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AN ANALYSIS OF STATE PARK CHARGES
IN THE UNITED STATES

by

NOBLE ERNEST DEAN

B.A. Montana State University, 1958

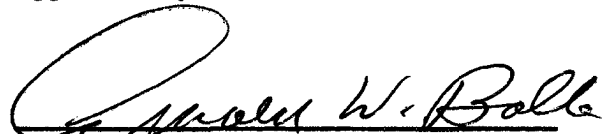
Presented in partial fulfillment of the requirements for
the degree of

Master of Science in Forest Conservation

MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY

1960

Approved by:


Chairman, Board of Examiners


Dean, Graduate School

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CHAPTER I

PRESENTING THE PROBLEM

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The purpose of this study is to examine the policies of state park administrations in the United States, and is primarily concerned with the issue of free and charge public use of park facilities. Many states have recognized the merits of making a reasonable charge to recreationists who actually use and appreciate the park facilities and have adopted this system as a satisfactory source of income for the state government.

Problems in Financing State Parks. Most state parks are operated by an agency of the state and nearly all park systems are aided financially, or at least in part, by appropriations from the state treasury. Ordinarily the costs for maintaining and improving the parks cannot be met entirely from state appropriated funds. Other sources from which revenue may be obtained to finance park operations include gifts, leases of sections of park lands, also of resources originating within the parks, and among others - levying a fee for direct use of park facilities.

Diversity in Existing Practices. Policies within the many state park systems differ widely and while some states regard the use of direct charges as a prominent means of obtaining income, others hesitate because of the uncertain consequences that may result from the practice.

The transformation from complimentary to charge use of state park facilities is a difficult step for many states. Within these states exist areas of land which are suitable for recreation use, but maintained by other governmental agencies. Included are national parks and national forests, both of which contain areas of high recreational value which serve as an alternative to a visit to the state parks. The initial problem facing the state park administrators in these states is whether or not the use of their areas would be reduced by the proposed change. For this reason some of the states are finding it difficult to make and enforce a toll on park use.

Use of Direct Charges. When the charge system is executed in state parks it must be done in a manner which does not antagonize the park visitor, consequently causing a loss of patronage and political support. The recreationists may be taught that more and better park accommodations are being provided with the money received from the collections. Efficiency in collecting the fees at the entrances to the parks reflects a smooth running operation and produces a more cooperative park patron.

Other benefits to be derived from the charge system include a more accurate park-use count in addition to diminished displays of vandalism to the park facilities because of the constant presence of a park official during the active season.

THE PROBLEM

Growing Demand. The impact on use of the state parks today results from the combined effects of increasing population, higher income per American family, and more leisure time brought about by the shortened work

week, increased mobility of modern travel, and the tastes of the American society. The sum of these forces causes an overloading which can only be relieved by enlarging and improving the present parks.

Increased Use Upon the Parks. State parks rank second only to city parks in use and receive more visitors than do all the national parks and forests combined (2). This is primarily due to the convenience in locations of the parks in the states. Many of the middle and eastern states have few or no national forests or national parks and the citizens of these states rely on the state parks for most of their outdoor recreation visits.

In many cases state parks are located near areas of highest populations where they will receive maximum use. This situation is unsuitable for those citizens living farther away who may even find state parks in neighboring states to be nearer than those in their own.

Rising Costs. The constantly rising costs of labor, building products necessary for park improvements, prices of land needed for the expansion of the park system, and many others move the states to perform drastic measures in order to meet expenses. States struggling to survive on funds received only from legislative appropriations soon have to resort to additional means of acquiring more money with which to operate or suffer due to lack of finances. Facing adversity, many states have adopted the system of direct charges for park use.

Problems Involved in Direct Charges. When the conversion has been made to the direct charge system, other problems often appear. Two major issues are: (1) What method of collection will be used and (2) will the charge discourage use of the parks?

A system of collection should be chosen that is both practicable and easy to manage with the least inconvenience to the park patron.

The program most highly recommended by the author in this paper is the park sticker system mentioned on page 76.

THE METHOD OF APPROACH TO THE INVESTIGATION

Acquiring original data for this study meant making direct contact with the agencies administering the many state parks. A questionnaire (page 81) was drawn up that stated questions concerning the desired information. This was enclosed with a form letter explaining the purpose of the investigation (page 80), and together they were sent to the state park systems of each of the fifty states in the United States on March 9, 1960. Addresses of the separate state park systems were obtained from the 1952 Yearbook of Park and Recreation Progress, published by the National Conference on State Parks in 1952.

The agencies began sending in completed questionnaires in less than two weeks. By the first of May, forty-four completed forms had been received. Supplemental letters with additional questionnaires were mailed to the under-reporting states. Four more states responded.

The request for additional literature concerning the state parks was answered with picturesque brochures, folders, and maps depicting areas of scenic and historic beauty in the state parks. Each state has its own unique characteristic attractions: historical places and events, winter sports, desert areas, lakes, mountains, oceans, swamps, rivers and water falls. Many states mailed packets containing pictured attractions of this type.

The collected material was carefully analyzed, and a condensed analysis of the data was produced to be sent to all the state park departments. This fulfilled the author's obligation as stated in the letter accompanying the questionnaire.

A number of the states failed to complete the questionnaire mailed to them but instead answered the inquiries with yearbooks of state park progress, government reports and various publications. Although this process was equally accurate as a method of obtaining the necessary information, the filtering out of the pertinent data was unnecessarily time-consuming. On the other hand, some of the respondents included acreages of parkways and historical monuments, and occasionally state forests in their state park acreage calculations. Unless these could be corrected from data received with the completed questionnaire, they were recorded verbatim with a remark indicating the presence of additional acres.

Incomplete state population and park-use figures resulted from failure of some states to answer either or both of these particular questions. An alternative method of obtaining state populations was a letter of request sent to the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of The Census to secure the number of inhabitants in the under-reporting states for the years 1958 and 1959. Thus the population figures contributed by the Census Bureau will be used in place of omissions in some of the state park questionnaire returns.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE RELATING TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF POLICY IN THE STATE PARK SYSTEMS

"The prime objective for which I feel we should strive is to endeavor to make available for the average American outdoor recreation, with all it implies, and to preserve our facilities for outdoor recreation for our children and for our children's children." -- Calvin Coolidge

According to Huth (7), public cemeteries in rural New England gained in popularity with the people in the 1830's as places of scenic beauty. It was for good reason that cemeteries were planned "with reference to the living as well as the dead."

The next logical step was to set aside park areas dedicated to the living alone, all of which were small and most of which were formal in character. They were thought of as works of art and "only the simple and the natural" were used in their design. They were to provide refreshment and recreation on a large scale for the constantly growing population, as reported by Huth (7). It was felt that the common enjoyment on public grounds would result in social freedom and an easy intercourse among all classes, which was still unknown in both England and America.

The expression of interest in outdoor recreation by the public and the establishment of facilities was interrupted by the Civil War in the United States. After the Civil War, sentiment developed for the conservation of our scenic treasures, and the first state parks were established between 1870 and 1890, according to Beatrice W. Nelson (11). Many thought that the state parks were a burden on the state treasury and failed to join the movement because of this belief.

Brockman (1) believes that ways and means of charging for certain types of services should be explored so that those actually using recreation areas would pay a slightly higher share of operational costs than others who, although they share in the basic support of such operations through payment of taxes and similar means, do not use them.

"The justification for any public service is its social contribution, and this contribution can be effective only as its benefits are widespread and reach all elements of the population. Camping facilities and other simple accommodations provide an opportunity for low-cost vacations. Entrance fees and their equivalents and high charges are obstacles to the use of the parks by the lower income groups as they are for others. While it is legitimate to charge reasonable fees for special accommodations and conveniences, alternatives should be provided so that it is possible for anyone to use public parks and to participate in the essential activities without the payment of fees. The distribution of parks also effects this problem, since the limited annual budget for recreation of low income families must cover all outings, including vacations, if any, and therefore the cost of transportation is an important consideration."(17)

Even those who do not intend to visit their state parks at any specified time in the future still entertain the value of the park's presence and are desirous of maintaining these parks in their natural state for their future use and for use by their offspring.

Mr. S. T. Dana (5) states that it is important to get some idea of the probable effect that charges at different levels would have on prospective user's patronage of different kinds of recreational areas and facilities. Would he be willing to pay \$0.50, \$1.00, or \$1.50 per day for use of a camp site equipped with only primitive facilities; and how much would he be willing to pay for provided flush toilets, hot and cold showers, and laundry facilities. Information of this sort is needed both in deciding on a policy with respect to charges and in estimating the probable effect on the demand in case a charge is made.

In 1921, Stephen Mather, first director of the National Park Service, acted with other conservationists to found the National Conference on State Parks. The objectives of the Conference were:

"to urge upon our governments, local, county, state and national the acquisition of land and water areas suitable for recreation and preservation of wildlife as a form of the conservation of our natural resources, until eventually there shall be public parks, forests and preserves within easy access of all the people of our nation, and also to encourage the interest of non-governmental agencies, and individuals in acquiring, maintaining and dedicating for public use similar areas; and as a means of cementing all park interest into a harmonious whole, to provide for a conference and exchange of ideas by an annual meeting of such interests, and the formation of facilities for the exchange of information and ideas between conferences."

The National Conference on Outdoor Recreation was organized in 1924 at the request of Calvin Coolidge. Its function was to assist the activities of federal, state, county, municipal and unofficial agencies in the field of outdoor recreation and to promote the development of the recreational resources for the country and to estimate their use. Outdoor recreation is a product of conservation and, when completely developed, represents a balanced economic and social use of natural resources.

"Promotion of the conservation and wise administration of natural resources is, therefore, a coordinate function of the conference," as stated by the National Conference on Outdoor Recreation, (1925).

The state park movement, carried as far as possible by the National Conference on State Parks and by the individual States, was given much momentum under the National Park Service's guidance in the years after 1933.

In 1933 the Nation's state park acreage, according to the National Park Service Statistics, was 965,057 acres. In 1941 it was nearly doubled at 1,633,171 acres.

In 1933, the number of state parks was 816. In 1941 it was 1527.

In 1933, the number of people who visited the state parks was 61,297,000. In 1940 attendance was 96, 831,000.

In the year 1933-1934 the expenditures on state parks totaled \$5,949,235. In 1938-1939 this figure rose to \$7,858,313.

In 1934 there were 4151 people working on state park projects, in 1940 there were 5760.

Less than three years after this cooperative development program began to demonstrate its effectiveness the Congress recognized its merits and the need for its continuance under better conditions by passing the Park, Parkway and Recreation Study Act in 1936. This legislation directs the National Park Service, in cooperation with Federal, state and local agencies, to make a comprehensive study of the public park, parkway and recreational programs of the United States for the purpose of providing data helpful in developing an adequate and coordinated plan; and to aid the States and their civil divisions in this field of planning.

A National Park Service publication, A Study of the Park and Recreation Problem of the United States, indicates that previous to 1934 only nine states had provided annual appropriations in any considerable amount for state park and related work. These included Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and Rhode Island. South Dakota had provided adequately for Custer State Park but had not developed a State-wide system. From 1934 to 1941 California, Massachusetts, Louisiana, Kentucky, Oregon, Tennessee, and New Jersey had improved their financing to the extent that they were listed as well financed state park systems.

A great impetus to the expansion of state park work came with the establishment of the Civilian Conservation Corps by Executive order in April 1933. Through this agency nearly \$300,000,000 was expended on work performed under the technical supervision of the National Park Service on State, county, and metropolitan parks, which caused the states to establish various types of administrative organizations, acquire new areas, assist in development and provide budgets for the operation and use of parks.

The first indication that the public might resent paying for the privilege of participating in outdoor recreation was brought out in the 1860's and 1870's in the Yosemite Valley in California. The commission managing the natural wonders of the Valley had trouble getting funds with which to care for the growing crowds. The unfortunate results of the toll-road permits which they had to grant because of the lack of public funds made more trouble, and the encroachments of destructive sheep on the surrounding unmanaged public domain presented still another problem. In 1905, California relinquished its rights over the Yosemite Valley natural attractions to the care and management of the Federal Government. (14)

Well financed parks obtain their funds from a number of sources; grants from philanthropic organizations such as the Laura Rockefeller Memorial have been instrumental in maintaining the welfare of some state park units.

