



Nature
HISTORY
Discovery

FACTS KIT

2010

Oregon Parks and Recreation Department
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Table of Contents

	<u>Page</u>
About OPRD	3
Oregon State Parks and Recreation Commission	4
Organization Chart: Executive, Policy, Advisory	5
Centennial Horizon	6
Oregon’s State Park Tradition	7
Organization Chart: OPRD Management.....	9
Field Management Organization	10
Reservations Northwest.....	11
Oregon Exposition Center	12
 Financial Resources	
OPRD Budget for 2009-2011.....	13
Funding History	14
State Park User Fees	15
Overnight rates	15
Day-use parking permits	16
 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
 Outdoor Recreation and Conservation	
Recreation and Natural Resources Programs	29
OPRD Grant Programs	31
Volunteer Programs	33
Interpretive Services	35
 Heritage Programs	
SHPO Programs	37
Commissions, Advisory Boards	38
Heritage Grants	39

The Facts Kit is produced by the Public Services Division. Unless otherwise stated, information in this edition is current as of July 1, 2010. 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 also are on the R drive. 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 and the Oregon Exposition Center;
- 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 three 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 Exposition Center, home of the Oregon State Fair, in Salem.

OPRD administrative offices:

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

COASTAL REGION – Newport, 541-265-8179

VALLEYS REGION – Portland, 503-872-5288

EASTERN REGION – Bend, 541-388-6316

RESERVATIONS NORTHWEST – Portland, 503-731-3293

OREGON EXPOSITION CENTER – Salem, 503-947-3203



Oregon State Parks and Recreation Commission

The Oregon State 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.

COMMISSION ROSTER

(As of July 1, 2010):

Congressional District 1 Representative

Davis Moriuchi, Chair, Portland

(Term expires May 31, 2014)

Congressional District 3 Representative

Jay Graves, Vice Chair, Portland

(Term expires June 2011)

Congressional District 2 Representative

Brad Chalfant, Bend

(Term expires November 2012)

Congressional District 4 Representative

Sue Musser, Brookings

(Term expires April 2012)

Congressional District 5 Representative

James E. Brown, Salem

(Term expires March 2013)

East of the Cascade Range Representative

Sharon A. Rudi, Baker City

(Term expires December 2013)

West of the Coast Range Representative

Robin Risley

(Term expires March 2013)

OPRD Director

Tim Wood

Commission Assistant

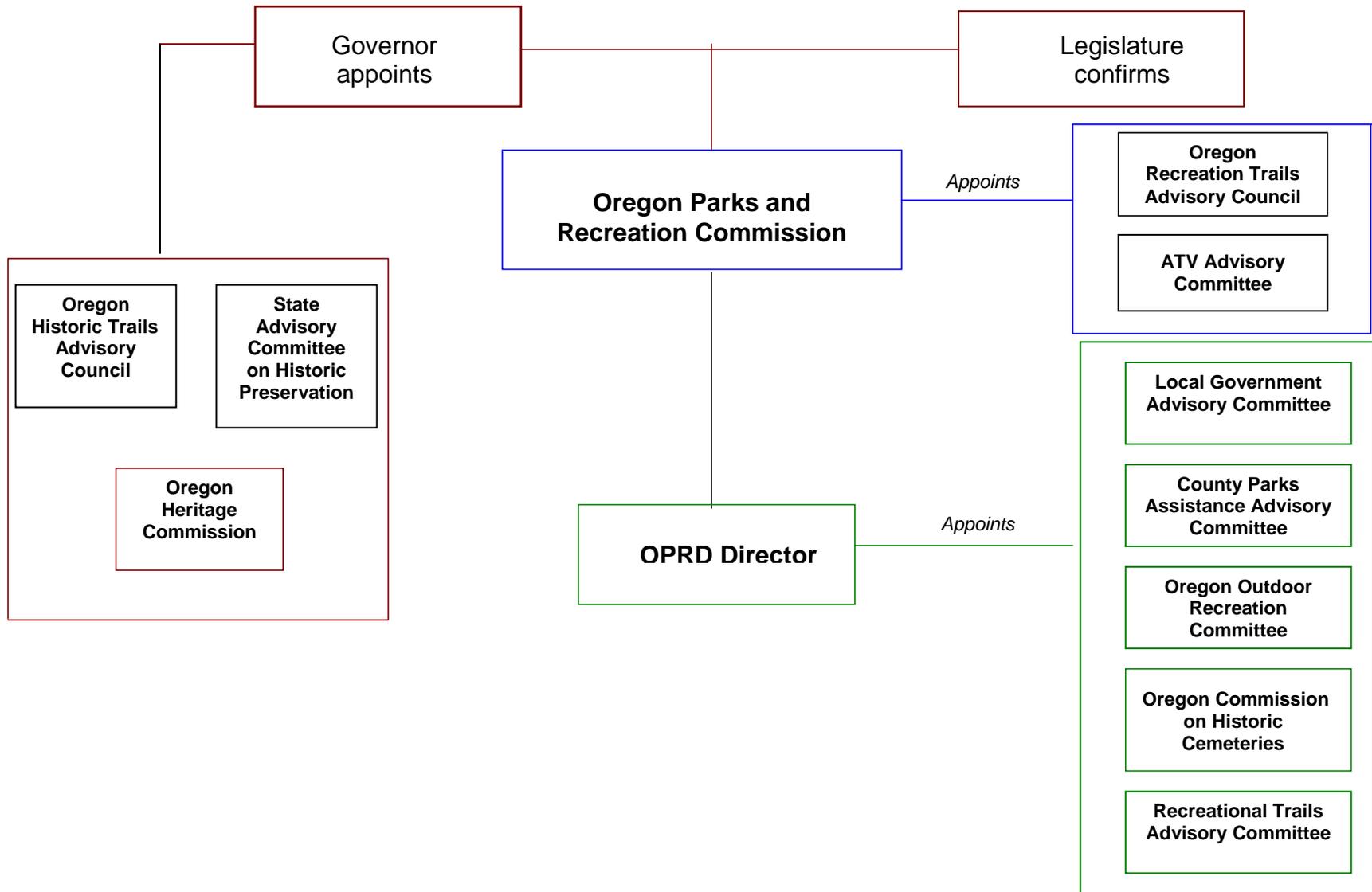
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Oregon Parks and Recreation Department

Executive, Policy and Advisory Organization Chart



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 parks 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.

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.

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

1959 – State Legislature broadens the agency's responsibilities to include state support for local recreation program and facility development and changes its name to the "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 with 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.

