

TILLAMOOK COUNTY COASTAL STATE PARKS MASTER PLAN

SUMMARY
86



SUMMARY

TILLAMOOK COUNTY COASTAL STATE PARKS MASTER PLAN

This document is a summary of the master plan for the following coastal state parks and waysides in Tillamook County:

Oswald West, Nehalem Bay & Cape Meares State Parks; and

Neahkahnie-Manzanita, Manhattan Beach, Rockaway Beach, Twin Rocks, Oceanside Beach & Neskowin Beach State Waysides.

In this document you will find maps showing existing park conditions, as well as maps showing the land use classifications and future planned developments for each park. The text explains the present land uses, special features to be protected, current and projected recreation needs, and future developments.

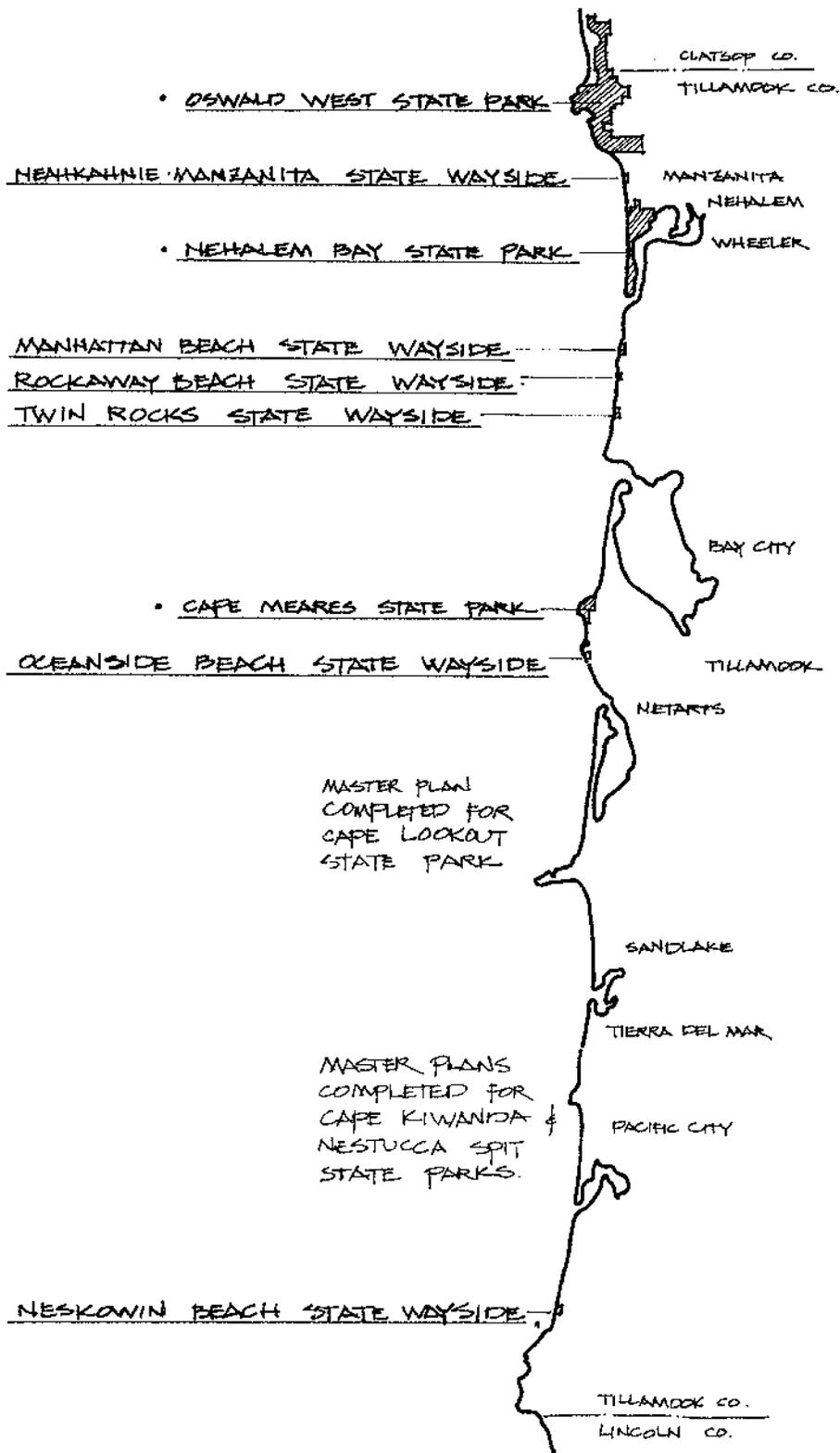
More detailed information concerning the planning process, the natural and cultural resources, and future management of the parks is available for review at the Parks and Recreation Division office in Salem, at Region II Headquarters in Tillamook, or at the District Park Office at Cape Lookout State Park.

This plan was prepared by the Master Planning Unit of the Oregon State Parks and Recreation Division. November, 1986.

TILLAMOOK COUNTY
COASTAL STATE PARKS

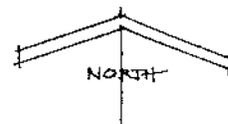
BACKGROUND INFORMATION
– all parks





LOCATION MAP

TILLAMOOK COUNTY COASTAL STATE PARKS



Diverse physical settings and environments are represented within the coastal state parks of Tillamook County. Rocky headlands, crashing surf, sandy beaches, dunes, streams, and estuaries all have their own beauty and interest. This variety allows for many kinds of recreational activity and attracts thousands of visitors each year to the coast.

There are two kinds of State Park properties on the coast: state parks and state waysides.

The parks--Cape Meares, Nehalem Bay, and Oswald West--are larger and offer a greater variety of activities for the park visitor. The waysides--Neahkahnie-Manzanita, Manhattan Beach, Rockaway Beach, Twin Rocks, Oceanside Beach and Neskowin Beach--are smaller areas which provide parking, picnicking and beach access.

Cape Meares and Oswald West State Parks are rugged, wooded headlands, offering excellent views of the surrounding ocean with its waterfowl and sea life. Broad sandy beaches and windswept dunes characterize Nehalem Bay State Park and the waysides.

CLIMATE

The coastal parks of Tillamook County all share the maritime climate typical of the north coast of Oregon. Winters are mild and wet; summers are warmer and relatively dry.

Precipitation occurs principally in the form of rain during the fall and winter. Seventy-five to eighty-five percent of the annual precipitation falls from October 1 to March 31. December and January are the wettest months, while July and August are the driest. Visitation to the parks corresponds directly to these rainfall statistics with heaviest visitation occurring in late summer.

In addition to the winter rains, there are frequent prolonged periods of cloudiness and dense fog. Snowfall is infrequent or even rare. Precipitation on the coast between Cape Falcon and Cascade Head averages between 90 and 100 inches annually.

Temperatures are generally mild with few fluctuations or extremes. During January, daily high and low temperatures are 49° and 34° respectively. In July, the high and low temperatures are 70° and 50°. The generally cool summer temperatures often provide relief from the warmer temperatures found in the inland valley and the metropolitan areas, providing an additional incentive for a trip to the coast.

Winds are generally from the northwest during the summer and from the south or southeast during the winter. The coastal area is subject to the full force of winds and storms as they move inland. Winds are often strong, occasionally reaching hurricane speeds of 74 mph or more.

The strong winds often cause timber blow-down to occur in the coastal forests and the winds, combined with winter rains, cause flooding and damage to coastal roads, trails and structures.

The winds are a very strong factor in the generation of higher waves along the coast in the winter. These waves are the primary cause of coastal erosion which occurs principally in the winter and which can be severe. These winter waves cause a seasonal change in the beach profile. Generally, in the summer gentle waves move the sand onshore and the beach is enlarged. In the winter the stronger waves move the sand offshore and the beach is depleted of sand.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

This area of the coast is within the Coast Ranges Province, a narrow strip of the coast which extends from the middle fork of the Coquille River north to the Willapa Hills in southwestern Washington. This physiographic province is small but very significant ecologically. It is a area where two radically different environments, the ocean and the land, meet and mix. It is also more than a mix of these two environments; it is a unique environment with its own habitats and ecosystems. Certain areas, especially estuaries and wetlands, are among the most productive biologically of any in the world.

The physical nature of this area is that of rocky mountainous shorelines alternating with small bays and estuaries and broad sandy beaches and dunes. An important characteristic of this area is its dynamic nature. Ocean storms and tides, flooding and winds constantly restructure the features of the land.

Specific habitats within the Coast Ranges Province support their own plant and animal communities. Sand dunes support a wide variety of plant communities from beach grass to lodgepole pine forests while headlands often consist of grasslands or shrublands. Different forest types are found along the coast, depending on their proximity to the ocean, exposure to the winds and storms and the local soil type. Aquatic vegetation varies with salinity and includes marine, estuarine and fresh water vegetation.

All of these plant communities provide habitats for various species of wildlife. The coastal wetlands are especially important. Northern bald eagles, osprey and migratory waterfowl are dependent on these areas as are many other species.

Human presence has had a impact on the physical nature of the coast area in the past 200 years. Many features have been altered through accelerated erosion, fire, logging and grazing and clearing of the land. Dune stabilization and the introduction of European beachgrass in the '30's caused great changes in the appearance of the coast. The beachgrass has become naturalized, forming a nearly continuous foredune along the coast. This foredune has stopped the inland movement of sand and helped create the wet deflation plain found on the lee side of the foredune.

More detailed information on the physical resources is found within each park and in the Appendix.

SCENIC QUALITIES

Within the state parks being studied, there are a wide variety of scenic attractions and varied landscapes. Rugged basalt headlands, broad sandy beaches, evergreen forests and expansive ocean vistas form the background for recreation at the coast. Each park has its own unique character and scenic value based on its size, location and physical attributes.

Areas of special scenic importance have been identified in the Tillamook County Comprehensive Plan. All of the state parks and waysides being studied fall under this scenic importance designation, either through direct identification or because they are within the one-mile wide scenic corridor designated along Highway 101 and the Three Capes Scenic Route.

Of particular interest are the following designated scenic areas:

- The headlands at Oswald West State Park
- The sand spit at Nehalem Bay State Park
- The headland at Cape Meares State Park
- The area between Cape Meares and Oceanside State Parks
- The area around the community of Neskowin.

CULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS

The coast has been inhabited for hundreds of years but only since the 1930's has there been much growth in the coastal communities. In the recent past economic activities at the coast have been those of forest products, fishing

THE SETTING

and agriculture which were all natural resource-based. Now another activity, which is also natural resource based, is becoming important: tourism. In the future, it is expected that tourism will play an increasing role in the economic life of the coast.

The success of tourism will depend on the ability of local communities to provide the necessary amenities of food and lodging and on agencies such as State Parks to protect the natural beauty of the parks while providing for the comfort of the visitors.

THE SETTING

PURPOSE OF THE MASTER PLAN

In accordance with the Oregon Revised Statutes, park master plans are prepared to guide the development and use of each state park. Each plan includes "an assessment of resources and a determination of the capacity for public use and enjoyment of each park."

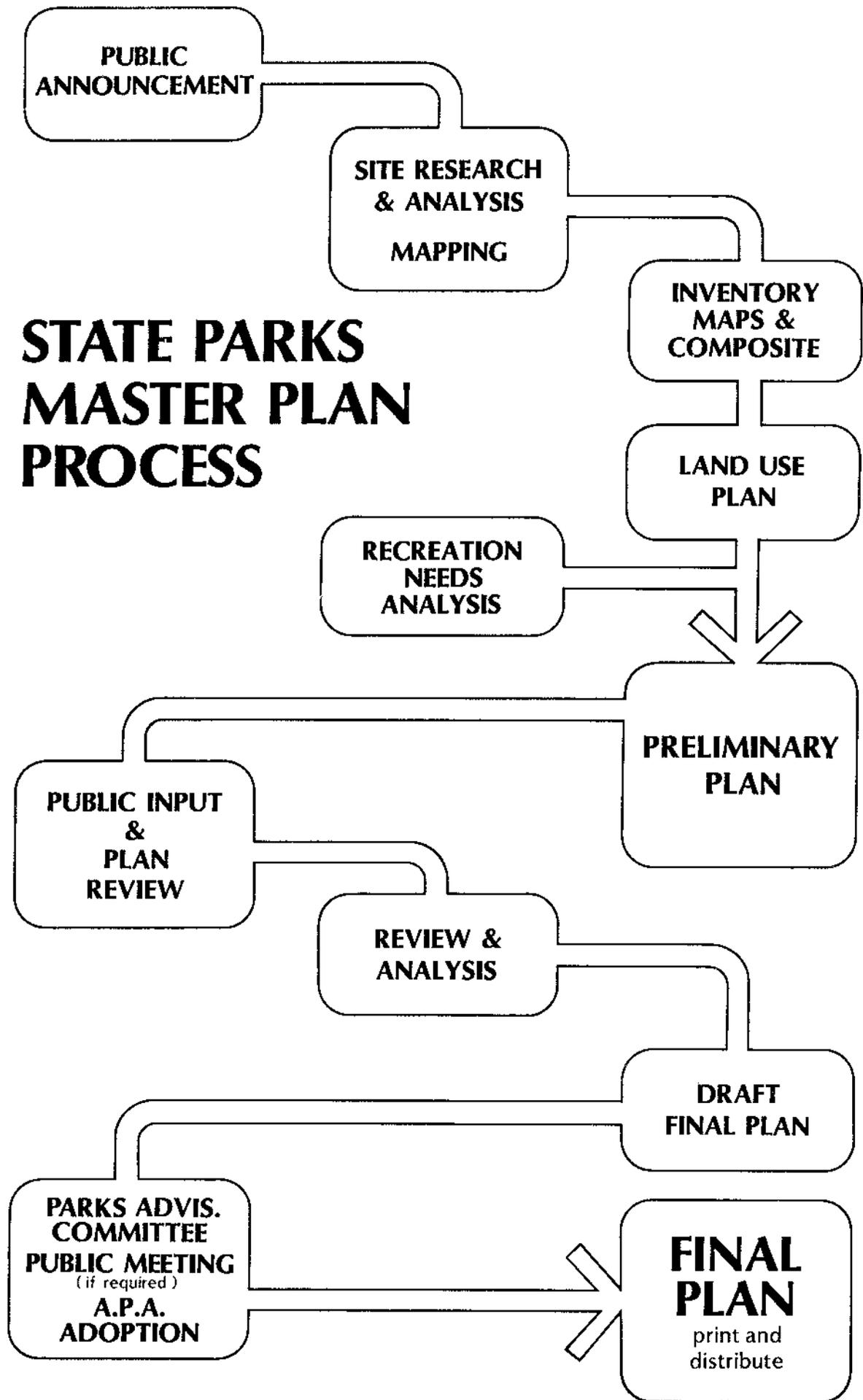
ORS 390.180

Master plans are developed to provide information and guidance to managers and staff involved in the decision-making process, as well as to the general public. The plans are a tool to be used in day-to-day management and long-range planning. They are useful references for information on all aspects of park resources and agency coordination.

The process of developing park master plans is continually evolving and improving as pressures increase to provide more and better recreation facilities and yet preserve our natural heritage.

The master plans allow these two occasionally conflicting needs to be addressed rationally and clearly. The completed plans provide for the development of the most appropriate recreation facilities while protecting those natural and cultural features which are the basis for the State Park System.

STATE PARKS MASTER PLAN PROCESS



THE MASTER PLANNING PROCESS

Public Announcement

This action initiates the master planning process. Appropriate state and local media, various agencies and groups are notified that master plans are being prepared for one or more state parks.

Site Research and Analysis/Mapping

Information is gathered about the natural and cultural features found in and around each park. Public agencies and private experts are contacted as are local governments, special-interest groups and concerned citizens.

Existing features such as topography, buildings, and boundaries are mapped on park base maps.

Inventory Maps and Composite

The information gathered during the research phase is mapped on a series of transparent overlays. Mapped information includes geology and geologic hazards, soil types, land forms, water features, vegetation, wildlife habitat, scenic resources, and relevant historic and cultural data. These overlays are placed on top of one another and a composite map is formed. This map shows which areas of the park are suitable for development and which areas need protection.

Land Use Plan

The information from the composite map is used to formulate the Land Use Plan.

Each parcel of park land is assessed for the quality of its natural and recreational resources, and for the natural resource systems' ability to tolerate development impacts. Each parcel is assigned an appropriate land use designation.

The land use plan is the basis for future park development and management. See Land Use Plan section for more detailed information on this aspect of planning.

THE LAND USE PLAN

The Land Use Plan forms the basis of park development and management. The Plan identifies both the quality and distribution of the park's natural resources as well as development potentials.

The plan is derived from natural and cultural resource information. Geologic features and hazards, soil types, land forms, water features, vegetation, wildlife habitat, scenic resources and relevant historic and cultural information are all mapped as transparent overlays. The various types of information are then assessed for their value within the park and a decision is made about the appropriate land use classification for the resource. A composite map is then made which shows all the areas to be protected and those areas where development can safely occur. From this the Land Use Plan is made.

There are four land use designations used in the Land Use Plan:

Protection

These are lands with important resources or attractions which need to be protected. Activities are limited to those with minimal impacts on the resources. Developments are limited and management is restricted.

Management

These are lands with common resource and recreation qualities. Activities which have moderate impacts on the resource are allowed. Developments are small in scale and management activities are unobtrusive.

Development

These lands are suitable for intensive recreation development. Activities which have potentially high impact on the resource are allowed. Major alterations to the resource may occur. Appropriate recreation-related developments and support facilities are allowed as are any necessary management activities.

Surplus

These are lands which have been identified as not suitable for state park purposes. These lands may be retained, sold or exchanged and managed for profit, exchange or sale. These lands will not be developed for recreation.

The following Land Use Classification chart lists typical kinds of allowed developments and management activities. Specific development proposals are listed in the Development Section for each park in the master plan.

Recreation Needs Analysis

While the land use plan is being prepared, a determination is made about the recreation capacity of the park and the recreation needs of the park visitors. A park visitor survey is often conducted and the park staff is interviewed to help determine the recreation needs of the park. Local government agencies are contacted for information on recreation needs and uses.

Preliminary Plan

The Land Use Plan and the information gathered from the recreation needs analysis are used together as the basis of the preliminary development plans. These plans outline park development for the next 20 years.

Public Input and Plan Review/Review and Analysis

After the preliminary plans are prepared, they are presented to the general public, government agencies, and various organizations. Comments are received and analyzed, and incorporated into the plan if appropriate. During the review period, park planners begin preparation of detailed management documents.

Draft Final Plan

The draft final plan is prepared.

Parks Advisory Committee/APA Adoption

The draft final plan is presented to the Parks Advisory Committee and then adopted by Administrative Rule under the Administration Procedures Act. If an additional public meeting is requested, it is held at this time.

Final Plan

The final plan takes 2 forms: a summary plan prepared for the general public and a detailed notebook prepared primarily for park managers, planners and administrators. These documents are published and distributed.

LAND USE CLASSIFICATION CHART

This chart explains in general terms the four land use classes used in park planning. The chart describes the features of each land use class, the typical activities allowed in that class, the kinds of development found there and the management objectives of that class.

The examples cited in these descriptions are given to illustrate what may typically happen in any land use class, not to limit what could occur in that class.*

The specific activities, developments and management goals for individual parks and waysides are given in the master plan prepared for each park.

* The State Parks Division recognizes that Goal 17 may preclude some of these typical land use activities. This is reflected in the specific development proposal for each park in the project summary section.

OREGON STATE PARKS AND RECREATION DIVISION
LAND USE CLASSIFICATIONS

Class and Description	Typical Activities	Typical Development	Typical Management
PROTECTION:			
Land with important or unique park attractions such as scenic or geologic features, fish, wildlife, and plant habitats, historic sites, or ecologic areas.	Activities having low impact on the resource, such as pedestrian use, fishing swimming, non-motorized boating, nature and scientific study. Little alteration to the resource will occur.	Trails, signs, rustic bridges, simple interpretive devices, self-contained toilets.	Natural processes are encouraged, as long as public health & safety are not endangered. Allows fire, disease, and insect control that does not alter the resources more than that naturally occurring; other management practices required for public safety and to prevent the loss of developments, resources or personal property on or adjacent to the park.
MANAGEMENT:			
Land with general park attractions of lesser quality than those which qualify as PROTECTION which are suitable for limited recreation activities. These lands may be used for open space, buffer zones, soil stabilization, demonstration forests, and maintained water sheds.	Activities having moderate impact on the resource, such as bicycling, equestrian use, primitive camping, dispersed picnicking, and any activities allowed in PROTECTION class. Minor alteration to the resource may occur.	All of the above plus primitive campgrounds, simple equestrian facilities, dispersed picnicking facilities, utilities, structures, boat ramps & docks, secondary roads & parking lots, fire breaks, quarry & borrow pits.	Allows the minimum resource manipulation required to accomplish specific objectives such as insect & disease control, fire prevention & suppression, wildlife habitat improvement & visual resource enhancement.
DEVELOPMENT:			
Land suitable for intensive recreation development.	Activities having potentially high impact on the resource. All appropriate recreation activities are allowed. Major alteration to the resource may occur.	All recreation related development and support facilities.	Allows appropriate management activities required for the safe and enjoyable use of the area.
SURPLUS:			
Land not suitable for PROTECTION, MANAGEMENT or DEVELOPMENT classification which may be retained, sold or exchanged.	No recreation activities will be proposed for these areas.	Any non-recreation development required to manage these lands that is not disruptive to park resources in areas in other land use classifications.	Allows management of these lands for profit, exchange or sale.

LAND USE PLAN SUMMARY

OSWALD WEST 2474.43 Acres

Protection	71%	1756.85 Acres
Management	28%	692.84 Acres
Development	1.0%	24.74 Acres

NEHALEM BAY 878.42 Acres

Protection	8.0%	70.30 Acres
Management	57.5%	505.10 Acres
Development	34.5%	303.02 Acres

CAPE MEARES 232.84 Acres

	(94.34 Ac. State Park; 138.5 Ac. USF&WS)	
Protection	87.0%	202.64 Acres
	(Includes all of USF&WS Property)	
Management	8.3%	19.30 Acres
Development	4.7%	10.90 Acres

NEAHKAHNIE-MANZANITA 1.25 Acres

Protection	0%	-
Management	100%	1.25 Acres
Development	0%	-

MANHATTAN BEACH 41.0 Acres

Protection	0%	-
Management	75%	30.8 Acres
Development	25%	10.2 Acres

<u>ROCKAWAY BEACH</u>		<u>3.02 Acres</u>
Protection	0%	-
Management	70%	2.12 Acres
Development	30%	0.90 Acres
<u>TWIN ROCKS</u>		<u>22.0 Acres</u>
Protection	0%	-
Management	100%	22.0 Acres
Development	0%	-
<u>OCEANSIDE BEACH</u>		<u>7.32 Acres</u>
Protection	0%	-
Management	78%	5.72 Acres
Development	22%	1.60 Acres
<u>NESKOWIN BEACH</u>		<u>7.95 Acres</u>
Protection	0%	-
Management	79%	6.25 Acres
Development	21%	1.70 Acres

LAND USE PLAN

RECREATION NEEDS

Recreation needs are determined through study of available literature, discussions with local planners, park managers and administrators and field observation for indications of over- or under-use.