The 1941 Yearbook of Park and Recreation Progress reports that methods of financing park undertakings are given extensive consideration, and various sources of funds are analyzed, but no method is recommended as ideal. Therefore the obvious conclusion is that, while funds will

continue to be obtained from a variety of sources and by several methods, most agencies must continue to rely on ordinary appropriations from general funds.

The ideal State park system, according to the National Park System, is one that has a sufficient number of parks to meet the prospective demands of the people of each region over and above facilities which are or should be provided by local, city, county, town and village parks -- and without requiring a State park budget which is unreasonable or excessive in the light of other financial demands.

Studies made by the National Park Service point out that out-of-state use of State parks is considerable only in comparatively few parks, and therefore the real service of the parks lies in providing recreational opportunities for the people in their immediate vicinity. Appeals for the support of these parks should, therefore, be on the basis of the importance of this service rather than on the commercial aspect of the parks as a means of attracting "tourist dollars." Parks that attract a high percentage of out-of-state attendance from a distance quite often are in regions which because of climate, scenery, or unusual recreational opportunities or a combination of these assets, become resort places in which enjoyment of the parks is an incident of varying importance.

The trend in most states is to impose a charge on the use of the park facilities. The State of New Hampshire has been able, over a number of years, to finance its entire State park budget from the income collected by charging for use of its state park facilities.

When the Department of Conservation in Michigan was established in 1921, the law set forth as its purpose in regard to State park work,

"to acquire, maintain, and make available for the free use of the public open spaces for recreation." This simple forthright statement recognizing that the primary purpose of parks is to provide recreation, and embodying the policy of free access for the public, has enabled the department to avoid many problems which are present when the purpose is confused. In addition to the policy of free entrance to the parks, widespread provision has been made for tent and trailer camping, and nearby communities provide inexpensive accommodations so that low cost vacations are possible, (13).

In 1957, the Detroit (Michigan) Free Press edited a series of articles on the status of Michigan's state parks and the methods of financing them. The newspaper pointed out the desirability of a \$2 "park use" sticker to be displayed on the windshield of the park visitor's automobile.

The Michigan Conservation Commission requested the legislation to amend the basic state park act, striking out the word "free" from the phrase, and adding the words "to prescribe the conditions of admission, including the reasonable charges therefor...." The commission was prepared to earmark the money received from the stickers to be used for land acquisition and capital improvement.

Traditionally, "use" taxes go for operation and maintenance costs, with capital funds appropriated directly by the legislature on the theory that capital investments become assets of the state and all of its people. This, perhaps, was a deciding factor in the legislature's eventual vetoing of the bill

The Detroit newspaper contrasted the Michigan state parks with Indiana and Minnesota's state parks, both of which have methods of charging

directly for use of their state park facilities. Minnesota pioneered the sticker plan in 1954, and to the date of the publication of the editorial being discussed, was the only state employing it. In 1956, Minnesota sold 114,465 stickers at \$1 each. About \$0.90 was the net revenue after deducting approximately \$.10 for administration costs. All sticker revenues are designated for "maintenance and operation costs," as opposed to the Michigan plan to use them for capital improvement.

Not everyone cooperated in the Minnesota plan. There were those visitors who left their cars outside and walked into the parks. No law could prevent this.

The director of the Minnesota state parks related that the requirement that the using public pay a fee has had a deterring effect on vandalistic acts in the parks.

Indiana's system of charging per person, per car, and for specific use of park facilities has also done much to curb the vandalism problems.

Indiana's state park director philosophized that the public has more respect for something it must pay to use than it has for something that is free.

The state parks system of Indiana each year finds the returns from fees more than enough to pay all maintenance and operational costs. The surplus goes into a capital development fund, but most capital funds come from legislative grants. This is proof enough that a state park system is capable of maintaining its own existence through charges for various services and that state parks are of economic value. Other states that are self-supporting include Connecticut and New York.

The chart on page 16 is concerned with state parks in the United States, the total number of areas, their acreages, and the number of states reporting during the period between the year 1923 and the present. The data for each state is reported voluntarily to the National Park Service. Gaps occur in reporting, so the data for each year are in some degree under-reported. In general, the lack of reports is most evident from states with few or no state parks. No attempt was made to estimate the unreported items.

TABLE I
 STATE PARKS: AREAS, ACREAGES AND THE
 NUMBER OF STATE REPORTING
 1923-1956^{1/}

Year	Number of states reporting	Number of areas	Acreage (1,000 acres)
1923	25	194	-
1928	26	484	2,730
1933	46	907	3,756
1941	47	1,335	4,260
1942	38	-	-
1943	38	-	-
1944	38	-	-
1945	39	-	-
1946	38	1,551	4,655
1947	43	-	-
1948	42	-	-
1949	40	-	-
1950	40	1,725	4,657
1951	43	1,750	4,877
1952	46	1,818	4,928
1953	46	1,879	4,876
1954	47	1,969	5,005
1955	46	2,034	5,085
1956	47	2,100	2,100

^{1/} Marion Clawson, Statistics on Outdoor Recreation, pp. 63-66
 1958, Resources for the Future, Inc. Washington, D. C.

CHAPTER III

DESCRIPTION OF THE POLICIES OF THE INDIVIDUAL STATE PARK SYSTEMS

This chapter contains a detailed examination of each of the states of the United States with regard to practice of charge and free use of state parks.

Every state supports its own opinions as to the virtue of charging for the personal and social privilege of enjoying the state parks. The idealists maintain that the many park administrators place a monetary value on an intangible commodity. They permit into the parks those who can afford to pay. However, circumstances compelling the park administrator to charge for the use of the park facilities often present themselves in managing a public park. This takes into account cost of operation, including allowance for maintenance and depreciation, improvement of present facilities, and the need for expansion created by public demand. Basic support for park operations from legislative appropriations, taxes and gifts may not suffice to meet the costs of administration, so additional funds must be collected by other means, such as requiring the recreationists to pay directly for using the park facilities.

The forty-eight states participating in this study are listed in alphabetical order on the following pages. North Dakota and Maryland neglected to reply to either of the offers inviting them to participate in the study.

Reference is made in the case of each state to the nature and the amount of the fees charged outdoor recreationists who utilize the state parks in the United States. These fees become relative items, subject to change on a moment's notice. However, since all states are being considered here at one particular time, the quantity of the charges found in each park system reveals the degree of reliance on income from this source. Frequently this income is earmarked for park use, otherwise the state deposits the revenue in the general treasury without designation for park use.

All the states being considered, except Nebraska, depend on some financial assistance from state legislative appropriations. Funds for operating the Nebraska state parks come from mill levies and fees collected from park recreationists.

Since general appropriations are the customary source of funds for recognized public service, they are the most sensitive to public opinion and control.

The areas listed in the following tabulation, which were reported by the state park and state historical agencies, have been grouped under three headings-- State parks, State historic sites, and State parkways. State forests and State wildlife areas have been omitted since these areas are not administered primarily for recreation use.

1. State Parks

State parks (major & minor)	State lake beaches
State recreation areas	Organized group camps
Recreational areas	State reserves-recreation
Refuges	Interstate parks
Hot springs	Roadside state parks
Recreational grounds	State canalways
State Lakes	

2. State Historic Sites

State memorials	Historical monuments
Battlefields	State museums
State historic sites	Historical markers
State monuments	

3. State Parkways

State parkways	Parkways
Interstate parkways	

The following list of facilities generally supplied for recreationists in state parks duplicates the list recorded in column 7 of the 1960 State Park Questionnaire on page 81. For simplicity, this list will be only mentioned throughout with a reference to this tabulation.

Standard facilities include:

- Fireplace
- Picnic Tables
- Latrines
- Garbage Receptacle
- Shelters
- Bathhouses
- Drinking Water
- Cabins
- Camping Trailer Sites
- Tenting Sites

ALABAMA

Alabama State Parks are directed by the State of Alabama Department of Conservation, Division of State Parks, Monuments and Historical Sites, established in 1939. Revenue for financing the state parks is obtained from legislative appropriations and from fees collected from public use of the parks. All moneys collected from gifts, bequests and fees are paid into the treasury to the credit of the state park fund.

State parks (major and minor) in Alabama total 16 in number, covering some 34,934 acres. There are, in addition, 5 State parkways and 4 State historical sites. The state parks employ all the standard facilities (listed on page 19), but have only one developed tent and trailer camping facility. This site offers a central building which houses sanitary toilet facilities, shower rooms, a laundry room, and picnic tables. The charge per unit is \$1 per night, and the demand for more of these camp sites is excessive. Cabin rates at the parks range from \$4.50 to \$12.50 per night, and lodges rent at \$15 to \$30 per night.

Outstanding attractions offered the recreationists include scenic views, trails, children's playground, fishing, boating, swimming and snack bars. The state parks and historical sites are game preserves where hunting, trapping and shooting are not allowed; as a result, visitors to the parks may observe wildlife on mountain trails and hikes through the parks. The Alabama Department of Conservation has instituted a program of constructing public fishing lakes in counties that do not have sufficient fishing areas to satisfy the needs of their population. In 1956, Alabama had 15 of these lakes in operation to provide fishing,

picnicking, swimming and boating for the public. Permits to fish are 50 cents per person per day, a small fee charged to pay for fertilizer and lake management. Children under 16 years of age may fish free of charge.

ALASKA

The State of Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Lands administers the State's 50 parks, which total 1700 acres. These parks are financed solely from legislative appropriations. No fees are asked of the visitors to the parks.

Fireplaces, picnic tables, garbage receptacles, pit-type latrines, fuel wood and camping trailer sites are supplied for the benefit of the the visitors to the state parks. Fishing, hunting, swimming, boating and mountain climbing are sporting activities available for those who wish to participate.

Unless so designated, the campground and picnic areas are not intended for use as trailer parks. The maximum length of stay for campers in any one campground is one week; in designated trailer areas, two weeks.

ARIZONA

The State of Arizona created its State Parks Board in March, 1957. Previous to this, the State Fish and Game Department administered two areas of state land that are now in the State Park System. At the time of this writing only three state parks, totaling 18 acres, exist in the state park system. All state parks in Arizona are presently classified as State Historical Monuments.

The State grants appropriations for operating and maintaining the state historical monuments.

A 25-cent charge is made to the public for general admission to the historical monuments. Children are admitted free of charge,

According to the returned questionnaire, none of the services or facilities listed on page 19 are available for public use in Arizona's State Historical Monuments.

ARKANSAS

The Arkansas State Parks are under the supervision of the Arkansas Publicity and Parks Commission, established in 1927 (Nelson, 1928). The major source of finance for maintaining and improving the parks comes from legislative appropriations; charges placed on public use of the parks makes up the remainder.

A total of 14 parks covers 19,113.5 acres of state land. Besides the more common facilities found in state parks (as listed on page 19), Arkansas reports the following additional attractions: boat docks, fishing docks, bridle trails, foot trails, nature study trails and group camp facilities.

Arkansas imposes an overnight camping fee of 50 cents per camp per night on all visitors to her state parks.

CALIFORNIA

California State Parks and Historical Monuments are under the direction of the Department of Natural Resources - Division of Beaches and Parks, created in 1927. Income from State park fees helps pay for the cost of

operating the parks, but the main source of subsistence is legislative appropriations.

There are 159 state parks in California, 29 of which are locally operated. These comprise a total of 677,036.5 acres. In addition, California maintains 18 State Historical Sites.

Services at the State parks consist of picnic sites with tables, stoves and sufficient space for vehicles, campsites, sanitary facilities, special trailer sites with hook-ups, fire rings, and other beach facilities as well as police and fire protection, lifeguard services, educational services in season and informational literature. Miscellaneous activities include winter sports at Calaveras Big Trees State Park.

Charges in the State parks are made for the use of facilities: \$1 per night per vehicle for a campsite; \$1.50 per night per vehicle and sleeping trailer where special connections are provided - \$1 otherwise. Where a parking charge of 50 cents per car is made, use of picnicking facilities is included. Boat launching ramp and trailer parking use fee is also 50 cents.

The camping limit in a park for any one year is 30 days. In certain extensively used parks the limit may be reduced to 15 or, in the most popular areas, to 10 days. Camping limits are announced each season.

COLORADO

The Colorado State Park and Recreation Board reports that Colorado has no state parks at present. A large state recreation area is in the process of development, but there was no statistical data available at the time of this writing.

Colorado established a State Park and Recreation Board in 1957; five small historic areas in Colorado are administered by the State Historical Society.

