobiling, trail bikes, scuba diving, recreational flying and snow play (other than skiing). None of these activities were part of the Demand Survey conducted for the State Plan. Concern has been evidenced by many state and local agencies, including IAC. Some limited actions have been taken by such agencies as State Parks and DNR. While no projects have been funded by IAC for any projects specifically planned to include opportunities for activities such as those listed, legislation has been passed on snowmobiles and ATVs, and the IAC participated in the preparation of these new laws. These acts require the registration of and establish rules to control snowmobiles and all terrain vehicles. Portions of the funds derived from registration fees will be used to plan, acquire, develop and maintain trails for their use.</p>
<p>9. The State should encourage recreation planning, acquisition, and development programs in those counties and regions where Federal and State matching monies have provided little or no assistance to local government.</p>	<p><i>Recommendation:</i> All counties and cities in the State should be kept informed about the availability of funds in the Outdoor Recreation Account and should be encouraged to make application for their use in financing local park and recreation facilities.</p>	<p>All counties and incorporated cities in the state have been made aware of the funding assistance available through IAC. Continuous reminders of this availability is provided by IAC staff, other state agencies, periodic brochures and many other sources.</p> <p>Of the 39 counties and 266 incorporated cities in the State of Washington, 20 counties and 55 cities have had projects funded by IAC. Two additional counties and 19 cities have made application for projects but have received no project funding.</p>
<p>10. In the twenty-five activity categories included in the Plan, more than 345,700,000 activity occasions were reported in 1967. Fifty-two percent of the activity occasions were in user-oriented areas.</p>	<p><i>Recommendation:</i> The relative demand for activities on each area type, both existing and potential, should be one of the factors used to determine implementation priorities.</p>	<p>Bicycling, driving, swimming, playing outdoor games and walking were the five most pursued activities recorded by the Demand Study. With the exception of swimming, these activities are available at or adjacent to almost all of the 275 state and local projects funded. Swimming beaches are included in many IAC projects.</p>

FINDINGS	RECOMMENDATIONS	ACTIONS
<p>11 The Skagit River has been scheduled for study in conjunction with the National Wild River and Scenic Rivers System. In addition, many of the State's rivers and streams with recreational value would warrant inclusion in a statewide system of scenic, recreational and/or wild rivers.</p>	<p><i>Recommendation:</i> A State scenic and recreational rivers system and should be developed complementing the Federal program. The State designation should appraise all rivers within the State for their local, statewide and national significance and should provide controls on uses to which the rivers may be subjected.</p>	<p>The IAC through its Wild Rivers Subcommittee is presently developing a methodology and guidelines for the identification, classification and protection of the state's wild, scenic and recreational rivers. In the past, it has aided other federal and state agencies to develop inventories and identify scenic rivers such as in the Columbia North Pacific Framework Study. Staff are currently participating in the Skagit River Study under the Federal Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 and on the Misqually River Task Force established by the Governor.</p> <p>Since its inception, IAC has funded 40 projects for state and local agencies which have been at least partially justified on the basis of preserving the scenic and recreational values of a specific river. In addition to these, 85 miles of streambank easements or fee title lands at 142 locations have been funded for the State Game Department.</p>
<p>12 The National Trails System Act established the Pacific Coast Trail as a National Scenic Trail. The State has many trails of national, state, and local significance which provide a variety of trail opportunities for hikers, horseback riders and those using wheeled and motorized vehicles. Thus far, no systematic plans for developing, interconnecting, or administering these trails has been established.</p>	<p><i>Recommendation:</i> A statewide trails system developed for Washington should recognize the needs of all trail users. It should include both urban and rural trails, standards for trail development and opportunities for all trail users.</p>	<p>The State Trails Act (RCW 67.32) passed in the 1970 Legislature gave the responsibility for planning and establishing a State Trails System to IAC. A committee composed of representatives from state, federal and local governments, and from trail use organizations has been working for over two years on the planning phase of system development. Periodic reports have been made at quarterly meetings. At the 1971 Legislative Session, one new act controlling certain trail usage (all terrain vehicles) was added to the existing act. Also added to the existing act were amendments requiring IAC to accomplish an inventory of existing and potential trail routes and one encouraging permissive use of volunteer organizations in trail planning, construction and maintenance.</p> <p>Sincer 1965, the IAC has participated in funding 108 projects which include trail development.</p>
<p>13 By 1975 more than 70 percent of Washington's citizens will live in urban areas; 72 percent of them west of the Cascades.</p>	<p><i>Recommendation:</i> Outdoor recreational facilities should be located within easy access of persons living in heavily populated urban centers.</p>	<p>Fifty-seven projects have been funded for the ten most populated cities of the state (Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane, Everett, Yakima, Bellevue, Vancouver, Bellingham, Bremerton, Longview). This represents 46% of the 124 projects funded for all cities since 1965. Of the 60 county projects funded, 28 have been in the heavily populated counties of King, Pierce, Spokane, Snohomish and Yakima.</p> <p>State agency projects within the above counties and/or cities are <u>not</u> included above.</p>