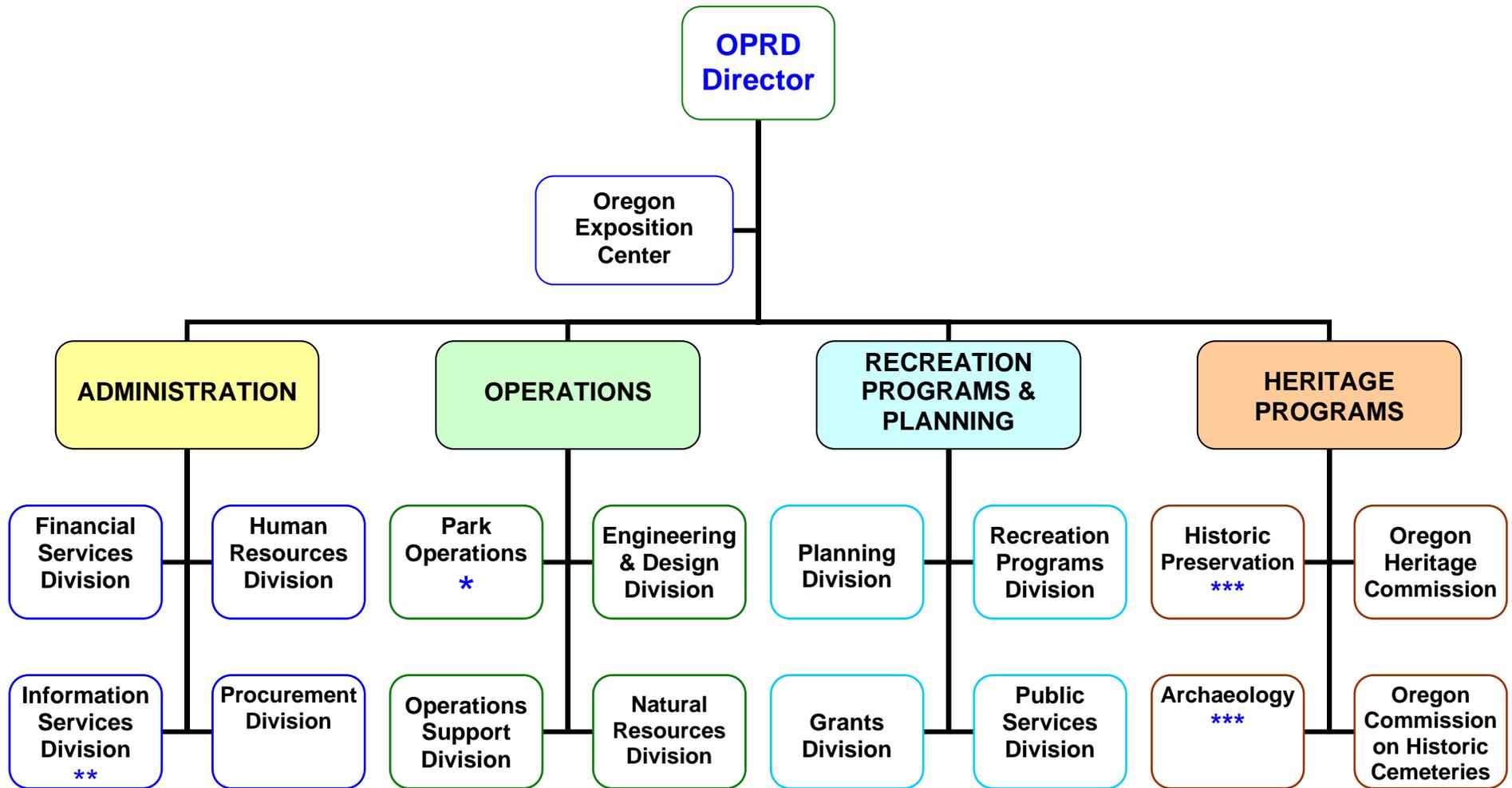
1970 – State Advisory Committee on Historic Preservation formed following 1969 creation of the State Historic Preservation Office in the State Parks and Recreation Branch.

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 in campgrounds.
- 1985 – Legislature approves formation of citizen support groups, known legally as cooperating associations and popularly as “Friends” groups (see page 33).
- 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.
- 1998 – Oregon voters approve Ballot Measure 66 dedicating a portion of State Lottery funds for state parks until 2014 (also see page 14).
- 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 its Measure 66 funding use (reviewed and updated in 2004).
- 2004 – Governor Ted Kulongoski challenges OPRD to open a “park-a-year” (see page 26).
- 2005 – Legislature transfers Oregon State Fair and fairgrounds management 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 26.)

OPRD Management Organization



* Includes OPRD's three park management regions (see pages 3 and 8).

** Includes Reservations Northwest (see page 10)

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

OPRD Staffing (as of July 1, 2010)

- 471 full-time, year-round positions (in the field, headquarters, Reservations Northwest and Oregon Exposition Center).
- 443 seasonal positions in the field and Oregon Exposition Center.

Field Management Organization

OPRD properties include almost 102,500 acres of natural, recreational and historic resources in every part of Oregon. The department administers these resources through three regional offices, 12 districts and 35 management units (regions and districts shown in map below).



COASTAL REGION Office: Newport	VALLEYS REGION Office: Portland	EASTERN REGION Office: Bend
<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>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>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: Champoeg Southern Willamette Willamette Mission</p> <p>Capitol Cascades Office: Silver Falls Management units: Detroit Lake Silver Falls State Capitol</p> <p>Rogue Valley District Office: Valley of the Rogue Management units: Joseph Stewart Valley of the Rogue</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>

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 37 parks that provide reservation and registration services;
- Hot Line support;
- Reservations for standard campsites, yurts, cabins and tepees through an internet service (**see page 22**);
- 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 310,000 calls annually. Internet reservations service is provided by a private national contractor, The Active Network.

RNW processed 209,633 reservations in 2009 —70,401 by phone and 139,232 made online.

Reservable facilities include 4,343 standard campsites, 64 horse camp sites, 190 yurts, 75 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.

Since an Oregon Administrative Rule change in 2009, park visitors who make reservations pay in full—reservation fee, plus rates charged for each night of stay—at the time they make their arrangements online or by phone. The \$8 reservation fee (per reservation) covers the full cost of providing the service.

Oregon Exposition Center

The Oregon State Fair and Exposition Center, which became part of OPRD in 2005, was renamed the Oregon Exposition Center (OEC) in 2009 to reflect its year-round importance as a meeting and gathering place. The change was recommended by a Blue Ribbon advisory panel convened to improve the center's self-reliance and decrease its need for Lottery funds.

Accepted by the Oregon Park Recreation Commission on Sept. 17, 2009, the advisory panel's report ([click here](#)) outlines ways to promote the 186-acre grounds and its buildings beyond its use as the home of the Oregon State Fair. It sets goals for the OEC to:

- Operate the fairgrounds to provide a home for the annual Oregon State Fair;
- Produce year-round revenue to support facility improvements and maintenance necessary to operate the annual state fair;
- Make maximum use of profit-producing facilities by designing, improving and marketing venues at the fairgrounds;
- Reduce operating costs and maximize revenue by adopting any necessary rules, policies and business practices;
- Advance the public good through local and regional public parks and recreation services;
- Pursue any new capital investments, partners or business practices that lead to profitable events or ongoing programs.

The OEC operates the most diverse array of event venues in the state. They include:

- ◆ Four buildings rented for events ranging from weddings and receptions to trade shows, arts and crafts exhibits, business conventions and conferences;
- ◆ The multi-purpose indoor Pavilion with spectator seating (7,000 capacity) for such activities as rodeos, circuses, various animal shows, concerts, monster truck shows and motorized vehicle competitions;
- ◆ A 2,500-seat Horse Stadium for horse shows, rodeos and circuses with adjacent warm-up arenas;
- ◆ The 8,791-seat L.B. Day Amphitheatre for live performances and concerts; and
- ◆ A barn and two covered outdoor pavilions for livestock exhibitions.

The OEC also rents parking lots for RV shows and lawn areas for group picnics.

Two buildings—the Horse Stadium and the Poultry Building—are listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Other details about OEC facilities, information on event services and monthly schedules of events are online at <http://www.oregonstateexpo.org/>.

All OEC venues are used for the Oregon State Fair in late August. In 2009, the 147-year-old event received the state's first Oregon Heritage Tradition plaque, a recognition launched by the Oregon Heritage Commission (see page 38) to honor the state's historic events. More than 343,000 fairgoers (31,207 per day) attended the 2009 fair.