CONNECTICUT

The State of Connecticut Park and Forest Commission, established in 1923, supervises 73 State parks, a total of 21,297 acres. General appropriations suffice to support the costs of administering the State's parks.

Connecticut's state parks contain fireplaces, picnic tables, flush and pit-type toilets, garbage receptacles, bath houses and shelters. Boat concessions are found at one park.

Fees regularly charged at the State parks consist of a 35 cents to \$1 fee per automobile for a single day's use of the picnic facilities; a \$1 charge per campsite for six people or less; a \$10 fee is charged for admission of busses.

The Connecticut State Park and Forest Commission has authority to acquire land for parks by gift, purchase, or condemnation. Any town or municipality may transfer control of any open spaces it may own to the commission under terms mutually agreeable. In several instances condemnation has been used to secure land for State parks, Nelson (11).

The State parks are open to winter sports. Skiing and snowshoeing are practiced in the parks to some extent.

Connecticut has established as her objective to locate her state parks so that no citizen of the state will have to travel more than 25 miles to the nearest park, Brockman, (1)

DELAWARE

In Delaware, the State Park Commission has three parks totaling 1145 acres. These parks operate on appropriations from the State government and from picnic pavilion reservation charges.

The State parks are equipped with all the modern conveniences listed on page 19 with the exception of overnight cabins. Boating, swimming and fishing are offered at the Trap Pond State Park.

Park-use fees are levied on over-night campers: \$2.15 per camp site per day or \$12.15 per camp site per week is the accepted charge.

In Delaware, 2 of the 5 state recreation areas are managed by the State Highway Department, Brockman, (2).

FLORIDA

Florida Park Service was created as a separate department of state government in 1949 to administer the State's park and historical memorial system. Florida's parks and memorials comprise 46 areas (29 parks and 22 memorials); 69,199 acres of State park land and 541 acres of State historic memorial land.

Picnicking is a major activity at all Florida state parks. The usual facilities include tables, drinking fountains, outdoor fireplaces, and the garbage receptacle. Barbecuing may be done at any park with conventionally built pits and shelters or in temporary pits dug at places selected by the park superintendent. Many of the picnic grounds are provided with equipped playgrounds. Boat rentals are supplied at some of the parks: canoes may be rented at Hugh Taylor Beach for use in

the Lagoons. Swimming is encouraged only where it is safe and when competent life guards are on duty. Fishing is encouraged in all parks except in waters specifically excluded. Tent, trailer and auto camping is popular in many of the areas. Nature trails have been supplied in some parks.

A small facility fee of 25 cents per car and \$1 per truck or bus is charged at nine areas to help defray the costs of operation. The camping rate on a site basis is \$1 per day per site or \$5 per week. The time limit per campsite is two weeks. Electricity, where available, costs 25 cents per day per campsite. Use is optional. Cabins are rented for family use. Cabin rates range from \$4 to \$7.75 per day. "Out-of-season" rates are generally cheaper than "in-season" rates.

Visitation cost to Florida State parks is highest at parks on the Atlantic Ocean or on the Gulf of Mexico. Florida has two State parks on the Gulf.

GEORGIA

Georgia's chain of state parks are supervised by the Department of State Parks. Although they number 35 areas, there are actually 42, 35 of which have been developed. The total area of Georgia state parks is approximately 36,000 acres. In addition there are two state parks that are under management of the Stone Mountain Memorial Association and the Jekyll Island Authority. These two State parks total 27,000 acres. Georgia also maintains 4 museums.

The State parks accommodate all the standard facilities listed on page 19. Besides these, mostly all the parks contain playgrounds,

trading posts, and fishing conveniences. Swimming, group camps, boating, water skiing, restaurants and museums are offered in several of the parks.

A 25 cent charge is collected at the campgrounds for the use of one area for one night by a family, 38 cents per day per person in group camps assembled for periods of 4 or more days. For periods of 3 days or less the fee is 55 cents per person for each day with a minimum of \$25 per day for the group. A deposit of \$100 or 1/3 of the entire fee, whichever is less, shall accompany applications. A camping permit is issued only to properly organized groups and one with an official committee to maintain supervision over the camp.

Cottages for rent in those parks where they exist lease for \$6 to \$18 per day. They are completely furnished and equipped. Furnishings include all necessary furniture, heat, stove, refrigerator, hot water, dishes, silverware, cooking equipment, blankets and sheets, bath towels, etc.

A check in and out is made by the park superintendent. No charge is made for children two years of age and under, unless extra facilities are needed. Roll-a-way beds are placed in any cottage at rates of \$1.75 per day or \$7.50 per week.

HAWAII

A State park system has not yet fully materialized in Hawaii, as the State government is still in its formative stage and matters of organizational structure are yet to be completed. The existing Territorial Park System will be expanded to create facilities for the outdoor recreation program. The data requested of the state for this study was

volunteered by the Division of Forestry, Department of Agriculture and Conservation.

13 State parks exist in the forest reserve of the major islands maintained by the Territorial Park System. These are all accessible by automobile and U-drive cars can be rented at each island airport. Some of these parks are merely lookouts, scenic or historic attractions, visited by travelling tourists on their fast-paced trips around the islands. Usually they are limited in acreage except for three areas away from the coast.

There is no charge for the use of the park and park facilities; barrack camps, cabins and hotels in or near some of the parks are available for rent upon reservation in advance. Camping is permitted at 6 of the parks upon request. Most visitors rely on the resort hotels.

Facilities vary from park to park, but drinking water and rest rooms are generally provided. Four parks are furnished with shelters, two with picnic tables, one with nature trails, and one with a pavilion. Swimming is permitted at two parks, fishing and hunting at one area. Provisions and often drinking water should be carried along.

IDAHO

Idaho State parks are administered by the State Land Department. They number 26 and the total of the constituent areas approximates 5500 acres, according to Clawson, (3). There is no charge levied on the use of the parks except for use in excess of two weeks.

Facilities available to the State park visitors at mostly all areas include fireplaces, picnic tables, pit-type latrines, garbage cans

and drinking water. Camping is permitted at 13 of the parks. Picnicking and swimming are the more popular leisure time activities in the parks. Places of historical significance are located at 9 of the areas.

Funds to operate the Idaho State parks originate solely from the State appropriations.

The abundance of national forest lands in Idaho that invite tourists and hunters free of charge might present a serious problem to the state parks were they to adopt a charge system.

ILLINOIS

The State of Illinois Department of Conservation, Division of Parks and Memorials (established in 1918) boasts 50 State parks and 26 State monuments. Total area of the state parks amounts to 39,359.5 acres.

An admission fee is charged at 26 of the parks during the season from April 1 through March 31. A \$2 sticker may be purchased at any of the 26 parks and is good for one season. Daily admission fee is 10 cents per person over 14 years of age, and 10 cents per vehicle; this daily fee will not be collected if a \$2 sticker is on the car.

At least six of the state parks provide lodges, cabins or guest houses. Meals for park visitors are supplied either in park concessions or in villages adjacent to the parks. Meals in the park dining rooms cost between 50 cents and \$3 per meal. Rates for overnight accommodations in the parks range from \$5 to \$16.50 per person per night; these rates are subject to change.

Methods of financing the Illinois State parks include funds from legislative appropriations and fees from concessions, lodging, food,

swimming and boat rentals in the state parks. Revenue from admission fees and stickers is returned to the general treasury.

All the appropriate park facilities (listed on page 19) are to be found in the Illinois State parks, and in addition the following items: playgrounds for children, group camp buildings, boat docks, golf courses (at 2 parks), and also the cabins, lodges and guest houses already mentioned. Lincoln shrines are of great historic importance and are situated throughout the state.

INDIANA

Indiana's 19 parks and 14 memorials unite to form the Indiana State Parks and Memorial Department. The State parks alone take in 42,566.29 acres.

Fees charged at State parks and memorials are nominal and uniform, and receipts from admission and service charges are used to help defray the operation and maintenance costs of the parks and memorials. General admission to the parks amounts to 20 cents per person or 20 cents per car per day. For each campsite and camping trailer the fee is 50 cents per person per day. Electricity is furnished for an additional 25 cents per day. During the busy season, beginning with Memorial Day through Labor Day of each year, campers may occupy a camp site in a State park for a period of time not to exceed the limit of occupancy established for any one park (2 to 3 weeks). Campgrounds are open to the public from early in May to the middle of October, depending on the weather.

Fees charged to recreationists who visit the State parks make up approximately 10/12 or 10/13 of the total funds available for operation

and maintenance costs of the parks. The remainder comes from the state treasury by legislative appropriation.

Indiana's well-developed state park system is administered by the Division of State Parks of the Department of Conservation, established in 1919 according to Brockman,(1). Swimming, fishing, picnicking, camping and hiking are the major leisure-time activities pursued in the Indiana parks, and all the standard facilities mentioned on page 19 are provided. Boating, horseback riding, naturalist service, wildlife exhibits and playground equipment are other important items for the recreationists to enjoy at most of the State parks. Archery fields, group camps, museums, tennis courts, and water skiing are offered the public the year around at 5 of the 8 State parks which have inns. Family housekeeping cabins may be rented at 3 parks.

The State of Indiana Division of State Parks will assume responsibility for development and administration of lands purchased by individual counties, through county bond issues, for state park purposes. This suggests that local demonstrations of interest in state parks are indicative of the need for such areas, since citizens of various counties assume the financial burden involved in the acquiring of necessary areas, Brockman (1).

IOWA

Iowa State Conservation Commission administers Iowa's state-owned recreation areas, 91 in number with a total of 28,000 acres. At least 10 of the recreation areas are historical monuments, but are not differentiated in the Iowa-provided literature.

Approximately 15 per cent of the funds used to maintain and operate the State's parks originate from the fees charged to the visitors of the parks. The State legislature supplies the remainder of the funds.

Three types of camping are permitted in the State recreation areas: tent and trailer, cabin, and organized group camping. \$1 per night per camping unit (tent, trailer, station wagon, etc.) is charged for overnight camping. All reservations must be made with the custodian in charge of the area and all correspondence should be addressed to him. The charge to organized group campers is 35 cents per person per day and any additional services or facility is supplied at actual cost to the state.

Rates of \$5 to \$8 per cabin for overnight cabins are for a maximum of four persons; cots for additional guests are supplied at a charge of 50 cents per cot. State park lodge rentals range from \$3 to \$15 a day.

Concessions for bait, boats, bathing, and miscellaneous refreshments are operated by private individuals under contract to the State Conservation Commission.

Facilities offered at the many State parks consist of fireplaces, picnic tables, pit-type and some flush latrines, shelters, cabins, garbage receptacles and drinking water. Fishing and swimming, nature trails, and golf courses at some parks offer facilities for pleasant activities for recreationists.

KANSAS

The Kansas State Forestry, Fish and Game Commission was established in 1925, Nelson (11). It was authorized to "establish, maintain and improve recreational facilities for the citizens of Kansas."

The great need in Kansas is for water recreational facilities. The State has few natural lakes, and artificial bodies of water must be substituted. Many ponds and lakes have been constructed through private enterprise. The sportsmen, for example, construct artificial ponds for fishing and hunting.

The parks are developed for fishing, camping, picnicking, bathing, and boating. Consideration involved in the selection of sites for State parks are water supply, the area of the lake that can be constructed, the cost of land and its accessibility, Nelson, (11).

The parks are financed from hunting and fishing licenses, and general appropriations. Land for parks is acquired through donations, purchase, and through exercise of the right of eminent domain.1/

Twenty-eight of the thirty-nine state lakes in Kansas are now open to fishing. Those which are not open are, in general, new lakes which have not been stocked long enough for the fish to reach catching size. These lakes will be open in the near future.

Kansas state lakes have installed-picnic and camping facilities for recreationists. At many of the lakes, there are concessions which make cabins, boats, motor and boat ramps available to the public. There is no charge for the use of the parks.

1/ In Kansas, a percentage of fish and game receipts are reserved for purchase of state park lands.

KENTUCKY

Park work in Kentucky began in 1924, according to Nelson, (11), and the permanent State Park Commission in the present Department of Conservation was created in 1926 to accept the areas offered the state for park purposes. The power of eminent domain for securing additional park land is not vested in the State Park Commission.

At the present time there are 26 State parks open, and these make up a total of 17,384 acres of land. The parks operate on fees charged the public for use of the park facilities and on legislative appropriations allocated for park use.

