



Nature
HISTORY
Discovery

FACTS KIT

**Summer-Fall
2009**

**Oregon Parks and Recreation Department
North Mall Office Building
725 Summer Street NE
Salem, Oregon 97301-1002
Phone: 503-986-0707
FAX: 503-986-0794
Website: <http://www.oregon.gov/OPRD>**

**Director: Tim Wood
Director's office: 503-986-0719**

Table of Contents

	<u>Page</u>
About OPRD	3
Oregon Parks and Recreation Commission	4
Organization Chart: Executive, Policy, Advisory	5
Organization Chart: OPRD Management.....	6
Centennial Horizon	7
Field Management Organization	8
Ocean Shores Management	9
Reservations Northwest.....	10
History of State Parks	11
 Financial Resources	
OPRD Budget for 2009-2011.....	13
Funding History	14
State Park User Fees	15
 Parks and Facilities	
OPRD Lands and Facilities	17
Overnight Facilities	19
Reservation campgrounds	22
First-come, first-served campgrounds	23
Camping and Day-Use Attendance	24
How Oregon Ranks Nationally	25
Recent Property Acquisitions and Park Development	26
State Park Master Plans	27
Facility Investment Program	28
Parks and Prisons Program	28
 Special Programs	
Recreation and Natural Resources	29
OPRD Grant Programs	30
Volunteer Programs	32
Interpretive Services	34
 Heritage Programs	
SHPO Programs	35
Commissions, Advisory Boards	36
Heritage Grants	37

The Facts Kit is produced by the Public Services Division. Unless otherwise stated, information in this edition is current as of July 31, 2009. Full Acrobat PDF documents are on the network R drive (“REFERENCE/FACTSKIT ”), and on the OPRD website (under Budget and Facts). Word documents for each section are on the G drive (“PUBINFO\FACTS KIT”). Contact Frank Howard (503-986-0664) with special requests.

About OPRD

MISSION

Provide and protect outstanding natural, scenic, cultural, historic and recreational sites for the enjoyment and education of present and future generations.

The Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD) pursues its mission through:

- Oregon's state park system;
- Heritage programs, including the State Historic Preservation Office;
- Natural resource and recreation programs that include Ocean Shores, Oregon Scenic Waterways, the Willamette River Greenway and Oregon Recreation Trails;
- Grants that support the growth of outdoor recreation and historic preservation;
- Leadership in outdoor recreation planning, including coordination of Oregon's Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP).

OPRD headquarters is in the North Mall Office Building, 725 Summer Street NE, in Salem. The department administers its field operations through four regions as shown below. Reservations Northwest is a central campsite reservations center operated at 2501 SW 1st Ave. in Portland. OPRD also is responsible for management of the Oregon State Fair and Exposition Center in Salem.

OPRD administrative offices:

SALEM OFFICE – 503-986-0707 (for the hearing impaired: Oregon Relay – 1-800-735-2900)

REGION 1 – North Coast Region, Newport, 541-265-8179

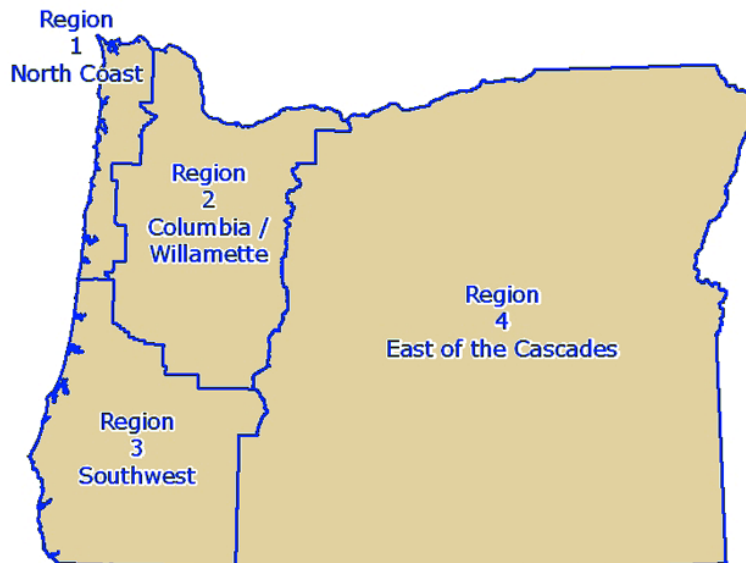
REGION 2 – Columbia/Willamette Region, Portland, 503-872-5288

REGION 3 – Southwest Region, Coos Bay, 541-888-9268

REGION 4 – East of the Cascades Region, Bend, 541-388-6316

RESERVATIONS NORTHWEST – Portland, 503-731-3293

STATE FAIRGROUNDS PARK DISTRICT – Salem, 503-947-3203



Oregon Parks and Recreation Commission

The Oregon Parks and Recreation Commission consists of seven members appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate to set policy and adopt rules for the agency. The commission also establishes the state's outdoor recreation policy and has specific authority to acquire property and set fees for the use of park facilities. Commissioners serve staggered four-year terms. As specified by state law, the commission has a representative from each of Oregon's five congressional districts, plus representatives of the area east of the Cascade Mountains and the area west of the summit of the Coast Range.