Information provided in the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) provides some basis for determining future needs, but that data tends to be rather general and not park specific.

Of greater value are discussions with local planners and observations made by the local park managers. Additional input from visitor surveys and public meetings is also of value.

The SCORP data for Tillamook County indicates that there is an oversupply of some recreation facilities and a need for others. According to the 1983 edition of SCORP, there is a very large oversupply of campsites in the county.

There is a significant undersupply of recreation facilities such as picnic tables, walking/hiking trails, biking trails, and bridle trails. These are all facilities which can be supplied in part by State Parks. However, information gathered from the local comprehensive plan and from discussions with local planners indicates that there is little need or desire for much expansion of recreation facilities in the county, at least at the state agency level.

There is a strong desire on the part of many Tillamook County residents to maintain their present quality of life which tends to be rural, low key and strongly interested in preserving the natural resources of the area.

There is also a concern for balancing the revenue gained from tax-assessed private property against the service needs generated by the non-local recreation population. The non-local recreationists contribute a good deal of revenue to the area, but they also cause the county to make additional expenditures in order to provide fire and police protection and improved roads and utilities. The recreation season is relatively short and the recreation needs are seasonal, but the impact of making these kinds of improvements is permanent.

It has been concluded that recreation needs in Tillamook County are adequately met to provide for local and statewide demand for varied recreation opportunities.

RECREATION IMPACTS

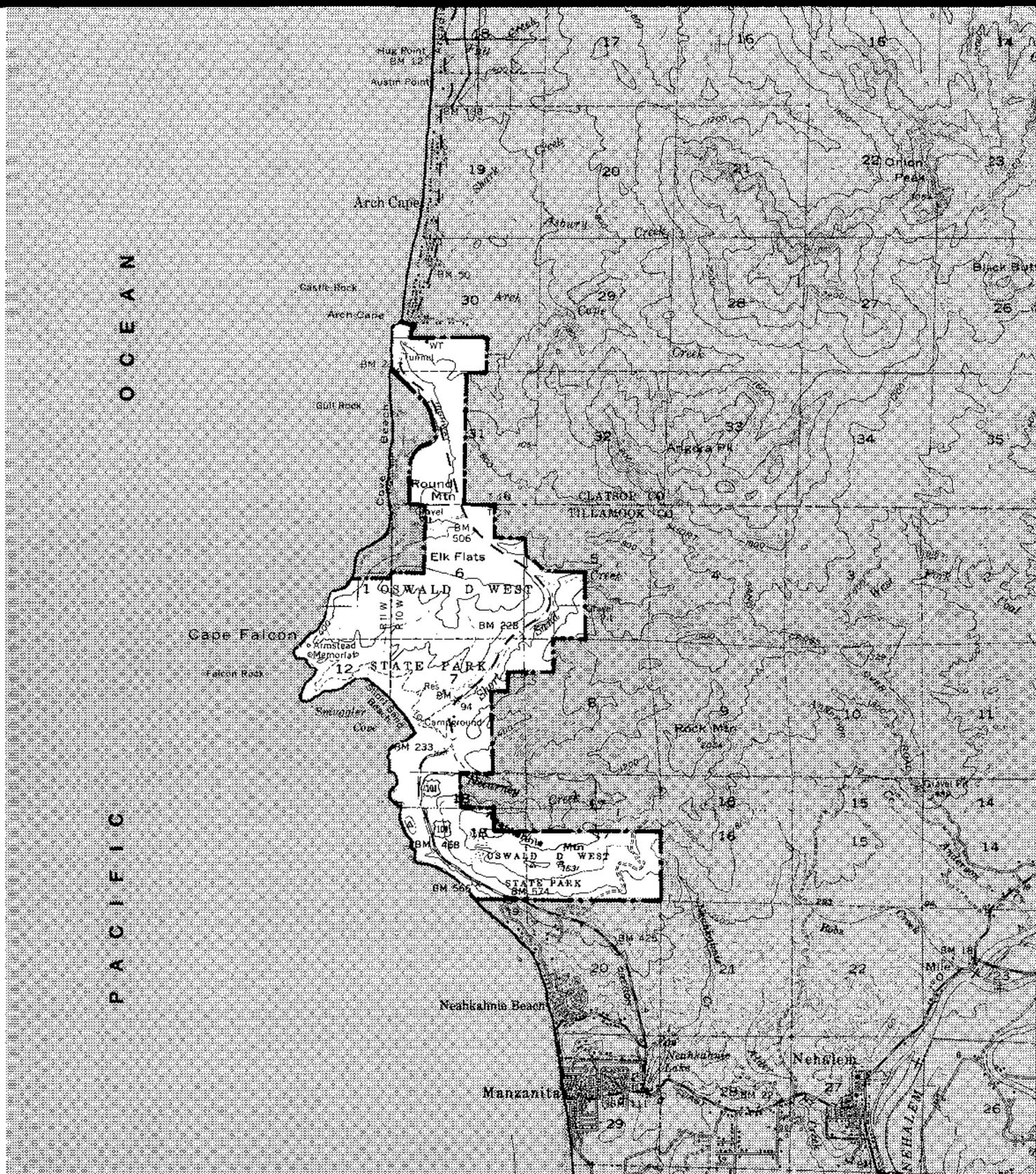
There are very few recreational expansions or new developments which will have any measurable impact on the surrounding cities and local areas. Most of the parks and waysides under consideration are already developed as much as is desirable or necessary.

The only park where there is a large area which is suitable for significant expansion is at Nehalem Bay State Park. When it has been demonstrated that there is sufficient demand for additional camping, the campground area will be expanded. See Nehalem Bay Development Plan Summary for further discussion of this proposal.

TILLAMOOK COUNTY
COASTAL STATE PARKS

OSWALD WEST STATE PARK





OSWALD WEST STATE PARK

T4N R10W SEC 30,31 T3N R11W SEC 1,2 T3N R10W SEC 5,6,7,17,18
 TILLAMOOK & CLATSOP COUNTIES



EXISTING CONDITIONS

OSWALD WEST

Location: 3 Miles north of Manzanita on U.S. 101, Tillamook County and small portion in Clatsop County.

Acreage: 2474.43 Acres.

Description: Oswald West State Park, one of the largest of the coastal state parks, enjoys the spectacular natural setting of Neahkahnie Mountain. From the summit of the mountain to the steep cliffs along the ocean, this park encompasses a wide variety of natural features. Its pristine condition has long made it a favorite with park visitors.

Neahkahnie Mountain rises steeply above the ocean; at 1,795 feet, it is one of the most prominent headland mountains on all the Pacific Coast. Much of the mountain is densely wooded with Sitka spruce and western hemlock, but open grassy meadows and shrublands provide visual variety as well as habitat for deer and elk.

The Coast Highway, set 800 feet above the ocean, provides spectacular views of the coastline and the adjacent Pacific Ocean. From the top of Neahkahnie, accessible by foot trail, panoramic views of the Coast Range are available.

Although much of the park is steep and hilly, there is a small beach area and protected cove just south of Cape Falcon. A walk-in campground is located here adjacent to the ocean, sheltered under towering old-growth spruce and hemlocks. Numerous foot trails provide access to other features and viewpoints along the trails.

Day-Use Facilities: Picnic facilities at beach and highway (46 units), restrooms, paved parking.

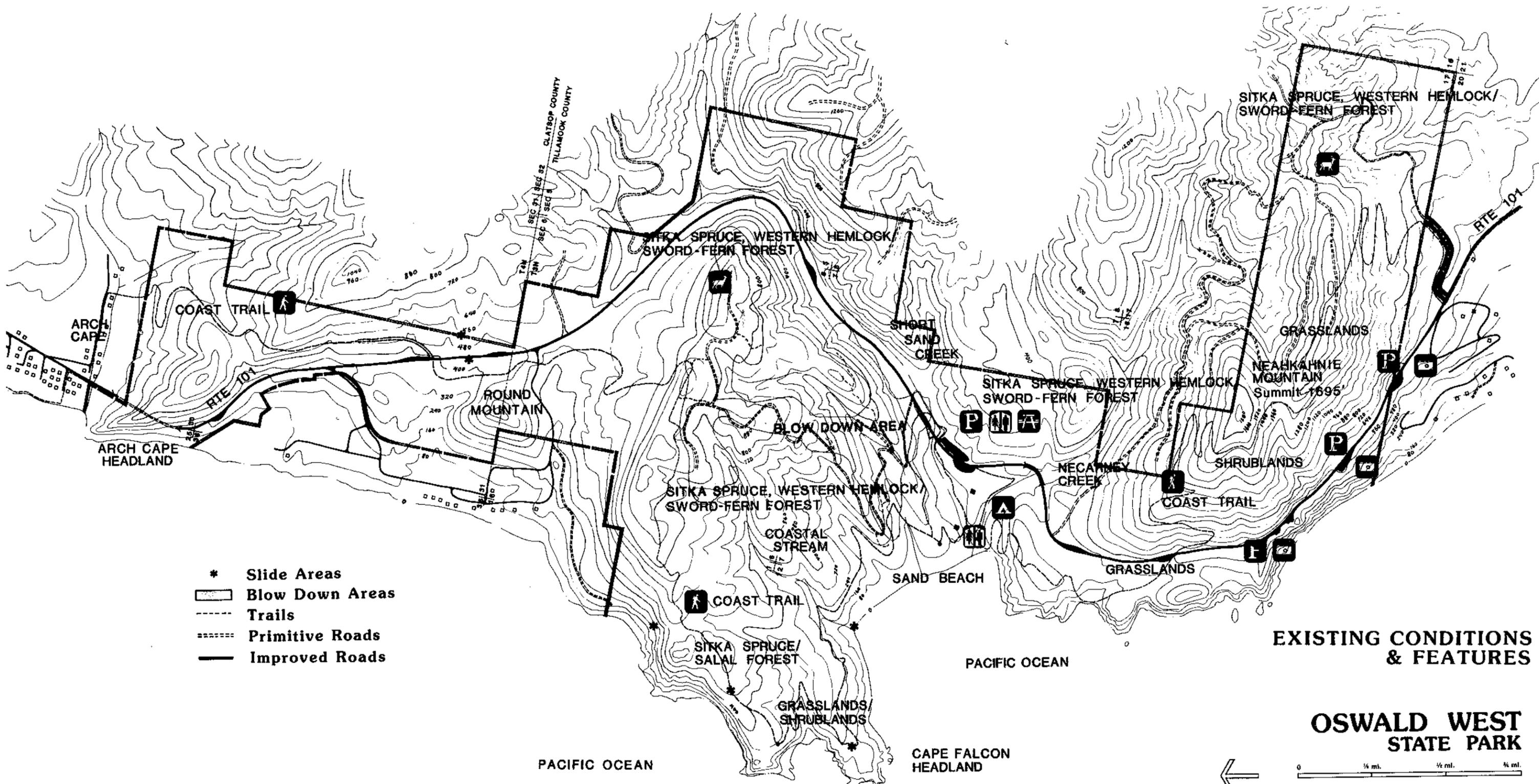
Average Annual
Day-Use Attendance
1980-1985: 405,130.

Overnight Facilities: Campground with 36 primitive tent sites, restrooms, water, accessible by 1/4 mile paved trail, wheelbarrows available for transporting gear and equipment.

Average Annual Overnight Attendance 1980-1985: 10,125.

Recreation Activities: Camping, picnicking, swimming, surfing, beach activities, hiking, nature study.

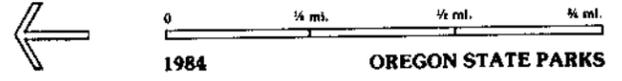
EXISTING CONDITIONS



- * Slide Areas
- ▭ Blow Down Areas
- Trails
- Primitive Roads
- Improved Roads

EXISTING CONDITIONS & FEATURES

OSWALD WEST STATE PARK



PROTECTION 1756.85 Acres 71%

Most of Oswald West State Park is in the Protection class because of the pristine condition and diversity of its natural resources. Some outstanding geographical features within the park include the summit and much of the base of Neahkahnie Mountain, the Arch Cape and Cape Falcon headlands, Short Sands Beach and three coastal stream drainages.

A variety of significant natural ecosystems are in the Protection class, including headland grasslands, headland shrublands, and old-growth forest communities. A small rock garden plant community is found near the summit of Neahkahnie. Three rare and endangered species of plants occurring in the park are included in the Protection land use class.

Water-based ecosystems include two subtidal marine ecosystems found at the shoreline of the park and a small coastal stream drainage system contained entirely within the park.

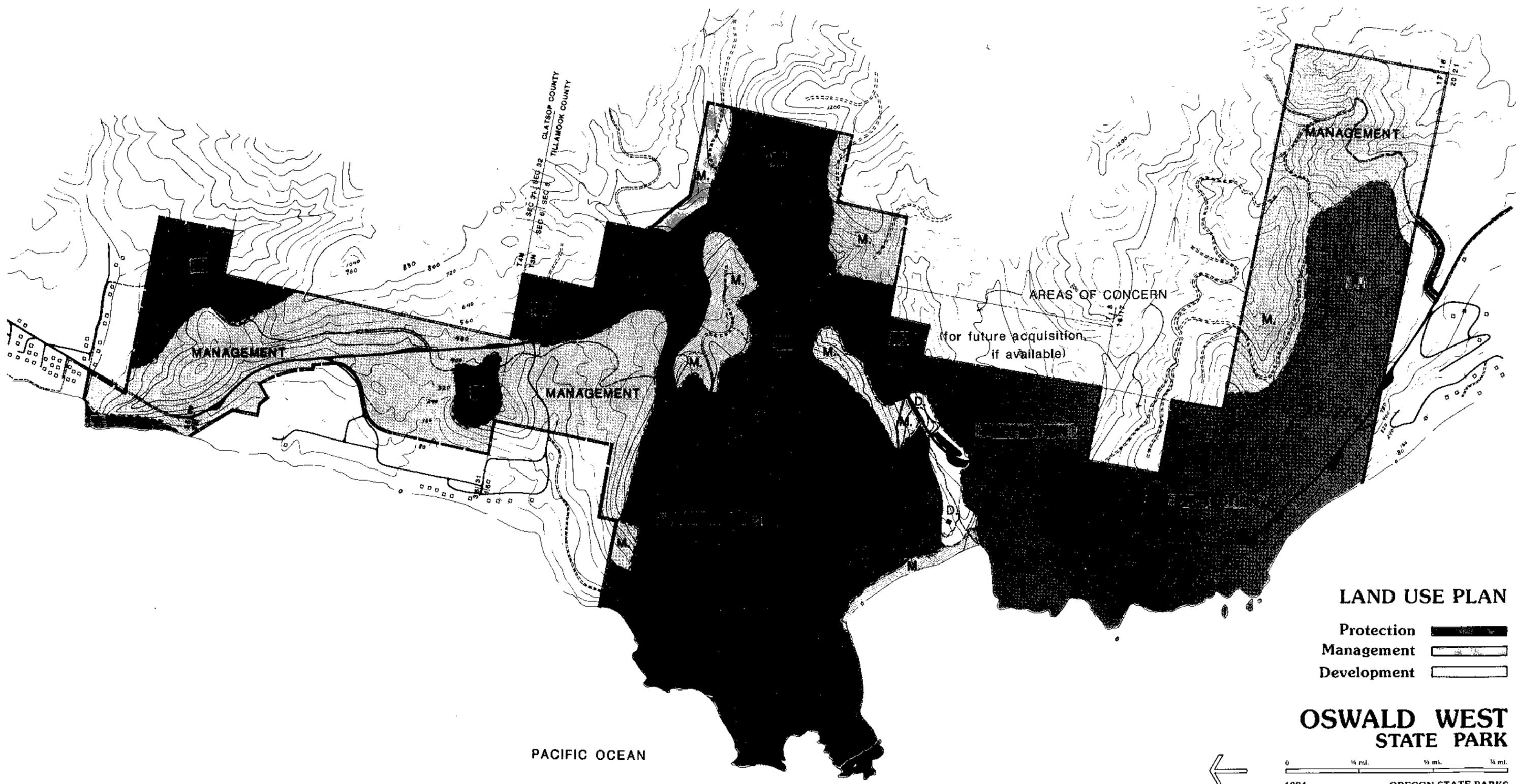
Many species of seabirds breed and feed within the park, and other species of wildlife including deer and elk use the various habitats found within the park. An eagle's nest is located near the cliffs at the ocean's edge.

MANAGEMENT 692.84 Acres 28%

Park lands in the Management class have been altered from their natural condition or are under active management. Included in this class are cut-over lands and the areas of blowdown which are being managed to restore them to their natural condition as quickly as possible. Some areas identified as elk range are in the Management class. These areas will be managed to encourage continued use by the elk.

DEVELOPMENT 24.74 Acres 1.0%

A very small portion of Oswald West is in the Development class. Only those areas which are presently developed are included in this class. No other areas are suitable for further development.



T4N SEC 31
 T3N SEC 11
 SEC 9
 CLATSOP COUNTY
 TILLAMOOK COUNTY

AREAS OF CONCERN
 (for future acquisition,
 if available)

MANAGEMENT

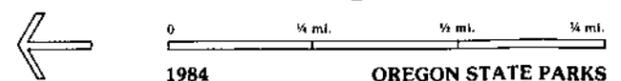
MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT

LAND USE PLAN

- Protection
- Management
- Development

**OSWALD WEST
 STATE PARK**



PACIFIC OCEAN

DEVELOPMENT PLAN OBJECTIVES

Maintain the pristine condition of the natural resources of the park.

Provide recreation opportunities which do not adversely affect those natural resources, but allow for diverse experiences within the park.

RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES

Steep, heavily wooded slopes restrict the development of recreation facilities in this park. Except for a small walk-in campground and some day-use picnicking and parking area, there is little in the way of recreation development. Other recreation facilities consist of foot trails providing access to the more remote areas of the park, and scenic roads which provide views and vistas of the surrounding landscape.

The topography and pristine condition of the park's natural resources preclude developing additional recreation facilities. Existing park facilities will continue to be rehabilitated and improved as necessary. Minor structures, such as picnic shelters, will be added as needed.

IMPACTS OF PROPOSED PARK DEVELOPMENT

Implementation of the proposed park development program will have little effect on the present level of park use. The proposed changes are minor, consisting mostly of rehabilitation and restoration.

There will be no effects on areas outside the park as a result of these improvements.

HANDICAP ACCESSIBILITY

Parking facilities and paved trails are handicap accessible. Restrooms, drinking fountains and stove shelters do not meet accessibility requirements.