The only charge levied in the Kentucky parks is a 25-cent camping fee for the first four persons in a camping party and a 10-cent fee for each additional person.

Souvenir shops appear in nearly all the State's parks, whereas only five parks have camping areas. Other facilities that are available include bath houses, boat docks, refreshment stands and dining rooms, fireplaces, picnic tables, flush-type toilets (at 10 parks), drinking water (at 3 parks), hotels and cottages. Two of the State parks have airports and several of them have theatres.

LOUISIANA

Louisiana's 17 state parks are under the direct administration of the Louisiana State Parks and Recreation Commission. The Commission now oversees 12,218 acres of park lands. The growth and development of Louisiana's state parks has been slow and deliberate because of the lack

of necessary funds.

Organized camping continues to be one of the most successful and significant uses on the park areas (Park and Recreation Progress, published by the National Conference on State Parks).

Legislative appropriations and the revenue received from fees levied on camping in the State parks serve as the only sources of income for maintaining and improving the parks.

A fee of \$1 per auto per day of camping in the State's parks is the only charge imposed for using the park's facilities.

Facilities available to the public in most or all the 17 parks include fireplaces, picnic tables, sanitary facilities, shelters, drinking water and trailer camping sites.

MAINE

The 11 state parks in Maine are open to the public from the middle of May to the middle of October. They total 203,574 acres and are supervised by the State Park Commission.

Facilities offered in the Maine parks take in all those listed on page 19, with the exception of cabins and camping trailer sites. Nature trails at five parks, an amphitheater at Sebago Lake State Park, and an organized youth camp at Camden Hills State Park are added features. Bathing, water skiing, boating, snow skiing, and concessions are offered at many of the State parks.

Campers in the State parks must register before making camp; camping is limited to two weeks, unless this limit is extended in writing by the supervisor. Sites may not be reserved in advance. The fee for

overnight camping in the parks ranges from \$1 to \$1.50 per auto per day.

25 cents is the charge per person per day for use of the park picnic facilities in the State parks.

Permission to climb mountain peaks is granted only after a thorough inspection of the climbing equipment and proper apparel by park officials. Mount Katahdin in the 193,000 acre Baxter State Park^{1/} offers the mountain climber remarkable scenery and excitement.

MASSACHUSETTS

Massachusetts state parks, forests and reservations are maintained under strict rules and regulations by the Bureau of Recreation in the Department of Natural Resources. Officers in charge of the parks, located on or near the park areas, keep a close watch over the recreation areas. Violations of any of the rules and regulations are punishable by fine.

12,160 acres of land constitute a total of 30 state parks in Massachusetts. These parks operate on funds received from legislative appropriations and budget bond issues.

Facilities in most of the State parks include fireplaces, picnic tables, sanitary facilities, shelters, bath houses, drinking water and shelters. Camping trailer sites have not been established. Boating and swimming interests weigh heavily in the planning for recreation in Massachusetts state parks. Swimming instructions are given free of charge at many of the parks.

^{1/} Baxter State Park is administered by the independent Baxter State Park Authority.

By legislative acts of 1958, the commissioner for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts may acquire land for conservation or recreation by eminent domain, subject to the approval of the Board of Natural Resources. Of the 6113 acres of land acquired since the passage of this act, only 196 acres were taken under the eminent domain provisions of the new law.

Fees charged for use of park picnic facilities include a charge of 15 cents per person (over 12 years old) per day, 50 cents per auto per day, and on Sundays - \$1 per auto per day. An annual permit is available for \$8 per car.

Massachusetts levies a \$1 charge per day per site for camping in the state parks. Bus or similar vehicle parking fee amounts to \$4 per day; Sundays or holidays - \$8. Camping areas remain open within the State parks from April 15 through October 15. Where state-owned tents are erected in camping areas, the charge is \$2 per day for their use. Cabins may be rented for \$4 to \$5 per day. Firewood is supplied for 25 cents per bushel.

An attendant on duty collects for all the above fees and issues a receipt.

MICHIGAN

The Parks and Recreation Division of Michigan's Department of Conservation supervises 179,556.03 acres of park land, representing 65 state parks. The park season generally extends from Memorial Day to Labor Day, but those in the southern part of the state are available earlier and remain open later than those farther north. Use of State

parks for winter sports is encouraged and special facilities are available in Highland, Pinckney and Holley Recreation Areas and in the Porcupine Mountains State Park. Open slopes, suitable for skiing and tobogganing may be found in many other areas. Hunting is permitted in some State parks.

Michigan levies a charge only on the use of camping sites. A \$1 fee per day per site is collected when camping permits are issued. Available electricity costs an additional 25 cents per day. Charges made for the use of bath houses ranges from 10 cents to 25 cents per person, depending on the location. Where privately owned boats are moored on state-owned lands within state parks, a seasonal permit must be secured for a fee of \$1. A camping permit may not be issued for more than 15 days. Campers may spend up to 45 days in any one park in one calendar year. After the allotted 15 days, the camper must move to a new location.

Facilities offered the State park visitors include picnic tables, flush-type toilets, garbage receptacles, bath houses, drinking water and camping trailer sites.

The Michigan Department of Conservation offers Outdoor Centers in the state parks to the camping groups such as 4 H Clubs, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and church groups. In general, outdoor centers consist of buildings for lodging, dining hall and kitchen, water supply, electricity and sanitary facilities for groups from 30 to 120 campers. They are available in all seasons of the year to non-profit groups, agencies, or organizations under responsible leadership. Charges are based on 50 cents per person per night. Outdoor centers may be rented for a minimum of two nights.

General legislative appropriations serve as the sole means of financing Michigan's state parks, as the \$1 fees collected go into the state treasury without being earmarked for park use.

MINNESOTA

The State of Minnesota Department of Conservation governs the state's 67 parks, totaling 106,159.31 acres. The Department operates the parks on revenue from legislative appropriations and fees charged the public for using the state parks. All refectories and fee services, i.e. tourist camp fee, boat rentals, lodge and dining rooms are state operated. The income is resappropriated for operation and equipment expense, except that not more than \$30,000 unobligated balance can be carried forward each year.

Minnesota provides for its state park recreationists all the conventional facilities listed on page 19. Furthermore, boat dockage and rental boats, excursion launches (at three parks) and naturalist programs (also at three parks) are available. Itasca State Park has a lodge and dining room. General admission into the parks is \$1 per vehicle.

MISSISSIPPI

The Mississippi State Park Commission maintains 14 state parks, comprising a total of 14,000 acres. The Commission operates on funds received from general appropriations from the State treasury and from revenue received from the sale of timber on park lands.

Visitors to the state parks find enjoyment in boating, swimming, skating, fishing, hiking and horseback riding. Visitor facilities

offered consist of picnic tables, flush latrines, garbage cans, bath houses, drinking water, cabins, and camping trailer sites.

A charge of \$1 per night per camping location is made for overnight camping in the Mississippi parks.

MISSOURI

Missouri State Parks are under the jurisdiction of a six man bi-partisan State Park Board, which appoints a director and other needed personnel who operate the 32 state parks. These parks total 73,680 acres.

In addition to the facilities common in state parks (listed on page 19), Missouri offers organized camping in 16 of its parks. Swimming, fishing, and boating in designated places are the more popular physical recreation features in the state parks. Fourteen of the State parks are situated around lakes. Nature trails in the forests, found in nearly all the State parks offer the recreationists an opportunity to participate in the nature programs. Stores and dining lodges are present in or adjacent to the State parks.

Camping is permitted in assigned areas in Missouri parks, with a limit of 15 consecutive days. A camping unit must register and pay the required 75-cent of \$1 fee per night per unit, as designated. In the parks with complete trailer hook-ups, the fee is \$1.50 per trailer per day. At other parks where trailers are furnished with only electric service connections, the charge is \$1.25 per trailer per day.

Overnight costs for sleeping cabins range from \$5.00 to \$10.00 per cabin. Housekeeping cabins rent for \$6.50 to \$12.00 per night.

The Missouri State Park system operates on state appropriations and revenue received from charging the public for the use of the state park facilities.

MONTANA

Montana State Parks are under the jurisdiction of the State Highway Department. The 21 parks account for approximately 8,000 acres of state land. In addition there are three state monuments that designate historic pioneer town sites.

A direct charge is levied at only one State park, the Lewis and Clark Caverns east of Butte. During the open months from May to October, a \$1 fee for adult and a 50-cent fee for children 6 to 12 is made.

In addition to the legislative grants, the State parks obtain revenue from admissions to the Lewis and Clark Caverns, cabin site rentals, and concessions on the state park land.

Available facilities awaiting the visitors to Montana State Parks include fireplaces, picnic tables, pit latrines, some flush latrines, garbage containers, a few shelters, drinking water and camping trailer sites. Guided tours at the Lewis and Clark Caverns serve as the only interpretive service in the Montana State Parks.

NEBRASKA

The eight state parks in Nebraska contain a total of 2,581 acres of land. These parks are administered by the Game Forestation and Parks Commission of Nebraska.

Although the State imposes no charge for general park services, i.e. entrance, parking, use of roads and utilities, charges are made for personal services including cabins, swimming and camping. Amounts of the charges are not available.

Funds for operating the State parks come from mill levies and from charges to the public for the above mentioned services. A percentage of fish and game receipts is reserved for purchase of state park lands.

With the exception of camping trailer sites, all the ordinary facilities (listed on page 19) are offered the recreationists in the Nebraska state parks. Tent camping sites, organized group camps and swimming pools are generally available.

NEVADA

The State Park Commission of Nevada administers to the 10 state parks, representing 12,150 acres of state land. The commission operates solely from legislative grants from the state government.

Nevada requires no park fee from the public for the use and enjoyment of her state parks. Available for the public in most or all the ten parks are fireplaces, pit latrines, garbage containers, drinking water and camping trailer sites.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

New Hampshire state parks are maintained and operated by the Recreation Division of the Forestry and Recreation Commission. Thirty-one state parks and three historical sites make up 16,350 acres of land

for recreational use.

In 1952, the Recreation Division was required by the State legislature to become financially self-supporting. This was the first time any state park system was ever required to become 100 per cent financially self-sufficient by income from its direct operations. According to the recent data submitted by the New Hampshire Recreation Division for this particular investigation, the state legislature is again assisting the Division in financing its operations over and above revenue received from charging for recreational use of the State's park facilities.

As veterans in the field of self-subsistence, the New Hampshire Recreation Division confesses that the greatest difficulties it has faced have been of a fiscal nature since the costs of administration, operation, maintenance and improvements for the whole Division were not solely from money collected from park patrons. It was the contention of the Division that charges were of such magnitude that increasing them further would bring about a lessening in park use.

Meeting the month-to-month expenses of the Division off income received from the parks, which would vary upward or downward with the changing weather conditions, made it necessary to proceed on a stop-and-go basis. Such erratic procedure when applied to matters of maintenance, promotion of park use, and the replacement of obsolete equipment brought about inefficiency in park operations. (Biennial Report of New Hampshire Recreation Division, 1955-1956).

Camping fees at the eight parks that allow overnight and weekly camping vary from 50 cents to 75 cents per person per night. Children under 12 years are not taxed. Children's group camping rate is 15 cents per person at all areas.

Other 'pay-as-you-go' fees include tramway round trip rides at Franconia Notch State Park (at 50 cents and \$1 per person), bus fares at

Franconia Notch, boat rentals wherever possible, and coin-lock toilets where profitable. Automobile parking at Hampton Beach bath house costs 50 cents per vehicle.

New Hampshire State parks display all the modern park facilities (found on page 19) including boating at 13 parks and skiing at Mount Sunapee and Franconia Notch State Parks. However, the State does not operate overnight or housekeeping cabins nor rent tents, lean-tos, or other camping equipment. Tent sites cannot be reserved, and campers must appear at the park office to register. The camping period is limited to two weeks from July 1 to August 15th; longer periods before and after that time are left to the discretion of the park manager.

Camping trailers eighteen feet long or less are permitted in the State parks only if they fit conveniently into available tent sites. No special trailer facilities exist.

NEW JERSEY

The Division of Planning and Development in New Jersey's Department of Conservation and Economic Development (created in 1915) governs the 34 state parks, representing 182,046 acres. The Division operates the parks on funds received from legislative appropriations, concessions, sale of wood products, farm and dwelling leases, and charges levied on state park patrons. The Department is granted authority to acquire lands for park and forest purposes through purchase, gift and condemnation, according to Nelson (11).