OREGON PARKS AND RECREATION COMMISSION

(As of July 1, 2009):

Congressional District 1 Representative

James Parr, Chair, Portland
(Term expires January 2010)

Congressional District 3 Representative

Jay Graves, Vice Chair, Portland
(Term expires June 2011)

Congressional District 2 Representative

Brad Chalfant, Bend
(Term expires November 2008)

Congressional District 4 Representative

Sue Musser, Brookings
(Term expires April 2012)

Congressional District 5 Representative

James E. Brown, Salem
(Term expires March 2009)

East of the Cascade Range Representative

Sharon A. Rudi, Baker City
(Term expires December 2009)

West of the Coast Range Representative

Robin Risley
(Term expires March 2013)

OPRD Director

Tim Wood

Commission Assistant

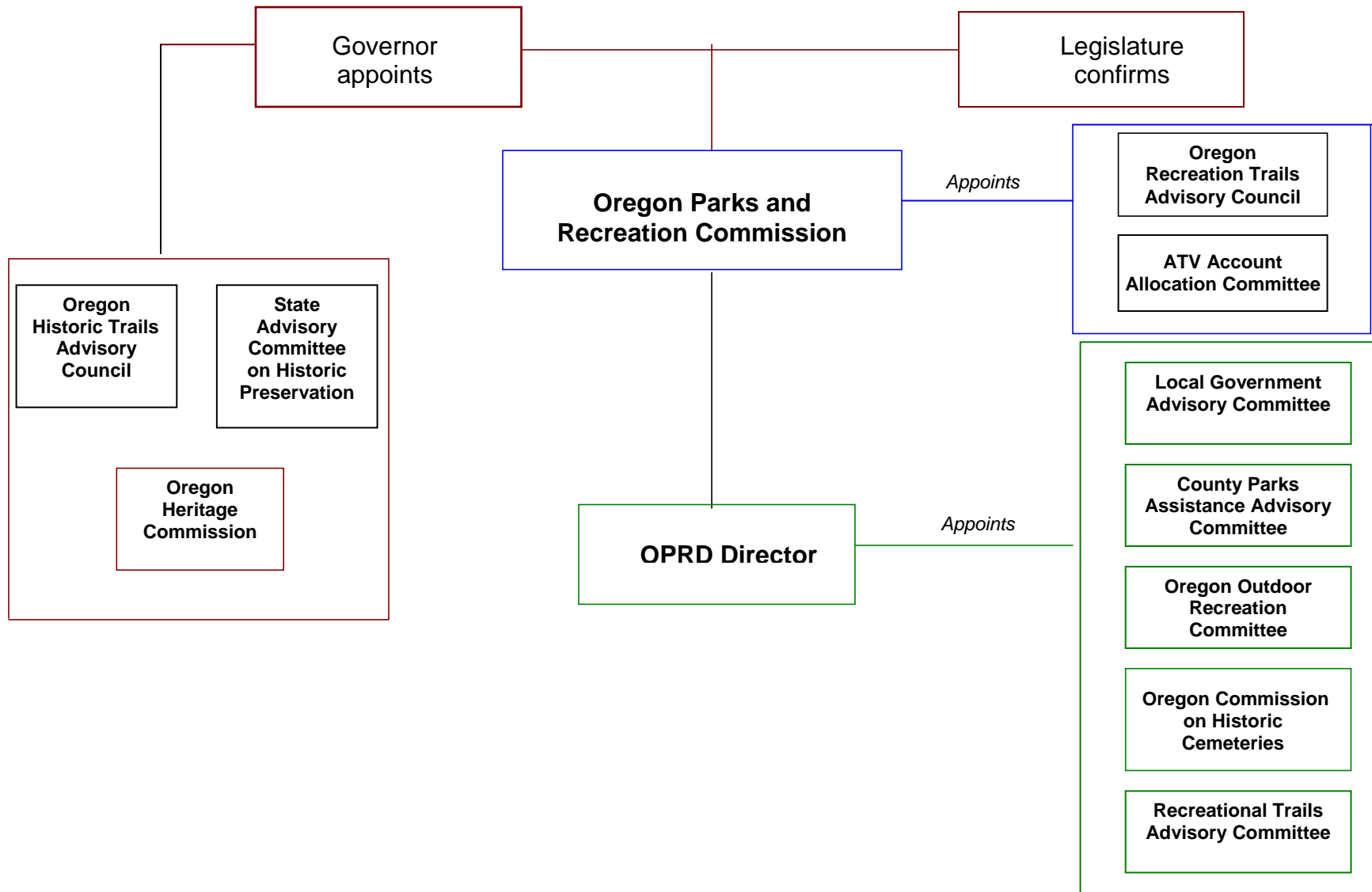
Vanessa DeMoe

Phone: 503-986-0719; FAX: 503-986-0796

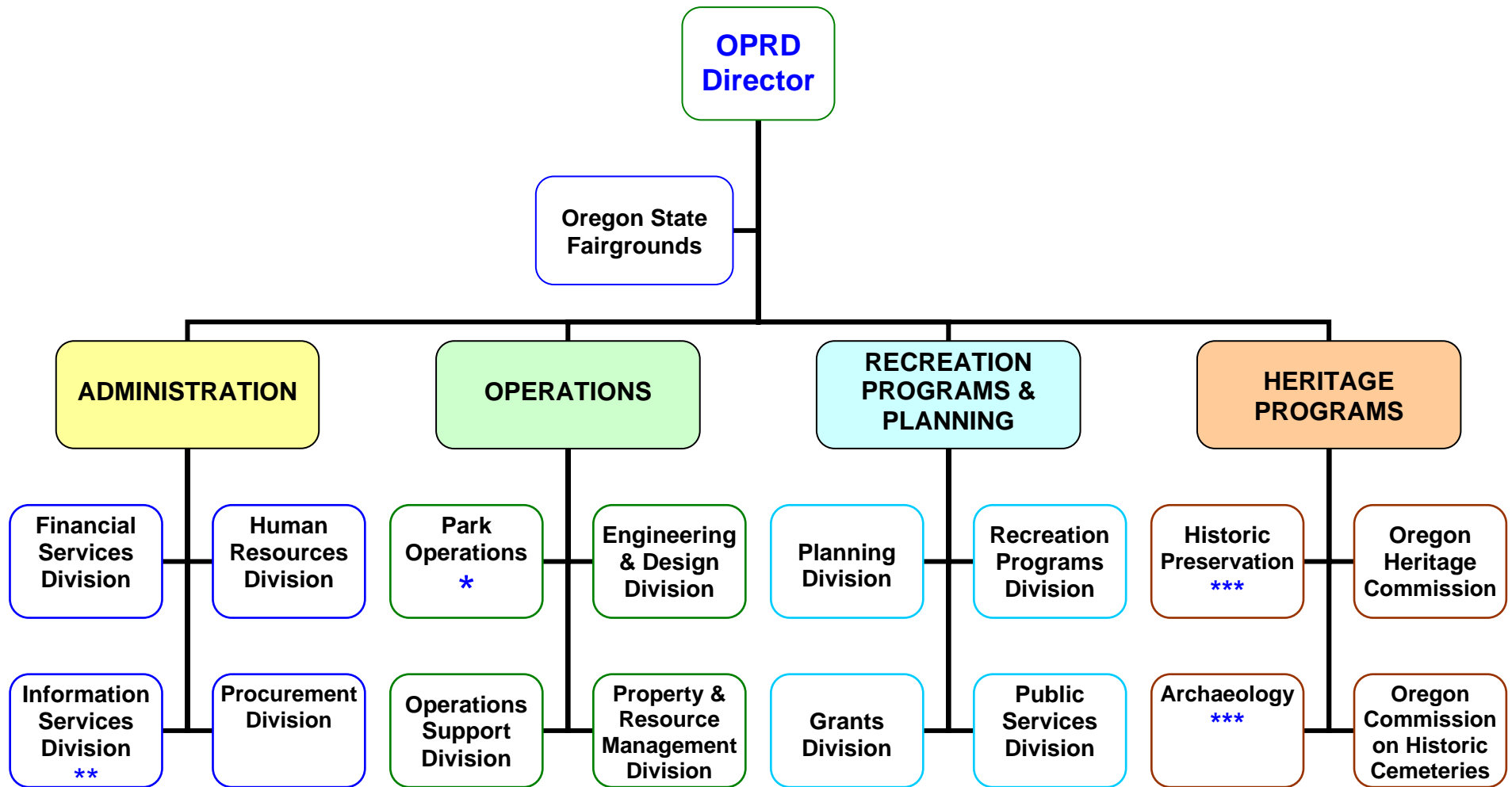
E-mail: vanessa.demoe@state.or.us

Oregon Parks and Recreation Department

Executive, Policy and Advisory Organization Chart



OPRD Management Organization



* Includes OPRD's four park management regions (see next page and page 3) and its Ocean Shores Management Program (see page 8).

** Includes Reservations Northwest (see page 10)

*** State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) function.

OPRD Staffing (as of July 1, 2009)

- 473 full-time, year-round positions (in the field, headquarters, Reservations Northwest and State Fairgrounds).
- 445 seasonal positions in the field.