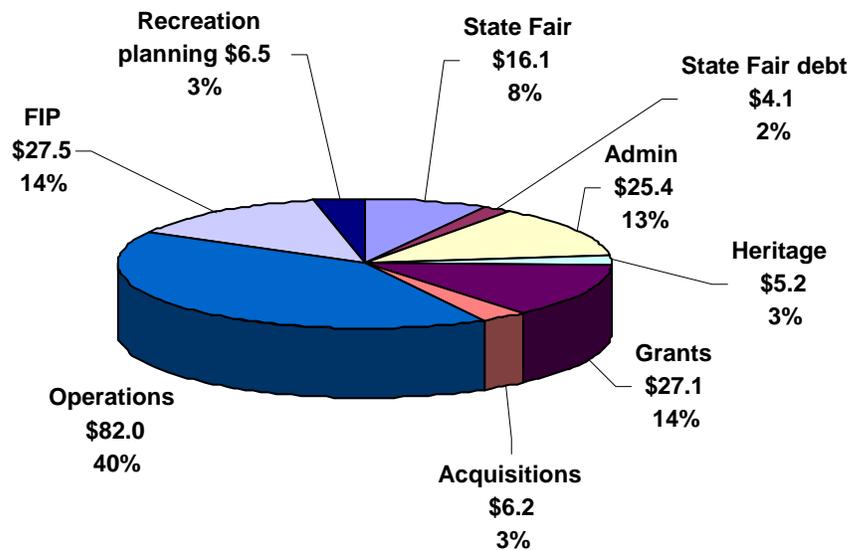
More information about the Oregon State Fair is online at <http://www.oregonstatefair.org/>.

FINANCIAL RESOURCES

OPRD Budget for 2009-2011

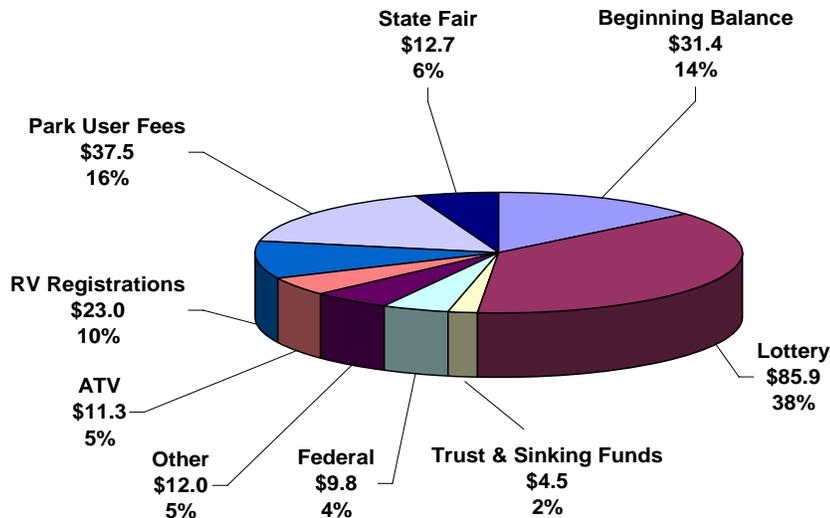
OPRD's Legislatively Adopted Budget (LAB) of \$199.9 million is 8 percent less than the department's 2007-2009 final adjusted limitation. Decreases in the limitations for acquisitions (-59 percent) and grants (-28 percent) account for most of the difference. The \$27.4 million allocated for the Facility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

2009-2011 Expenditures Legislatively Adopted: \$199.9 million



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. The dedicated funding expires in 2014.

2002-2009

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 along with state and federal economic recovery stimulus funds have enabled OPRD to continue reducing its repair and maintenance backlog.

2010

Park overnight and day-use fees increase for the first time in 13 years.

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.

Camping Fees, 1981-present

In 2010, OPRD increased camping and day-use fees for the first time in 13 years. The base rate for standard campsites, which had remained the same from 1996-2009, increased by \$4 effective May 1, 2010.

The rates (per night, per site) shown below are **maximum prime season** rates charged for most standard campsites since 1981. Lodging taxes, which were **not included in the rates until 2003**, account for 2003’s increases in full hookup, electrical hookup and tent rates.

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	19.00	17.00	13.00
2003*	22.00	22.00	18.00	9.00
2010*	27.00	27.00	21.00	10.00

* Rates for year include local lodging tax rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Discovery Season (October 1-April 30) rates, which were introduced in late 1993, are generally \$4 lower than Prime Season prices for full/electric hookup and tent sites. Rustic yurt and cabin rates, which increased by \$9 for yurts and \$4 for cabins, remain the same all year.

OPRD began including city/county lodging taxes in its camping rates as a convenience to campers. Before 2003, campers paid these taxes in addition to the basic advertised rates.

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. They are now required at 26 parks. Camping receipts are honored as day-use passes at any fee park for those days a camper is registered.

1981 – First state park day-use fee introduced, costing \$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 24 parks. Daily parking fee raised to \$3 per vehicle, and \$20 annual permit introduced.

1994 – Day-use fee program becomes year-round at 24 parks. Annual price increased to \$25.

1999-2000 – The number 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.

2010 – Rates increase to \$5 for daily permits, \$30 for 12-month passes and \$50 for 24-month passes. Passes become transferrable hang tags instead of windshield stickers.

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
- **Stub Stewart**, 35 mi. W of Portland
- **Tou Velle**, 9 mi. N of Medford
- **Willamette Mission**, 8 mi. N of Salem

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

PARKS and FACILITIES

—Land Facts—

- Total acres (owned, leased and managed as of July 1, 2010) – **102,457**
- Total number of properties managed by OPRD – **361***

—Park Facilities—

Overnight – 55 OPRD properties have overnight accommodations. 50 parks have campgrounds with standard (traditional) sites.

Standard Sites

1,354 full hook-up
2,415 electric hook-up
1,541 improved tent
 50 walk-in tent
 184 primitive sites

Specialty Sites

190 yurts in 18 parks**
75 log cabins in 14 parks***
4 tepees in 2 parks
67 horse camp units in 8 parks

Total: 5,544 standard sites*

- Reservations for overnight camping facilities accepted at 38 parks (see page 22).
- 4,343 standard campsites reservable at 30 parks
- Year-round camping offered in 28 parks.

Other camping facilities include:

- Rock climbers' bivouac at Smith Rock State Park
- Primitive camping area accessible only by boat at Government Island
- 23 hiker-biker camps
- 3 hike-in cabins at Ecola State Park
- 48 group tent camping areas in 19 parks
- Group RV areas in four parks

* Total sites available to the public. Another 66 are maintained for exclusive park host use.

** Includes 6 deluxe models at Umpqua Lighthouse State Park.

*** Includes 14 deluxe cabins (at The Cove Palisades, Prineville Reservoir, Cape Lookout and LaPine.)

Overnight accommodations also are available at two historic inns (Wolf Creek Inn and Frenchglen Hotel). Along with standard sites and cabins, Silver Falls State Park has two indoor group (“ranch”) facilities, a youth camp complex and a conference center.

Day-use – 176 parks have day-use areas (day-use parking permit required at 26). Facilities include about 6,400 picnic sites and 77 picnic shelters in 41 parks.

* Includes Willamette River Greenway and State Scenic Waterway properties.

(Continued, next page)

Other park facilities:

- 265 miles of roads (176 paved) with 38 bridges
- Approximately 500 miles of recreation trails and 220 non-vehicle bridges
- Marine facilities in 47 parks, including:
 - Full service marinas in five
 - Boat ramps in 40
 - Docks in 27
 - Moorage in six (134 reservable overnight slips in five)
- Meeting halls in 11 parks

Concessionaires operate the **Silver Falls Conference Center** and **youth camp**; lodging and food services facilities at **Wolf Creek Inn** and **Frenchglen Hotel**; and boating marinas at **Joseph Stewart, The Cove Palisades, Wallowa Lake**.