FINDINGS

14. Land values for some area types in some regions can be expected to escalate as much as 20 percent or more per year.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendation: Higher acquisition priority should be placed on lands in those regions where prices are expected to escalate most rapidly.

ACTIONS

The State Plan indicates that land acquisition costs for all types of land will appreciate at a rate of 11.7% in Region I (Clallam, Jefferson), 11% in Region II (Grays Harbor, Pacific) and 10.5% in Region III (Whatcom, Skagit, San Juan and Island). All other regions will appreciate at rates between 5.6% for Region VIII (Kittitas, Yakima) and 9% for Regions IV, V and VI (those western Washington counties from Snohomish south to the Columbia River).

IAC has no local projects in Region I, or Region II, and 7 local projects totaling an estimated 1,094 acres in Region III since 1965. A single state agency project may encompass portions of more than one district; however, it is estimated that IAC has funded 14 state projects in Region I for a total of 690 acres, and 26 state projects in Region II for 1,458 acres and 25 state projects in Region III for 471 acres. These state and local projects totaling 3,713 acres for the three regions represent 10.3 per cent of the estimated 36,200 acres of all acquisition projects funded by IAC through calendar 1970, excluding the L. T. Murray and Wenas projects. The above projects represent approximately 22% of the \$17,500,000 granted by IAC for all acquisition projects through 1970.

FINDINGS	RECOMMENDATIONS	ACTIONS
<p>5. <i>Recommendation:</i> Special consideration should be given to the special needs and impact of children when designing community facilities.</p>	<p>Children under twelve have a far greater impact in certain activities and on some area types than do other age groups.</p>	<p>Of the 124 projects funded for cities since 1965, 41 of them have been for neighborhood facilities where play areas for children normally have the highest priority.</p>
<p>6. Public access to shorelines, tidelands and estuaries of this State is rapidly disappearing. Traditional havens for fish and wildlife are also being lost. Knowledge of present and potential uses of our wide expanses of shorelines, tidelands, estuaries and ecological areas is not adequate to provide balanced utilization of these resources.</p>	<p><i>Recommendation:</i> A detailed inventory of all estuaries, saltwater beaches, shores of navigable lakes and wildlife ecological areas should be conducted to obtain sufficient information to develop a comprehensive approach to the utilization of these resources.</p>	<p>The IAC is working cooperatively with DNR to identify saltwater shorelands having recreational potential as a part of the updating of the Statewide Plan. The IAC staff is in the process of compiling an inventory of freshwater surface areas suitable for recreation in the State.</p> <p>The Shorelines Management Act, passed by the last legislature, defines "shorelines" as "all water areas of the state". The Act requires local governments "to complete within eighteen months after the effective date of this Chapter, a comprehensive inventory of such shorelines." "Such shorelines" here refers to the shorelines within the jurisdiction of each of the local governments.</p> <p>The Department of Ecology is presently preparing proposed guidelines for the development of master programs for regulation of the uses of shorelines. IAC is one of the state agencies assisting in the preparation of the guidelines.</p> <p>Within the last year the IAC has appointed a special sub-committee to develop guidelines for classifying rivers. Inherent in the study will be management considerations for enhancing the attractiveness of river banks and increasing the opportunities for recreational use of the waters. The Skagit River Study, being carried out in conjunction with the National Forest Service, should develop some significant development recommendations for that river which could establish precedents for other major rivers in the state.</p>
<p>17. In most of the State, there is strong competition for the limited water-oriented lands for access to larger water surfaces, for such activities as clam-digging and swimming, or for ancillary facilities such as trailer parking.</p>	<p><i>Recommendation:</i> Special studies should be made and priorities set to find solutions to development problems related to freshwater shorelands, saltwater beaches and boating areas.</p>	<p>See Recommendation 16 above.</p>