New Jersey state parks possess all the facilities cited on page 19. The policy of charging fees for public use of park facilities exists in

the New Jersey parks, but due to the policy revisions now taking place, this material is not available.

NEW MEXICO

New Mexico's State Park Commission manages the seven state parks, amounting to 5,900 acres of state land. Much of the state is in national forests, monuments, Indian and other reservations, or in public domain.

Funds for maintaining the State parks are received from state legislative grants and park concessions on a percentage basis.

Facilities at the disposal of the park visitors include fireplaces, picnic tables, sanitary facilities, shelters, drinking water and camping trailer sites. Playgrounds, trails, lodges and boating facilities attract visitors to the New Mexico state parks.

The State Park Commission does not ask the park patrons to pay for using the general park facilities.

NEW YORK

The state parks of New York are organized on a regional basis with nine regions, each essentially autonomous, under the supervision of the Division of Parks in the State Conservation Department Brockman, (81). In addition to the 84 state parks, representing 203,000 acres, nearly 2.5 million acres of state forest lands are administered as state parks by the Division of Lands and Forests.

New York has received more gifts of money and land toward its park system than any other state. The state park authorities also have the power to acquire land for state parks by condemnation and appropriation.

The Division operates mainly on general state appropriations and revenue from charges at the state parks.

Most of the State parks possess all the conveniences listed on page 19, and as well the following attractions: woodland trails, bridle paths, refreshment pavilions or restaurants, hotels, lodges, game areas, bathing beaches, pools, boating and fishing docks, museums, golf courses, and winter sports areas. Waterfalls create natural attractions in a number of the parks.

Most cottages and cabins in the parks are provided with refrigerators, stoves, electricity and running water in addition to beds, tables, and other conveniences. Cabin costs range from \$3 to \$8 per night, depending on the size of the structure. Where hotels are located, the rooms rent for \$3 to \$5 per day. Available lodges rent for \$8 to \$9.50 per room per day.

Electricity-equipped tent and trailer sites lease for \$1.50 to \$1.65 per day, and the unequipped sites for \$1.25 to \$1.40 per day.

NORTH CAROLINA

North Carolina has located its state parks for easy access as well as for varied appeal. The state parks are developed, operated, maintained, and administered by the Department of Conservation and Development through its Division of State Parks.

North Carolina's eleven state parks, incorporating 36,654 acres, are open seven days a week the year 'round for picnicking, hiking, nature study, sightseeing and similar uses (except Mount Mitchell, where use is governed by weather conditions). Swimming facilities and refreshment

stands operate from June 1st through Labor Day. Cabins are available for occupancy from April 15th to November 1st, depending on weather conditions. Tent and trailer campgrounds are operated from March 15th to November 1st.

Completely furnished cabins are attainable at Morrow Mountain State Park and Hanging Rock State Park. The \$49.00 a week rental cost includes electricity, water and free use of swimming facilities.

Tent and trailer campers have available a central wash-house complete with showers and built-in laundry tubs. The fee for use of the campgrounds is 25 cents per person per day with a minimum of \$1 per day for each campground site.

Besides all the above-mentioned facilities at the disposal of outdoor recreationists, the State parks offer the following services and accommodations: fireplaces, picnic tables, sanitary and water supply facilities, shelters, bath houses, organized group camps, boating and fishing facilities, refreshment stands, museums, lodges and lookout towers. All North Carolina state parks are wildlife sanctuaries and hunting, trapping or molesting birds or animals is not permitted.

North Carolina state parks operate on funds received from legislative appropriations and fees charged to state park recreationists.

OHIO

Ohio's Division of Parks in the Department of Natural Resources administers the 54 state parks, totaling 55,450 acres of land and water. Money from license fee revenues, legislative appropriations and charges to recreationists pay for the operation of the state parks.

The Ohio park areas consist of state parks, state beach parks, state lakes, state reserves--recreation, state reserves--lakes, reservoir lakes, canalways, and waysides.

The State park areas offer all the general facilities mentioned on page 19 with no special facilities for camping trailers. Overnight cabins may be found at six areas; cabin rental costs range from \$6 to \$12 per cabin for a day. Available electricity costs another 25 cents per day.

Other attractions found at Ohio state parks include swimming, fishing, boating, concessionaries, nature trails and unusual flora.

Most of the State parks are open the year through, however facilities during the off-season are extremely limited. Most concessions and in-season accommodations are open from May 30 through October.

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma's twenty-five parks, supervised by the Oklahoma Planning and Resources Board, comprise a total of 53,287 acres. The State boasts free picnicking and camping in all its state parks. There has been established, however, a \$1 to \$1.50 fee per day for camp trailer parking. The remainder of the funds for administering the parks is received from state legislative appropriations.

Of special interest to Oklahoma's outdoor recreationists are the water sports: swimming, skiing, surfboarding and boating. The three lakes--Texoma, Grand and Tenkiller--furnish the state with nearly 1000 square miles of inland water.

The most modern accommodations are available at 16 of the parks, including \$7,200,000 worth of modern lodges and cabins.

Throughout Oklahoma lie places of interest, restorations of old forts of Indian days, capitols of the Indian nations, the Will Rogers Memorial, the Pioneer Woman statue, and numerous museums.

Fireplaces, picnic tables, flush latrines, garbage containers, shelters, bathhouses and drinking water are facilities at most or all of the State's parks. Overnight cabins are provided at 13 parks and camping trailer sites at 12 areas. Playgrounds, golf courses, boat and fishing docks, boat rentals, swimming pools, cafes, youth camps, lodges (at five parks), cottages, and electrical trailer and tent hook-ups are offered at various parks. Conducted cave tours at Alabaster Caverns State Park (at a cost of \$.75 and \$1.25 per person) interpret 200 million years of nature's work. Two of the state parks have paved airstrips--lighted and with inter-com service.

Oklahoma allows hunting of game animals and birds on its recreation areas.

OREGON

The Oregon State Parks Division exists as an organic unit of the Oregon State Highway Commission. Oregon and Montana have the distinction of being the only two park systems under the jurisdiction of state highway agencies in the United States.

174 parks, representing 59,400 acres of land, fashion the State parks system. Over the past several years, according to the Annual Report of Oregon State Parks (1958), approximately 60 per cent of the

state park camping use has been at the coastal parks. Therefore, this region has realized the greatest expansion and improvement of facilities.

State park usage in Oregon has been increasing steadily for a number of years. Increases have averaged approximately 12 per cent per year for the last few years. Information as to the origin of visitors is obtained by camper registration and relates that 51 per cent of the campers come from out-of-state; 85 per cent of these from Washington, California and Canada.

Although the State Parks Division makes no charge for general use of the parks, certain special facilities and services provided for the patron's convenience warrant a meager charge. This includes overnight camping, group and organized camping, and the use of electric stoves. Other income includes fees from leases, sale of salvage timber, house rental to park personnel, and other miscellaneous sources.

Funds for financing State park operations come from gasoline tax, car and driver's license fees, fines and highway commission revenues. Parks under the Oregon State Highway Commission take money from funds at their disposal in such amounts as they see fit.

Facilities common to most or all the Oregon parks consist of fireplaces, picnic tables, pit and flush latrines, garbage receptacles, drinking water, and camping trailer sites to be used for daytime use only. Supplementary attractions include group camping areas, boating, swimming, fishing, beaches, ocean overlooks, concessions and electric camping stoves with stove shelters.

Tent campers are required to pay \$1 per day per camp site, whereas trailer campers pay \$1.50 per campsite per day in the State parks.

PENNSYLVANIA

In Pennsylvania the Department of Forest and Waters was given fiscal control of the state parks in 1923. According to Brockman (2), several recreation areas in Pennsylvania are managed by independent agencies, and a number of historical sites are under the authority of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. The Division of State Parks in the Department controls the 67 state parks, constituting 157,500 acres.

State legislative appropriations and royalties from oil and gas leases on State forest lands finance the state park operations.

Accessory facilities to those mentioned on page 19 present in the State parks include refreshment concessions, nature trails, boat launching and mooring facilities, swimming pools and beaches, two inns, skiing at Denton Hill State Park, and one golf course.

Basis fees charged for tent and trailer camping in the parks range from \$1 to \$1.50 per day per camp site, depending upon the specific park and its significance.

Camping vacations in Pennsylvania state parks may be enjoyed for "short camping periods" (two consecutive weeks) or "extended camping periods" (any period longer than two consecutive weeks). Short-term campers are obligated to vacate their camping site at the end of the two week period.

RHODE ISLAND

Rhode Island's Department of Public Works includes the Division of Parks and Recreation. The Division administers to the 45 state parks, enveloping

8,425 acres, and operates on funds received from legislative appropriations.

State parks in Rhode Island contain all the general facilities mentioned on page 19. In addition the following participant recreation interests are offered: golf, swimming, horseback riding, skating, skiing, tobogganing, sledding, tennis, fishing, and facilities for football and baseball.

The State levies a fee of 50 cents for picnic fireplace permits. Overnight camping on the state parks costs \$1 per auto per night, reduced to \$5 per week for camping.

SOUTH CAROLINA

South Carolina administers her state parks through the State Commission of Forestry. The Commission operates the parks on funds obtained from general appropriations. The twenty-one parks comprise a total of 46,138 acres.

Developed facilities at the South Carolina state parks consist of fireplaces, picnic tables, flush latrines, garbage containers, shelters, bathhouses, drinking water, cabins at eight parks, and camping trailer sites. Ocean fishing piers are located at the parks along the Atlantic Coast. Boating, fishing and swimming remain the chief year-long attractions in the semi-tropical state parks.

Complete tent and trailer camping accommodations, including electrical and water connections are available in twelve parks for \$1 to \$1.25 per unit for one night. Those areas without the modern conveniences cost 50 cents per unit per night. Camping reservations cannot be made in

advance, but space generally available is assigned upon the visitors' arrival at the parks.

Family vacation cabins at eight state parks come equipped with lights, stoves and refrigerators, hot and cold water, bedding, cooking utensils and china. These rent for \$20.00 to \$44.00 per week. During June, July and August, cabins are reserved for periods of one week only. To give every family an equal opportunity to obtain a cabin, assignments are made as a result of a public drawing. All South Carolina applications are considered before reviewing out-of-state requests.

Seven organized group camps to accommodate groups numbering from 42 to 140 campers are available in the state parks for a fee of 30 cents per day per camper. Special permit forms are available.

SOUTH DAKOTA

South Dakota Department of Game, Fish and Parks reports 136 park areas totaling 94,500 acres, 72,000 acres of which make up Custer State Park. Analytically, the 136 areas comprise 11 state parks, 45 roadside parks, 42 cooperative parks, 12 recreation areas and 26 reservoir areas.

Custer State Park, originally a game reserve, was created in 1919. Adjacent to the boundaries of this park lie the Black Hills National Forest, Mount Rushmore National Memorial, Wind Cave National Park, and the Norbeck Game Sanctuary.

Available recreation facilities in the state parks include fireplaces, picnic tables, pit latrines, garbage cans, shelters and bathhouses where believed needed, drinking water, camping trailer sites, and cabins at Custer State Park. Concessions are located at heavily used

areas and boat ramps where appropriate. Boating and fishing occur where possible.

South Dakota maintains her state parks on a percentage of gross income from concessions and legislative appropriations.

The Department of Game, Fish and Parks makes \$1 charge per auto on overnight camping in Custer State Park.

While the hunting of game animals and game birds within the parks is prohibited, the State permits necessary hunting, trapping, or killing of surplus game under regulations it may describe.

TENNESSEE

The state park system of Tennessee was developed largely through interest in outdoor recreational opportunities related to lakes created from construction of dams by the Tennessee Valley authority, according to Brockman, (1). The first state parks of Tennessee, together with their central administrative body, the Division of State Parks of the Department of Conservation, were established at the same time. The state parks are maintained on revenue received from charging for use of park facilities and on legislative appropriations.

Tennessee publicizes the fact that one state park lies not more than a three hour drive from another.

Swimming pools, beaches, and picnic facilities appear to attract most use in the State Parks. A resident superintendent and staff supervise each park and trained lifeguards are on duty at all swimming pools and beaches during swimming hours. The lifeguards also conduct classes for those interested in learning to swim.