OVERNIGHT FACILITIES -- as of July 1, 2010

CAMPGROUNDS Arranged north to south	Full Hookup	Electrical	Walk-in Tent	Primitive	STANDARD TOTAL	Horse Camp	Yurts	Tepees	Cabins	TOTAL SITES *	Total ADA sites **	Non-rental host
COAST REGION												
Fort Stevens State Park + #	174	302	19		495		15			510	14	2
Saddle Mt. St. Natural Area					10	10				10		
Nehalem Bay State Park + #		265			6	271	17	18		306	20	6
Cape Lookout State Park + #	38	1	173			212		13	3 (a)	228	6	
Devil's Lake State Rec Area + #	28	5	54			87		10		97	4	
Beverly Beach State Park + #	53	75	128			256		21		277	9	4
South Beach State Park + #		227				227		27		254	26	11
Beachside State Rec Site #		32	42			74		2		76	2	2
Carl G. Washburne Mem St. Park +	56	2		7		65		2		67	1	
Jessie M. Honeyman St. Park + #	47	121	187			355		10		365	6	
Umpqua Lighthouse St. Park + #	20		24			44	(b) 8		2	54	2	1
William M. Tugman St. Park + #		94				94		16		110	14	2
Sunset Bay State Park + #	29	35	66			130		8		138	6	
Bullards Beach State Park + #	104	81				185	8	13		206	9	
Cape Blanco State Park +		53				53	8		4	67	8	2
Humbug Mountain State Park + #		32	62			94				98	11	4
Harris Beach State Rec Area + #	36	50	63			149		6		155	2	
Alfred A. Loeb State Park +		48				48			3	53	1	2
VALLEYS REGION												
Ainsworth State Park	43			6		49				49		
Memaloose State Park #	44		66			110				110		1
Viento State Park		56	18			74				74		
Milo McIver State Park #		44			9	53				55	1	2
Stub Stewart State Park + #	78			12	23	113	16		15	153	18	9
Champoeg St. Heritage Area + #	8	67	0	6		81		6	6	93	19	
Fall Crk SRA (Cascara)			42		5	47				49		2
Silver Falls State Park + #		51	45			96	6		14	119	7	3
Cascadia State Park			25			25				26		1
Detroit Lake State Rec Area #	107	70	105			282				282	3	
North Santiam State Rec Area				9		9				9		
Joseph Stewart State Rec Area #		151	50			201				206		5
Valley of the Rogue + #	88	59	21			168		6		174	2	

CAMPGROUNDS	Full Hookup	Electrical	Walk-in Tent	STANDARD TOTAL	Horse Camp	Yurts	Tepees	Cabins	TOTAL SITES *	Total ADA sites **	Non-rental host		
EASTERN OREGON REGION													
Deschutes River St. Rec Area + #			34		25	59				61		2	
The Cove Palisades St. Park + #	85	89	91		265 (c)			3 (a)	268	2			
Prineville Reservoir St. Park + #	22	22	23		67 (d)			3 (a)	70	2			
Jasper Point Campground			30		30				31	2	1		
Tumalo State Park + #	23		54		77		7		84	2			
LaPine State Park + #	82	47			129 (e)			10 (f)	139	6			
Goose Lake State Rec Area			48		48				48				
Collier Memorial State Park	50		18		68	1			69				
Jackson F. Kimball St. Rec Site				10	10				10				
Catherine Creek State Park				20	20				21		1		
Clyde Holliday State Rec Site		31			31			2	33				
Emigrant Springs SHA + #	18	1	32		51 (g)	7		7 (h)	65	3			
Farewell Bend St Rec Area + #		101	30		131 (i)			2	134	1	1		
Hilgard Junction St Rec Area				18	18				18	1			
Lake Owyhee State Park		29	9		38			2	40				
Indian Creek		27	5		9	41			41				
Minam State Recreation Area +				12	12				12				
Red Bridge St. Wayside				10	10	20			21		1		
Ukiah-Dale Forest St. Corridor				27	27				28		1		
Unity Lake State Rec Site		35			35			2	37	2			
Wallowa Lake St Rec Area + #	121		89		210		2	1	213	2			
TOTALS	1,354	2,415	1,541	50	184	5,544	67 (j)	190	4	75	5,913	214	66

*Available to the public all or part of the time.

** Includes yurts and cabins.

+ Open year-round

Accepts reservations for standard campsites (see page 22).

(a) Deluxe cabins

(b) Includes six deluxe yurt models

(c) Deschutes campground open mid-May to mid-Sept.

(d) 45 main campground sites available Oct. 1-Apr.

(e) 41 open Oct. 1-Mar. 31.

(f) Includes 5 deluxe models.

(g) Five open in winter.

(h) Includes six rustic models and one duplex building (Totem Cabin).

(i) 10 open Oct. 1-Mar. 31.

(l) Includes full hookup sites at Stub Stewart; all other sites are primitive.

Other Overnight Accommodations

Group Tent Camp Areas:

(All reservable unless noted;
no. of areas in parentheses)

Beverly Beach (3)
Cape Blanco (1)
Cape Lookout (2)
Cascadia (2)
Champoeg (3)
Emigrant Springs (1)
Deschutes River (4)
Farewell Bend (1)
Jessie Honeyman (6)
Joseph Stewart (2)
Milo McIver (3)
Silver Falls (3)
South Beach (3)
Sunset Bay (2)
The Cove Palisades (3)
Tumalo (2)
Valley of the Rogue (3)
Wallowa Lake (3)
Willamette Mission (1)

Group RV Areas:

Champoeg
Fall Creek Reservoir (Fishermen's Point)
Silver Falls (North Falls)

Hotels/Inns:

Frenchglen Hotel (8 rooms, dining)
Wolf Creek Inn (9 rooms, dining)

Special Silver Falls Group Facilities:

Conference Center (4 lodges, 10 cabins)
Two indoor group buildings (Old Ranch and New Ranch)
Silver Creek Youth Camp

Reservation Campgrounds

Parks with reservable standard sites (full hookup, electrical hookup and tent):

(COAST REGION)

Beachside
Beverly Beach
Bullards Beach
Cape Lookout
Devil's Lake
Fort Stevens
Harris Beach
Humbug Mountain
Jessie M. Honeyman
Nehalem Bay
South Beach
Sunset Bay
Umpqua Lighthouse
William M. Tugman

(VALLEYS REGION)

Champoeg
Detroit Lake
Memaloose
Milo McIver
Stub Stewart
Silver Falls
Joseph Stewart
Valley of the Rogue

(EASTERN OREGON REGION)

Deschutes River
Emigrant Springs
Farewell Bend
LaPine
Prineville Reservoir
The Cove Palisades
Tumalo
Wallowa Lake

One or more specialty types of overnight accommodations (yurts, cabins, tepees, horse camps, and group RV/tent camps) also are reservable at many of the above campgrounds and at these eight parks where reservations for standard sites are not accepted (specialty sites reserved in parentheses):

Alfred Loeb (cabins)
Carl Washburne (yurts)
Cape Blanco (cabins, group RV camp, horse camp)
Cascadia (group tent camp)
Clyde Holliday (tepees)
Fall Creek (Fisherman's Point group tent camp)
Lake Owyhee (tepees)
Willamette Mission (group RV/tent horse camp/group picnic area)

State parks with first-come, first-served campsites

OPRD operates 24 parks that offer campsites on a first-come, first-served basis. The campgrounds in 21 of these parks have no reservable sites. Three parks offer both reservable and non-reservable sites.

Parks exclusively open to first-come, first-served camping:

(Coast)

Alfred A. Loeb, 10 miles east of Brookings

Carl Washburne, 14 miles north of Florence

Cape Blanco, nine miles north of Port Orford

Saddle Mountain, 17 miles east of U.S. 101-U.S. 26 junction.