Centennial Horizon

Shaping the Future of Oregon's Parks, Recreation, Conservation and Preservation

Centennial Horizon is a long-range plan to guide OPRD through its 2022 state parks centennial. Described as a living document, it is subject to review every two years.

Adopted by the Oregon Parks and Recreation Commission on Sept. 18, 2008, the plan is intended to help clarify priority activities, show where the agency needs to focus its efforts and help measure performance. It is driven by eight principles accompanied by vision statements and supported by strategies and actions.

Centennial Horizon Principles

- 1. Save Oregon's special places.**
- 2. Connect people to meaningful outdoor experiences.**
- 3. Take the long view—make parks last forever.**
- 4. Engage people through education and outreach.**
- 5. Build the state park system with purpose and vision.**
- 6. Attract and inspire partners.**
- 7. Prioritize based on vision.**
- 8. Oregon's park will be tended by people who love their work.**

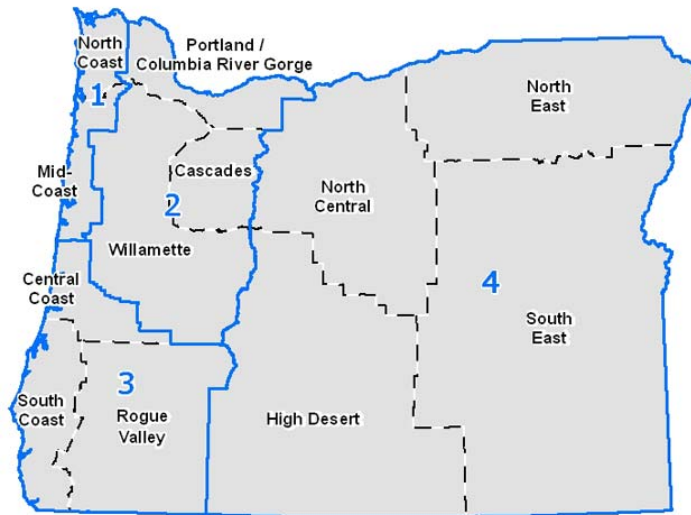
The first three principles are primary principles. Principles four through eight are supporting principles.

OPRD staff began working on the plan in 2007. During 2008, ideas and comments were solicited from hundreds of people in meetings with stakeholders, partners and general public throughout the state.

Centennial Horizon is available in hard copy format from OPRD and online at http://www.oregon.gov/OPRD/cent_hor.shtml.

Field Management Organization

OPRD properties total nearly 100,400 acres of natural, recreational and historic resources in every part of Oregon. The department administers these resources through four regional offices, 12 districts and 35 management units (regions and districts shown in map below).



<p>REGION 1 North Coast Office: Newport</p>	<p>REGION 2 Columbia/Willamette Office: Portland</p>	<p>REGION 3 Southwest Office: Coos Bay</p>	<p>REGION 4 East of the Cascades Office: Bend</p>
--	---	---	--

<p>North Coast District Office: Fort Stevens Management units: Fort Stevens Nehalem Bay</p> <p>Mid-Coast District Office: Newport Management units: Beverly Beach Cape Lookout South Beach</p>	<p>Portland/Columbia River Gorge District Office: Rooster Rock Management units: Columbia River Gorge Stub Stewart Tryon Creek</p> <p>Willamette Valley District Office: Willamette Mission Management units: Champoege Southern Willamette Willamette Mission State Capitol</p> <p>Cascades Office: Silver Falls Management units: Detroit Lake Silver Falls</p>	<p>Central Coast District Office: Jessie M. Honeyman Management units: Carl G. Washburne Jessie M. Honeyman Umpqua Lighthouse</p> <p>South Coast District Office: Sunset Bay Management units: Bullards Beach Cape Blanco Harris Beach Sunset Bay</p> <p>Rogue Valley District Office: Valley of the Rogue Management units: Joseph Stewart Valley of the Rogue Wolf Creek Inn</p>	<p>North Central District Office: The Cove Palisades Management units: Deschutes River Prineville Reservoir Smith Rock The Cove Palisades</p> <p>High Desert District Office: Tumalo Management units: Collier Memorial LaPine Tumalo</p> <p>North East District Office: Emigrant Springs Management units: Blue Mountain Wallowa Lake</p> <p>South East District Office: Clyde Holliday Management units: Clyde Holliday Farewell Bend</p>
--	---	--	---

Ocean Shores Management

OPRD administers the 1967 Beach Bill, which established Oregon's 362-mile ocean shoreline as a public recreation area and provided for its management and protection. Coordinated by its Ocean Shores Management Program, OPRD issues permits for construction or other alterations, regulates motor vehicle access, and manages recreational uses. These responsibilities include reviewing permits for shoreline protection structures, beach access, natural product removal and other alterations occurring on the ocean shore. OPRD also provides beach safety education, coordinates with other agencies and local governments on land use matters, and when necessary, develops new rules and programs for ocean shore management. For more information, click on <http://www.oregon.gov/OPRD/RULES/oceanshores.shtml>.