FINDINGS	RECOMMENDATIONS	ACTIONS
<p>18. Although the lack of waterfront areas, especially on saltwater, is critical, the preservation of the quality of the waterfront recreational, scenic, esthetic and historical values is even more critical. Both physical and visual access should be protected.</p>	<p><i>Recommendation:</i> An immediate study should be made of land-filling and dredging on waters with significant recreation potential. The State should adopt a policy prohibiting extensive land and pier developments that destroy shoreline attractiveness and impede recreational use of the water and beaches. An analysis of the height of structures and their relationship to visual access should be included in the study.</p>	<p>The Shorelines Management Act (discussed above in Recommendation No. 16) will establish policies speaking to this recommendation and related concerns.</p>
<p>19. Cost greatly influences the frequency of participation in any given activity.</p>	<p><i>Recommendation:</i> Minimal cost activity programs should receive high priority.</p>	<p>Of the 25 activities identified in the Plan and included in the Demand Study, 8 of them, specifically bicycling, swimming, playing outdoor games, walking, visiting local parks, visiting the beach, picnicking and sightseeing, can be considered minimal cost activities.</p> <p>It is estimated that of the 86 state projects and 189 local projects funded since 1965, 30 per cent of state and 95 per cent of local projects provide opportunities to participate in at least five of these activities.</p>
<p>20. All levels of government are developing capital improvement programs that do not require funds from the sources identified in the Plan.</p>	<p><i>Recommendation:</i> Regardless of the fund source, the Outdoor Recreation and Open Space Plan should be used as a guide by Federal, State and local governments and by private enterprise whenever planning is done on location, acquisition or development of outdoor recreation sites. This will provide a systematic approach for meeting identified recreation needs and will tend to avoid duplication or imbalance.</p>	<p>Three-hundred-seventy-five copies of the <u>Washington Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation and Open Space Plan (SCORP)</u> were distributed throughout the state and nation. Of these, approximately 39 copies were given to six federal agencies, 143 copies to 22 state agencies, 16 copies to 15 local governments and 177 copies to individuals and private agencies throughout the state and nation.</p> <p>Two-thousand-fifty-eight copies of <u>To Have and To Hold (The SCORP summary)</u> were distributed, approximately 1,860 of which were within the state. Of these 1,860, an estimated 50 went to federal agencies; 110 to state agencies; 1,078 to officials in cities, counties, port and school districts, and chamber of commerce; and 661 to individuals, organizations, and private agencies. In addition 11 went to our Congressional delegates and 148 to state legislators.</p> <p>IAC staff has answered many requests from counties and cities for county level demand data and user standards information. Additional requests for similar information have been received from private consulting firms.</p>