Besides offering all the aforementioned facilities plus those listed on page 19, Tennessee parks attract visitors to their nature trails which lead into the wildlife refuge in the forests. Also of interest to the recreationist are the 12 organized group camps, group lodges, playgrounds, bridle paths, concessions, and dining rooms. Guides are available at the Chuchalissa Pre-historic Indian Town to groups applying in advance.

Swimming in the state parks from May 15 through Labor Day costs 50 cents for adults and 25 cents for children. Boats rent for 50 cents per hour or \$2 per day; a fee of 50 cents is charged for fishing in all park lakes except those situated on TVA waters.

Modern central restrooms and showers, along with charcoal grills and tables are provided in the overnight camping areas. The charges for using the camping units are \$1 per day for 4 persons or less and 25 cents a day for each additional person.

The minimum weekly rates for the vacation housekeeping cabins in state parks range from \$45 to \$72 per week. Inn and Motel cottages cost from \$15 to \$18 per day, depending upon the quality of the dwelling.

Group lodges available the year around at four state parks, accommodate from 10 to 30 people at a time for \$2 per person per night.

During June, July and August groups may rent group camps for one week at the rate of 25 cents per person per night. During the remainder of the year, the camps are rented for 50 cents a night per person for any length of time; there is an additional fee for use of kitchen facilities.

TEXAS

The Texas State Park Board was set up in 1923 to develop and administer the state parks. At the present time there are 56 state parks comprising a total of 61,844 acres. In the last few years, the increase in use of the parks has been averaging 20 per cent annually.

Fireplaces, picnic tables, flush latrines, garbage containers, shelter, bathhouses, drinking water, cabins and camping trailer sites are all available to the state park visitor. Also, golf, horseback riding, fishing, swimming, boating, playgrounds, nature trails and concessions can be enjoyed at particular parks.

The State Park Board manages the parks on funds obtained from fees charged the state park recreationists and legislative appropriations.

Attendance fees are charged at three parks: Palo Duro Canyon, Longhorn Cavern, and San Jose Mission. Recently acquired Monahan's Sandhills State Park has a gate fee and museum fee. A charge is made for entering the plantation house at Varner Hogg Plantation and the house where President Eisenhower was born near Denison, Texas.

Average cabin cost for two persons at Davis Mountains State Park is \$5.50 per night. Camping charges in the state parks range from \$1 to \$2 per car per night. A rate as low as 50 cents a car is charged in Rio Grande Valley Park.

Grounds at Fort Isabel Lighthouse are free. A charge is made for entering and going to the glass enclosed top of the restored lighthouse from which many historic sights may be seen.

UTAH

The Utah State Park and Recreation Commission was inaugurated on July 1, 1957. During the period since this date, the Commission has prepared an inventory of potential state park sites, and has begun carrying out the long range program of acquiring and developing some of the 118 potential sites inventoried. At this time, the State has developed but one park area at which charges are made.

During the 1957-1959 biennium three areas were managed by the Commission assigned by the 1957 state legislature. From this inception to the present time the Commission has been presented with the Old Stagecoach Inn and Commissary Buildings at Fairchild and \$10,000 in contributed funds to be used toward its restoration. In addition, donations of land areas have been received

The 1959 legislature appropriated \$1,000,000 for acquisition and development to commence the long range program. At present, the state contemplates the acquisition and development of about 30 park sites throughout Utah.

The 8 current state parks embody 5,080.15 acres of park land. These are equipped with fireplaces, picnic tables, garbage cans, pit latrines, shelters, drinking water, and camping trailer sites. At Rockport Lakes near Coalville, a boating ramp is provided.

Utah state parks are supported financially from legislative appropriations, license fee revenue, fines, gifts and charges for use of park facilities.

The only area administered to by the State Park and Recreation Commission at which fees are charged the recreationist is Rockport Lake

Recreation Area. The charges are listed:

1. Launching or ramp fee per day\$0.75
2. Launching or ramp fee per season....\$5.00
3. Overnight camping fee per car.....\$0.50
4. Overnight camping fee per car per weekend.....\$1.00
5. Overnight camping fee per car per week\$2.50
6. For use of area below the dam, which will be reserved for group outings.....\$0.10 per person per day.
No overnight camping will be permitted below the dam.

VERMONT

Vermont has 28 state parks, containing 7,314.5 acres of land. Sixteen of these parks are developed for recreational purposes. The Department of Forests and Parks manages the state parks on funds received from legislative appropriations.

Vermont state parks are open to the public for all legitimate forms of recreational use the year around. On certain areas held as game refuges, hunting is prohibited. Such areas are posted, as well as those streams closed to fishing.

At all the state parks, a 50 cent service and maintenance charge per day per group of 5 persons or less is collected upon entering the park.

The state levies an overnight camping fee of \$1.50 per day for a camp site with or without a tent platform or trailer site. No weekly rates are made. Vermont operates no housekeeping cabins. Lean-tos cost \$2.50 per day per group. Campsite reservations may be made in advance.

For the use of a bathhouse, including a locker or basket for checking of clothes, the State charges 10 cents per person.

The fees collected help to defray the maintainence costs of the state parks.

Vermont's state parks have fireplaces, picnic tables flush toilets, garbage receptacles, bathhouses, drinking water and camping trailer sites. Tent sites or lean-tos are available in most camping areas. Skiing at 5 of the parks is the main winter attraction. Boating, bathing, fishing and hiking are other summer season activities offered.

Since supplying fuel wood becomes an increasing financial and labor problem, the Park Service recently purchased 100 outdoor castiron charcoal grills and placed them in picnic areas at various parks. Park patrons bring their own charcoal for these units.

According to the 1957-1958 Biennial Report of the Department of Forests and Parks, the number of out-of-state cars now exceed Vermont cars coming into the State's recreation areas.

In an effort to publicize Vermont's State Parks, numerous lectures and pictures about state parks are being shown to parent-teacher groups, garden clubs, civic and other groups. Also the General Forest and Park folder is being distributed to the public in and out of the state.

VIRGINIA

Virginia's Division of Parks of the Department of Conservation and Development reports 8 state parks, amounting to 24,013 acres. In addition, the Division refers to three state lakes of unrecorded acreage as state recreation areas. As mentioned previously, state recreation areas will be acknowledged in this report as state parks, thus increasing Virginia's number of state parks to 11.

Cabins and camping facilities in all Virginia State Parks are available for occupancy from the Monday nearest May 15 until the Monday nearest October 1. Concessions such as restaurants and stores, bathhouses, boat rentals, and the like are open May 30 through Labor Day.

The State levies a parking fee of 30 cents per automobile per truck and \$1 per bus excluding occupants of a state park, cabin, lodge, or camp.

Cabins throughout the state park system rent completely equipped and furnished, except for electric refrigerators. Tenants pay for electrical current used during their occupancy. Cabins rent on a weekly basis: \$28 for two people \$42 for three, \$56 for four, and \$14 per week for each additional person. Overnight guests are charged \$2 per person per night. Cabins may be reserved in advance.

Tent and trailer camps at most of the parks are equipped with central washrooms, showers, laundry and sanitary facilities, drinking water, garbage disposal cans, and outdoor ovens. Fuel may be purchased from the concessionaire in the area. Electric plug-ins for trailers are to be found in three Virginia parks. The State imposes a charge of \$1.50 per day per tent or trailer camp plus an additional cost of 25 cents for use of electricity.

The Division of Parks maintains and operates the state parks solely from legislative appropriations. All revenues from public charges at the parks are deposited in the general fund and cannot be used.

Facilities to accommodate visitors to Virginia's parks include all those mentioned on page 19, plus restaurants at 5 of the parks, boats

for rent and trained lifeguards on duty at all parks during the season. Riding horses are provided at Douthat and Fairy State Parks.

WASHINGTON

The Washington State Park Systems includes 60 parks and 28 historical and geological areas; additional tracts bring the total to 75,000 acres. These parks, under the jurisdiction of the State Parks and Recreation Commission remain open the year round, weather permitting.

Services and facilities at the disposal of Washington State Park visitors are: fireplaces, picnic tables, sanitary facilities, shelters, bathhouses, drinking water, camping trailer sites, electric and gas stoves, fuel (for sale), boat launching ramps, food concessions, and numbered camp sites. Participating recreationists are provided with boating and swimming accommodations, horses for rent at Sun Lake and Lake Wenatchee, clam digging at ocean parks, and oysters at the salt water parks. Brooks Memorial, Fields' Spring, Squillchuck, Mt. Spokane, and Mt. Pilchurck areas offer winter sports. Several parks offer hiking trails to nature enthusiasts.

Overnight tent camping in all campgrounds costs the recreationist 75 cents per campsite per night. Complete facilities for trailer camping with electrical outlets and sewage disposal are available at 7 parks for \$1 fee per night.

Sources of revenue for administering Washington state parks include legislative appropriations, \$2.20 of each drivers licence fee and 25 per cent of the money received from payments for violations of State Highway Code Law. A small amount also comes from charges made for services offered in the state parks and from concession agreements. However,

this money is put into the general fund and appropriated by the legislature, according to the budget submitted.

WEST VIRGINIA

The State of West Virginia Conservation Commission administers to the 20 state parks, containing 41,251 acres. The only source of income available to the Commission for operating the state park system lies in general appropriations from the state treasury.

West Virginia's Conservation Commission operates one of the most elaborate facility use charge systems existing in any state park organization. A detailed account of the charges follow:

Cabin Reservations

Deluxe cabins in Blackwater Falls, Bluestone, Tygart Lake, Cacopon, Lost River, and Watoga State Parks.

2 persons...	\$45.00 per week plus tax..	\$0.90..total..	\$45.90
4 persons...	\$65.00 per week plus tax..	\$1.30..total..	\$66.30
6 persons...	\$85.00 per week plus tax..	\$1.70..total..	\$86.70
8 persons...	\$105.00 per week plus tax..	\$2.10..total..	\$107.10

Standard cabins in the state parks (except Droop Mountain)

2 persons...	\$34.50 per week plus tax..	\$0.69..total..	\$35.19
3 persons...	\$45.00 per week plus tax..	\$0.90..total..	\$45.90
4 persons...	\$52.50 per week plus tax..	\$1.05..total..	\$53.55
6 persons...	\$72.00 per week plus tax..	\$1.44..total..	\$73.44

Efficiency cabins in Babcock and Cacopon State Parks only.

4 persons...	\$34.50 per week plus tax..	\$0.69..total..	\$35.19
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Rustic cabins in Droop Mountain State Park.

2 persons...	\$25.00 per week plus tax..	\$0.50..total..	\$25.50
4 persons...	\$30.50 per week plus tax..	\$0.61..total..	\$31.11
6 persons...	\$40.50 per week plus tax..	\$0.81..total..	\$41.31
8 persons...	\$50.50 per week plus tax..	\$1.01..total..	\$51.51

Cots and cribs are booked by reservation at \$2.00 first night, \$1.00 each additional night, plus 2 per cent sales tax. Cots and cribs rented at parks are same as above plus a \$1 handling fee per cot.

Trailer and Tent Camping

Fee for tents or trailers accompanying 4 or less persons amounts to \$1 per night. For groups over 4 persons, an additional charge is made of 25 cents for each adult and 10 cents for each child 12 years old or under.

Swimming

Rates for day visitors are 50 cents for adults and 30 cents for children. Persons renting cabins are issued a pass to the swimming pool.

Boating

Row boats (for rent or privately owned boats), 50 cents per hour.

Tennis and Badminton

Tennis court with net, 50 cents per hour; tennis rackets each, 10 cents per hour; tennis balls, each, 5 cents per hour.

Volleyball and Basketball

Volleyball or Basketball, nets and court, 40 cents per hour.

Croquet

A set of 6 mallets and 6 balls, 50 cents per hour. Additional equipment, 10 cents per hour.

Horseshoes

A set of 4 horseshoes, 40 cents per hour.

Archery

A set of equipment consisting of 6 arrows, 1 bow, 1 quiver, 1 target and 1 guard, 50 cents per hour.

Shuffleboard

A court with 4 cues and 8 discs, 50 cents per hour.

Ping-pong

A table, 2 or 4 paddles, and 1 ball, 50 cents per hour.

The 2 per cent sales tax must be added to the above prices.

Rented equipment which is lost or broken must be paid for.

Fractional parts of an hour are charged for as complete hour.

Other State-regulated facilities that carry fixed charges for their use include modern lodges at 6 parks, souvenir shops at 5 parks, refreshment concessions at 14 parks, and horseback riding at 5 parks.