Ocean shore land use coordinators, one serving the north coast (Washington border to Yachats) and one serving the south coast (Yachats to the California border), work closely with region and park managers, and the Planning Division in Salem. Beach rangers working out of Jessie Honeyman and Sunset Bay report to the south coast coordinator, who is located in the Region 3 office near Coos Bay. A third beach ranger reports to the north coast coordinator, located at the Region 1 office in Newport.

The Ocean Shore Management Plan (OSMP) addresses all of OPRD's ocean shore regulatory and management responsibilities related to natural resource protection and recreational use. To see the plan, click on [OSMP](#).

OPRD developed the OSMP in conjunction with a Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) to protect the snowy plover, a threatened shorebird. A November 2004 draft plan was submitted, with Oregon Parks and Recreation Commission approval, to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in January 2005. Since then, a 2007 draft of the plan and an accompanying environmental impact statement have been presented for public review (click on [HCP_Sept.2007](#) and [HCP_EIS](#)).

Go to http://www.oregon.gov/OPRD/PLANS/osmp_hcp.shtml for more information on the plans and the planning process.

Reservations Northwest

Reservations Northwest (RNW) is OPRD's centralized campsite reservations center. It is part of the Information Services Division and provides:

- Reservation services (overnight and day-use) for 54 parks in Oregon through a toll-free telephone service— **1-800-452-5687**;
- Computer phone links to 30 parks that provide reservation and registration services;
- Hot Line support;
- Reservations for standard campsites, yurts, cabins and tepees through an internet service;
- A toll-free information line: 1-800-551-6949.

The RNW call center consists of 20 permanent employees, 10 seasonal full time employees and five temporary employees. The call center receives an average of 250,000 calls annually. Internet reservations service is provided by a private national contractor, ReserveAmerica.

RNW processed 198,133 reservations in 2008 —76,436 by phone and 121,697 made online.

Reservable facilities include 4,230 standard campsites, 64 horse camp sites, 190 yurts, 77 cabins, 4 tepees, 52 group tent and RV camping areas, 134 overnight boat slips, 12 meeting halls, and 74 day-use picnic areas and shelters. The center also processes reservations for group and club camping, and for special lodge facilities.

A 2009 rule change has altered the way RNW collects fees. A customer must now pay in full for all nights reserved instead of making only a first night's deposit along with the reservation fee.

Oregon's State Park Tradition

The 1921 Legislature laid the groundwork for an Oregon state park system when it authorized the State Highway Department to acquire park properties dedicated to protecting roadside forests and scenery. In 1922, the Oregon State Highway Commission received the first lands donated for park purposes—parcels composing Sarah Helmick State Park and Bradley Wayside. Although the Commission acquired another 27 park properties during the remainder of the decade, its collection of park lands was not formally recognized as a state park system until 1929.

Samuel H. Boardman was appointed the first state parks superintendent in 1929 and served in that capacity until 1950. The early years of his 21-year tenure involved a major effort to acquire lands for parks.

The first significant development of park facilities began in 1933, thanks in part to the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), which worked on projects in 45 parks during the Depression era. In response to the public demand for outdoor recreation following World War II, Oregon had developed almost 200 parks by 1965. The development included 43 campgrounds.

Other landmark events in the growth of the state parks agency followed shortly after the war:

1947 – State Parks Division of the State Highway Department created by state law.

1949 – Regional offices established in Willamette Valley, on north and south coast, and in central and eastern Oregon.

1957 – First permanent State Parks Advisory Committee established as an advisory body to the State Highway Commission.

1959 – State Legislature broadens division's responsibilities to include state support for local recreation program and facility development and renames agency as "State Parks and Recreation Division."

1965 – State Parks and Recreation Division becomes responsible for administering federal matching grants-in-aid program for outdoor recreation under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act; provisions also specified planning and research tasks.

1967 – State Legislature enacts the Oregon Beach Law to protect the public's uninterrupted recreational use of ocean beaches. Law becomes basis for the Ocean Shores Management Program.

1969 – Highway Department becomes division of newly created Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT); state parks and recreation agency redesignated as branch of Highway Division.

1970 – State Advisory Committee on Historic Preservation formed following 1969 creation of the State Historic Preservation Office in the State Parks and Recreation Branch.

1970 – Oregon Scenic Waterways Act passed by initiative vote of public; Oregon Legislature assigns administration of scenic waterways to State Parks and Recreation Branch.