FINDINGS	RECOMMENDATIONS	ACTIONS
<p>21. Environmental needs in highly developed, densely populated regions are as critical as those of user needs, but are difficult to identify through recreation participant questionnaires.</p>	<p><i>Recommendation:</i> Acquisition and development programs that combine recreation opportunities and environmental enhancement by protecting a resource from pollution, non-compatible uses or by providing essential open space in highly developed areas, should be recognized as a special need. Environmental quality criteria should be established to limit the encroachment of non-compatible uses on recreation and open space systems and prevent further deterioration of already damaged areas.</p>	<p>The new State Land Use Commission, created under Chapter 287, Laws of 1971, First Extraordinary Session, require that Commission consider the development of a statewide land use data bank or alternative system which "may contain any information relevant to the future growth of agriculture, forestry, industry, business, residential communities and recreation: the wise use of land and other natural resources which are in accordance with their character and adaptability; the conservation and protection of the soil, air, water, and forest resources; the protection of the beauty of the landscape;..."</p> <p>It is anticipated that the Commission staff has been appointed and work begins on the above data bank or alternative system, IAC will work closely with the Commission in those areas of mutual concern.</p> <p>See also recommendation Nos. 16 & 23</p>
<p>22. Private enterprise is recognized as a major contributor of outdoor recreation opportunities, but a method has not been devised whereby future private recreation development can be related to needs identified in the Plan.</p>	<p><i>Recommendation:</i> Federal, State and local governments should encourage and assist private enterprise in providing more outdoor recreation opportunities consistent with the State needs outlined in the Plan.</p>	<p>While no direct actions have been taken by the IAC to assist private enterprise, increased efforts have been made towards determining the scope of outdoor recreation opportunities which are presently provided by the private sector. A second home study has been prepared by the IAC planning staff in conjunction with the Washington Land Use Association, an organization of land developers, and with other representatives of the fields of real estate and land development.</p> <p>In addition, the IAC is in the process of conducting the private sector inventory of recreation areas in the state to complement the inventory of publicly owned recreation areas and facilities.</p> <p>The IAC is now providing demand and supply data to a large number of private firms and research groups who are planning to develop recreation facilities in the state. And, to further improve the quality and the viability of private facilities, the IAC is working with the State Extension Service to provide a sort of management training for various sections of the private sector who operate or plan to operate recreation facilities.</p> <p>A method for incorporating representatives of the private sector in the IAC Statewide Advisory Committee is being investigated.</p>

FINDINGS	RECOMMENDATIONS	ACTIONS
<p>23. <i>Recommendation:</i> Increased efforts should be made to coordinate all programs and plans that affect, or in any way affect, the State's natural environment.</p>	<p>In such areas as transportation, commercial, industrial and residential development planning, the esthetic quality both of man-made and natural resources must be considered.</p>	<p>The IAC and/or member agencies serve on, provide staff coordination to, or influence in other ways, the activities of a wide variety of committees, commissions and study groups, varying from Thermal Power Plant Site Evaluation to the North Cascades Task Force.</p> <p>IAC is one of several state agencies reviewing environmental impact statements from federal, state and local agencies relative to development projects that in any way will alter the natural environment. These environmental impact statements are a requirement of the "National Environmental Policy Act of 1969" (Public Law 91-190).</p>
<p>24. Historic and cultural sites have not been adequately identified for the private sector or at the local level. Potential sites at all levels need further identification to assure retention for the citizens of the State.</p>	<p><i>Recommendation:</i> The State Parks and Recreation Commission inventory, identification of historical and cultural sites and establishment of a Washington State Historic Sites Register should be completed and used to expand the State's historical, cultural, geological and archeological preservation program. Funds should be appropriated by or made available to the State to aid in preparation of the historic sites inventory and register.</p>	<p>The State Parks and Recreation Commission has primary responsibility for expanding the above program in accordance with SB 363, Chapter 19, Laws of Extraordinary Session, 1967. In this capacity, a continuing inventory and statewide plan is being accomplished. A State Historical Site Register has been established and numerous sites have been recommended for inclusion in the Federal Register. The National Park Service has appropriated approximately \$108,000 to the State of Washington for an historical site preservation grant-in-aid program.</p> <p>IAC has funded an estimated 5 state projects and 5 local projects in which preservation of an historical facility or outstanding natural phenomenon were included within the project.</p>
<p>25. Methods other than acquisition by fee-simple are being utilized to retain quality environment.</p>	<p><i>Recommendation:</i> Zoning, scenic easements, purchase and lease-back, preferential tax incentives and other land-use controls, particularly for land fronting on bodies of water and flood plains, should be used to protect recreational, esthetic and ecological values. State and local governments should be encouraged to revise codes, ordinances, regulations and enforcement practices to improve environmental quality.</p>	<p>The Open Space Act (Chapter 87, 1970 1st Ext. Session), declares that: "It is in the best interests of the state to maintain, preserve, conserve and otherwise continue in existence adequate open space lands... and to assure the use and enjoyment of natural resources and scenic beauty for the economic and social well-being of the state and its citizens." As of December 31, 1970, there had been 1,198 applications for open space assessment filed with County Auditors in 21 of our 39 counties. Of the 18 counties receiving no applications, 15 were in eastern Washington and 3 in western Washington. Skagit County leads all others with 405 applications. Pierce County is second.</p> <p>An increasing number of IAC projects make use of these less usual acquisition methods. The Game Department has purchased many miles of easements along rivers and streams for fishing. The City of Bellevue has just had funded a project using easements for trails to connect three parks in a greenbelt strip.</p>