PROJECT SUMMARY

OSWALD WEST

Capital Improvement Projects

Rehabilitation Projects

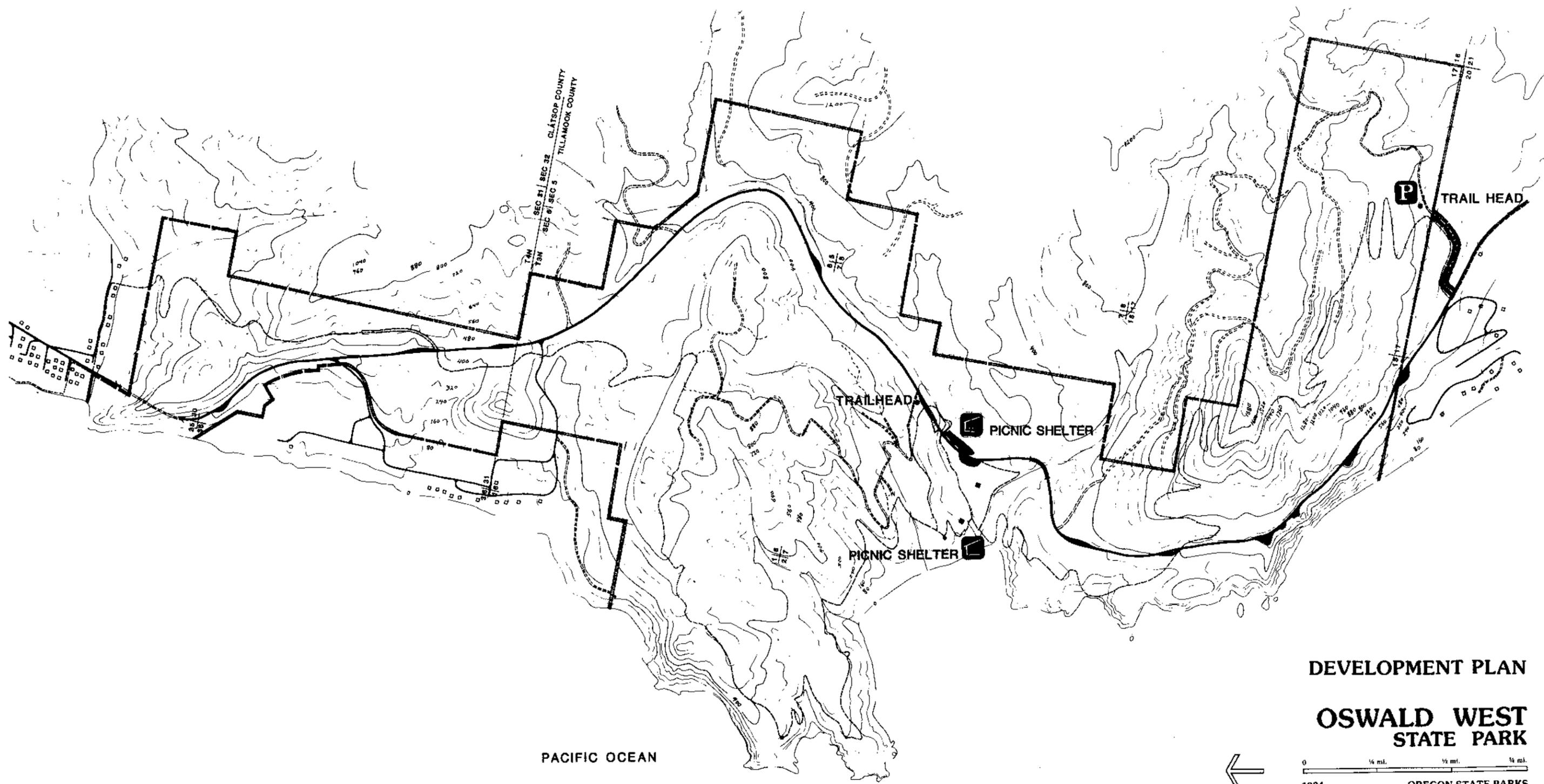
Picnic Shelter Construction
2 @ \$30,000 each

Shop Building Replacement
\$35,000 (maximum)

Trailhead Construction
U.S. 101-\$5,000,
Neahkahnie Mountain-\$15,000

Restroom Remodel or Replacement
picnic area east of U.S. 101.
\$50,000

Foot Trail Construction
\$15,000



PACIFIC OCEAN

DEVELOPMENT PLAN

**OSWALD WEST
STATE PARK**

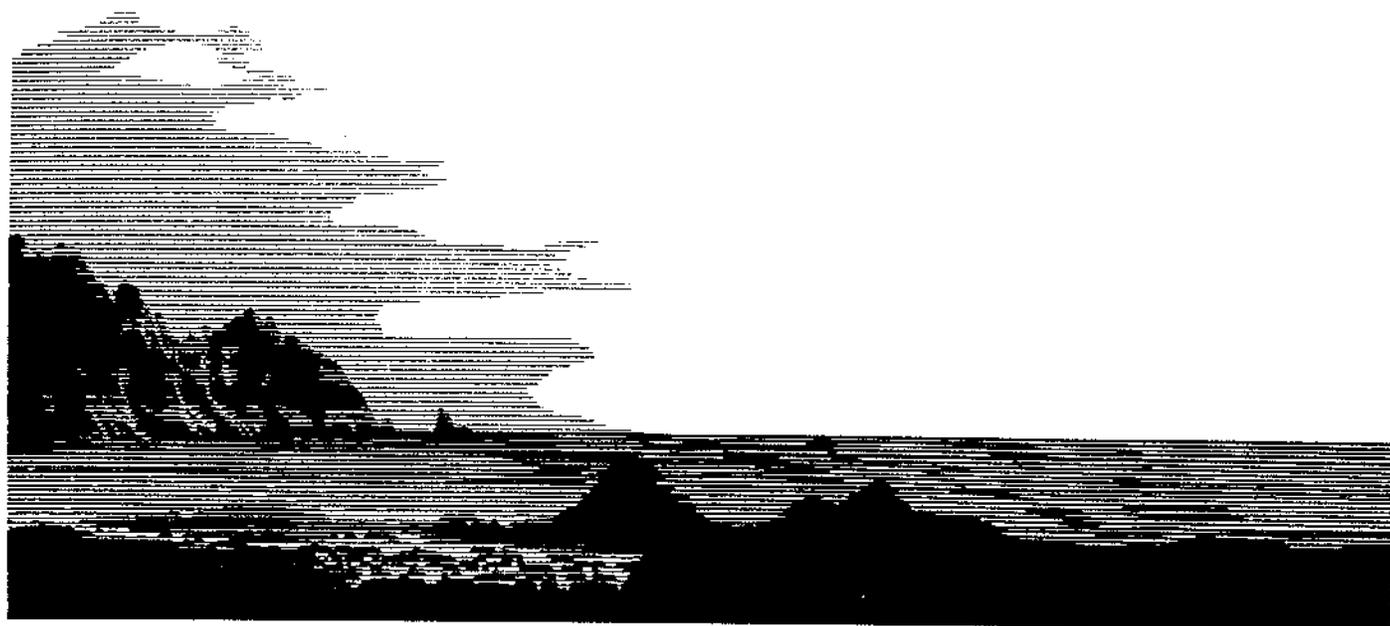


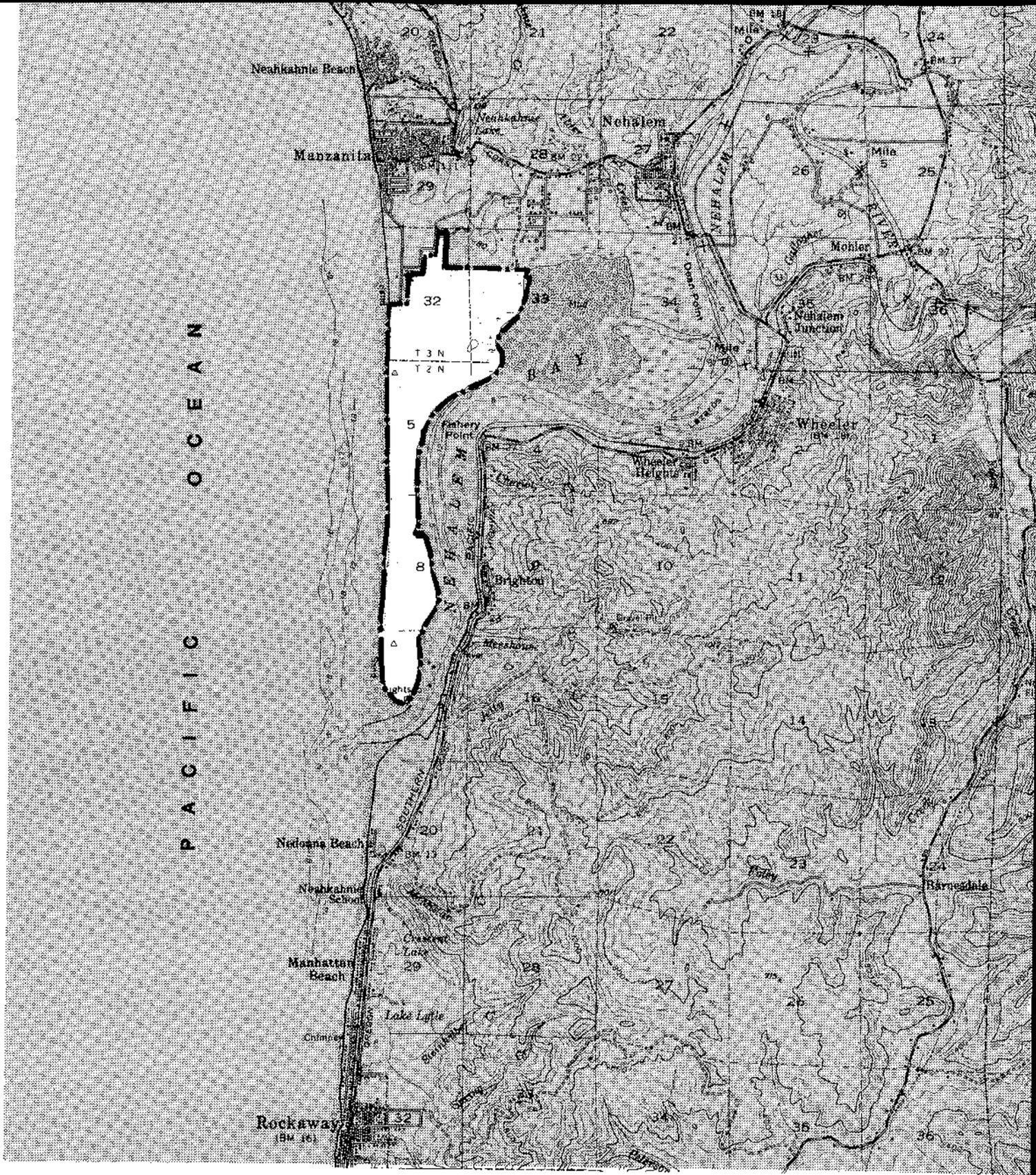
1984 OREGON STATE PARKS

T4N R10W SEC 30,31 T3N R11W SEC 1,2 T3N R10W SEC 5,6,7,17,18 Tillamook & Clatsop Counties

TILLAMOOK COUNTY
COASTAL STATE PARKS

NEHALEM BAY STATE PARK





NEHALEM BAY STATE PARK

T3N R10W SEC 32,33 T2N R10W SEC 4,5,8,17

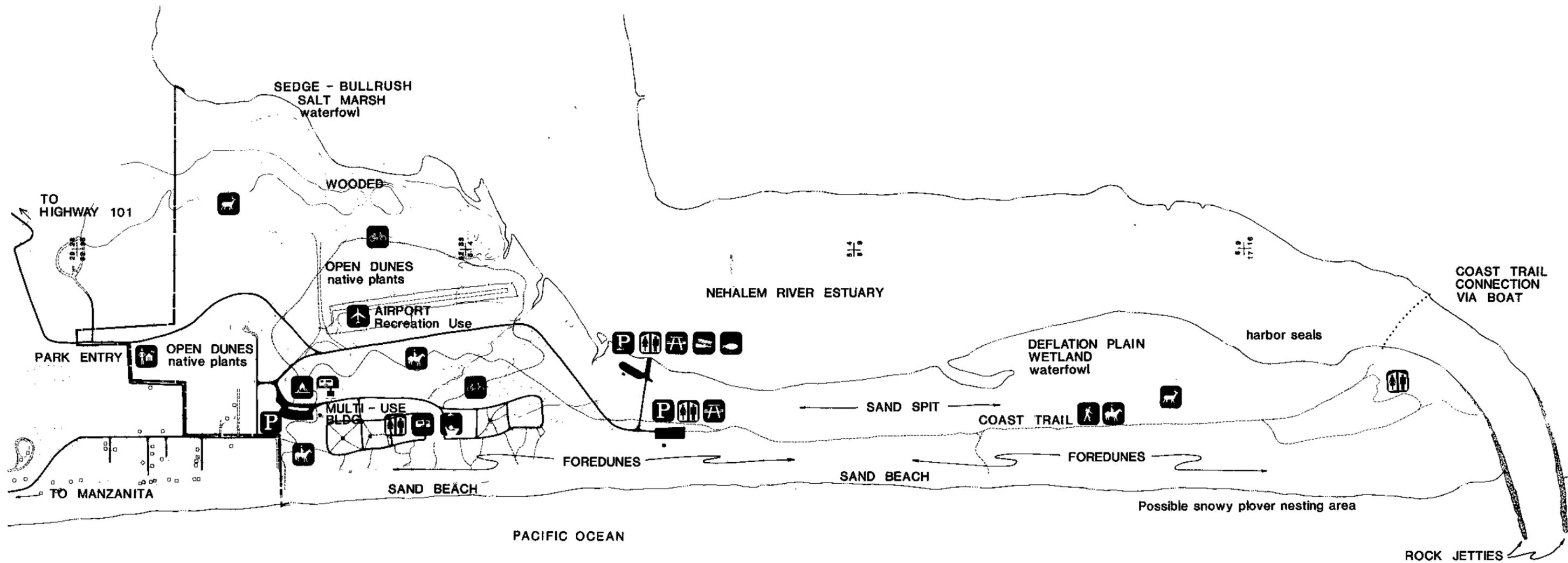
TILLAMOOK COUNTY



OREGON STATE PARKS 8/86

EXISTING CONDITIONSNEHALEM BAY

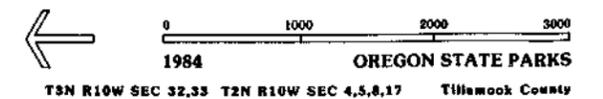
Location:	3 miles south of Manzanita off U.S. 101, Tillamook County.
Acreage:	878.42 Acres.
Description:	<p>Nehalem Bay State Park is on a long sand spit between the Nehalem River estuary and the Pacific Ocean. Most of this area has been stabilized over the years through plantings of European beachgrass, Scotch broom and shore pine, but a few open areas with native plants remain in the interior of the park.</p> <p>This park has been developed as a destination park with a large campground, paved bike trails, a horse camp, facilities for hikers and bikers, and day-use areas.</p> <p>Most of the sand spit is undeveloped, accessible only to people on foot or horseback. During the winter, the spit is used by herds of deer and elk and the deflation plain gets heavy use from waterfowl. An undisturbed sedge-bulrush salt marsh is at the northeast corner of the park property.</p>
Day-Use Facilities:	Picnic facilities (37 units), restrooms, paved parking, equestrian facilities, paved boat ramp, small meeting hall for group use, recreational airstrip.
Average Annual Day-Use Attendance 1980-1985:	141,350.
Overnight Facilities:	Campground with 292 improved campsites, showers, restrooms, laundry facilities, dump station; hiker/biker camps; horse camp.
Average Annual Overnight Attendance 1980-1985:	62,470.
Recreation Activities:	Camping, picnicking, fishing, swimming, biking, boating, hiking, horseback riding.



- | | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| Hiking Trail | Primitive Camping | Wildlife |
| Bicycle Trail | Developed Camping | Fishing |
| Equestrian Trail | Showers | Parking |
| Picnic Area | Sanitary Dump Station | Boat Ramp |
| Restrooms | Park Headquarters | Airport |

EXISTING CONDITIONS & FEATURES

NEHALEM BAY STATE PARK



PROTECTION 70.3 Acres 8%

Only a small portion of Nehalem Bay State Park is designated for Protection because most of its natural features have been altered from their natural condition. The areas in Protection include a sedge-bulrush salt marsh along the northeast boundary of the park and some unstabilized sand dunes which have a good variety of native plants.

MANAGEMENT 505.1 Acres 57.5%

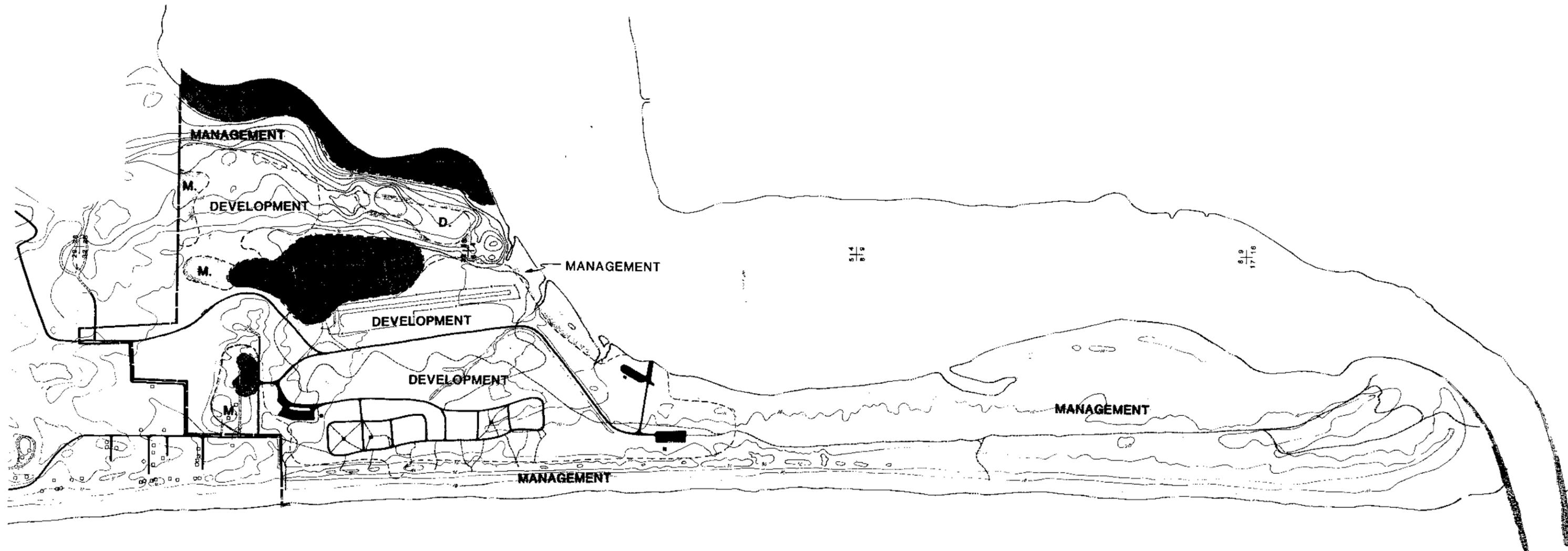
Most of the park has been altered from its natural condition by stabilization of the sand dunes. European beachgrass, Scotch broom, and shore pine have been planted extensively throughout the park, crowding out the native plants and altering the character of the land.

There are two areas in the park which may need special management at certain times. One is the beach side of the spit which may have snowy plover nesting habitat. If snowy plovers are found to be nesting in this area, the area should be posted and access limited while the birds are nesting. See Wildlife Section for more information. Another area which may require similar treatment is on the estuary side of the spit. Harbor seals have recently re-established a haul-out area at the south end of the spit. This area may also need to be posted for limited access while the pups are young and vulnerable.

DEVELOPMENT 303.02 Acres 34.5%

There are large areas within the park which are suitable for development.

These areas have slopes of less than 10 percent and soils which are suitable for development. Generally the development lands are in the north part of the park, adjacent to existing developments.



PACIFIC OCEAN

LAND USE PLAN

- Protection
- Management
- Development

**NEHALEM BAY
STATE PARK**

1984 OREGON STATE PARKS
 T3N R10W SEC 32,33 T2N R10W SEC 4,5,8,17 Tillamook County

DEVELOPMENT PLAN OBJECTIVES

Continue to provide family-oriented recreation opportunities.

Improve traffic circulation at the campground entrance.

Improve park visitor knowledge of services available in neighboring communities.

Rehabilitate and upgrade facilities as necessary.

Reduce conflicts between various user groups such as equestrians, pedestrians, and bicyclists while still providing for the needs of all.

Preserve the few areas designated for Protection from any adverse impacts.

RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES

This park is physically capable of supporting additional recreation development. Many areas within the park are flat, and have suitable soil conditions for additional development; they are also close to the desirable recreation amenities of the beach, the ocean and the Nehalem River.

The park presently is well used and is often filled to capacity on weekends in July and August. In 10 or 20 years, demand is expected to increase enough to justify construction of additional camping facilities.

With six miles of beach on the ocean and on the bay, Nehalem Bay can accommodate a large number of park visitors without being crowded. Proper design and placement of facilities will allow diverse recreation opportunities to occur with a minimum of conflict.

Since this park has been greatly altered from its natural state by the dune stabilization program, there are few natural areas requiring protection from regular park use.

Future development will include campground expansion near the existing campground in the area designated for Development. Additional trails for pedestrians, bicyclists and equestrians will be developed and minor improvements such as picnic shelters will continue to be made.

IMPACTS OF PROPOSED PARK DEVELOPMENT

There will be some impact from park campground expansion on the local communities in terms of additional traffic and need for services. It is difficult to determine the amount of impact, but since the expansion is to the campground area, the impact will probably not be heavy. Economic impact studies have shown that, on a daily basis, campers tend to spend less than day-use visitors on food and services since they tend to be more self-contained and self-sufficient. Since Nehalem Bay State Park is a destination park with many amenities and lots of beach, it is not as likely that campers will be leaving the park to look for other recreation opportunities.

The changes to the park circulation and entry will have a minor impact on some members of the local community who are accustomed to entering the park from the 10th Street entrance. It is expected that this will be a short-term effect, lasting until people are used to using the new entrance.

Expansion of the campground facilities will affect the amount of use for all the support facilities in the park; however, this expansion will not adversely impact those facilities. There is adequate open space to accommodate additional park visitors.

Expansion of the bike trail will provide an attraction for people from outside the park as well as to those staying at the park. Since there are bicycle rental shops in Manzanita, the City of Manzanita may want to review their traffic circulation plan to ensure that cyclists have safe travel routes to the park.

HANDICAP ACCESSIBILITY

The facilities at Nehalem Bay are handicap accessible.

PROJECT SUMMARY

NEHALEM BAY

Capitol Improvement Projects

Rehabilitation Projects

Circulation Improvements-
Park Entry and Exits
\$5,000

Registration Area Improvements
\$50,000

Restroom/Shower Building
Construction-Loop "F"
\$30,000

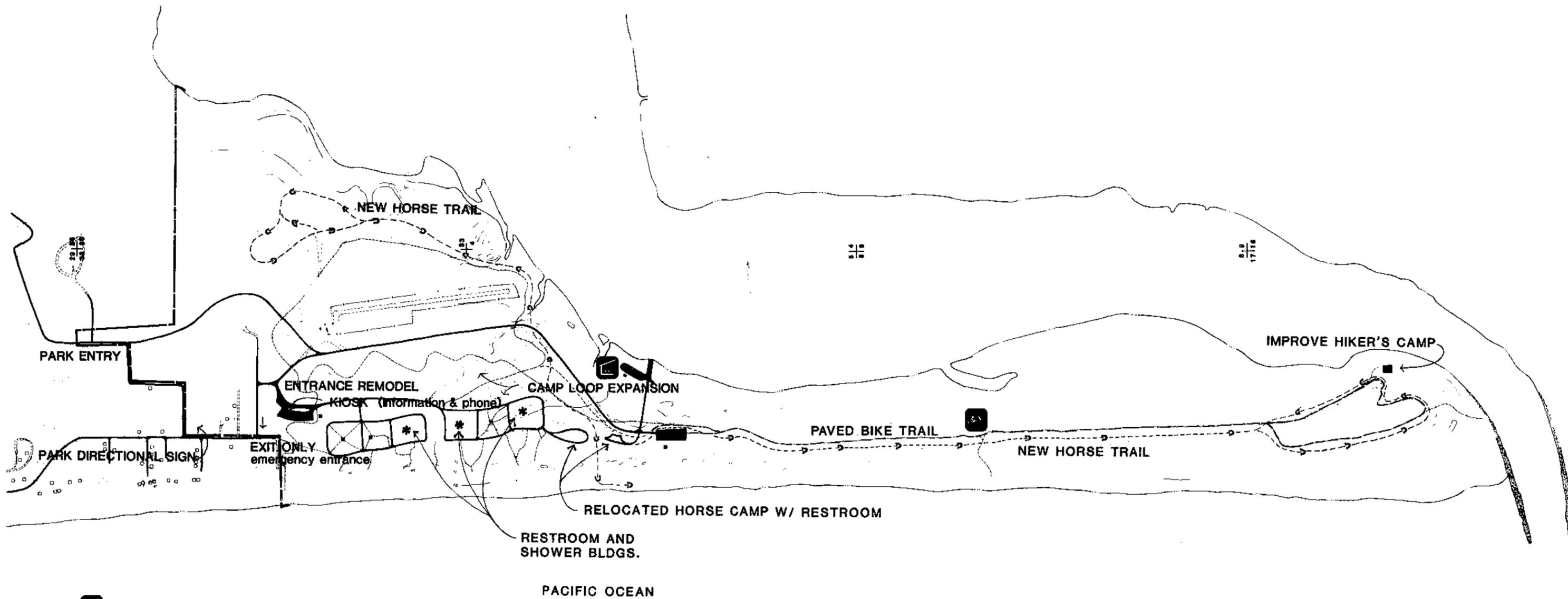
Primitive Camp Improvements
on spit \$20,000

Improvements Near Boat Ramp
\$50,000

New Campground Facilities
\$425,000/each loop

Horse Camp Relocation
\$60,000

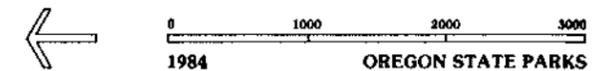
Bicycle Trail Construction
\$370,000



-  Picnic Shelter
-  Bicycle Trail

DEVELOPMENT PLAN

**NEHALEM BAY
STATE PARK**



1984 OREGON STATE PARKS
 T3N R10W SEC 32,33 T2N R10W SEC 4,5,8,17 Tillamook County

Duck Hunting

Some interest has been expressed by the Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife in allowing duck hunting on the spit, especially in the area of the deflation plain.