- 1971 – Legislature establishes Recreation Trails Advisory Council and assigns responsibility for coordinating development of statewide trails system to State Parks and Recreation Branch.
- 1973 – Legislature establishes Willamette Greenway as a cooperative state and local project, replacing Willamette River park concept authorized in 1967; state management and coordination duties assigned to Parks and Recreation Branch.
- 1979 – Legislature elevates parks and recreation organization to a division of ODOT.
- 1979 – Parks introduce Park Host program introduced in campgrounds.
- 1985 – Legislature approves formation of citizen support groups, known legally as cooperating associations and popularly as "Friends" groups. (As non-profit, tax-exempt associations, Friends groups can raise funds for park educational and interpretive purposes.)
- 1987 – Legislature establishes Deschutes River Scenic Waterway Recreation Area and assigns staff administrative responsibilities for development of a management plan by Deschutes River Management Committee assigned to Parks.
- 1989 – 2010 Plan for long-range development and improvements in state parks and recreation system adopted.
- 1989 – Legislature creates Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD) as independent unit of state government, effective January 1, 1990.
- 1995 – Legislature forms Oregon Heritage Commission and assigns administration responsibilities to OPRD.
- 1999 – Legislature transfers responsibility for Oregon’s All-Terrain Vehicle program (from ODOT) and the Oregon Commission on Historic Cemeteries (formerly the Oregon Pioneer Cemetery Commission of the Oregon Department of Administrative Services) to OPRD.
- 2000 – Oregon Parks and Recreation Commission adopts “Target 2014” goals and strategies to guide the department in honoring a 15-year funding commitment approved by Oregon voters through Ballot Measure 66 in 1998.
- 2004 – Oregon Parks and Recreation Commission reviews and updates the agency’s eight Target 2014 goals.
- 2005 – Legislature transfers management of the Oregon State Fair and Exposition Center to OPRD.
- 2007 – Legislature transfers management of the grounds around the Capitol from the Department of Administrative Services to OPRD.
- 2008 – Oregon Parks and Recreation Commission adopts Centennial Horizon, a long-range plan to guide OPRD through the 2022 state park centennial.

(Also, see Funding History on page 14, and recent acquisition information on page 21)

FINANCIAL RESOURCES

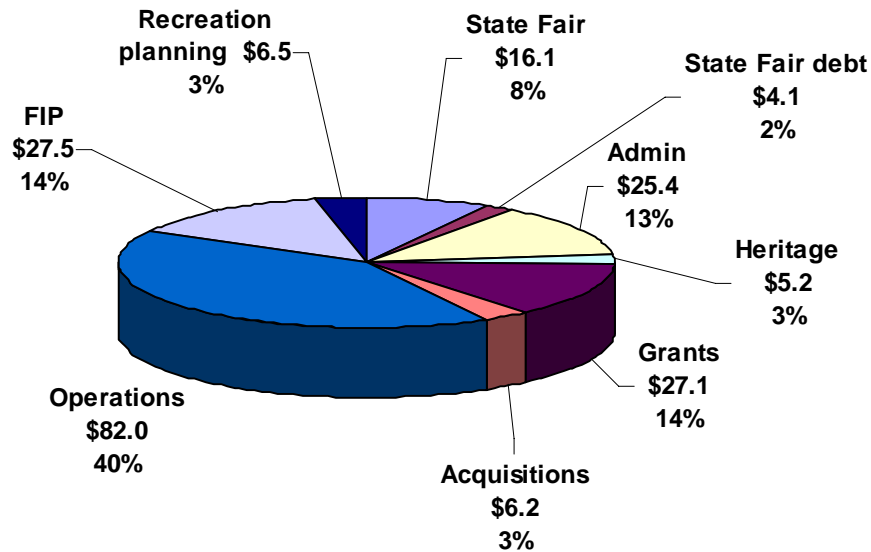
OPRD Budget for 2009-2011

OPRD's Legislatively Adopted Budget (LAB) of \$199.9 million is 8 percent less than the department's 2007-2009 final adjusted limitation. Decreases in the limitations for acquisitions (-59 percent) and grants (-28 percent) account for most of the difference. The \$27.4 million allocated for the Facility Investment Program (FIP) is 36 percent more than last biennium. Revenue from a proposed 2010 increase in park user fees is expected to help finance operations at the same level as in 2007-2009 (also see page 15).