West Virginia has prepared facilities for tent and trailer camping at 3 parks. These include drinking water, tables, fireplaces, garbage disposal, and toilets. Laundry tubs and showers in two of the areas are in a common wash house with cold water only.

Picnicking, swimming, fishing, nature trails, scenic views, playgrounds and game courts are the major public attractions in the State parks. All or most of the parks contain the list of facilities mentioned in column 7 page 19.

WISCONSIN

In Wisconsin, state recreation areas are grouped in four categories; state parks, state forests, state historical and memorial parks, and wayside or roadside parks. These lands are administered by the Forest and Parks Division of the Wisconsin Conservation Department. The state is divided into several geographic areas with an area supervisor in each. The State Historical Society independently manages several historical areas Brockman, (2). The 33 state parks, applicable here, compile a total of 19,385 acres.

At present, the state park budget comes from general fund appropriations (31.5 per cent), park receipts (27.9 per cent), and other Conservation Department sources including hunting and fishing license fees (40.6 per cent).

According to a survey of park visitors conducted in 1958, sight-seeing serves as the most popular use of the state park areas. Picnicking claims a close second in priority with camping as the next most popular. The fourth major use of the parks is swimming. Developed beaches are available in 20 properties and many of the more popular beaches are staffed with trained lifeguards. These four major uses account for almost ninety per cent of the recreational visits to Wisconsin State Parks during the summer months.

Other opportunities open to the park visitor include hiking, fishing, boating, photography, and nature study. A Naturalist program exists in two of the more popular parks. Two parks also have golf courses and four have winter sports areas. The parks offer all the standard facilities (page 19) with the exception of cabins.

The 1958 survey indicated that 63 per cent of the state park visitors were Wisconsin residents. Illinois and Minnesota contributed the majority of the non-resident visitors.

One of the objectives of the study was to measure visitor reaction to various means of park financing. Sixty-five per cent of those interviewed were favorable to some form of direct charge on the park user. The people who appreciate the parks appear willing to pay a reasonable amount to maintain these areas.

At all properties where the activity or facility is available in the Wisconsin State Parks, the following fees and charges are in effect:

Camping (all properties)

One dollar per unit per night. Limit of stay is three weeks from July through Labor Day. Electrical service is 25 cents per day.

Group camping

Forty cents per person per day with a \$10.00 minimum.

Juvenile camping (tents)

Ten cents per person per day with a \$100.00 minimum.

This applies to all persons under 10 years of age and the leaders who accompany the groups.

The Wisconsin Conservation Department submitted a park sticker bill to the legislature in 1959 which provided for a \$2 annual and a 50 cents daily fee for recreational use of state park facilities. Under the provisions of this bill, a visitor would purchase the annual sticker or the daily tag as he saw fit and the receipts would be used to finance the state parks. However, this bill was delayed until another session, and the outcome is unavailable at the time of this writing.

WYOMING

Wyoming's state parks, under the direction of the State Park Commission, consists of 151,868 acres of land. These parks are maintained financially from general legislative appropriations, cabin and concession leases, and from leases of portions of land for grazing or agricultural purposes.

Recreational accommodations for state park visitors include: fireplaces, shelters, (one park), drinking water (one park), and camping trailer sites. Cafes exist in Boysen, Alcova, and Buffalo Bill State Parks.

Recreation attractions in Wyoming's parks include fishing (winter and summer), swimming, boating, and boat rentals (at 5 parks). The state advertises free use of its park facilities.

CHAPTER IV

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DATA

The majority of the state parks in the united States possess scenic, scientific, historical or other recreational interests that appeal to the residents of those states. The parks accommodate more visitors than the combined total for the national parks and national forests. According to the 1960 State Park Questionnaire returns, more than 230 million people visited their state parks in 1959. This figure reveals that state park use has nearly doubled since 1951 when the parks were hosts to 120 milliom people, according to Brockman,(2).

ADMINISTRATION OF STATE PARKS

State parks in the United States are governed by several agencies. Many states have their own state park board, commission, or service to administer the parks. Others direct their state parks with divisions of similar interest such as forestry, game and fish under a common department, often entitled the Department of Natural Resources or Department of Conservation.

In some cases state parks are governed by agencies whose names have little relation to recreation and parks. The following will serve to divide the states into categories of broad classification whereby those states with similar administrative structures concerning parks are grouped together.

1. States having a park service, commission, board, or department. Sixteen states--Arizona, Colorado (park agency in formative state),

Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii (agency being expanded), Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming--created their state park agencies as separate units of management or have changed to this system since creation of their state parks.

2. States administering their parks in a common department with divisions of forestry, fish and game, or all of these. Twenty-five states (Alabama, California, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont and West Virginia) have departments of natural resources, conservation, or similar departments which contain several divisions. The Division of Parks or Division of Parks and Recreation is the usual title for the agency. California designates its parks division as the Division of Beaches and Parks, and Indiana uses the Division of Parks and Memorials. Each of these titles indicates the articles of particular recreational interest within the state.

3. State parks administered by agencies with more inclusive titles. The Arkansas Publicity and Parks Commission supervises Arkansas' state parks. Idaho State Parks are operated by the Idaho State Land Department, Alaska's Division of Land in the Department of Natural Resources administers its state parks.

4. State parks administered by state highway departments. Montana and Oregon highway commissions control the state parks in those states.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE PARKS

States generally locate their parks on or near areas of specific interest to the citizens of the state. As a result the parks are sometimes situated great distances from one another. Citizens of one state may find that a park in a neighboring state is closer than their own. Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Massachusetts, Missouri, and Ohio are able to distribute their many parks at an equal distance from each other throughout the state. Georgia calls hers a "chain of parks."

In contrast to the "chain of parks" rule, other states have placed their parks nearest the areas of heaviest population. From these heavily populated regions come the greatest demand for increased outdoor recreation facilities. States where this is especially evident include Alaska, California, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington.

RELATIONSHIP OF STATE PARKS TO FEDERAL DEVELOPMENTS IN THE STATES

In eight states (Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming), where there are vast acres of federal lands worthy of recreational use, the demand for state park improvements and expansion is more or less satisfied. Therefore it becomes apparent why some of these states are uninterested in purchasing and maintaining lands for state park use. The facilities in existing parks in these states serve as bare necessities to need for recreation, and no emphasis is placed on improving the accommodations. If the recreationists become dissatisfied with the present condition of the state parks they can simply occupy the federal outdoor recreation developments in their own state or neighboring states.

RESIDENT AND OUT-OF-STATE USE OF STATE PARKS

According to the completed 1960 state park questionnaires used in this study, none of the states charge additional fees for non-residents using their state parks. Therefore an interchange of visitors from state-to-state visiting parks that may perhaps be even nearer to their homes than any in their own state occurs without extra charge to the visitors.

To some areas, such as the Custer State Park in The Black Hills in South Dakota, people come from many hundreds of miles to visit impressive natural scenery. Other states reporting heavy use of their state parks from out-of-state residents include California, Florida, Hawaii, New Hampshire, Oregon, Vermont, Washington and Wisconsin. As mentioned previously 51% of the campers visiting the Oregon State Parks come from out-of-state.

Examples of states where the major use of the state parks is from resident populations include Kansas, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska and Oklahoma. These states contain areas of sufficient recreational interest to satisfy the needs of their own inhabitants but out-of-state use in the parks is not so conspicuous as in other states. Primary use by non-residents comes from citizens just across the borders in neighboring states.

STATE PARK FINANCING

1. Appropriated funds. With the exception of Nebraska, every state participating in this investigation reports that a part or all their revenue for financing state park operations is appropriated from state treasuries. Nebraska state parks operate on funds received from mill levies and from fees collected from recreationists.

General appropriations have served as a standard method for financing parks since the beginning of the state park movement. Ordinarily this revenue is reserved for maintenance of the existing park facilities and the administrators must rely on other sources of finance for expanding their state park programs, such as special appropriations, grants, and from collected fees.

2. Collected funds. Nearly all states impose at least a small fee for public use of state park facilities. Frequently this charge is made to cover some general service granted recreationists using the park area. This takes into account disposal of their abandoned garbage and care of the picnicking and camping grounds, and this revenue can be used to pay for previous improvements made on the parks.

Some states establish and operate their own hotels, cabins, cottages, cafes, swimming pools and similar accommodations for use by the public at a moderate cost. These special facilities are often modern conveniences that the public expects to pay for here as anywhere else.

Those states that do not compel the recreationists to pay for use of their general park facilities and services include Alaska, Hawaii, Idaho (charge for use in excess of two weeks), Kansas, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico and Ohio. The remaining states charge fees at various levels for camping, picnicking, or general admission to the parks.

In thirteen states the revenue obtained from charging the recreationists for general and special services is retained in the general treasury without specific designation for park use. Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Massachusetts, Montana, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia and West Virginia employ

this technique. The remainder of the states that make recreational use charges designate the revenue collected to be applied to the development of the parks.

a. Methods of collecting fees. State park organizations employing the charge system in recreation areas make charges on the basis of several factors. These include a general admission charge; a fee for use of a picnic or camping area per person per day; a fee for use of a camping area by a party per day or week; picnicking charge per automobile, camping fee per camp site, a direct charge made for a permit to build campfires, or other charges based on similar conditions.

The state park visitors are compelled to pay the fees to the attendants on duty at the entrance to the parks. In the states where seasonal permits are available to the public (in Michigan, Illinois and Massachusetts), bearers of the permits are allowed to enter the parks during the regular park season. Seasonal permits may be purchased at the entrances to the parks in those states or in general sporting goods stores.

b. Advantages in making recreation charges. Revenue obtained from charging for public use of state parks aids the state in improving its parks in order to withstand the heavy burden of use made by outdoor recreationists. Additional park personnel (mostly seasonal) are often employed to make the collections and at the same time to tally the number of daily visitors to the parks.

The prevalence of vandalism in parks is known to be reduced simply by keeping a park official on the area during the greatest use season. In state parks where no collections are made, a patrolman is never consistently present at one park but must divide his time among all parks

in his region.

3. Funds from other sources. Several states obtain revenue from sale or lease of park lands and resources. Oregon received payments for sales of salvage timber on park lands and from houses rented to state park personnel. Pennsylvania state parks benefit from royalties on oil and gas leases on state forests. Wyoming finances its state parks partly from leases of portions of land for grazing and agricultural purposes. New Jersey state parks receive income from sales of wood products on the parks and from farm and dwelling leases.

A number of state park systems rely on income from sundry origins. Massachusetts, for example, operates its parks partially on funds received from budget bond issues. In addition to those listed above, funds for financing Oregon's state park operations come in part from gasoline taxes, car and license fees, fines and highway commission revenues. Financial support for Utah's state parks is derived from license fee revenues and from fines for traffic violations. Two dollars and twenty cents from each driver's license fee and twenty-five per cent of the money received for traffic violations in Washington aid in supporting the cost of administering the state's parks.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Every state in the union now has established in its government a park administration of some sort. While many of these states have maintained a state park system since before the turn of the century, others have just recently begun to purchase and set aside lands designed for park use.

Purpose of Charges. All states are struggling to satisfy the increased demands for recreation facilities made by the public, each attempting to meet and conquer the dilemma by the most satisfactory means. Frequently the lack of finances limits park administrators in the amount of work that they can perform on their parks. To help compensate for this deficiency of necessary funds, many states have adopted a system of charging recreationists who actually use the parks in order to accomplish more revenue with which to improve the parks.

Where there is a grave demand for state parks, the park visitors will pay to use them as long as the fee does not exceed the amount they are willing to pay. Deciding what amount is sufficient, but not excessive, creates a problem in itself since recreation offers more enjoyment to some than to others and the charge should be adjusted to include the majority. The fees charged for visiting the parks ought not to be so great as to diminish use of the areas.

Making collections.

In states where collections are made at the state parks, a certain amount of the proceeds must be used to reimburse the toll collectors.

Therefore in order to realize an overall greater profit it is important that more people visit the parks during the use season. The flow of visitors in and out of the areas must be permitted with only the shortest delay for fee collecting. The park sticker system is recommended here for its efficiency. Where the park sticker system is used, the collector needs but a glance at the windshields before admitting those automobiles. This procedure eliminates the time consuming job of handling money and makes for a more efficient operation throughout. Park stickers can be made available at the parks and also at sporting goods stores and newsstands.