Historically, there has been no hunting on the spit and there has been no pressure by the public to allow it.

Although hunting would be alternative recreational use of the spit, it would also be a potential conflict with the existing and proposed uses on the spit, and therefore will not be allowed.

Dredge Material Disposal Sites

As part of the Tillamook County Comprehensive Plan, the County prepared a plan which designated certain sites to receive materials dredged from Nehalem Bay. Five of these sites are designated to occur in Nehalem Bay State Park. There are three priority and two reserve sites.

As originally proposed, sites 25, 26 and 27 on the spit were acceptable to Parks; sites 23 and 24 within the northern portion of the park were not.

Since that plan was presented in 1979, Parks staff and Tillamook County planners have attempted to resolve those differences. In 1986, the Tillamook County Planning Commission approved a plan amendment designating the following DMD sites. (See map for site locations.) These DMD site designations are compatible with Parks Land Use Plan.

Site 23 - PRIORITY site, 9.2 acres at a maximum depth of 9'

Site 24 - RESERVE site, 53 acres @ 6' deep

Site 25 - PRIORITY site, 26 acres @ 6' deep

Site 26 - PRIORITY site, 30 acres @ 6' deep

Site 27 - RESERVE site, 40 acres @ 5' deep

Site 28 - New RESERVE site, 26 acres @ 6' deep. Beach nourishment site, by pipeline over the foredune.

Use of all these sites is subject to the approval of the Oregon Department of Transportation, the requirements of Tillamook County Zoning, reasonable conditions of the State Parks and Recreation Division, and any other state or federal regulatory agencies having jurisdiction.

Mitigation and Restoration Sites

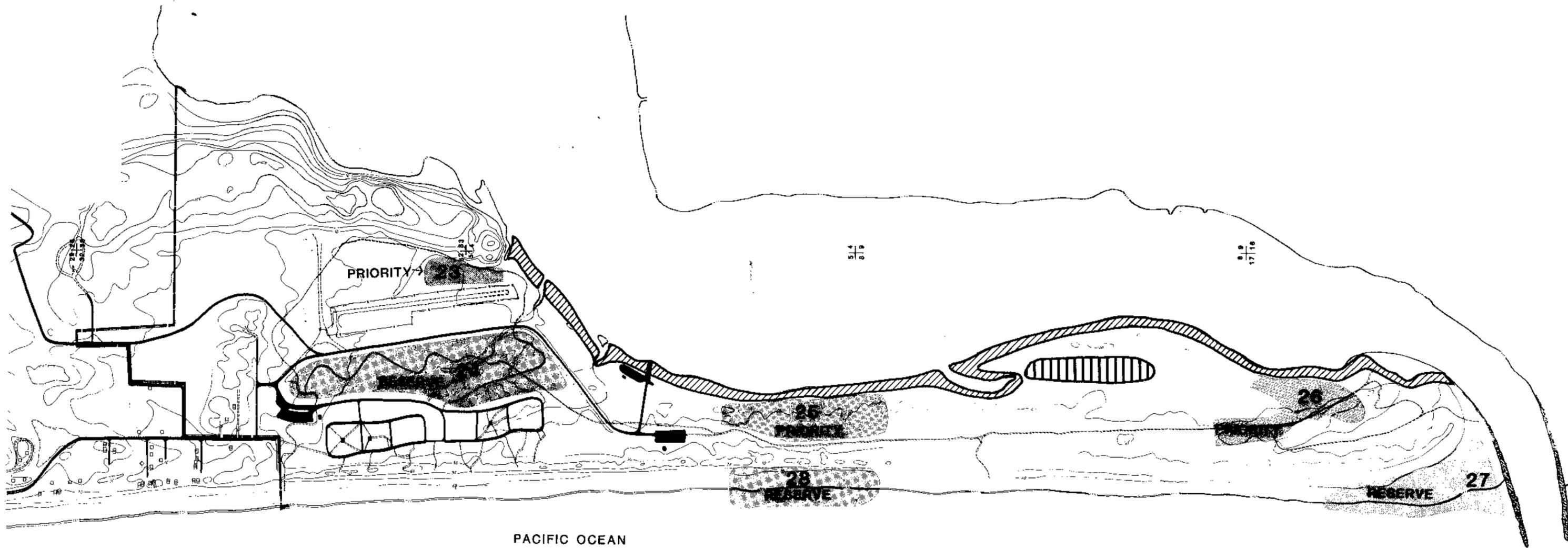
The County has designated sites on the spit at Nehalem Bay as mitigation and restoration sites. This means that these sites can be manipulated to create additional wetland habitat, either fresh- or salt-water, to compensate for habitat lost in other areas. Parks will cooperate with the County in this effort if the proposed action is in the best interest of the Parks.

Other state agencies are often involved in these kinds of actions and it may be desirable to request the advice of the Data Base Natural Heritage Program and the Fish and Wildlife Department in these actions.

County Road Rights-of-Way

At the time the property for this park was being acquired, the area had been platted into numerous subdivisions of 50'x100' lots and streets. Parks was able to purchase all the lots, but the street rights-of-way belong to the County which has consistently refused to vacate them in our favor.

The possibility of potential conflict exists until these rights-of-way are in Parks' ownership. It is hoped that at some point that the County will vacate these street rights-of-way over to State Parks.

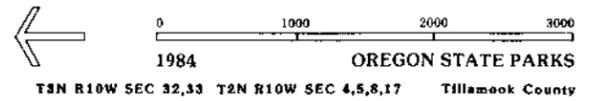


PACIFIC OCEAN

**DREDGE MATERIAL DISPOSAL,
RESTORATION & MITIGATION SITES**

- Dredge Material Disposal Sites
- Restoration Sites
- Mitigation Sites

**NEHALEM BAY
STATE PARK**



T3N R10W SEC 32,33 T2N R10W SEC 4,5,8,17 Tillamook County

TILLAMOOK COUNTY
COASTAL STATE PARKS

CAPE MEARES STATE PARK





CAPE MEARES STATE PARK

T1S R10W SEC 18 T1S R11W SEC 12,13

TILLAMOOK COUNTY



EXISTING CONDITIONS

CAPE MEARES

Location: 10 miles northwest of Tillamook, on Three Capes Scenic Loop Road, off U.S. 101, Tillamook County.

Acreage: 232.84 Acres (94.34 acres of State Park, adjacent to 138.5 acres of Cape Meares National Wildlife Refuge managed under a joint use agreement with the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service.)

Description: Cape Meares is a small coastal park situated on a rugged, wooded headland. It is primarily a day-use park, although a small primitive camp is provided for the convenience of hikers and bicyclists.

The park is the site of an inactive lighthouse which now houses an interpretive display and provides a vantage point for observing the off-shore Three Arch Rock National Wildlife Refuge located nearby.

The park is adjacent to the Cape Meares National Wildlife Refuge, administered jointly by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service and the State Parks and Recreation Division.

Most of the park consists of Sitka spruce and western hemlock forest, much of it old-growth timber.

Day-Use Facilities: Picnic facilities (4 units), restrooms, paved parking, historic lighthouse and displays, trails.

Average Annual Day-Use Attendance 1980-1985: 137,320.

Overnight Facilities: Hiker/biker camp.

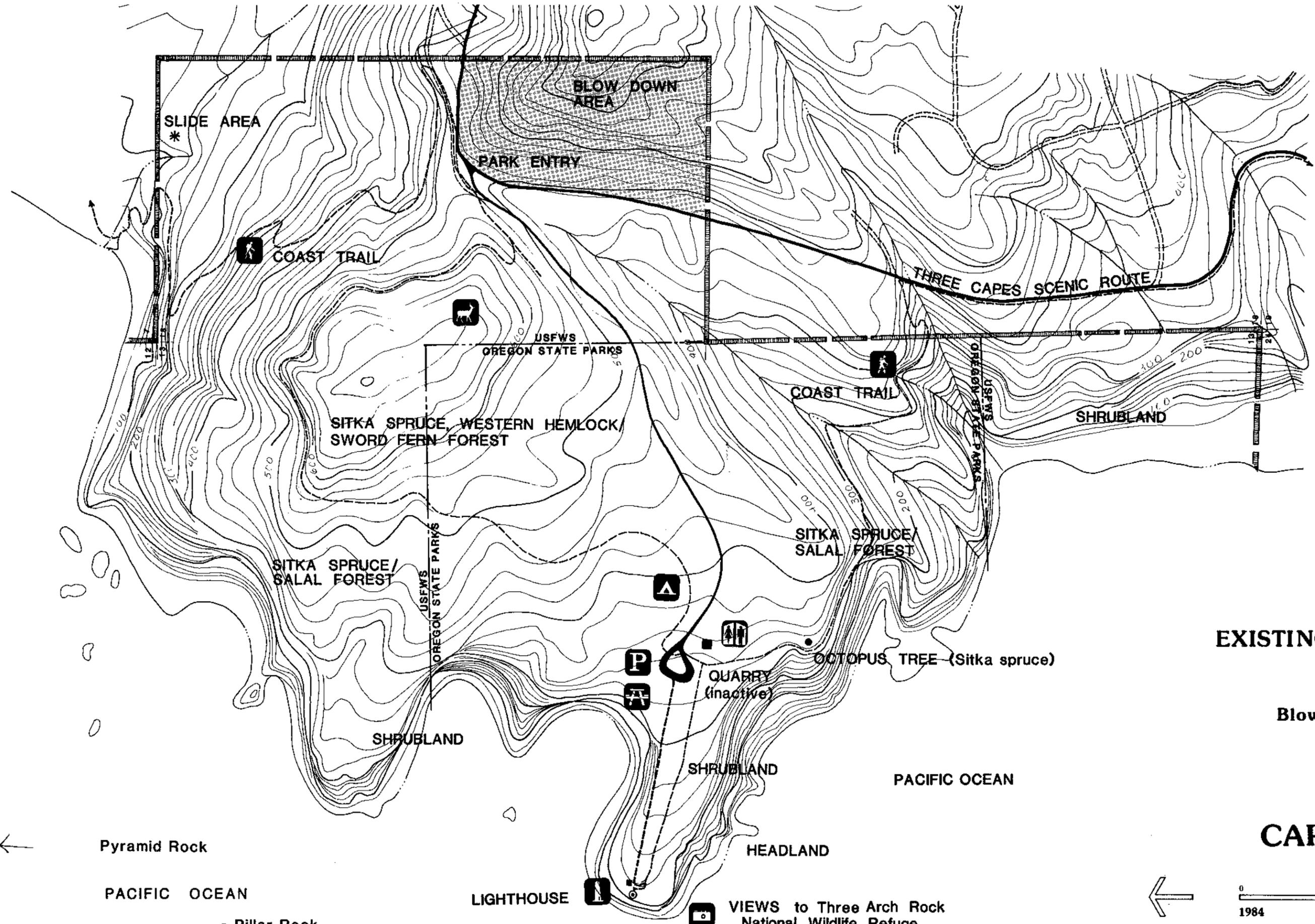
Average Annual Overnight Attendance 1980-1985: No figures available.

Recreation Activities:

Nature study, hiking, visiting lighthouse, viewing ocean, picnicking.

The primary attraction of this park is the panoramic view of the ocean afforded from the headland. Relatively little time is spent here although hikers and bikers use the primitive campground and some people use the picnic facilities.

EXISTING CONDITIONS



EXISTING CONDITIONS & FEATURES

Slide Area *

Blow Down Area [stippled box]

CAPE MEARES STATE PARK

← Pyramid Rock
 PACIFIC OCEAN
 ↙ Pillar Rock

LIGHTHOUSE [lighthouse icon]
 VIEWS to Three Arch Rock National Wildlife Refuge [camera icon]

← 0 400 800 1200
 1984 OREGON STATE PARKS
 T1S R10W SEC 18 T1S R11W SEC 12,13 Tillamook County

LAND USE PLAN

CAPE MEARES

232.84 Acres (94.34 Acres State Park, 138.5 Acres USF&WS)

PROTECTION 202.64 Acres 87%

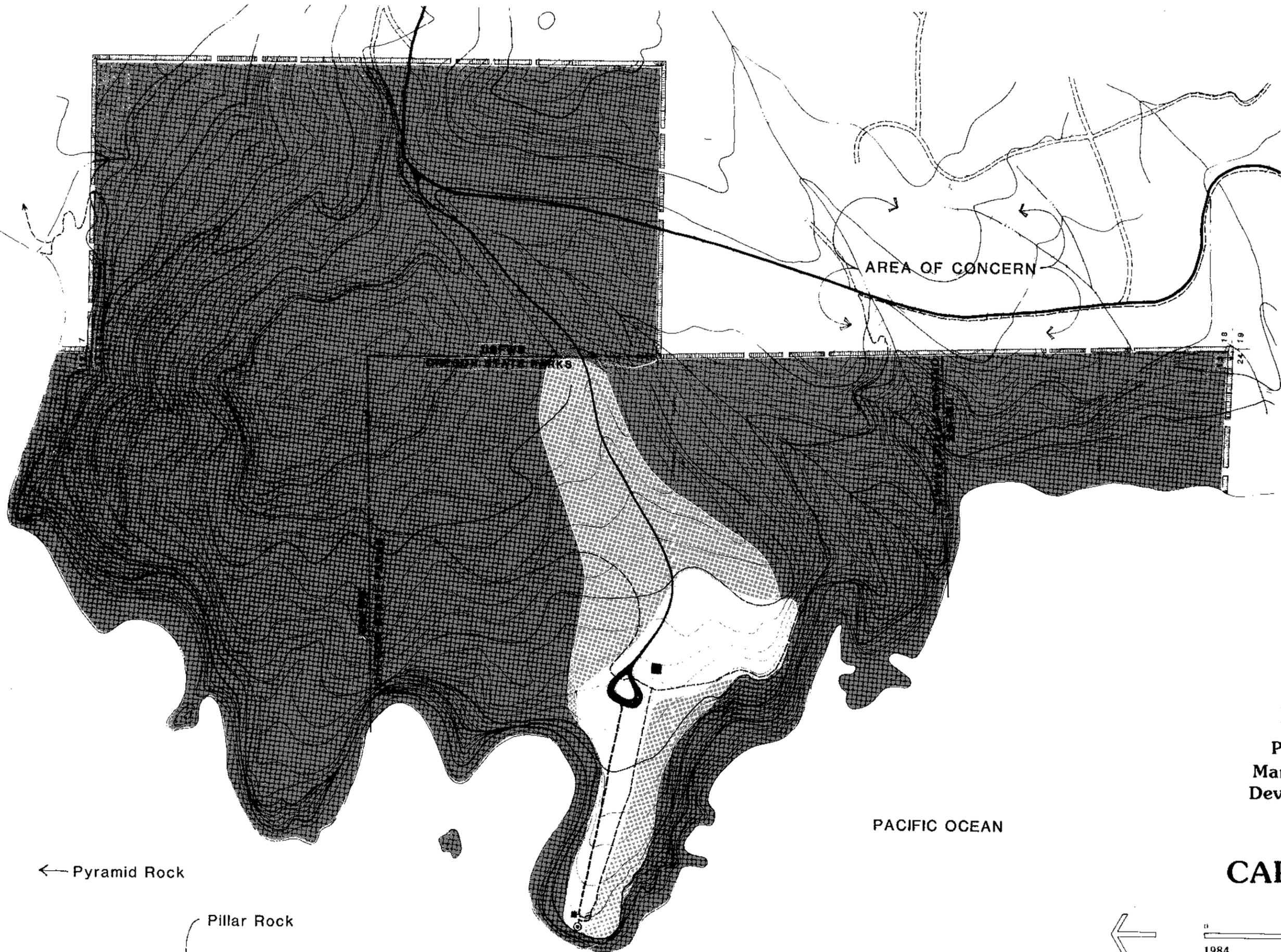
All of the land within the joint use agreement with the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service is in the National Wildlife Refuge and is protected by federal law. This land is also designated as Protection on the Land Use Plan as is most of the land owned by State Parks. Included in the Protection class are four significant ecosystems which have not been altered from their natural condition. Two are coastal forest plant communities and two are subtidal marine ecosystems. The headlands and the nearby offshore islands provide excellent habitat for many seabirds.

MANAGEMENT 19.3 Acres 8.3%

Some state park lands have been altered from their natural condition or require special management to maintain their present condition. The areas adjacent to the park road and the primitive campground are in this class.

DEVELOPMENT 10.9 Acres 4.7%

A very small portion of state park land is suitable for development, and for the most part, it already has been developed. There is some land close to the existing development where some expansion of recreation facilities could occur.



LAND USE PLAN

- Protection
- Management
- Development

PACIFIC OCEAN

← Pyramid Rock
 ↘ Pillar Rock

**CAPE MEARES
 STATE PARK**

1984

0 400 800 1200

←

OREGON STATE PARKS

T1S R10W SEC 18 T1S R11W SEC 12,13 Tillamook County

DEVELOPMENT PLAN OBJECTIVES

Maintain the natural conditions found in the park.

Maintain and improve the existing recreation facilities.

RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES

Cape Meares is a park with physical features similar to those found at Oswald West State Park. It is a rugged headland with old growth timber and few recreation facilities.

Its topography and the excellent condition of the forests preclude additional recreation development except for those minor additions which will have little or no impact on the natural resources.

IMPACTS OF PROPOSED PARK DEVELOPMENT

Implementation of the proposed improvements to the park will have no impact on either the park resources or on any adjacent landowner.

HANDICAP ACCESSIBILITY

The parking lot and restroom building are handicap accessible. The stone drinking fountain does not meet accessibility requirements.

PROJECT SUMMARY

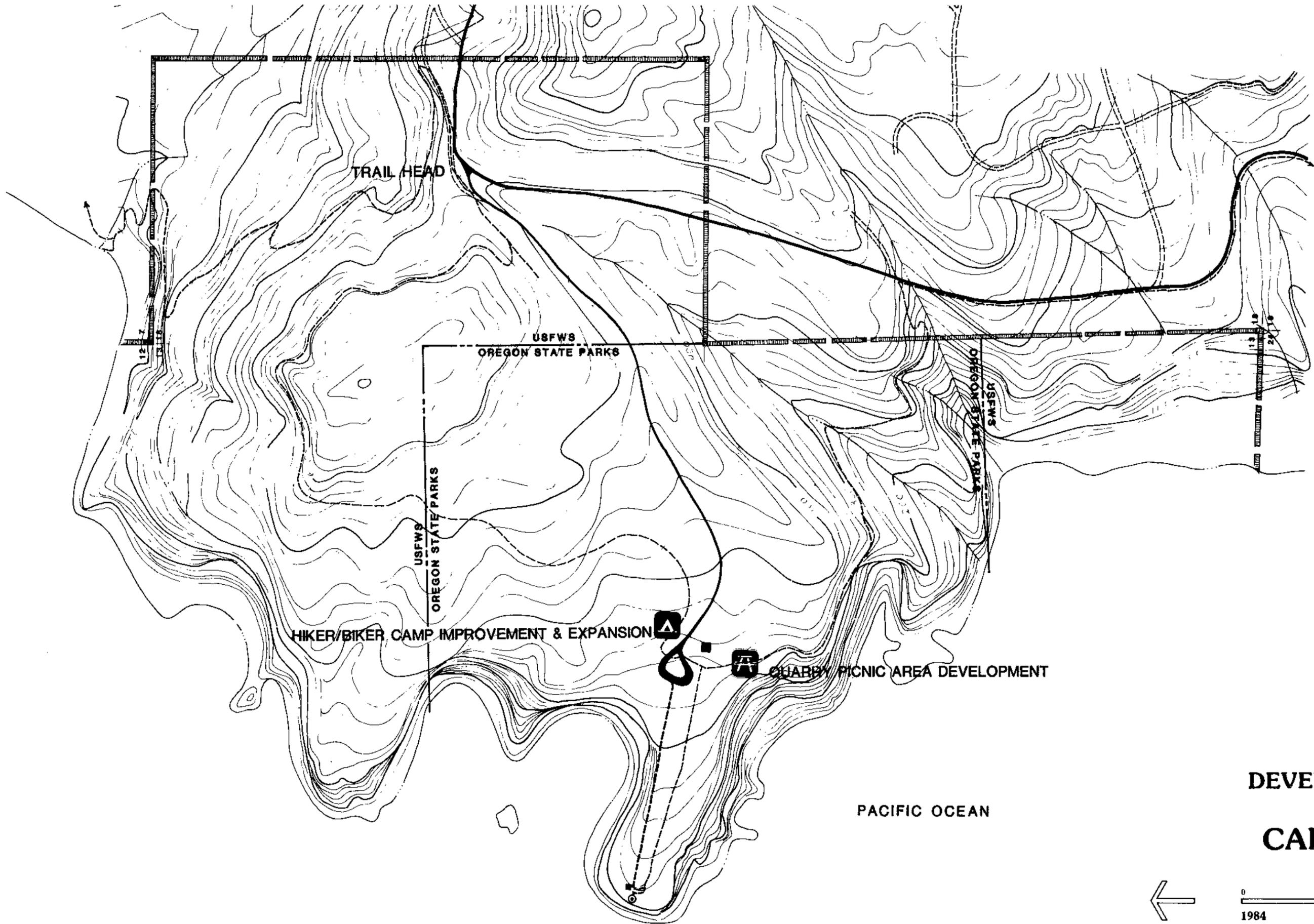
CAPE MEARES

Capitol Improvement Projects

Rehabilitation Projects

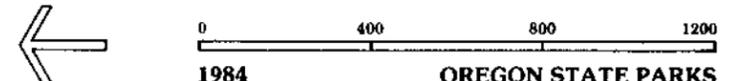
Picnic Area Construction
at Old Quarry
\$15,000