2009-2011 Expenditures

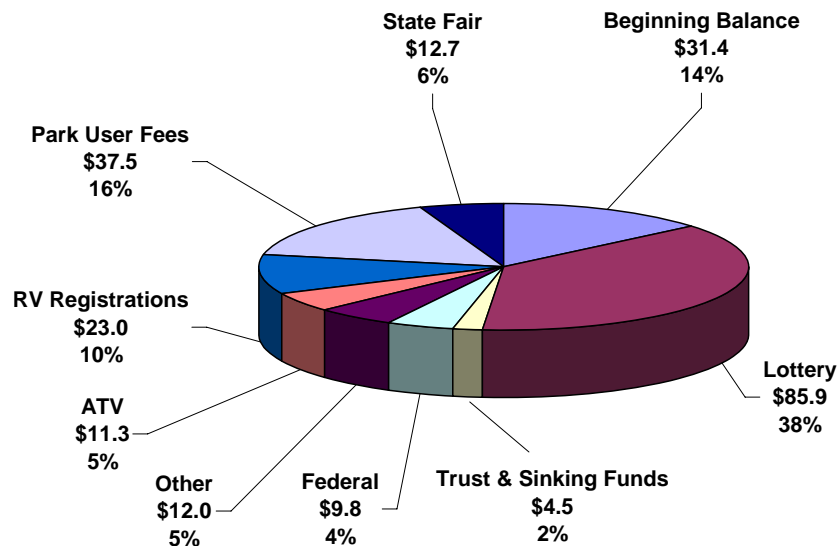
Legislatively Adopted: \$199.9 million

(Dollar amounts below in \$millions)



Lottery funds, park user fees and RV registrations account for two-thirds of OPRD revenues.

2009-2011 Revenues



* Includes salmon license plate proceeds; ODOT transfers for roads and rest areas; Marine Board grants; timber sales; miscellaneous permit and sales revenues, and interest income.

Funding History

1929-1980

Until 1980, Oregon's state park system was supported primarily by gas tax revenue. Nearly 92,500 acres—98 percent of OPRD's current holdings—were acquired with gas tax dollars. The gas tax also was the major funding source for the post-World War II development of picnic sites, campgrounds, boating facilities, trails, ocean beach access points, and other recreational services.

1981-1990

An Oregon constitutional amendment ended the use of gas tax revenue for state parks and other non-highway use in 1980. As replacement funding, General Fund dollars were never able to support more than 24 percent of the agency's budget (in 1987-89 biennium). As a result, a backlog of repairs and replacements began growing as park buildings and other facilities continued to age.

1991-1996

Shrinking General Fund support for parks in the early 1990s combined with decreases in revenues from RV license fees and campsite rentals led to a revenue shortfall in 1996. The Oregon Parks and Recreation Commission responded to the financial crisis by approving a September closure of 64 properties. After asking the commission to delay the closures, the Legislative Emergency Board allocated \$1.8 million to fund the operation of all state parks through the remainder of the biennium (ending June 30, 1997).

1997-2001

OPRD funding fortunes began changing in 1997. OPRD's Facility Investment Program (FIP) was born when the Legislature approved a \$15 million lottery-backed bond program to finance urgent repair and replacement needs. The bonds also funded park facility improvements through the creation of the Parks and Prisons partnership program (see page 23).

The 1998 passage of Ballot Measure 66 dedicates 15 percent of the state's net lottery profits for state parks and salmon recovery. Half of these revenues go to OPRD to create and maintain state parks, historic sites and recreation areas. The 1999 Legislature allocated a portion of the lottery funds to directly fund specific departmental activities—new park property acquisition, local grants and FIP projects—and eliminated remaining General Fund support for the agency.

2002-present

OPRD has continued to reduce its backlog of park repair needs, develop new parks and acquire land for future parks. Legislative allocations enabled OPRD to retire its bond debt and further accelerate its FIP work in 2005-2007, and helped boost park land acquisition (see page 21) and increase agency grants for local government recreation projects in 2007-2009 (see page 28). Despite an overall budget decrease for the 2009-2011 biennium, an increase in the lottery fund limitation for FIP projects will enable OPRD to continue reducing its repair and maintenance backlog while stimulating statewide employment opportunities.

Oregon State Park User Fees

Park user fees, particularly camping fees, have been either the first or second largest source of revenue supporting OPRD's budget since the mid-1980s. At one point (1996), camping fee revenue alone supported 35 percent of the department's budget.

OPRD is proposing to generate more income from park user fees with its first camping and day-use fee hikes in 12 years. If adopted by the Oregon Parks and Recreation Commission, the fee increases will take effect in 2010.

Camping Fees, 1981-present

Although the basic state park camping fee for standard campsites has not changed since 1996, OPRD began including city or county lodging taxes at locations where such taxes are levied as a convenience to campers in 2003. Before then, campers paid these taxes in addition to the basic advertised rates. For example, to rent a full hookup site during Prime Season 2002, campers paid the basic \$20 per site, per night rate plus \$1.20 where a six percent lodging tax was in effect for a total of \$21.20. Now, campers simply pay \$21. Local lodging taxes mostly range from 6-7 percent in western and central Oregon and 3-5 percent in eastern Oregon.

Rounding rates to the nearest whole dollar has also allowed OPRD to charge the same rate for full and electric hookup sites.