FINDINGS	RECOMMENDATIONS	ACTIONS
<p>26. Completion of the North Cross State Highway and the opening of the new North Cascades National Park, Ross Lake Recreation Area and adjoining wilderness areas will alter present recreation user impact and travel patterns in the State.</p>	<p><i>Recommendation:</i> Changes in recreational use by residents and visitors should be measured as soon as the North Cross State Highway and the North Cascades National Park and Recreation Area complex are open to public use. Federal, State, local and private agencies should do coordinated planning for development of the area so that a variety of recreational opportunities can be provided.</p>	<p>The IAC is a representative agency on the Governor's North Cascades Reconnaissance Task Force which includes membership from 5 federal agencies, 9 state agencies and the four counties of the North Cascades area. IAC staff aided in the development of the Task Force workbook and have worked closely with federal and state officials to assure that current data is available to meet planning needs.</p>
<p>27. The Scenic and Recreation Highways System has been established and plans prepared for the systematic development of one of these highways.</p>	<p><i>Recommendation:</i> Additional highways should be included in the present Scenic and Recreation Highways System. Some recognition should be given to counties and municipalities wishing to establish scenic and recreational routes on roads and streets under their jurisdiction. Further, scenic route standards should be reviewed and necessary changes made for planning and developing local scenic routes in accord with a statewide scenic route plan.</p>	<p>Two new segments have been added to the State Scenic and Recreational Highway System since this law (RCW 47.39) became effective on July 30, 1967.</p>
<p>28. Almost one-sixth of all automobile trips taken by Washingtonians are for recreational purposes.</p>	<p><i>Recommendation:</i> Funds to implement the State's Scenic and Recreational Highways System should be commensurate with the recreational use of highways. Environmental consideration should be a key element in all scenic highway improvement projects.</p>	<p>Recreation related projects adjacent to designated highways have been accomplished by both state and local agencies but until this biennium none have been funded through highway dedicated funds. During the 1971-73 biennium, \$225,000 has been budgeted by the Department of Highways to complement the \$325,000 budgeted by State Parks for development programs within the Yakima Canyon Scenic Highway area. In addition, the Department of Game has acquired and developed a number of fishing areas to augment the recreational opportunities of the Yakima Canyon.</p>
<p>29. Funds available for acquisition of recreation land are not sufficient to meet identified user needs.</p>	<p><i>Recommendation:</i> Existing programs involving less-than-fee acquisition should be encouraged. New concepts for the acquisition of outdoor recreation space should be explored. These include the use of air rights and development rights; innovative approaches for the development of rooftops, street ends, and portable parks on temporarily available land; better use of school playgrounds, and design for higher density use. Further, multiple-use management should be encouraged with regard to public use of watersheds, State trust lands, and other land public ownership.</p>	<p>A number of innovative park proposals have come into the IAC. Among those funded is the Freeway Park in downtown Seattle, which is planned to span a section of Interstate 5 and provide a promenade and plaza for downtowners. Also in Seattle is the BOK Contingency Fund project to convert a number of streets into small parks where other open space is not available.</p>

FINDINGS	RECOMMENDATIONS	ACTIONS
<p>30. Key ecological areas necessary for plant and animal environments require a different form of evaluation than do the same areas when studied for human needs.</p>	<p><i>Recommendation:</i> Subsequent planning efforts should give added recognition to the evaluation of plant and animal environmental needs and the relationship of recreational use to those needs.</p>	<p>Criteria have not yet been established to evaluate these needs by the IAC.</p>
<p>31. Washington residents not only enjoy a higher average personal income than the nation as a whole, but the occupational groups they represent have higher outdoor recreation participation rates.</p>	<p><i>Recommendation:</i> Washington should seek to exceed national outdoor recreation standards for land acquisition and development in order to provide recreation areas and facilities comparable to the State's superior environmental opportunities.</p>	<p>This recommendation was predicated on the publication of a Nationwide Outdoor Recreation Plan, to be prepared by the BOR. This plan has never been published and no national standards have been established; thus no actions on this recommendation have been taken.</p>