Hiker/Biker Camp Improvements
\$10,000



DEVELOPMENT PLAN

**CAPE MEARES
STATE PARK**



1984 OREGON STATE PARKS
T1S R10W SEC 18 T1S R11W SEC 12,13 Tillamook County

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Joint Use Agreement

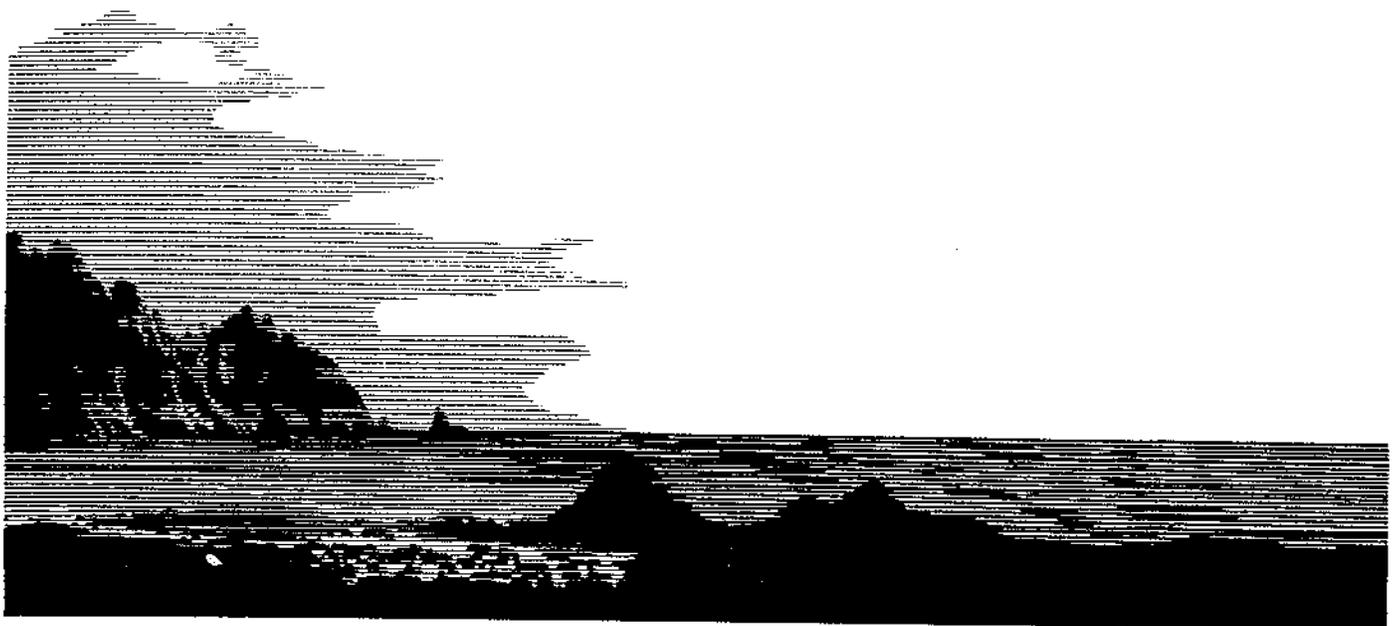
Since 1938, a portion of Cape Meares State Park has been operated under a special use permit from the Bureau of Biological Survey, now the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS).

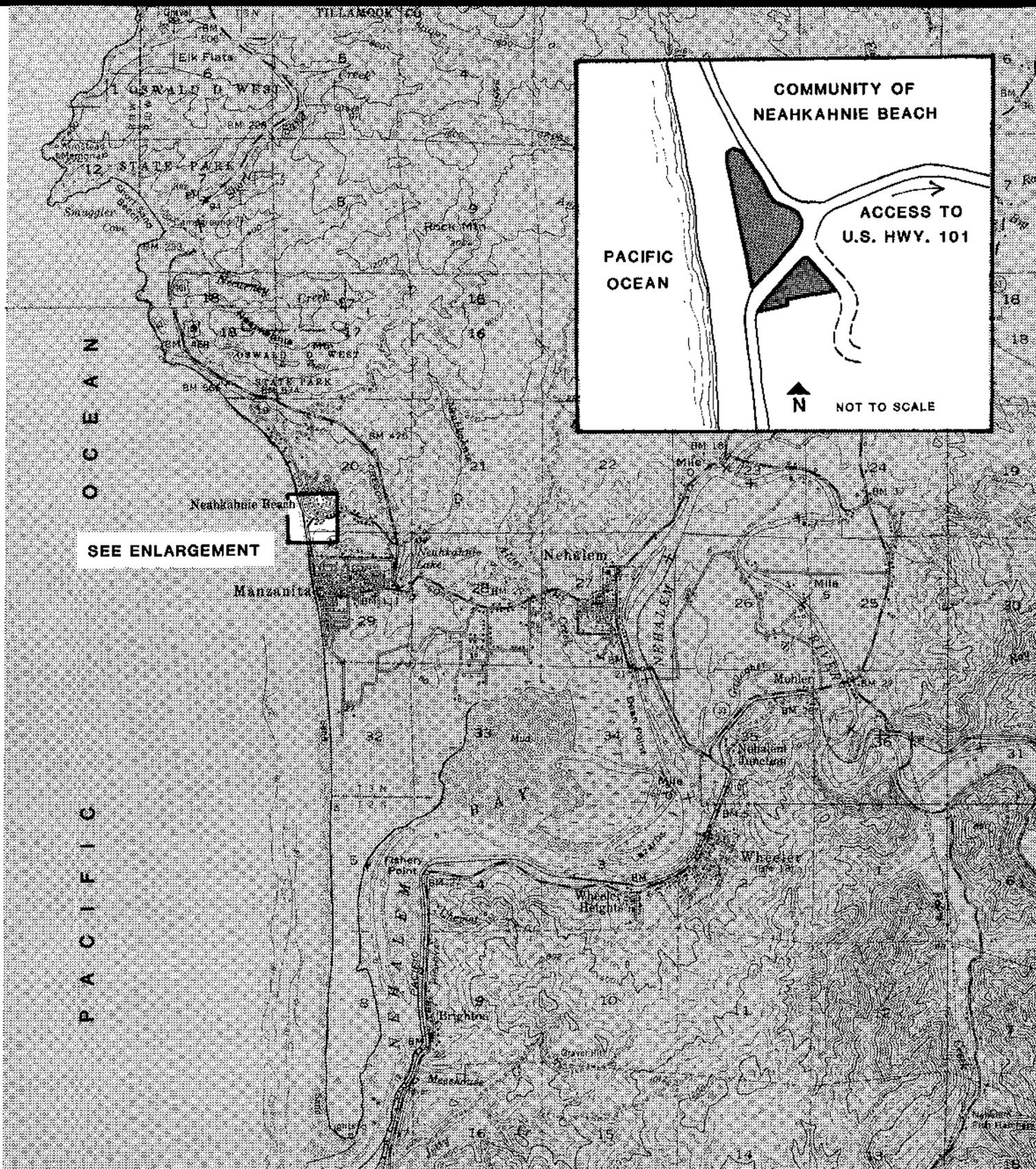
This area, now called the Cape Meares National Wildlife Refuge, has always been owned and operated primarily as a migratory bird refuge, but it has been also used as a state park with the stipulation that no actions occur to interfere with its primary purpose.

Over the years, this special use permit has become outdated and obsolete. In 1986, Parks and the USFWS signed a revised Memorandum of Agreement continuing this joint use. A copy of this agreement is in the notebook Appendix.

TILLAMOOK COUNTY
COASTAL STATE PARKS

NEAHKAHNIE-MANZANITA STATE WAYSIDE





NEAHKAHNIE-MANZANITA STATE WAYSIDE

T3N R10W SEC 20
TILLAMOOK COUNTY



SCALE IN MILES



OREGON STATE PARKS 8/86

EXISTING CONDITIONSNEAHKAHNIE-MANZANITA

Location: In community of Manzanita, off U.S. 101,
Tillamook County.

Acreage: 1.25 Acres.

Description: This wayside consists of a very small area of
stabilized sand dunes and ocean beach.

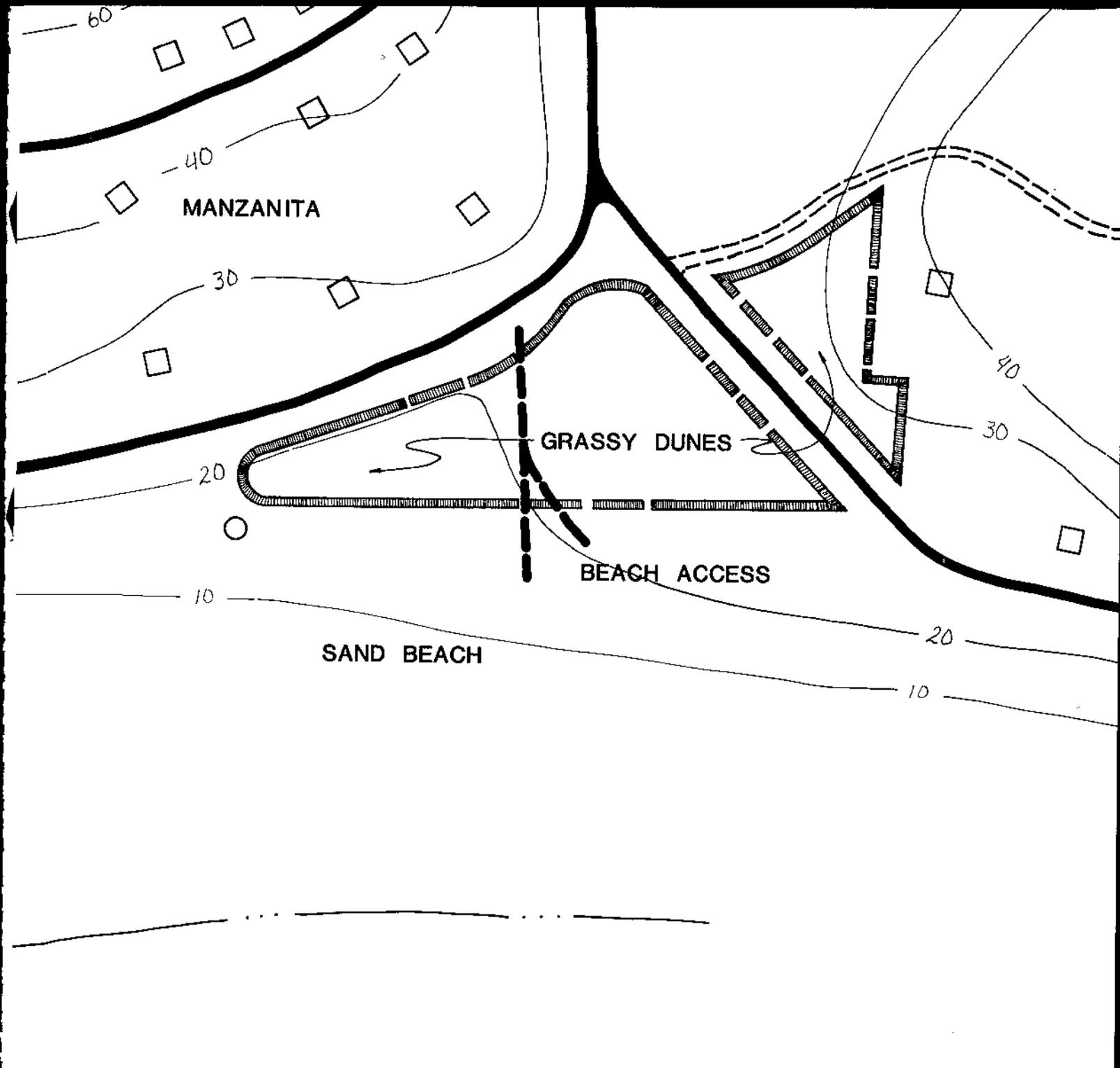
The property was transferred to State Parks from
The Nature Conservancy with deed restrictions
which prevent any development on the property
and preclude its disposal.

Its only use is for pedestrian beach access.

Day-Use Facilities: None.

Average Annual
Day-Use Attendance
1980-1985: Not recorded.

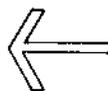
Recreation Activities: Beach activities.



PACIFIC OCEAN

**EXISTING CONDITIONS
& FEATURES**

**NEAHKAHNIE - MANZANITA
STATE WAYSIDE**



1984

OREGON STATE PARKS

T3N R10W SEC 20

Tillamook County

LAND USE PLAN

NEAHKAHNE-MANZANITA

1.25 Acres

PROTECTION None

MANAGEMENT 1.25 Acres 100%

This small wayside is all in Management since it has been altered by the introduction of European beach grass.

DEVELOPMENT None

Deed restrictions on this property prohibit development or disposal of this property.

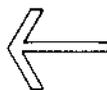


LAND USE PLAN

Management. 

PACIFIC OCEAN

NEAHKAHNIE - MANZANITA STATE WAYSIDE



1984

OREGON STATE PARKS

T3N R10W SEC 20

Tillamook County

RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES

Although this area is capable of some minor development, deed restrictions prevent any construction.

IMPACTS OF PROPOSED PARK DEVELOPMENT

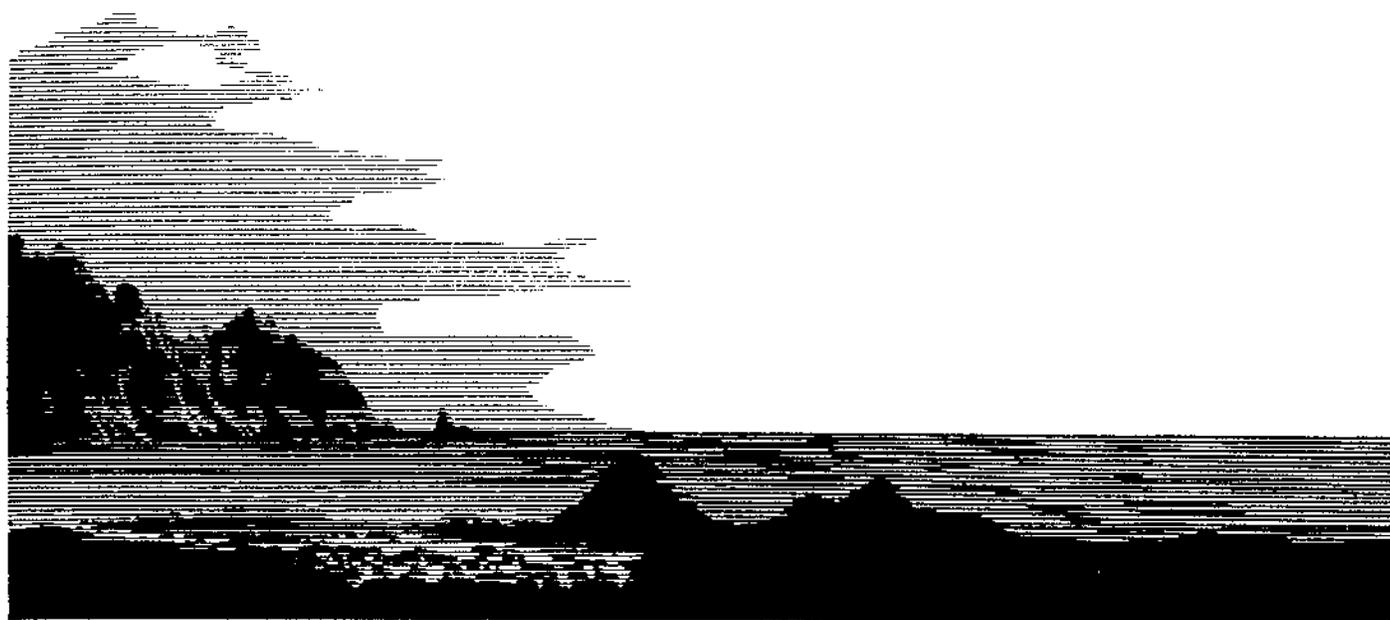
Because the deed restrictions at Neahkahnie-Manzanita Wayside do not allow any recreational development, there is an impact on the City of Manzanita.

Normally, restroom facilities and parking are provided at a beach wayside. At Neahkahnie-Manzanita Wayside, deed restrictions attached to the property prevent any development from occurring there. This results in a large public beach area with no restroom facilities and consequent pressure on local businesses.

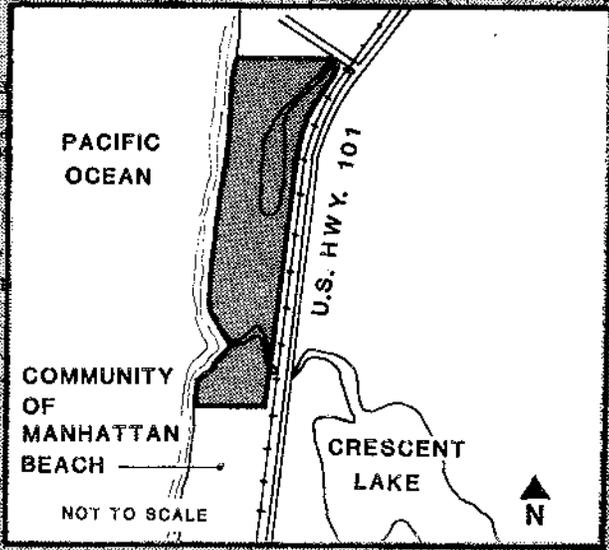
At the present time, the State Parks and Recreation Division is working with the City of Manzanita to find a suitable site and adequate funds to provide a restroom building at the beach.

TILLAMOOK COUNTY
COASTAL STATE PARKS

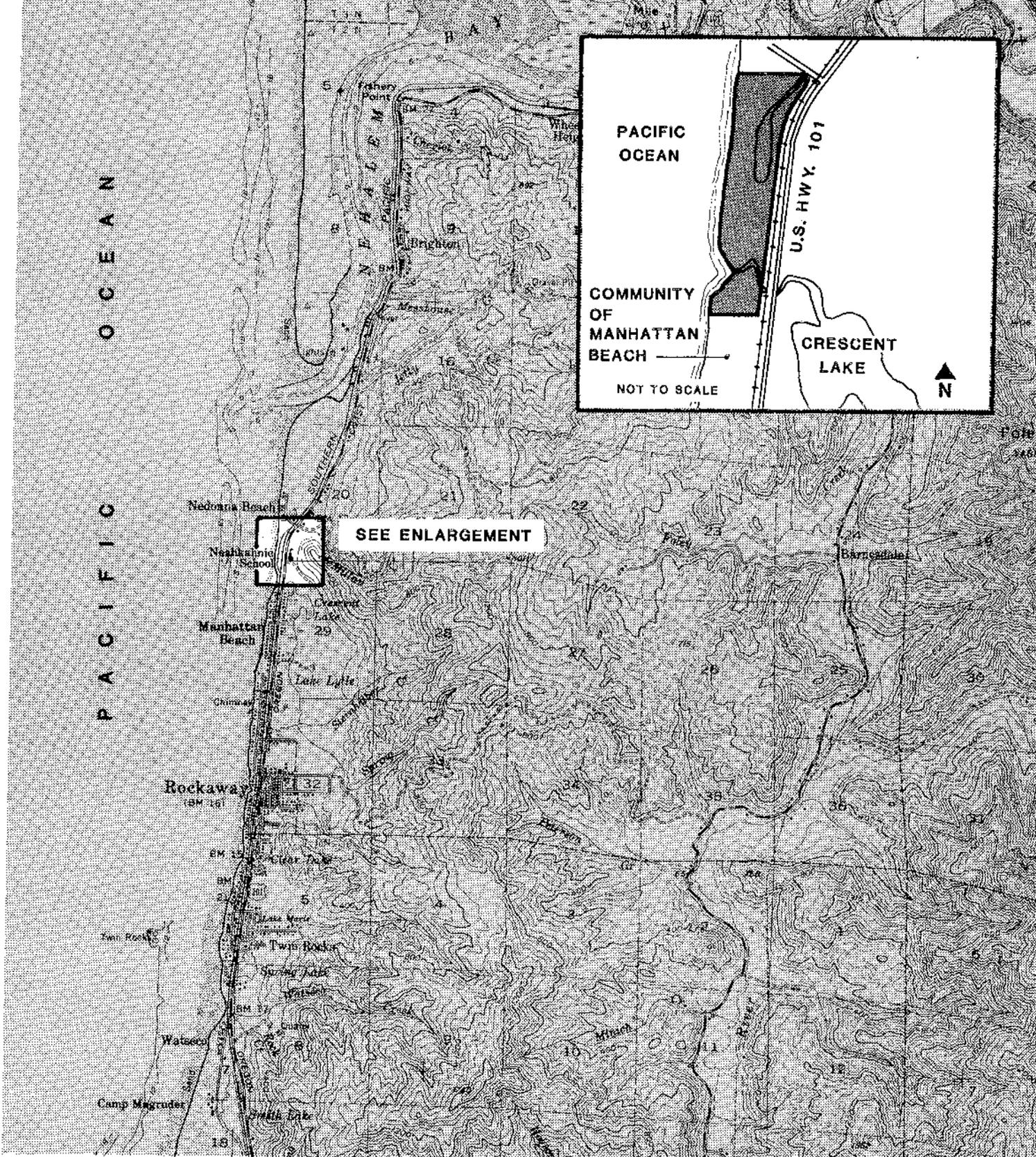
MANHATTAN BEACH STATE WAYSIDE



PACIFIC OCEAN



SEE ENLARGEMENT



MANHATTAN BEACH STATE WAYSIDE

T2N R10W SEC 20,29
TILLAMOOK COUNTY



EXISTING CONDITIONSMANHATTAN BEACH

Location: Northern edge of City of Rockaway, on U.S. 101, Tillamook County.

Acreage: 41.00 Acres.