(Columbia River Gorge)

Ainsworth, 18 miles east of Troutdale

Viento, eight miles west of Hood River

(Willamette Valley)

Cascadia, 14 miles east of Sweet Home (25 tent)

Fall Creek (Cascara), 27 miles southeast of the Eugene-Springfield area

North Santiam, four miles west of Mill City

(Southern Oregon)

Collier Memorial, 30 miles north of Klamath Falls

Goose Lake, 14 miles south of Lakeview

Jackson F. Kimball, three miles north of Fort Klamath

(Central/Eastern Oregon)

Catherine Creek, eight miles southeast of Union

Clyde Holliday, six miles west of John Day

Hilgard Junction, 8 miles west of La Grande

Lake Owyhee, 33 miles northwest of Nyssa

Minam, 15 miles northeast of Elgin

Red Bridge, 16 miles southwest of La Grande

Ukiah-Dale, three miles southwest of Ukiah

Unity Lake, 50 miles east of John Day.

Parks with both reservable and non-reservable sites (no.in parentheses):

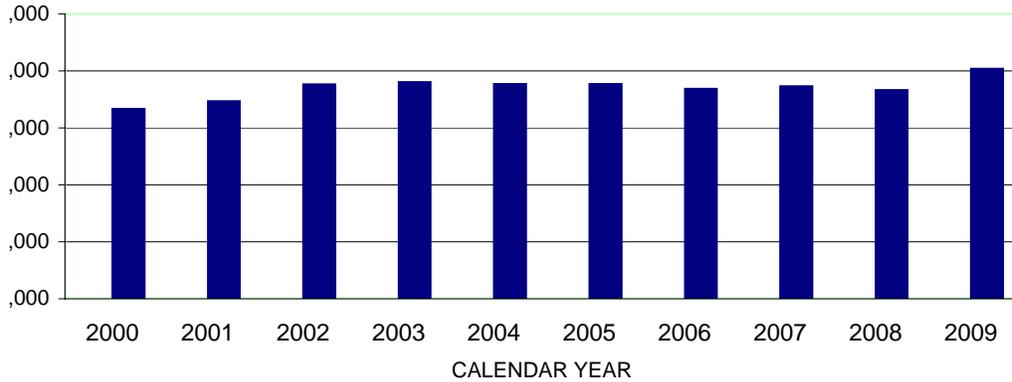
Emigrant Springs (10 RV sites and 17 tent sites) 26 miles southeast of Pendleton

Farewell Bend (30 tent sites), 25 miles northwest of Ontario

Prineville Reservoir (30 RV sites in Jasper Point Campground), 16 miles southeast of Prineville

Statewide Park Attendance

CAMPING



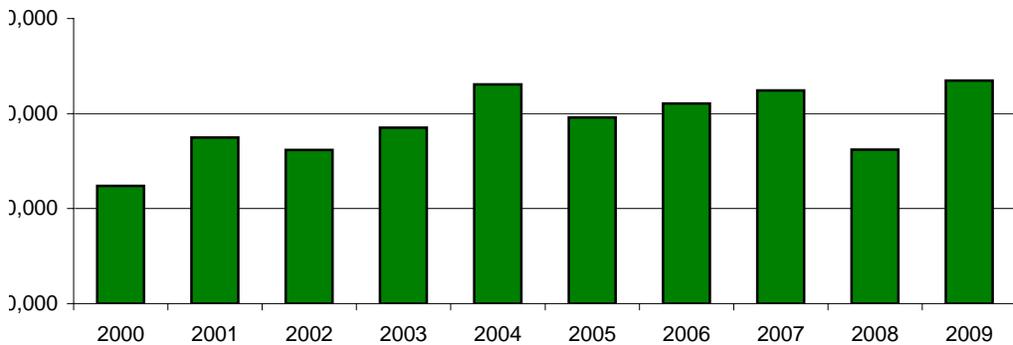
Camper Nights* by Calendar Year

2000--	2,163,742	2005--	2,381,000
2001--	2,231,439	2006--	2,341,000
2002--	2,380,927	2007--	2,362,000
2003--	2,398,000 **	2008--	2,329,379
2004--	2,382,000	2009--	2,515,652

*Camper nights consist of visitors occupying full hookup, electrical, tent and primitive campsites (including horse camp sites); standard and deluxe yurts; Conestoga and deluxe cabins; covered wagons; tepees; horse camps; group camp areas, and group camp areas (tent and RV). One campsites rental, per night, equals 3.3 camper nights. One area rental, per night, equals 25 camper nights.

**Previous record set in 2002.

DAY-USE



Day-use Visits by Calendar Year

2000--	36,194,000	2005--	39,794,000
2001--	37,242,000	2006--	40,523,000
2002--	38,745,000	2007--	41,211,000
2003--	39,259,000	2008--	38,096,245
2004--	41,537,000	2009--	41,731,389

How Oregon Ranks Nationally

Statistics from the National Association of State Park Director's (NASPD) Information Exchange show that Oregon annually ranks among the nation's top ten in state park overnight and day-use attendance. The latest NASPD rankings, for the period of July 1, 2008-June 30, 2009:

Selected U.S. Comparisons (For period July 1, 2008 -June 30, 2009)

Comparisons for:	Oregon's ranking	Oregon's number	National median
State park acreage	28	100,379	127,704
No. of park areas	6	253	74
Day-use attendance	5	40.1 million	7.1 million
Overnight attendance	8	2.4 million	831,830
Campsite (nights) rented	9	642,116	231,390
Total visits per state park acre	3	424:1	78:1
State park acres per 1,000 population	29	26:1	28:1

NOTE: The "overnight attendance" category includes lodge, cabin and hotel visits as well as campers. Oregon's totals include yurts and other specialty types. The "campsite" category includes only standard sites: utility hookup (sewer and electricity), tent and primitive. All attendance figures are fiscal-year numbers.

Recent Property Acquisitions and Park Development

New Land Acquisitions

From July 1, 2009 to June 30, 2010, OPRD purchased three new properties, including 2,403 acres for Cottonwood Canyon State Park. The other acquisitions expanded Beaver Creek Natural Area and the Rogue Valley Greenway Trail (locations, official acreages and purchases prices below).

- Cottonwood Canyon State Park, 15 miles southeast of Wasco – 2,403.35 acres, \$2.2 million.
- Beaver Creek Natural Area, 7 miles south of Newport – 25.27 acres, \$466,885
- Rogue Valley Greenway Trail – 0.82 acres at Sardine Creek near Gold Hill, \$75,000

A 7.2-acre property adjustment by the Division of State Lands also expanded Goose Lake State Recreation Area.

Recently Developed Parks

In a speech at the Oregon Heritage Conference May 7, 2004, Governor Ted Kulongoski challenged OPRD to open a “park-a-year.” Parks dedicated as responses to the governor’s challenge:

- L.L. Stub Stewart State Park (2004)
- Sunset Beach State Recreation Site (2005)
- Fort Yamhill State Heritage Area (2006)
- Thompson’s Mills State Heritage Site (2007)
- Crissey Field State Recreation Site (2008)
- Iwetemlaykin State Heritage Area (2009)

Other parks developed and opened since 2000 are Clay Myers State Natural Area at Whalen Island (2000) and Tseriadun State Recreation Area (2003), Arizona Beach State Recreation Site (2008).

Next ‘Park-a-Year’ Openings

Initiatives in OPRD’s new acquisition work plan are supporting the development of these parks with openings scheduled through 2013:

- 2010 – Beaver Creek State Natural Area, central Oregon coast (Lincoln County)
- 2011 – Bates State Park, eastern Oregon (Grant County)
- 2012 – Fort Lane State Heritage Site, southwestern Oregon (Jackson County)
- 2013 – Cottonwood Canyon State Park, north central Oregon (Gilliam County)

State Park Master Plans

Directed by state rule, state park master plans:

- Provide guidelines for managing natural, cultural and scenic resources;
- Identify park land where the department can develop facilities without harming important resources;
- Determine appropriate types and levels of recreation;
- Outline interpretive needs, and
- Describe facility development concepts to the extent needed for local land use approval (mandated by an amendment to ORS 390.180).