Discovery Season (October 1-April 30) rates, which were introduced in late 1993, are now generally \$4 lower than Prime Season prices for full/electric hookup and tent sites. Yurt and cabin rates remain the same year-round.

The rates (per night, per site) shown below are **maximum prime season** rates charged for most standard campsites since 1981 (lodging taxes **not** included through 1996):

YEAR ESTABLISHED	FULL HOOKUP	ELECTRICAL HOOKUP	TENT	PRIMITIVE
1981	\$7.00	\$6.00	\$5.00	\$4.00
1983	8.00	7.00	6.00	5.00
1987	9.00	8.00	7.00	6.00
1988	10.00	9.00	8.00	7.00
1990	11.00	10.00	9.00	8.00
1991	12.00	11.00	10.00	8.00
1992	13.00	12.00	11.00	9.00
1993	16.00	15.00	14.00	9.00
1994	17.00	16.00	15.00	9.00
1995	19.00	18.00	16.00	10.00
1996	20.00	20.00	17.00	13.00
2003	*22.00	*22.00	*18.00	*9.00

- Includes local lodging tax, where applicable, rounded to the nearest whole dollar. Maximum base rates remain the same as 1996. Two parks have \$23 per night rates for sites that include cable TV.

State Park Day-Use Fee History

State park day-use parking fees were introduced at 21 parks on a seasonal basis in 1981. They became year-round charges at 24 parks in 1994. Day-use parking passes (\$3 per vehicle, daily; \$25 per vehicle for 12 months, and \$40 per vehicle for 24 months) are now required at 26 parks. Camping receipts are honored as day-use parking passes at any fee park for those days a camper is registered.

1981 – First state park day-use fee introduced -- \$1 per vehicle for parking on summer weekends (Memorial Day to Labor Day) and holidays. Originally charged at 21 parks; over the next 10 years, 10 parks were dropped from program. The program grossed around \$130,000 annually from 1981-1991.

1991 – Fee rose to \$2 per vehicle. Charged at 11 parks (Armitage, Benson, Champoeg, Detroit Lake, Ecola, McIver, Rooster Rock, Shore Acres, Silver Falls, Tou Velle, Tumalo) on summer weekends and holidays. Gross revenue collections totaled \$244,000 during first year of fee hike.

1993 – Day-use parking passes required on a daily basis from May-September at more parks (24). Daily parking fee raised to \$3 per vehicle. \$20 annual permit introduced.

1994 – Day-use fee program becomes year-round at 24 parks. Annual permit price increased to \$25. Gross revenue from fee for Fiscal Year 1995-96 amounted to \$1.2 million. The basic expense of operating system's 172 day-use areas for the same period amounted to approximately \$8 million.

1999-2000 – List of day-use fee parks grows to 26 with the additions of Winberry Day-use Area in Fall Creek State Recreation Area and the Historic Columbia River Highway State Trail (Twin Tunnels trailheads).

2001 – OPRD introduces a new two-year pass for \$40 as part of an aggressive campaign to increase annual pass sales.

Day-Use Fee Parks

COAST

- **Cape Lookout**, 12 mi. SW of Tillamook
- **Ecola**, 2 mi. N of Cannon Beach
- **Fort Stevens**, 10 mi. W of Astoria
- **Heceta Head Lighthouse**, 13 mi. N of Florence
- **Jessie M. Honeyman**, 3 mi. S of Florence
- **Nehalem Bay**, 3 mi. S of U.S.101-Manzanita Jct.
- **Shore Acres**, 13 mi. SW of Coos Bay

WESTERN VALLEY

- **Champoeg**, 27 mi. S of Portland
- **Detroit Lake**, 50 mi. E of Salem
- **Fall Creek**, Winberry, 17 mi. SE of Springfield
- **Jasper**, 12 mi. SE of Eugene/Springfield
- **Milo McIver**, 25 mi. SE of Portland
- **Silver Falls**, 26 mi. E of Salem
- **Tou Velle**, 9 mi. N of Medford
- **Willamette Mission**, 8 mi. N of Salem
- **Stub Stewart**, 35 mi. W of Portland

COLUMBIA RIVER GORGE

- **Benson**, 30 mi. E of Portland
- **Dabney**, 4 mi. E of Troutdale
- **Mayer**, 10 mi. W of The Dalles
- **Rooster Rock**, 22 mi. E of Portland
- **Viento**, 8 mi. W of Hood River
- Twin Tunnels trailheads, **Historic Columbia River Highway State Trail**, E of Hood River

CENTRAL/EASTERN OREGON

- **Farewell Bend**, 25 mi. NW of Ontario
- **Smith Rock**, 9 mi. NE of Redmond
- **The Cove Palisades**, 15 mi. SW of Madras
- **Tumalo**, 5 mi. NW of Bend