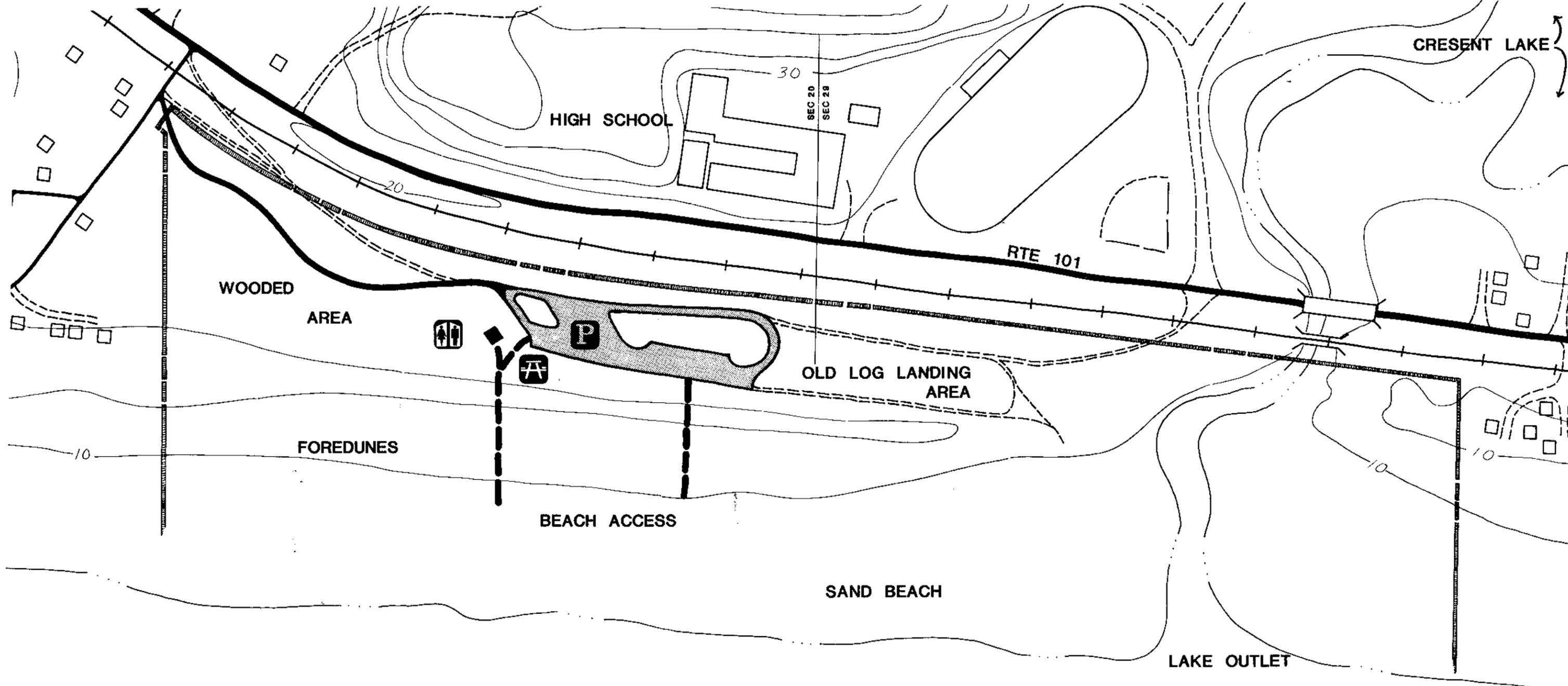
Description: Manhattan Beach State Wayside is a large state wayside located on the site of a former log scaling station.

The wayside has a large parking lot, restrooms, picnic tables and access to a broad stretch of beach.

Day-Use Facilities: Picnic facilities (2 units), restrooms, paved parking lot.

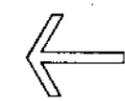
Average Annual Day-Use Attendance 1980-1985: 161,500.

Recreation Activities: Picnicking, beach activities.



**EXISTING CONDITIONS
& FEATURES**

**MANHATTAN BEACH
STATE WAYSIDE**



1984

OREGON STATE PARKS

T2N R10W SEC 20,29 Tillamook County

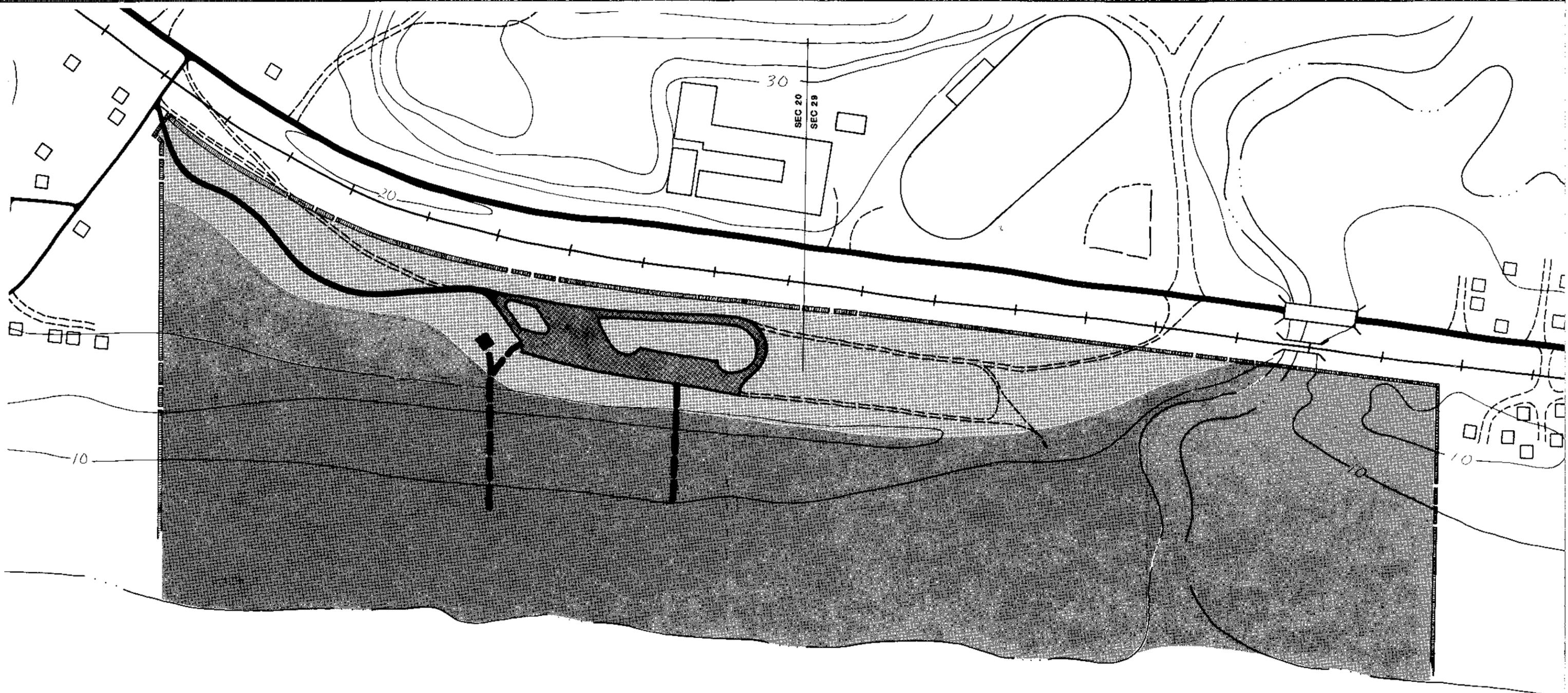
PROTECTION None

MANAGEMENT 30.8 Acres 75%

Most of this former log scaling station is in the Management land use class. It has been altered from the natural condition and much of the area is covered by European beach grass.

DEVELOPMENT 10.2 Acres 25%

The area adjacent to the existing development is suitable for additional development. It is flat and soils are suitable.



LAND USE PLAN

Management 
 Development 

PACIFIC OCEAN

**MANHATTAN BEACH
 STATE WAYSIDE**



1984 OREGON STATE PARKS

T2N R10W SEC 20,29 Tillamook County

DEVELOPMENT PLAN OBJECTIVES

Provide additional day-use facilities when the need arises.

RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES

This large state wayside is capable of supporting additional recreational facilities when the need arises. At present it receives moderate use.

Since this area was formerly a log scaling station, there are large areas of open space and well-compacted ground to support additional picnicking, parking and restrooms.

IMPACTS OF PROPOSED PARK DEVELOPMENT

Due to the large size and stable condition of the wayside, no adverse impacts are expected if the picnic and parking areas are expanded.

HANDICAP ACCESSIBILITY

The facilities at Manhattan Beach are handicap accessible.

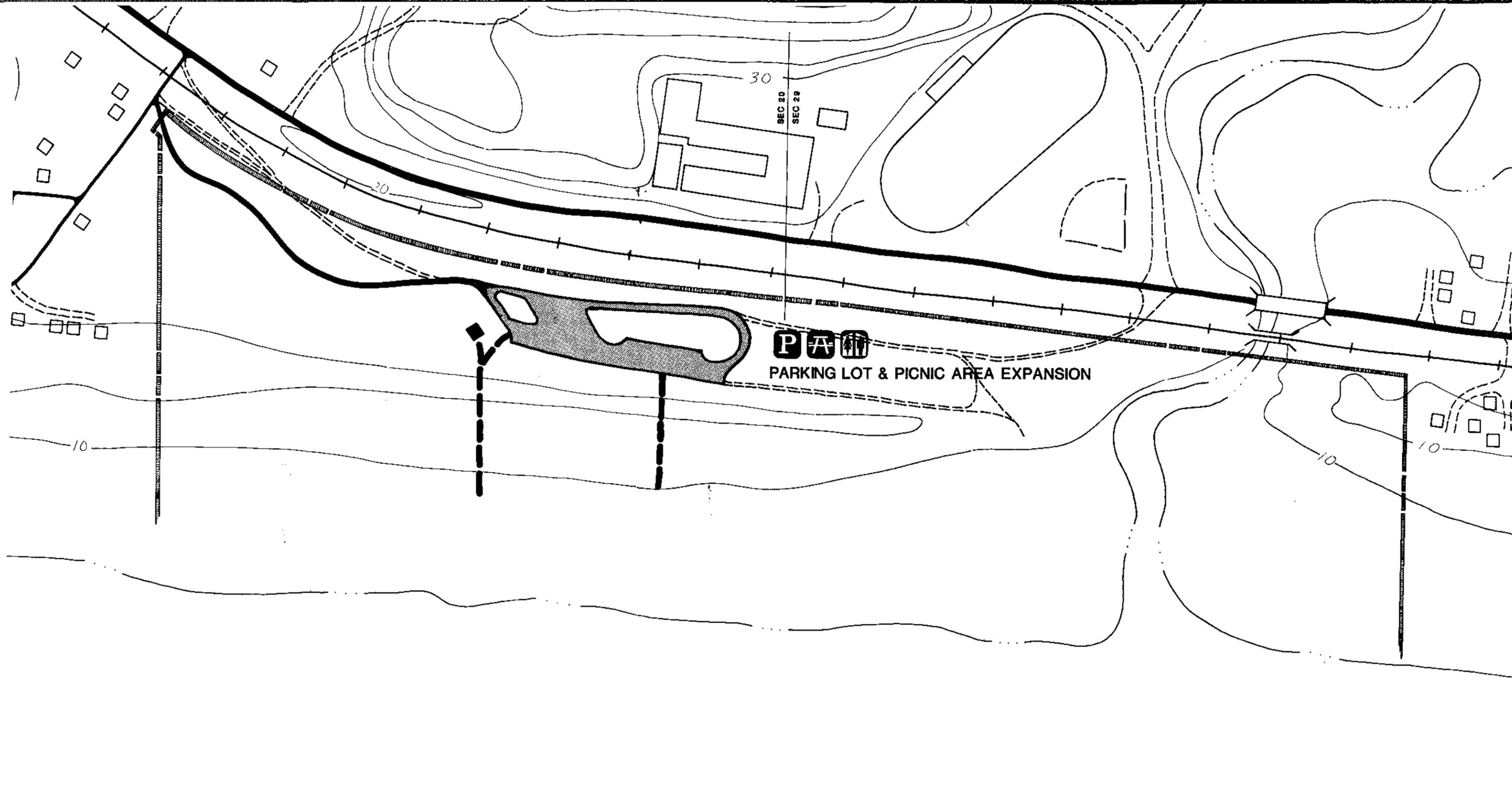
PROJECT SUMMARY

MANHATTAN BEACH

Capitol Improvement Projects

Rehabilitation Projects

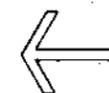
Day-Use Facility Expansion
\$150,000



PACIFIC OCEAN

DEVELOPMENT PLAN

MANHATTAN BEACH STATE WAYSIDE

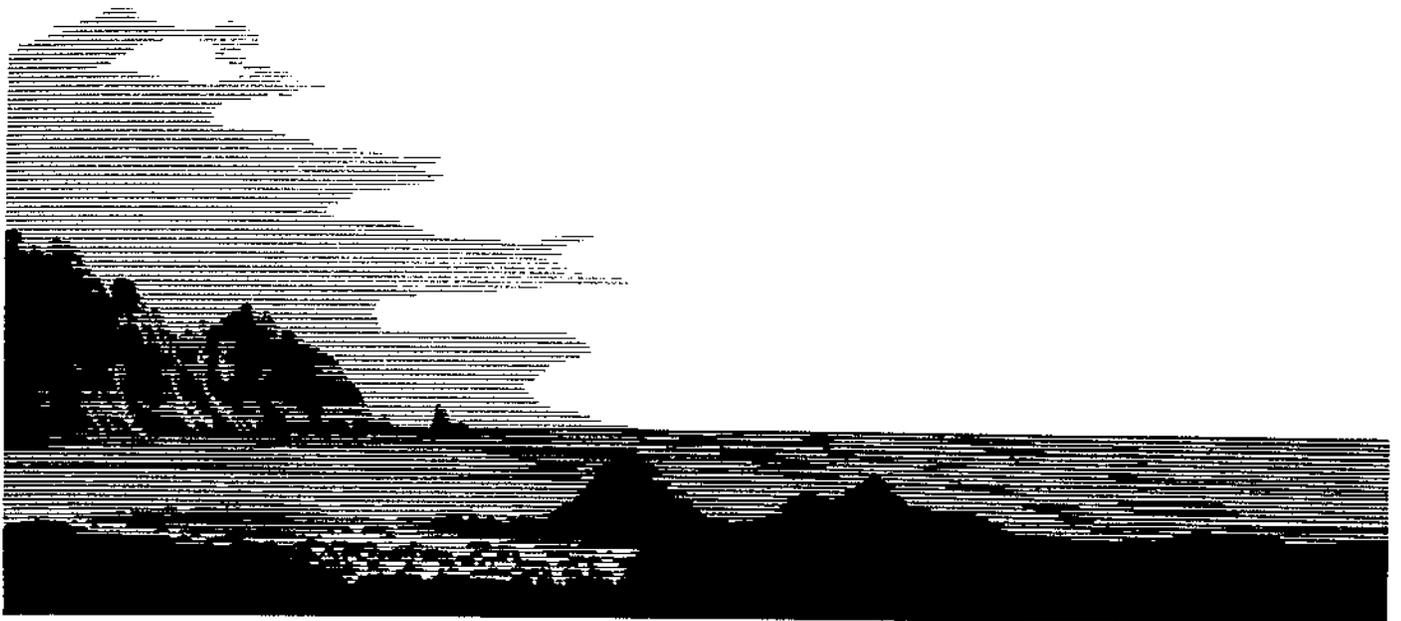


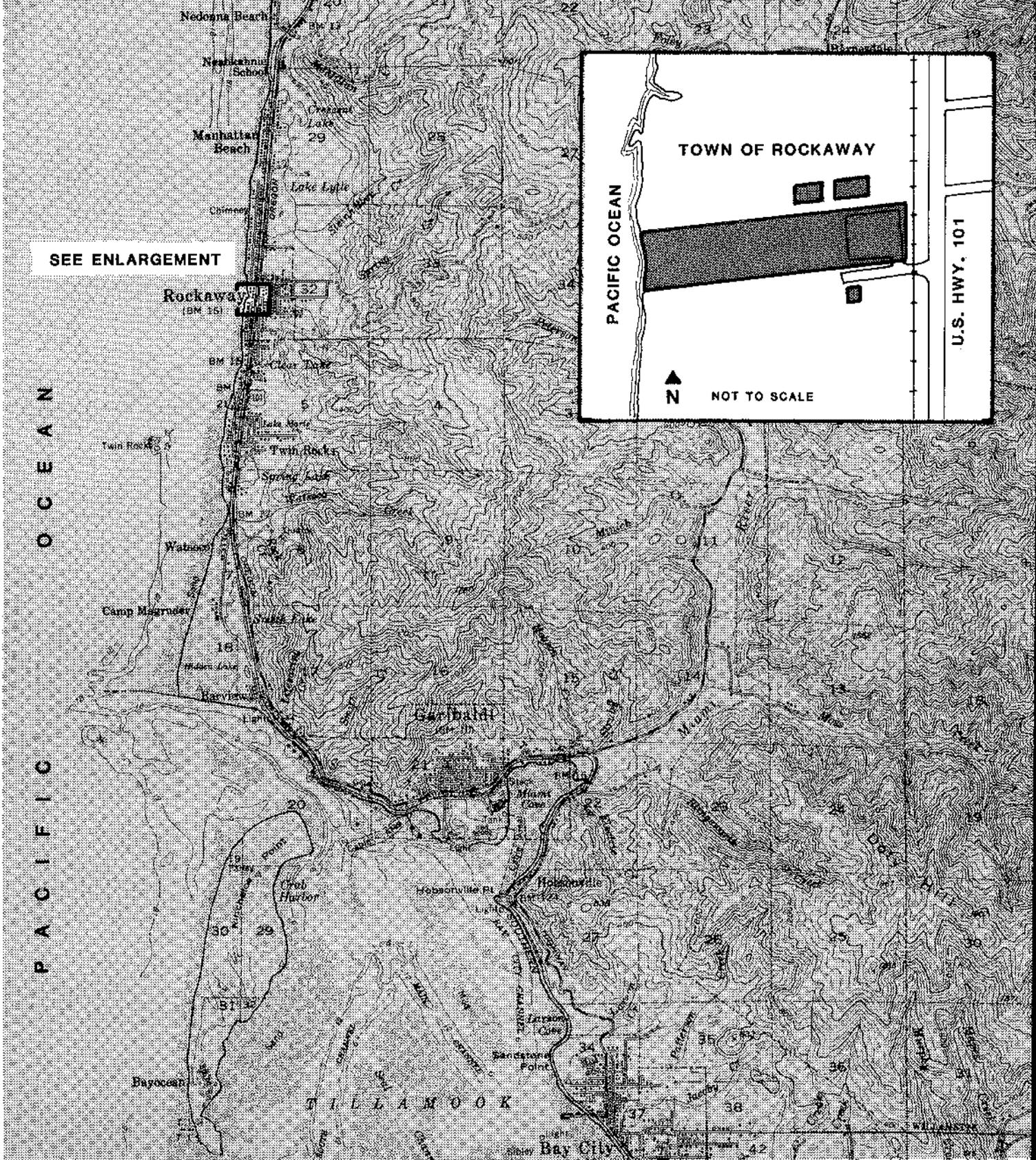
1984 OREGON STATE PARKS

T2N R10W SEC 20,29 Tillamook County

TILLAMOOK COUNTY
COASTAL STATE PARKS

ROCKAWAY BEACH STATE WAYSIDE





ROCKAWAY BEACH STATE WAYSIDE

T2N R10W SEC 32
TILLAMOOK COUNTY

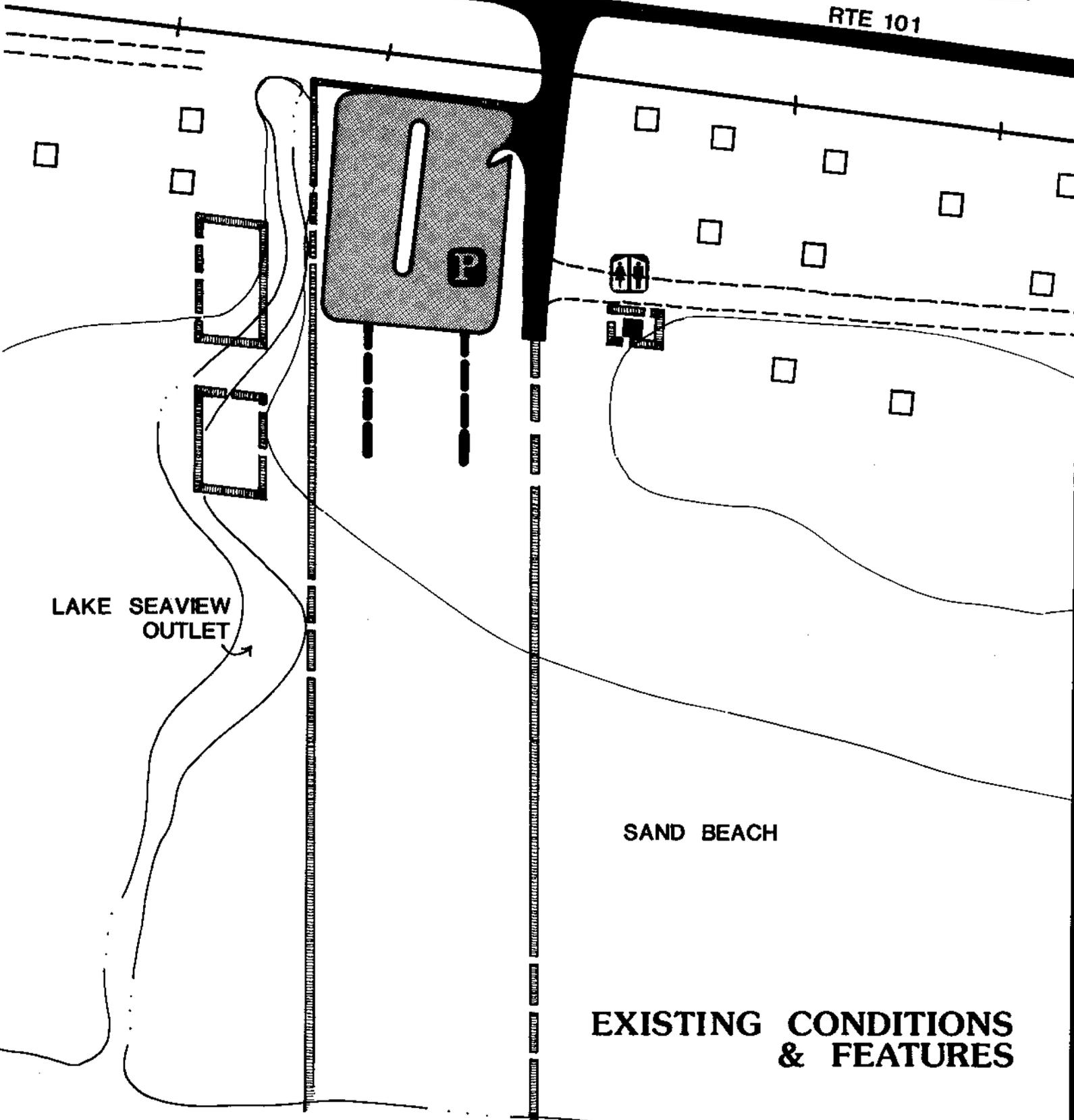


OREGON STATE PARKS 8/86

EXISTING CONDITIONSROCKAWAY BEACH

Location:	In community of Rockaway, on U.S. 101, Tillamook County.
Acreage:	3.02 Acres (4 parcels).
Description:	Rockaway Beach State Wayside consists of four small parcels of land with parking, restrooms, and beach access.
Day-Use Facilities:	Parking lot, restrooms.
Average Annual Day-Use Attendance 1980-1985:	326,310.
Recreation Activities:	Beach activities.