As amended, an administrative rule (OAR, Division 18) requires a master plan to guide a park's development over a 15-20 year period. Drafted by the department's Planning Division staff, proposals are presented at public meetings, as required by rulemaking. In a typical step-by-step planning procedure:

- Staff gathers information and explains the process at informal public meetings with the assistance of an advisory group;
- Staff prepares a draft plan that includes development concepts and resource management guidelines;
- Advisory group reviews the draft plan, then staff presents it in a series of public meetings at appropriate locations;
- The Oregon Parks and Recreation Commission reviews the plan and advises the director on whether to go to rulemaking;
- During the rule amendment process, the department invites public comment;
- Staff seeks approval from local land use agencies for the plan's development concepts;
- The rule is amended, if necessary, in accordance with Oregon Secretary of State procedures and adopted by the director.

Since 1973, the department has prepared master plans for more than 100 parks. Recently completed plans and current draft plans are online at <http://www.oregon.gov/OPRD/PLANS/masterplans.shtml>.

Facility Investment Program (FIP)

Since 1997, when the Legislature approved the sale of Lottery-backed bonds to finance critically needed state park repairs, OPRD's Facility Investment Program (FIP) has funded more than 1,100 projects at 108 parks. As of June 30, 2009, the investments had reduced a \$120 million backlog of repair needs to approximately \$38 million.

The largest FIP investments have been made to:

- Provide accessible facilities for park visitors
- Replace and restore sewer and water systems
- Build and renovate campgrounds (including utility installations)
- Construct restroom/shower buildings and other visitor service facilities
- Restore historic structures
- Improve electrical service
- Repair and restore park buildings, other than historic structures
- Repair roads and bridges
- Develop and repair trails
- Build yurts and cabins

OPRD's 2009-2011 Legislatively Adopted Budget allocates \$27.5 million (\$20.2 million in lottery funds) for FIP projects. Along with reducing its backlog, OPRD uses the funding to:

- Replace facilities and fixtures with more sustainable, energy-saving models and devices;
- Improve buildings and recreation facilities;
- Restore historic properties.

Parks and Prisons Program

Since July 1997, OPRD has spent nearly \$21.8 million in lottery money on goods and services through its Parks and Prisons Partnership Program.

Oregon Department of Corrections inmates have produced products ranging from cabins to campsite fire rings. OPRD has acquired 66 pre-fabricated cabins and 97 yurts through the program. Inmates built the decks for the yurts along with interior furnishings (2,681 pieces) for both the yurts and cabins. Other items produced include 222 boat docks, 181 park gates, 258 kiosk structures, some 36,090 signs, around 5,069 picnic tables and 4,111 fire rings.

Park projects carried out by state corrections crews, county inmate crews and youth crews include ADA upgrades, building maintenance, storm damage repair/clean up, tree planting, general landscaping and trail work.

Outdoor Recreation and Conservation

Recreation and Natural Resource Programs

OPRD is responsible for the following programs, established by state law, that affect outdoor recreation and natural resources in Oregon beyond the boundaries of its state parks:

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. The responsibility includes issuing permits for shoreline protection structures (such as retaining walls), motor vehicle 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 (<http://www.oregon.gov/OPRD/RULES/oceanshores.shtml>).

The department's management of the ocean shores is a coordinated effort involving the Natural Resources Division, the Coast Region office and coastal district managers. A coastal land use coordinator reports to the Coast Region manager and an ocean shores natural resource specialist reports to the Natural Resources Division manager. Beach rangers for southern, central and northern zones report to district managers.

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. The plan, which has existed in draft stage since 2007, was approved by the Oregon Parks and Recreation Commission in May 2010 and submitted to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (http://www.oregon.gov/OPRD/PLANS/osmp_hcp.shtml).

Oregon Recreation Trails

Under a state law passed in 1971, OPRD is responsible for planning and developing a statewide system of non-motorized trails serving the recreation needs of the state's population centers and accessing remote rural areas. A seven-member citizens' [Oregon Recreation Trails Advisory Council](#), appointed by the Oregon Parks and Recreation Commission, helps provide a forum for generating and sustaining trail concepts.

In April 2005, OPRD released the Oregon Trails 2005-2014: A Statewide Action Plan. The plan has three components: motorized, non-motorized, and water trails. The water trails component is the nation's first statewide recreational water trails plan. For web links to the plans, click on [Statewide_Trails_Plan](#).

State Scenic Waterways

OPRD is responsible for protecting outstanding scenic, natural, historic and recreational values on segments of 19 rivers (totaling 1,150 river miles) and one lake. Assigned by the Legislature to enforce the 1970 Oregon Scenic Waterways Act, the department reviews

proposed land use changes and cooperates with other government agencies in developing river management plans proposed within scenic waterway corridors. State law also requires OPRD to coordinate the management of the Lower Deschutes River Recreation Area and to administer the Deschutes River boater pass program. More information is online at www.boaterpass.com and www.oregon.gov/OPRD/RULES/waterways.shtml.

Willamette River Greenway

As directed by the 1967 and 1973 legislatures, OPRD cooperates with local, federal and state agencies in protecting and preserving natural, scenic, historic, and recreational values along the Willamette River from its mouth upstream to the Dexter and Cottage Grove dams. The department has no regulatory authority over land use in the Greenway. However, OPRD manages nearly 4,550 acres of riverfront land contained in 110 separate units that range from fully developed state parks to small, undeveloped parcels. The “**Willamette Greenway Parklands Strategy**” report presenting the findings and recommendations of a special 2005 task force is online (<http://www.oregon.gov/OPRD/PLANS/docs/Greenwaystrategy10-05.pdf>).

All Terrain Vehicles (ATVs)

OPRD has administered the **state ATV program** since Jan. 1, 2000. Responsibilities include issuing permits for operating ATVs on public lands and coordinating safety education.

Under state law, Class I and Class III ATV operators under age 16 must have an ATV safety education card and be supervised by an adult age 18 and over holding a safety education card to operate on public lands. Applicants must pass an online safety test administered by OPRD to obtain a card (see <http://egov.oregon.gov/OPRD/ATV/safety.shtml>). The law will require youth age 15 and under to take hands-on training beginning Jan.1, 2012. ATV operators of all ages will be required to take the course and obtain a card by 2014.

A 12-member **All-terrain Vehicle (ATV) Advisory Committee** is established by state law (bill passed in 2009 Oregon legislative session) to recommend safety requirements, off-highway vehicle classifications and improvements in ATV use on public lands. A subcommittee recommends grants to fund ATV-related projects (see page 31).

OPRD Recreation Grants

OPRD's Grants Division manages each of the following programs with assistance from citizen advisory committees. Recommendations for grant dispersals go to the OPRD director, who submits them to the Oregon Parks and Recreation Commission for approval. Details are available at http://www.oregon.gov/OPRD/GRANTS/about_us.shtml (also click on headings for online information).