Increased use by advertising. State parks in some states are capable of handling more visitors but fail to stimulate the interest needed to attract them. Advertising the parks by means of maps, brochures, roadside reminders, television broadcasts and even motion pictures serves the purpose of directing public attention to the presence and locations of the parks. This type of public service may be done inexpensively and can produce notable results.

Facilities offered. The public will continue to return to the parks if satisfactory facilities are provided and if attractions are sufficient to retain their interest. Sanitation becomes one of the most important elements for choosing a park of superior quality. The sanitary facilities need not all be up-to-date but ought to be clean and well-kept and of sufficient number to prevent overcrowding during the active season.

Public attractions in the parks should possess ample variation to afford pleasure to visitors of all ages. Attractions containing an element of questionable safety, such as swimming places, should be patrolled

by qualified guardians.

Naturalist service. Permanent and seasonal naturalists employed by the states should interpret the natural attractions to park visitors. This service creates a greater understanding of the parks in the minds of nature students, and the lesson they receive induces them to become more appreciative of nature and outdoor recreation.

PHILOSOPHY OF CHARGE RECREATION

Are the states justified in making charges for recreational use of their parks? Recreation is but one of numerous uses of the natural resources that exist on state lands. Mining leases are sold for the purpose of obtaining commercial ores from the land; timber sales are transacted in order to supply merchantable timber to the lumber mills; water is sold for irrigation purposes and grazing permits are used to make grasslands available to farm and ranch stock. Why, then, can the states not justifiably collect fees from recreationists who wish to use the state parks for their own personal enjoyment and to satisfy their needs for leisure-time recreation?

One important argument in opposition to this recent trend of the states in adopting the charge-recreation policy is that no tangible commodity is reaped from participation in state park recreation. In other words there is no scale presently available to measure the degree of enjoyment or satisfaction an individual receives from visiting the parks. Some may benefit more from the visit, but how much more? It cannot be measured in pounds, inches or horsepower or by any other known scale. Yet some good is obtained and the use of the parks' facilities depreciates

their value and additional finances are needed to maintain the old facilities and to create new ones to meet the growing demand for accommodations in outdoor recreation areas.

APPENDIX

Forestry Graduate School
Montana State University
Missoula, Montana

March 9, 1960

SAMPLE OF LETTER TO STATE PARK SYSTEMS

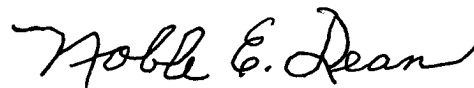
For my Master's thesis in Forest Conservation I am conducting a study of the types of recreation facilities available to the public in our state parks. I am especially interested in the aspects of charge and free use of facilities in the parks.

Enclosed you will find a questionnaire identical to the ones being mailed to the state park systems of all the states in the United States. Any additional material that you may feel is pertinent to my investigation will certainly be appreciated.

Upon the return of the completed questionnaires, the information will be analyzed and recorded and a copy of the analysis will be sent to you as soon as possible.

We wish to thank you for your interest and cooperation in this study.

Very truly yours,



Noble E. Dean

Enclosure

1960 STATE PARK QUESTIONNAIRE

Noble R. Dean
Montana State University

State _____

1. How many state parks are there available to the public in your state?.....

No of Parks	Total Acreage

2. How much do you charge for:

Person per day	Auto per day	Annual permit	Other (describe)
a. use of park picnic areas?..			
b. use of park camp areas?....			
c. general admission to parks?.			

3. What is the additional out-of-state visitor's charge for using the parks?
.....

4. What are the major sources of finance for maintaining and improving your park facilities? (Check appropriate items)

a. Legislative appropriations _____	f. Charge to public for use of the park facilities..... _____
b. Fish and game fees..... _____	g. Others (List) _____
c. Gasoline tax _____	_____
d. License fees _____	_____
e. Fines..... _____	_____

5. How many people visited your state parks in the year: (a) 1958 _____
(b) 1959 _____

6. What was the estimated population of your state in: (a) 1958 _____
(b) 1959 _____

7. Which of the following services or facilities are supplied for recreationists in most or all your state parks? (Check appropriate items)

a. Fireplaces _____	h. Drinking water..... _____
b. Picnic tables..... _____	i. Cabins _____
c. Latrines (Pit type)..... _____	j. Camping trailer sites _____
d. " (Flush type)..... _____	k. Other (List) _____
e. Garbage cans provided..... _____	_____
f. Shelters _____	_____
g. Bath houses..... _____	_____

8. Please indicate other types of facilities available to the public besides picnic and camping (e.g. boating, swimming, etc.). List names of park areas where appropriate and add any data you wish concerning the areas.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR COOPERATION

A STATISTICAL COMPARISON OF USE
OF CHARGE AND FREE STATE PARKS IN THE UNITED STATES

State	A Population of State (1959)	B Total State Park Acreage	C State Park Visitors (1959)
Alabama	3,193,000	34,934 a	2,000,000
Alaska*	220,000	1,700 a	270,000
Arizona	1,350,000	18 a	- - - - -
Arkansas	1,744,000	19,114 a	2,023,000
California	15,275,000	677,037 a	22,195,564
Connecticut	2,415,000	21,297 a	4,828,194
Delaware	454,000	1,145 a	200,000
Florida	4,761,000	69,199 a	3,260,129
Georgia	3,582,200	36,000 a	3,132,274
Hawaii*	656,000	- - - - -	- - - - -
Idaho	689,236	8,139 a	686,939
Illinois	8,600,000	39,359 a	8,446,650
Indiana	4,638,000	42,566 a	2,554,880
Iowa	2,809,000	28,000 a	7,257,000
Kansas	2,140,000	- - - - -	- - - - -
Kentucky	3,125,000	17,384 a	- - - - -
Louisiana	3,166,000	12,218 a	1,610,596
Maine	950,000	203,574 a	558,156
Massachusetts	4,951,000	12,160 a	1,422,437
Michigan	7,960,000	179,566 a	19,003,866
Minnesota	3,419,316	106,159 a	2,934,865
Mississippi	2,185,000	14,000 a	1,000,000
Missouri	4,345,000	73,680 a	4,962,212
Montana*	675,000	8,000 a	350,000
Nebraska*	1,456,000	2,581 a	635,742
Nevada*	300,000	12,150 a	250,000
New Hampshire	592,000	16,350 a	2,218,000

* States that collect no fees for public use of park facilities

A STATISTICAL COMPARISON OF USE
OF CHARGE AND FREE STATE PARKS IN THE UNITED STATES

State	A Population of State (1959)	B Total State Park Acreage	C State Park Visitors (1959)
New Jersey	5,882,000	182,046 a	3,076,046
New Mexico*	879,000	5,900 a	1,078,500
New York	16,195,000	203,000 a	31,490,000
North Carolina	4,530,000	36,653 a	1,510,780
Ohio	9,644,783	85,450 a	15,260,098
Oklahoma	2,276,000	52,077 a	8,473,198
Oregon	1,700,000	59,400 a	10,290,961
Pennsylvania	11,500,000	157,500 a	22,000,000
Rhode Island	975,000	8,425 a	2,605,000
South Carolina	2,500,000	46,138 a	3,067,679
South Dakota	687,000	94,500 a	3,600,000
Tennessee	3,501,000	130,000 a	4,176,375
Texas	9,513,000	61,844 a	5,788,534
Utah	881,000	5,080 a	500,000
Vermont	377,000	7,315 a	682,265
Virginia	3,902,958	24,013 a	1,110,196
Washington	2,817,000	75,000 a	9,103,852
West Virginia	1,965,000	40,974 a	1,971,020
Wisconsin	4,000,000	19,395 a	5,157,972
Wyoming*	319,000	151,868 a	406,699

*States that collect no fees for public use of park facilities.

ACREAGE IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATE COMPARED TO
ACREAGE UNDER CIVILIAN AND MILITARY AGENCIES
BY TYPE OF TENURE AS OF JUNE 30, 1959*

Type of Tenure	Acres (thousands)	% of U.S. Total
Continental United States	1,906,074,469	100%
U.S. Defense Department...	25,324,292	1.33 %
Agriculture.....	186,085,163	9.8 %
Commerce	7,435	
Health, Education and Welfare	5,074	
Interior	552,869,341	29%
Justice	24,270	
Post Office	1,629	
State	77,719	
Treasury	86,287	
General Services Administration	20,126	
Housing and Home Finance Agency	2,347	
Veterans Administration ..	31,908	
Other Civil Agencies	3,056,547	
Total All Agencies	771,672,599	

*Federal Real and Personal Property Inventory Report (Civilian and Military) of the United States Government Covering its Properties Located in Continental United States, in the Territories, and Overseas as of June 30, 1959.

ADDRESSES OF STATE PARK COMMISSIONS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES

Alabama	Division of Parks Alabama Department of Conservation Montgomery 4,
Alaska	Department of Natural Resources, Division of Lands 333 D. Street Anchorage,
Arizona	Arizona State Parks Board State Capitol Building Phoenix,
Arkansas	Arkansas Publicity and Parks Commission 412 State Capitol Little Rock,
California	Department of Natural Resources, Division of Beaches and Parks P.O. Box 2390 Sacramento 11,
Colorado	State Park and Recreation Board Capitol Building Denver 2,
Connecticut	State of Connecticut Park and Forest Commission Hartford 15,
Delaware	State Park Commission 3300 Faulkland Road Wilmington 8,
Florida	Florida Board of Parks and Historical Monuments Tallahassee,
Georgia	Georgia Department of State Parks 418 State Capitol Atlanta 3,
Hawaii	Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry Division of Forestry P.O. Box 5425 Honolulu 14,
Idaho	State Land Department Boise

Illinois	Department of Conservation Division of Parks and Memorials 100 State Office Building Springfield,
Indiana	Department of Conservation Division of State Parks, 311 W. Washington Indianapolis 9,
Iowa	State Conservation Commission East 7th and Court Avenue Des Moines 8,
Kansas	State of Kansas Forestry Fish and Game Commission Pratt,
Kentucky	Commonwealth of Kentucky Department of Conservation Division of Parks Frankfort,
Louisiana	State Parks and Recreation Commission Old State Capitol Building Baton Rouge,
Maine	State Park Commission State House Augusta,
Maryland*	
Massachusetts	Department of Conservation Bureau of Recreation 15 Asburton Place Boston 8,
Michigan	Department of Conservation Lansing 26,
Minnesota	Department of Conservation Centennial Building Saint Paul 1,
Mississippi	State Park Commission 1104 Woolfolk Building Jackson,
Missouri	State Park Board Jefferson City,

* No response to questionnaire

Montana	State Park Division State Highway Commission Helena,
Nebraska	Game Forestation and Parks Commission Lincoln,
Nevada	State Park Commission Carson City,
New Hampshire	Forestry and Recreation Commission Recreation Division State House Annex Concord,
New Jersey	Department of Conservation and Economic Development Division of Planning and Development Trenton 25,
New Mexico	State Park Commission P.O. Box 958 Santa Fe,
New York	State Conservation Department Division of Parks State Campus Site Albany,
North Carolina	Department of Conservation and Development Division of State Parks Raleigh,
North Dakota*	
Ohio	Department of Natural Resources Division of Parks 1500 Dublin Road Columbus 12,
Oklahoma	Oklahoma Planning and Resources Board 533 State Capitol Oklahoma City,
Oregon	Oregon State Highway Department Salem,
Pennsylvania	Department of Forests and Parks Harrisburg,

* No response to questionnaire

Rhode Island	Department of Public Works Division of Parks and Recreation State Office Building Providence 3,
South Carolina	State Commission of Forestry Box 357 Columbia 1,
South Dakota	Department of Game, Fish and Parks Pierre,
Tennessee	Department of Conservation and Commerce Division of State Parks 203 Cordell Hull Building Nashville 3,
Texas	Texas State Park Board Drawer E, Capitol Station Austin 11,
Utah	State Park and Recreation Commission 19 West South Temple Salt Lake City 1,
Vermont	Department of Forests and Parks Montpelier,
Virginia	Department of Conservation and Development Division of Parks Richmond 19,
Washington	State Parks and Recreation Commission 522 South Franklin Olympia,
West Virginia	State of West Virginia Conservation Commission Charleston 5,
Wisconsin	Wisconsin Conservation Department Box 450 Madison 1,
Wyoming	Wyoming State Park Commission Boysen Route Shoshoni,

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