AGENCY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

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GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION

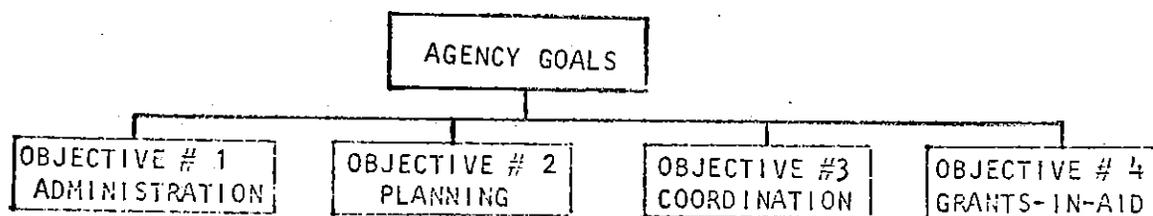
I. AGENCY GOAL

The Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation will:

- (1) Insure that the citizens of the state and their guests are provided a fully comprehensive array of natural, cultural and recreational resources and facilities adequate to serve their interests, needs and aspirations.
- (2) Assure that a broad variety of quality recreational opportunities are made available in locations reasonably convenient to the people of the State of Washington and their guests.
- (3) Encourage and coordinate the development and employment of innovative and imaginative approaches to the providing of recreation opportunities in order to more efficiently and effectively use the limited resources available.

II. AGENCY OBJECTIVES

The Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation will strive to implement these agency goals through the four functional objectives of (1) Administration, (2) Planning, (3) Coordination, and (4) Grants-in-Aid. The schematic relationship of the agency's goals and its functional objectives is shown as follows:



Each functional objective of the IAC has its own goals and objectives when viewed as an individual entity. Thus, the planning objective becomes the goal of the planning function and the coordination objective becomes the goal of the coordination function. These agency objectives (functional goals) are defined as follows:

A. ADMINISTRATION OBJECTIVE

The goal of the administration is to guide the agency's resources in such a manner that the functional units attain their objectives to the satisfaction of the agency and its clientele.

B. PLANNING OBJECTIVE

It is the goal of the Planning Function: (1) to provide an on-going process to measure, evaluate and project the interests, needs, and aspirations of the people for natural, cultural and recreational resources, and (2) to recommend actions within a comprehensive framework that will integrate federal, state, local and private programs and guide the provision of outdoor recreation opportunities in the state.

C. COORDINATION OBJECTIVE

The goal of the coordination function is: (1) to develop (and coordinate the implementation of) an action program based on priorities delineated by the SCORP and coordinate its implementation and (2) to encourage the integration of federal, state, local and private programs and coordinate the provision of outdoor recreation opportunities in the state in order to assure the optimum use of available resources.

D. GRANTS-IN-AID OBJECTIVE

It is the goal of the Grants-In-Aid Function to provide a mechanism whereby outdoor recreation resources can be acquired and developed in a manner which will: (1) maximize preservation of the natural quality of the environment, (2) provide a statewide system of public recreational facilities and opportunities, (3) be responsive to the jurisdictional needs of the various state and local agencies.

III. FUNCTIONAL GOALS

A. ADMINISTRATION GOAL

The goal of the administration is to guide the agency's resources in such a manner that the functional units attain their objectives to the satisfaction of the agency and its clientele.

1. ADMINISTRATIVE OBJECTIVES

- a. To formulate agency operating policies consistent with the needs of the agency.
- b. To recommend policies on issues affecting outdoor recreation and the environment to the Committee and a means of articulating policies to the public.
- c. To direct the efforts of the planning, coordination, and grants-in-aid functions of the staff.

2. ADMINISTRATIVE TASKS

- a. To establish and maintain lines of communication relating to Committee policy between the Committee, staff, Statewide Advisory Committee, and the IAC's many clients and contacts.

- b. To provide a viable link between the Committee and the staff of the IAC.
- c. Prepare the IAC operating budget and efficiently administer the resulting operating funds.
- d. Provide a public relations program for the agency to improve its public image and further its ends.
- e. Seek out other sources of funds for IAC operations and for expanding the Outdoor Recreation Account.
- f. Maintain a close working relationship with the Legislature on matters affecting outdoor recreation and the environment.