RTE 101



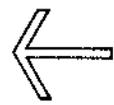
LAKE SEAVIEW
OUTLET

SAND BEACH

EXISTING CONDITIONS
& FEATURES

ROCKAWAY BEACH STATE WAYSIDE

PACIFIC OCEAN



0 100 200 300

1984

OREGON STATE PARKS

T2N R10W SEC 32

Tillamook County

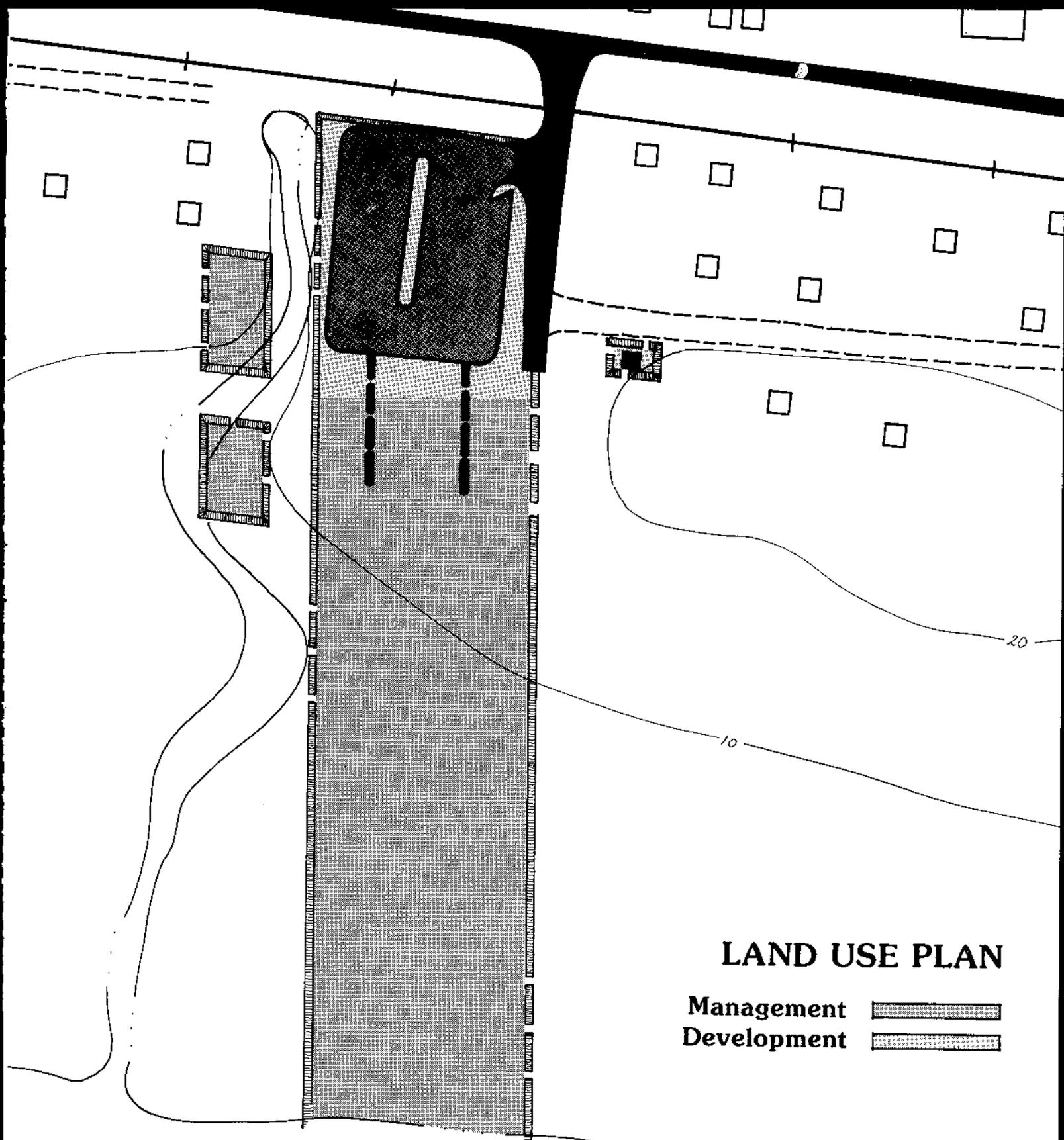
PROTECTION None

MANAGEMENT 2.12 Acres 70%

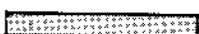
All of the wayside that is not already developed is in the Management class. The Management areas consist of stabilized sand dunes or open beach.

DEVELOPMENT 0.9 Acres 30%

All existing facilities are in the Development land use class. There is no room for additional development at this wayside.

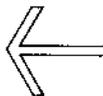


LAND USE PLAN

Management 
 Development 

PACIFIC OCEAN

ROCKAWAY BEACH STATE WAYSIDE



1984

OREGON STATE PARKS

T2N R10W SEC 32

Tillamook County

DEVELOPMENT PLAN OBJECTIVES

Maintain and improve the park facilities.

Replace the restroom building with a new type-4 when it is economically feasible to do so.

RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES

This wayside is very limited in terms of its physical capability to accommodate any more recreation use. The only flat areas are already occupied by a parking lot and restrooms. The rest of the property is open sand dunes and beach.

HANDICAP ACCESSIBILITY

The facilities at Rockaway Beach are handicap accessible.

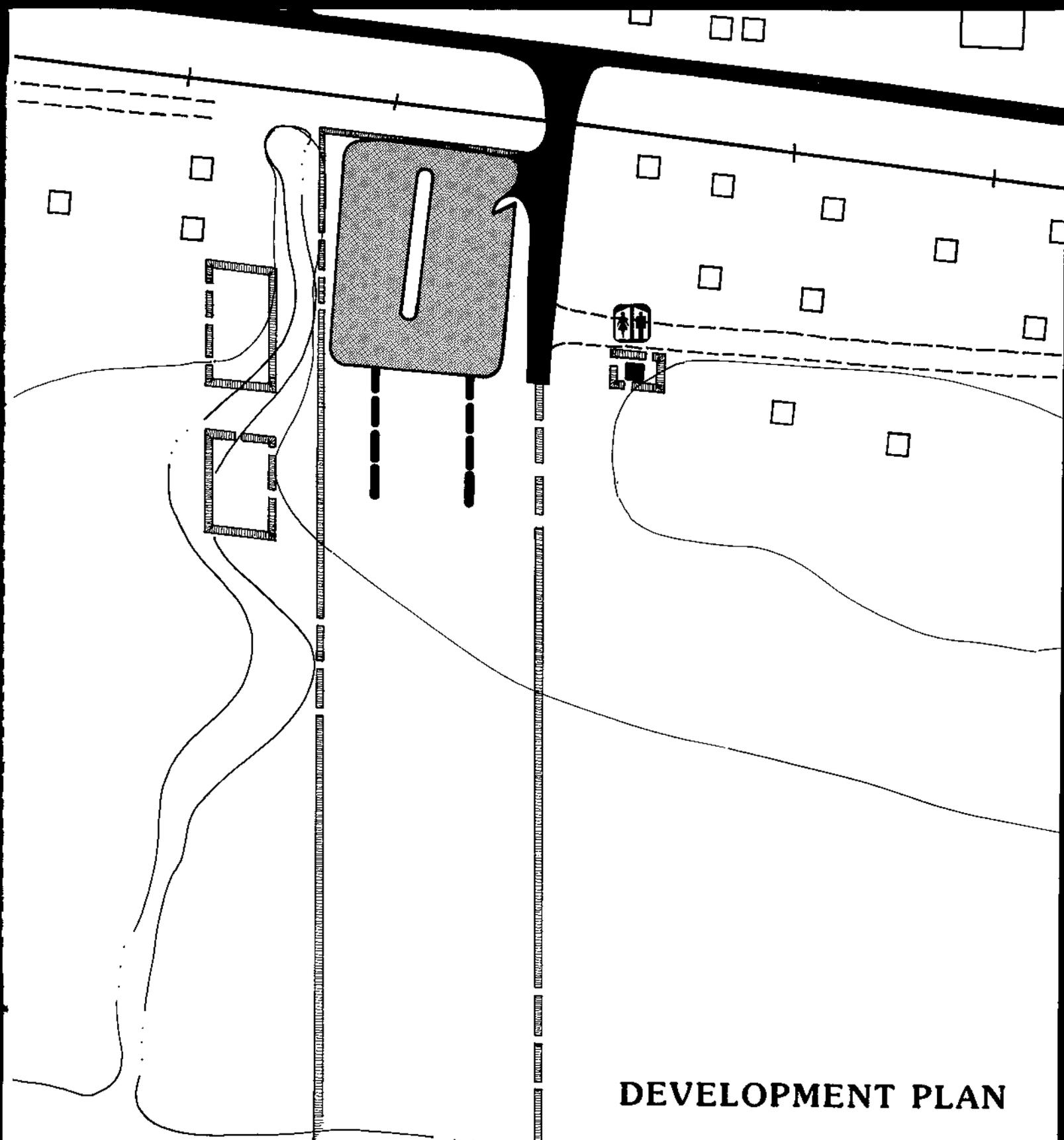
PROJECT SUMMARY

ROCKAWAY BEACH

Capitol Improvement Projects

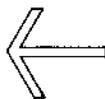
Rehabilitation Projects

Restroom Building Replacement
\$60,000



DEVELOPMENT PLAN

ROCKAWAY BEACH STATE WAYSIDE



0 100 200 300

1984

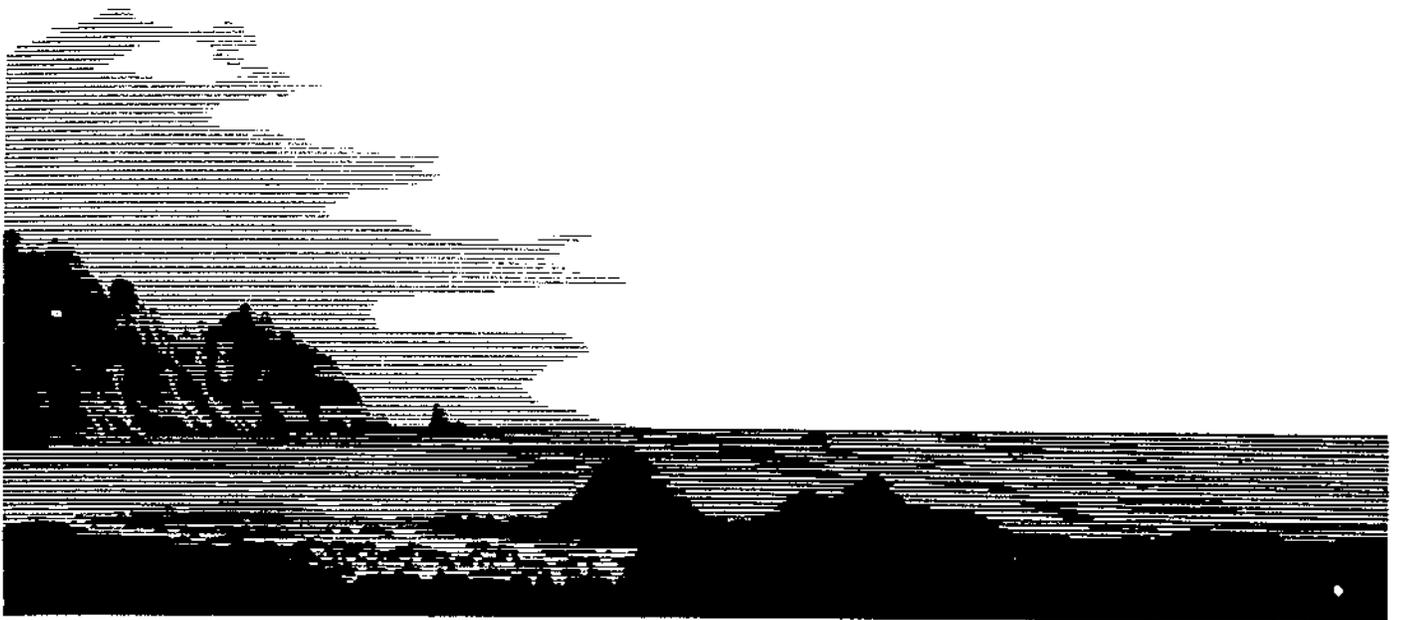
OREGON STATE PARKS

T2N R10W SEC 32

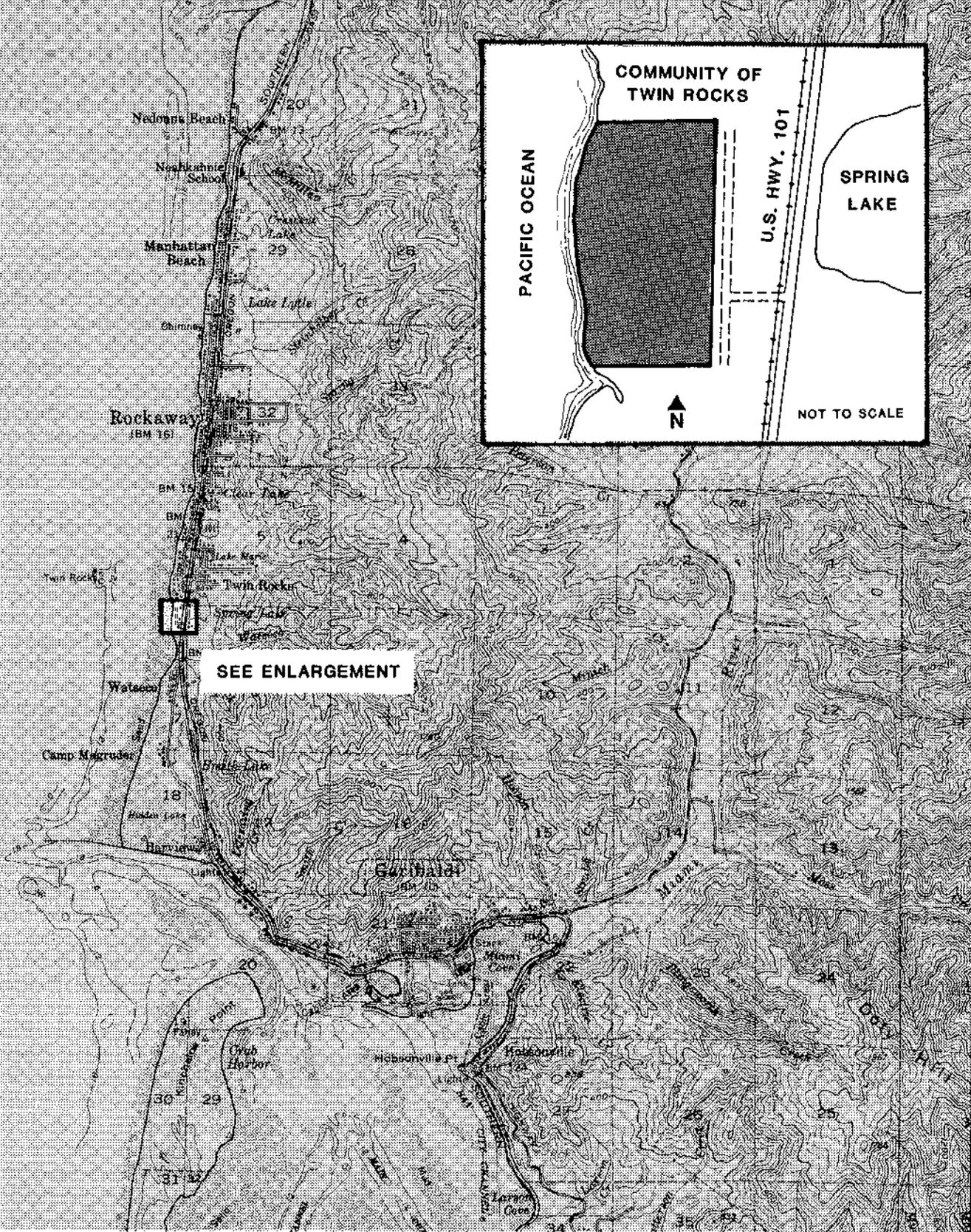
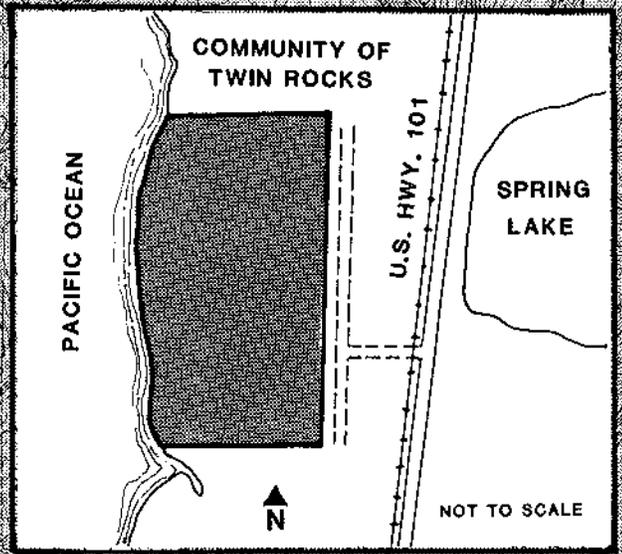
Tillamook County

TILLAMOOK COUNTY
COASTAL STATE PARKS

TWIN ROCKS STATE WAYSIDE



PACIFIC OCEAN



TWIN ROCKS STATE WAYSIDE

T1N R10W SEC 7
TILLAMOOK COUNTY



EXISTING CONDITIONSTWIN ROCKS

Location: South of community of Rockaway, off U.S. 101, Tillamook County.

Acreage: 22.00 Acres.

Description: This wayside is a large sandy stretch of beach with no developments. Most of the wayside is seaward of the beach zone line, consequently no development is planned for this area.

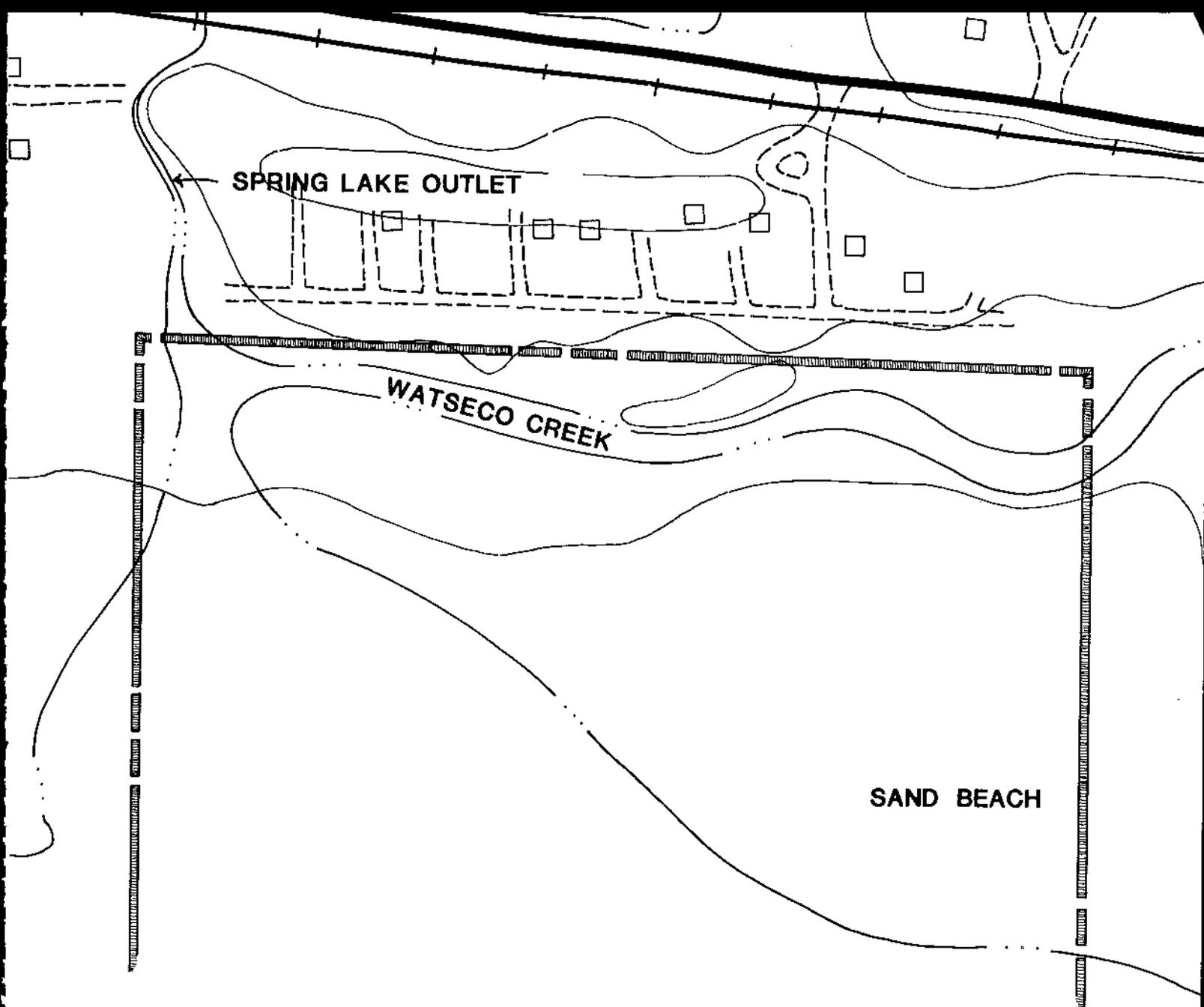
Two creeks flow through the property causing the sand to shift and change constantly.