- **Local Government Parks and Recreation Grants** – Established by the 1999 Legislature, OPRD's lottery-funded local government grants support the acquisition, development and rehabilitation of community parks and public outdoor recreational facilities. Government agencies eligible for the grants, which must be matched by local funding, include city and county park and recreation departments, regional park and recreation districts, port districts and METRO. A nine-member Local Government Advisory Committee recommends funding priorities. Thus far, OPRD has awarded \$46.6 million to help fund nearly 347 projects throughout the state (see **recent awards** online).
- **County Opportunity Grants** – County Opportunity Grants are part of a larger program established in 1983 that funnels RV license fee revenue to counties for park and recreation needs. Grants fund the acquisition, development, rehabilitation, and planning of county sites that offer camping. The County Parks Assistance Advisory Committee reviews project applications. Since 1983, OPRD has dispersed more than \$6.7 million in grant awards (most **recent awards** listed online).
- **Land and Water Conservation Funds (LWCF)** – Millions of federal LWCF dollars have passed through OPRD to help state agencies and local governments acquire and develop public outdoor recreation areas and facilities. Since Congress passed the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, OPRD has dispersed 1,339 grants totaling \$57 million for such projects as land purchases for Portland's Pioneer Courthouse Square and Medford's Bear Creek Park; lighting for Salem's Wallace Park softball field complex; the expansions of Eugene's Skinner's Butte Riverfront Park and Ashland's Lithia Park; development of McKay Creek Park and a riverfront bikeway along the Umatilla River in Pendleton, and the construction of municipal swimming pools in Bend, Baker and Ontario.

After projects are reviewed and ranked by the Oregon Outdoor Recreation Committee, the National Park Service distributes funds on a project-by-project basis. Oregon's appropriation for 2010 is \$569,849. (Most **recent awards** listed online).

- **Recreation Trails Grants Program** – Grants funded by the Federal Highway Administration help maintain and restore existing trails, develop and rehabilitate trailhead facilities, construct new recreation trails and acquire easements and titles to property. Projects involving both motorized and non-motorized use are considered by the **Recreational Trails Advisory Committee** (RTAC), which is appointed by the OPRD director to review applications and set priorities. The **most recent grants** recommended by the RTAC and approved by the Oregon Parks and Recreation Commission are listed online.
- **All-Terrain Vehicle (ATV) program grants** – OPRD awards grants through a competitive process in six project categories: first aid and law enforcement; safety education; acquiring land for riding areas; planning; development; and operation and maintenance of riding areas. Beginning Jan. 1, 2010, a five-member subcommittee of ATV Advisory Committee has

advised OPRD on the allocation of funds, which are financed by un-refunded gas tax revenue and permit sales. Since 2000, OPRD has distributed \$42 million for ATV recreation. A large portion has funded salaries for law enforcement and on-ground work in off-highway vehicle areas.

- **Veterans and War Memorial Grants** – The 2005 Oregon Legislature created the state’s first grants to help build and restore veterans' and war memorials on public land. OPRD administers the lottery-supported program. The grants can fund up to 80 percent of a project’s construction or restoration costs. Non-profit veterans’ organizations that are based in Oregon or have chapters in the state are eligible for the funding. OPRD’s Local Government Advisory Committee reviews applications and makes funding recommendations to the Oregon Parks and Recreation Commission. Evaluation criteria include partnership involvement, public support, timeliness and sustainability. OPRD has awarded \$330,920 in grants since May 2007.

Also, see information about **Heritage Programs grants** on page 39.

Volunteer Services

Volunteers help OPRD greet customers, offer a growing number of interpretive programs and help maintain park lands and facilities. In 2009, they donated **497,537 hours**.

OPRD offers several ways to volunteer. The programs described below are supported by two statewide volunteer services coordinators, who work closely with managers, visitor services team leaders and rangers in the parks.

A State Parks Volunteer Hotline – 1-877-225-9803 (toll-free) – aids recruiting. More information also is at <http://www.oregon.gov/OPRD/VOL/index.shtml> (also click on headings for more online information):

- **Park Hosts**

In 2009, campground and day-use park hosts contributed 433,427 hours of service. The 1,170 volunteers involved greeted visitors; answered questions; cleaned yurts; sold firewood; helped repair buildings, trails and equipment; picked up litter; guided tours; presented evening campfire programs, led Junior Ranger and other interpretive efforts; and helped deal with emergencies and other assorted tasks. Parks provide free campsites with full hookup utilities for their hosts, who stay a minimum of one month.

- **Adopt-a-Park**

Individuals and groups are invited to sign agreements allowing them to “adopt” parks and park trails. The “adopters” perform tasks such as picking up litter, clearing trails, restoring native plants and helping with special events. In 2009, the program’s 111 volunteers donated 717 hours in six parks. The program was established by the 1997 Legislature.

- **Special projects**

Many volunteers help OPRD with annual events such as beach and riverside cleanups. Some participate in major projects, such as clearing storm damage, removing invasive species, building and clearing trails, and restoring streams. Others help staff at headquarters, in park offices, and in the parks. In 2009, a total of 6,332 hours were contributed by 33 groups, and 712,805 hours were donated by 1,075 individuals.

- **Youth VIPs (Volunteers in Parks)**

OPRD introduced a Youth Service Award in September 2000 to encourage youth voluntarism. Youth volunteers who complete 25 hours or more of service receive specially framed certificates and Youth Service Award lapel pins. In 2009, working in groups or as individuals, 2,013 young people logged 11,499 hours of service.

- **Whale Watching**

Volunteers at “Whale Watching Spoken Here” sites along the Oregon coast provide information and help visitors spot Gray whales during peak winter and spring migration periods. OPRD conducts training sessions every fall and spring, enabling the program to have more 200 trained volunteers on duty at 28 locations. An OPRD “Whale Watching Spoken Here” interpretive ranger is stationed at the department’s **Whale Watching Center** in Depoe Bay.

- **Cooperative Associations (Friends' Groups)**

Non-profit organizations commonly known as “Friends” groups provide educational/interpretive experiences and other services for 16 state parks and their visitors.

These cooperative associations engage in a wide range of activities, such as guiding lighthouse tours, operating small park gift stores and museums, building and maintaining trails, restoring historic buildings, and raising funds to restore park facilities. Friends’ group volunteers also help raise more than \$1 million annually in money and in-kind support for interpretive and educational programs.

The associations:

The Friends of **Bates State Park**

The Friends of **Cape Blanco**

The Friends of **Cape Meares Lighthouse and Wildlife Refuge**

The Friends of **Collier Memorial State Park**

The Friends of **Historic Champoeg**

The Friends of **Kam Wah Chung**

The Friends of **Old Fort Stevens**

Point Orford Heritage Society

The Friends of **Shore Acres State Park**

The Friends of **Silver Falls**

The Friends of **Stub Stewart State Park** and **Banks-Vernonia Rails to Trails**

The Friends of **Sumpter Dredge**

The Friends of Thompson’s Mills (also known as the Boston Mill Society)

The Friends of **Tryon Creek**

The Friends of **Vista House**

The Friends of **Yaquina Lighthouses, Inc.**

OPRD also recruits volunteers through college internships, AmeriCorps, Jobs and Jobs Plus, Oregon’s Echo Program, and Chemeketa Community College’s work experience and occupational skills training programs.

Interpretive Services

Trained park staff and volunteers offer interpretive programming “to make parks come alive and tell local stories,” a strategy supporting Centennial Horizon, Principle 4 (Engage People Through Education and Outreach). More than 500 staff, volunteer interpretive hosts, seasonal naturalists, friend’s group representatives, interpretive interns and AmeriCorps volunteers have, at minimum, attended the core training phase of a four-step certification. Another 65 have completed the second, or “basic” level, and four OPRD staff members have earned “advanced” certificates. The fourth step is “masters” certification. The training is overseen by a 20-member agency interpretive team composed of field representatives, headquarters staff and a friend’s group representative.

Formal interpreter-led activities in the parks include:

- forest nature hikes;
- ocean shore tide pool “discovery tours;”
- evening campfire presentations;
- living history demonstrations, and
- Junior Ranger explorations.

Informal interpretation is offered by “roving” interpreters and stand-alone exhibit panels.