B. PLANNING GOAL

It is the goal of the Planning Function: (1) to provide an on-going process to measure, evaluate and project the interests, needs, and aspirations of the people for natural, cultural and recreational resources, and (2) to recommend alternative actions within a comprehensive framework that will integrate federal, state, local and private programs and guide the provision of outdoor recreation opportunities in the state.

1. PLANNING OBJECTIVES

- a. Develop the methodology by which the planning process and the data and alternatives generated through that process are made to meet the ongoing requirements of the agency.
- b. Provide innovative approaches and solutions to special problems encountered in the planning process, including but not limited to private sector participation, special needs of the disadvantaged, and resource allocation problems.

2. PLANNING TASKS

- a. To prepare and update SCORP, a tool which is to explain and direct the state's action program including developing supply and demand data, generating "needs", thus providing the basis for the action program.
- b. Where feasible, to disseminate planning data to other agencies so as to further the coordinated development of recreation facilities throughout the state.
- c. To carry out an evaluation of planning methods and revise and update as necessary to incorporate new concepts and approaches in the overall planning process.

C. COORDINATION GOAL

The goal of the coordination function is: (1) to develop (and coordinate the implementation of) an action program based on priorities delineated by the SCORP and coordinate its implementation and (2) to encourage the integration of federal, state, local and private programs and coordinate the provision of outdoor recreation opportunities in the state in order to assure the optimum use of available resources.

1. COORDINATION OBJECTIVES

- a. To seek the support and participation of federal, state, local and private agencies in the total outdoor recreation effort within the state.
- b. Coordinate the IAC's planning with parallel efforts of other agencies in functional areas which influence and are influenced by outdoor recreation.
- c. Coordinate the programming of capital investments relating to outdoor recreation, and specifically those relating to the Outdoor Recreation Account.

2. COORDINATION TASKS

- a. Further define priorities delineated in the SCORP, and prepare an Action Program and general guidelines for capital investment by state, local and federal agencies.
- b. To review and evaluate all programs and plans that alter, or in any way affect the state's natural environment.
- c. Develop and maintain lines of communication with appropriate federal, state, local and private agencies so as to establish a closer working relationship with them.
- d. Encourage federal, state and local governments, and private enterprises to use the Outdoor Recreation and Open Space Plan as a guide in planning for location, acquisition and development of outdoor recreation facilities so duplication or imbalance may be avoided.
- e. Generate criteria to measure Action Program conformance and find ways to make better use of the Action Program and the Plan so as to implement their recommendations.

D. GRANTS-IN-AID GOAL

It is the goal of the Grants-In-Aid Function to provide a mechanism whereby outdoor recreation resources can be acquired and developed in a manner which will: (1) maximize preservation of the natural quality of the environment, (2) provide a statewide system of public recreational facilities and opportunities, (3) be responsive to the jurisdictional needs of the various state and local agencies.

1. GRANT-IN-AID OBJECTIVES

- a. To optimize the allocation of resources at all levels of government by coordinating the inter-agency communication of project information.
- b. To encourage innovative methods of providing new outdoor recreation areas and facilities in the best interests of available funds, the private landowner, and the public user.
- c. To derive the maximum benefit from the Outdoor Recreation Account funds available by guiding allocation to those projects of outstanding recreational value.
- d. Recognize and encourage the desirability of projects which especially serve: (1) urban areas, (2) people with low mobility, (3) the handicapped, (4) areas involving year-round participation, (5) minimal cost activity programs, and (6) the needs of special age groups.
- e. Recognize and encourage the desirability of projects which provides for water-oriented recreation.

2. GRANTS-IN-AID TASKS

- a. Interpret action program priorities and recommend grants-in-aid assistance for acquisition and development projects to meet needs in the greatest demand.
- b. To provide information and assistance to all local agencies to encourage their participation in the outdoor recreation program.
- c. To encourage and assist in local planning to insure that grant applications reflect top local priorities.
- d. Avoid duplication of facilities and increase knowledge of on-going programs by inter-agency reviews of project applications.
- e. Suggest policy and procedures designed to streamline application requirements and project administration.
- f. Update criteria used in project evaluation as necessary to reflect changing priorities.