Introduced at state park campgrounds in 1997, Oregon’s **Junior Ranger** program offers children ages 6-12 activities ranging from recycling and bicycle safety to nature appreciation. Children enrolled in the program receive a newsletter titled “Beaver Tracks.” More details about the Junior Ranger program are online at www.oregon.gov/OPRD/PARKS/juniorrangers.shtml. OPRD interpreters also are reaching out to schools with environmental education programs and special skill instruction.

Interpretive plans include formal activities that match cultural and recreation interests specific to individual parks. The statewide interpretive program goal is to have completed interpretive plans for all parks by 2014. As of July 1, 2010, plans had established strategies and guidelines for:

- Parks in the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area (1991)
- Champoeg State Heritage Area (1995)
- Collier Memorial State Park (1997)
- Cape Blanco Lighthouse (1999)
- Yaquina Bay Interpretive Center (2003; proposed)
- Fort Yamhill State Heritage Area (2005)
- Coos Bay area parks: Sunset Bay, Shore Acres, Cape Arago (2007 regional interpretive plan)
- Tryon Creek State Natural Area (2007)
- Thompsons Mills State Heritage Site (2008)
- Silver Falls State Park (2009)
- Kam Wah Chung State Heritage Site (2009)
- Clyde Holliday State park (2009)
- Sumpter Valley Dredge State Heritage Area (2009)
- Unity Lake State Recreation Area (2009)

HERITAGE PROGRAMS

State Historic Preservation Office

Oregon's State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) was established in 1969 as part of the Oregon State Highway Division to administer the federal preservation programs set forth by the National Historic Preservation Act. Today, the Oregon SHPO is an integral part of the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, comprising the agency's Heritage Programs Directorate alongside State Parks heritage staff, the Oregon Heritage Commission, the Oregon Commission on Historic Cemeteries and the Oregon Historic Trails Advisory Council.

SHPO has a limited regulatory role, but its primary focus is outreach—assisting city planners and other officials, property owners, and preservation groups in finding forward-thinking solutions to better protect and preserve Oregon's cultural resources.

The OPRD director is Oregon's designated state historic preservation officer. The assistant director for Heritage Programs serves as deputy state historic preservation officer.

SHPO programs (Click on headings to connect with more information on the web):

- **National Register of Historic Places** – SHPO accepts and submits nominations of historic properties in Oregon to the National Register, which is maintained by the National Park Service. The office has processed Register listings for almost 2,000 Oregon properties and 119 historic districts since the program's inception in 1971.
- **Special Assessment for Historic Properties** – SHPO accepts annual applications from owners of properties listed in the National Register seeking a “freeze” on assessed property values. To qualify for this tax incentive program, applicants must make significant rehabilitation investments in their historic properties. Established in 1973, the state program is the oldest of its kind in the nation.
- **Archaeological Services** – Under state law, SHPO is responsible for issuing excavation permits, which are required for excavations on public lands and any digging within existing archaeological sites on private lands. SHPO archaeologists also provide education on cultural heritage issues.
- **Historic/Prehistoric Survey and Inventory** – SHPO develops and maintains inventories of historic resources and archaeological sites based on information from local governments and federal agencies.
- **Federal Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit** – Requests are reviewed by SHPO for a 20-percent income tax credit available for rehabilitating income-producing historic properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
- **Section 106 Review and Compliance** – SHPO reviews the effects of federal projects on cultural resources either listed, or eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places.
- **Certified Local Governments** - SHPO coordinates this preservation partnership program, passing through a percentage of its federal allotment to local governments to fund preservation projects and local incentive programs throughout the state.
- **Technical Assistance** – Property owners, local governments, federal agencies, and developers tap SHPO staff expertise for on-site “building doctor” assessments, technical information on building materials, and “how-to” advice on rehabilitation

projects. Properties do not have to be listed in the National Register to obtain this assistance, which also includes access to technical briefs and articles and an on-line contractor directory.

- **Grants** – “Preserving Oregon” grants are offered every other year by the SHPO for bricks-and-mortar preservation projects for private and publicly owned properties listed in the National Register (also see page 37).

State Parks heritage activities

Heritage programs staff includes a historic preservation specialist and an archaeologist dedicated to heritage issues in state parks. Staff assists park managers in their efforts to inventory historic buildings and structures, rehabilitate and maintain their heritage properties, and avoid impacts to archaeological sites. Heritage staff also provides technical assistance and training to parks personnel and contractors, assists parks staff in complying with state and federal cultural resource laws, and coordinates tribal communication and consultation.

Commissions, advisory boards

Oregon Heritage Commission – Established by the Oregon Legislature in 1995, the Heritage Commission is comprised of nine gubernatorial appointments and eight ex-officio members. Appointments represent the geographic and cultural diversity of the state as well as several state agencies with heritage interests. The Oregon Heritage Commission supports heritage efforts in Oregon through advocacy, education, grants and coordination. In addition, it also maintains the inventory of the former Oregon Historic Properties Commission and declares statewide heritage celebrations.

Oregon Commission on Historic Cemeteries – The Historic Cemeteries Program provides resources for people working to preserve, research, interpret and promote historic cemeteries. Program staff coordinates the activities of a seven-member commission; maintains a listing of all historic cemeteries and gravesites in Oregon; promotes public education on the significance of historic cemeteries; and provides financial assistance through an annual grant program. The commission meets four times a year in various parts of the state.

Oregon Historic Trails Advisory Council – This executive order council serves as an advisory body for activities and policies involving Oregon’s historic trails. Appointed by the governor, its nine members promote public awareness of the significance of historic trails and advise public and private agencies and organizations. The council is Oregon’s official liaison to other states, associations and federal agencies in acquiring national as well as state recognition of Oregon’s historic trails.

State Advisory Committee on Historic Preservation – Appointed by the governor, the nine members of this committee review the nominations of Oregon properties to the National Register of Historic Places. The committee recommends eligibility to the State Historic Preservation Officer, who forwards the nomination to the National Register Office in Washington D.C. for its review and final listing. The committee meets three times a year. It also advises SHPO on matters of program, policy and budget.

Contact us: More details are online at www.oregonheritage.org, or call communications coordinator David Bogan at 503-986-0671 (email: david.bogan@state.or.us).

Heritage grants:

OPRD's Heritage Programs Division offers grants supporting local government historic preservation programs, museums, historic cemetery protection and the rehabilitation of properties listed in the National Register of Historical Places. All are matching grant programs. More information is at <http://www.oregon.gov/OPRD/HCD/grants.shtml>.

- Individuals, organizations, and local governments can apply to SHPO for state lottery-funded **Preserving Oregon** grants to support historic property rehabilitation. OPRD has distributed more \$1.02 million in grants, mostly to public agencies and non-profit organizations since the program began in 1999.
- Federal Historic Preservation Funds are available for the **Certified Local Government Grant** Program to support local preservation programs, including National Register nominations, historic property inventories, education projects and preservation planning. From \$65,000 and \$275,000 is available per year through SHPO, depending on the federal allocation and state priorities. In 2010, 19 organizations received \$246,718.
- The Oregon Commission for Historic Cemeteries offers lottery-funded **Oregon Cemetery Grant** support for protection, rehabilitation, planning and education related to historic cemeteries. In 2010, the Oregon Commission on Historic Cemeteries awarded \$35,000 in grants ranging from \$400-3,000. The funding benefited 19 historic cemeteries.
- The Oregon Heritage Commission administers the **Oregon Museums Grant** Program, which provides grants to public and non-profit museums on a competitive basis. Grants ranging from \$800 to \$10,000 supported 18 museums in 2009-2010.
- **Oregon Heritage Grants** help conserve and develop the state's heritage resources. The Oregon Heritage Commission awarded \$200,000 in lottery-supported grants to 20 organizations in 2009.