Primary use of the area comes from local residents and a youth camp located across Highway 101.

Day-Use Facilities None.

Average Annual Day-Use Attendance 1980-1985: Not recorded.

Recreation Activities: Beach activities.



SPRING LAKE OUTLET

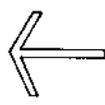
WATSECO CREEK

SAND BEACH

PACIFIC OCEAN

EXISTING CONDITIONS & FEATURES

TWIN ROCKS STATE WAYSIDE



1984 OREGON STATE PARKS

T1N R10W SEC 7 Tillamook County

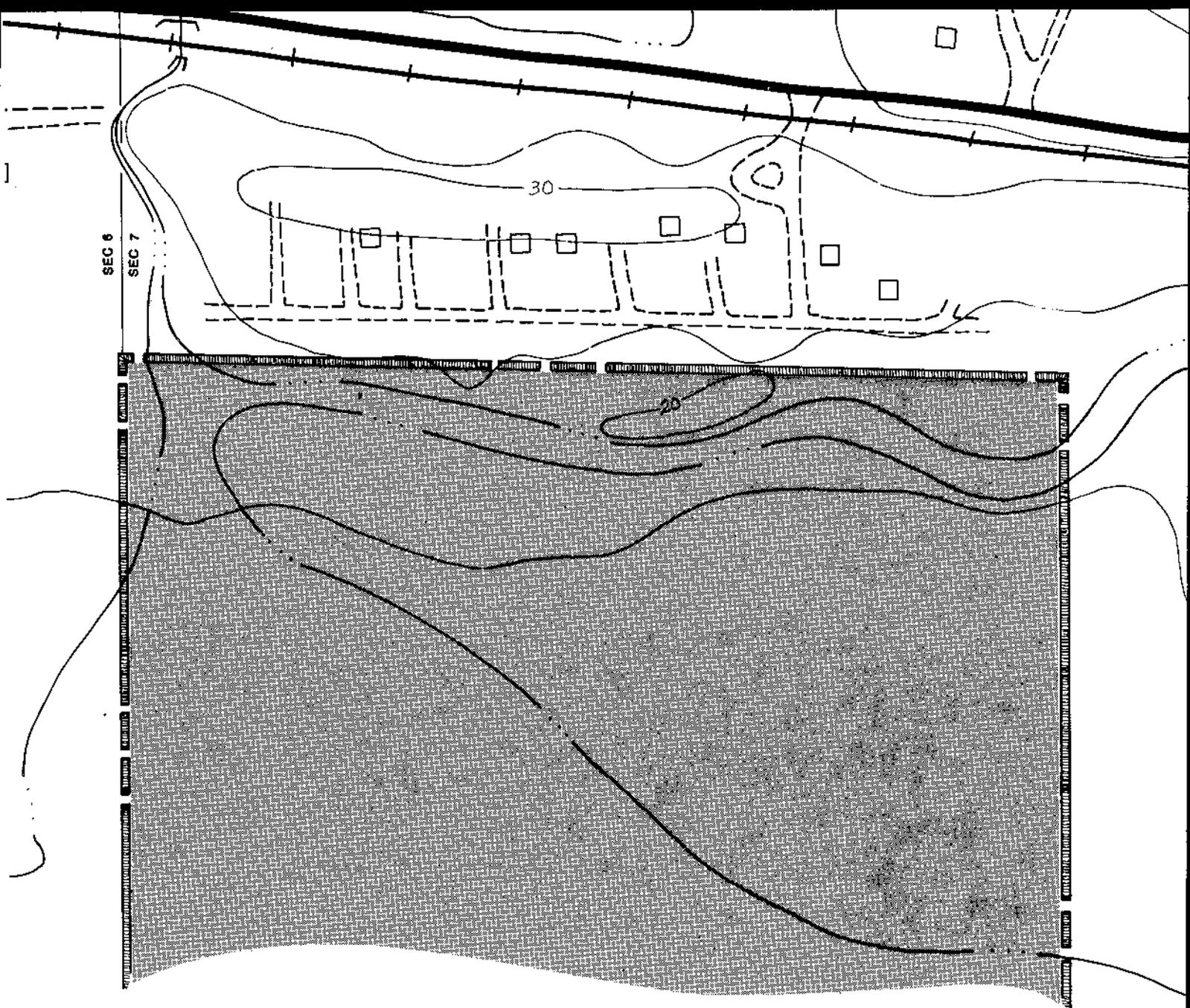
PROTECTION None

MANAGEMENT 22.0 Acres 100%

This wayside consists of dune areas stabilized by European beach grass and areas of open sand. The influence of the ocean and two creeks which flow through this small property cause the continual shifting of the open sand.

DEVELOPMENT None

There is no area large enough or stable enough for development.

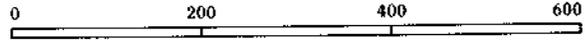


LAND USE PLAN

Management 

PACIFIC OCEAN

TWIN ROCKS STATE WAYSIDE



1984

OREGON STATE PARKS

T1N R10W SEC 7

Tillamook County

DEVELOPMENT PLAN OBJECTIVES

Maintain the wayside in its present natural condition.

RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES

This wayside consists primarily of sand dunes and beach. There are two creeks which flow through it and constantly shift their courses. There is very little land available on which to provide for any recreation activities beyond those which occur now. The wayside serves primarily as a beach access for local residents and for the Friends camp located nearby.

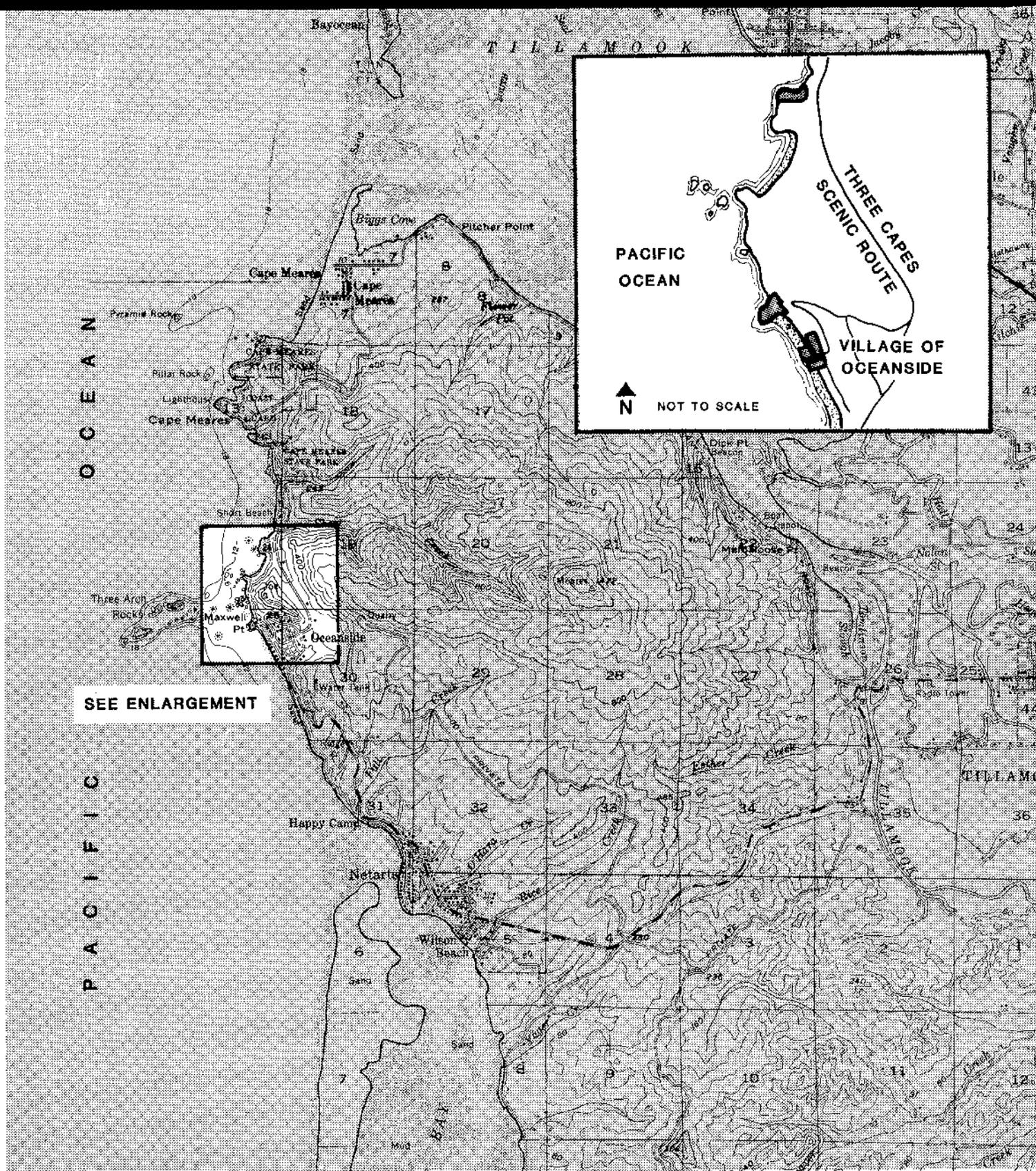
Creek Channel Stabilization

At some time in the future, the County has indicated a desire to stabilize the channel of Watseco Creek to an earlier configuration. Parks should be actively involved in any such proposals to protect the aesthetic values of the creek and wayside and to ensure that the final product is well-designed and environmentally sound.

TILLAMOOK COUNTY
COASTAL STATE PARKS

OCEANSIDE BEACH STATE WAYSIDE





OCEANSIDE BEACH STATE WAYSIDE

T1S R11W SEC 24, 25

TILLAMOOK COUNTY



OREGON STATE PARKS 8/86

EXISTING CONDITIONSOCEANSIDE BEACH

Location: In community of Oceanside, Tillamook County.

Acreage: 7.32 Acres (5 parcels).

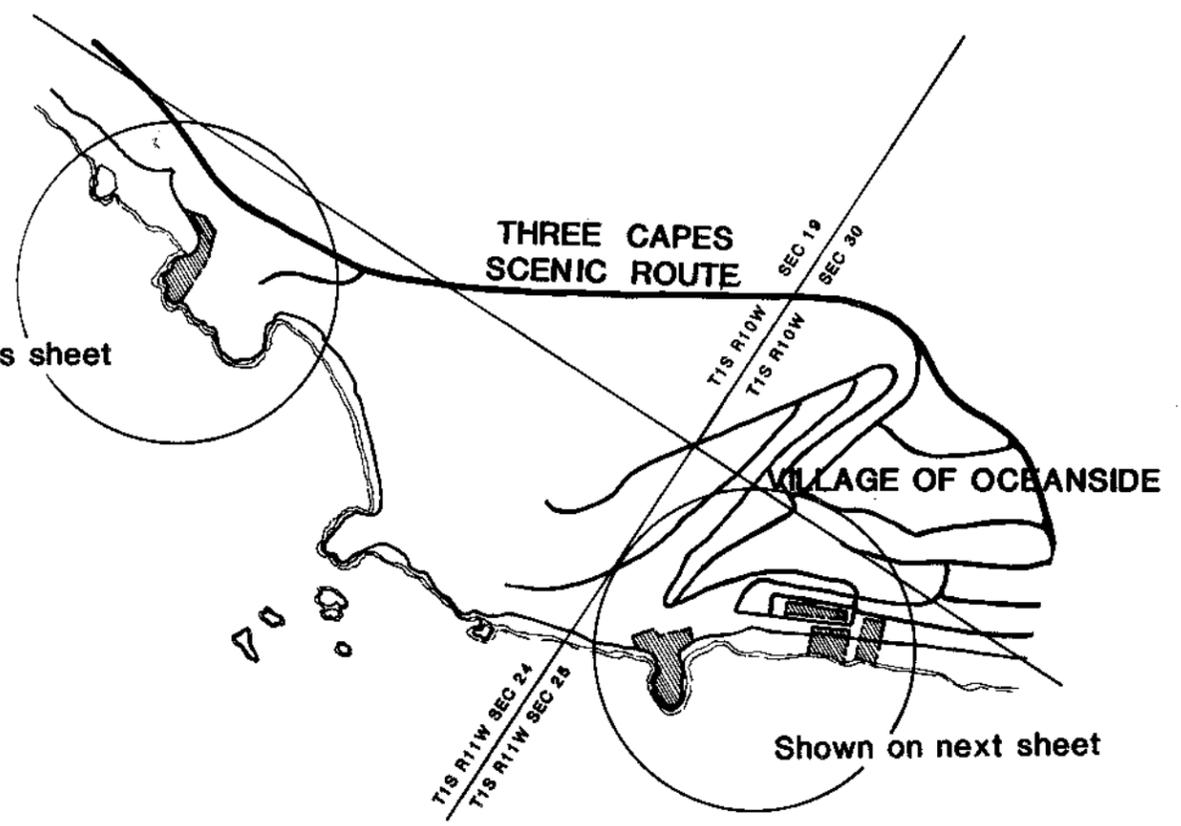
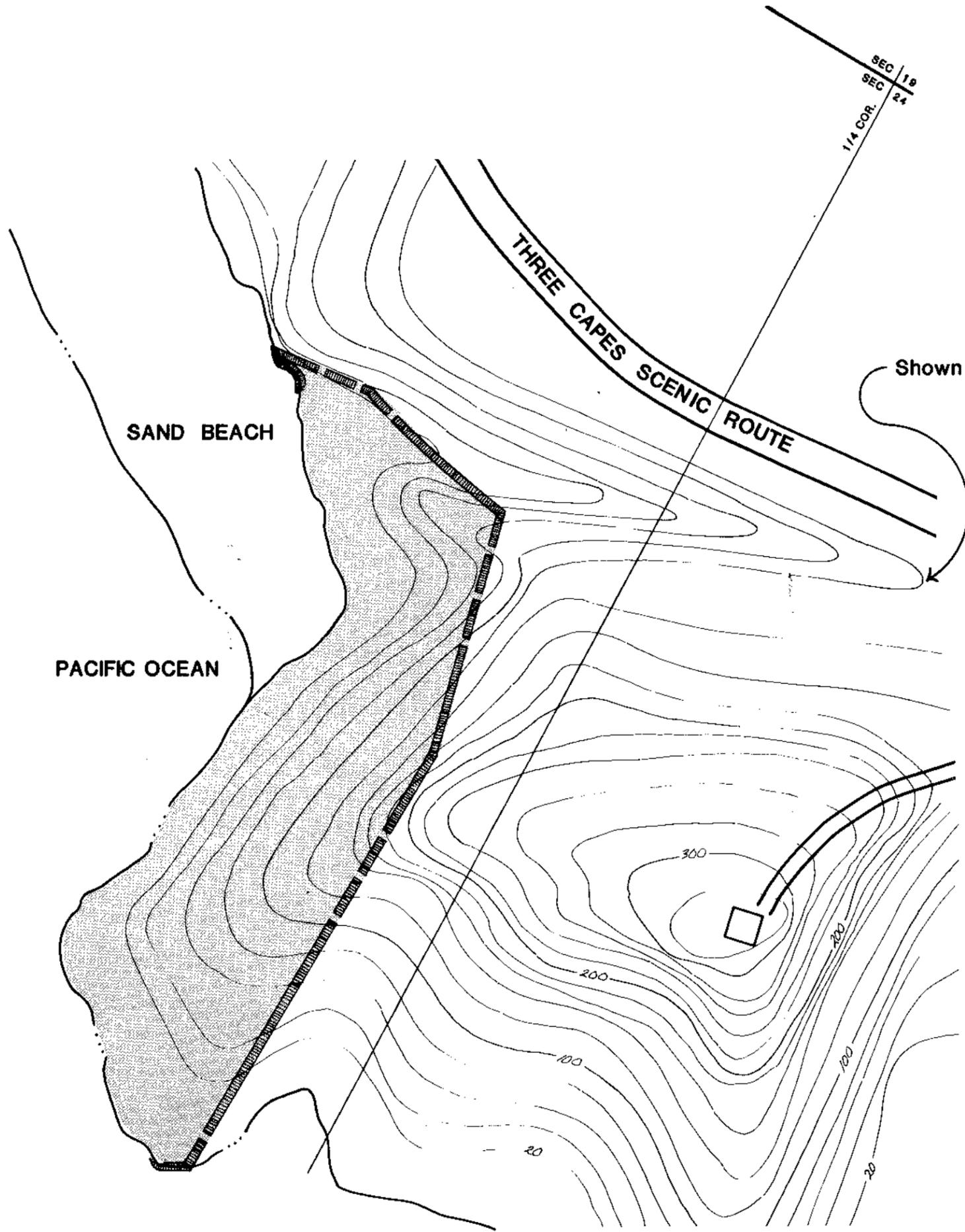
Description: Five parcels of land make up Oceanside Beach State Wayside. The primary attraction of this wayside is the access to the beach in this area.

Day-Use Facilities: Parking and restrooms.

Prior to park acquisition of this property, a tunnel was constructed through Maxwell Point to provide access to the north side of the point during high tides. The tunnel is presently completely blocked by landslide debris and no plans exist to reopen it at this time.

Average Annual Day-Use Attendance 1980-1985: 268,700.

Recreation Activities: Beach activities.



**EXISTING CONDITIONS
& FEATURES**

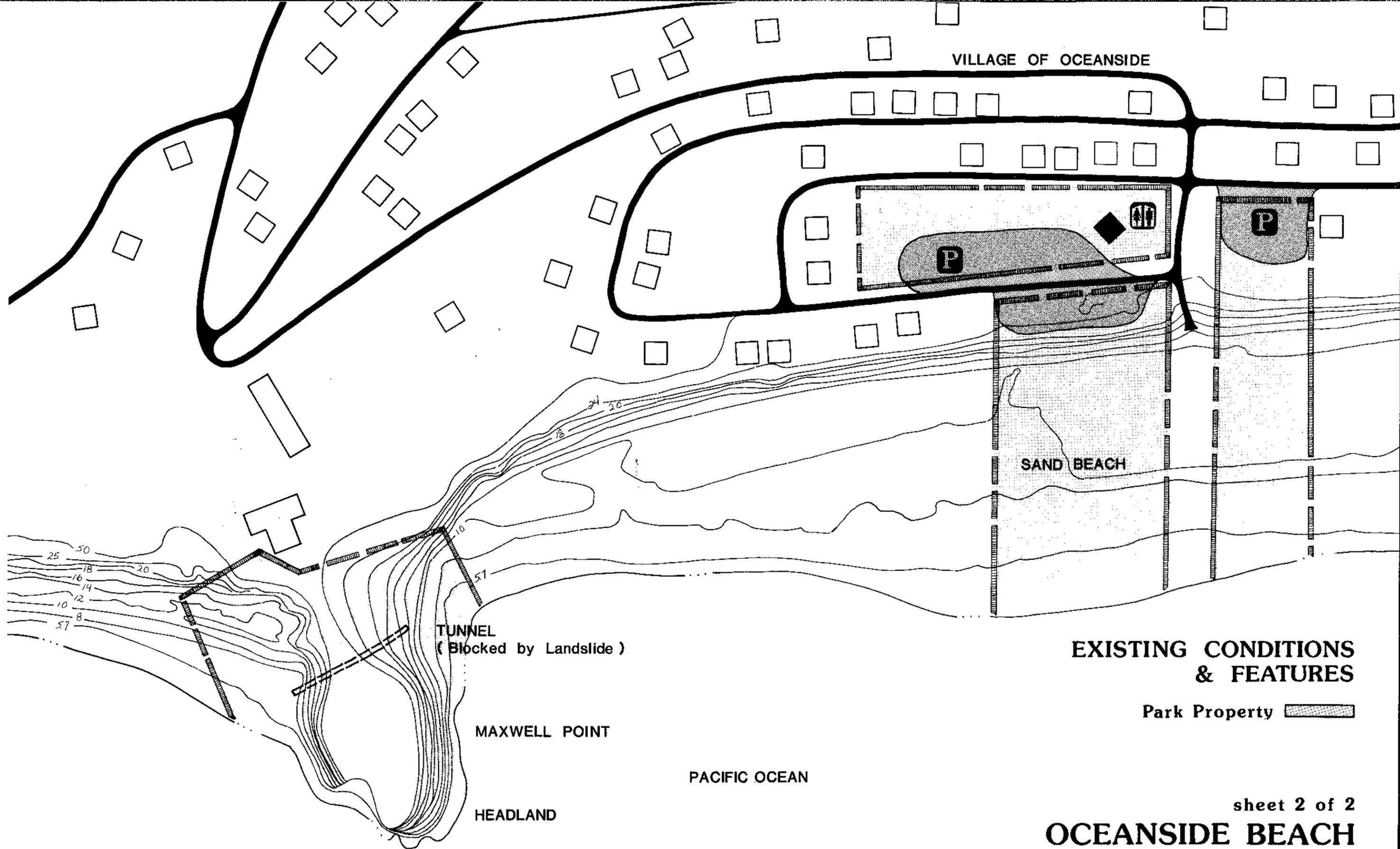
Park Property 

sheet 1 of 2
**OCEANSIDE BEACH
STATE WAYSIDE**



1984 OREGON STATE PARKS

T1S R11W SEC 24,25 Tillamook County



VILLAGE OF OCEANSIDE

SAND BEACH

TUNNEL
(Blocked by Landslide)

MAXWELL POINT

PACIFIC OCEAN

HEADLAND

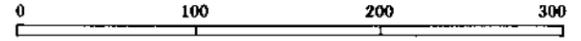
**EXISTING CONDITIONS
& FEATURES**

Park Property 

 VIEW
to Three Arch Rock
National Wildlife Refuge



sheet 2 of 2
**OCEANSIDE BEACH
STATE WAYSIDE**



PROTECTION None

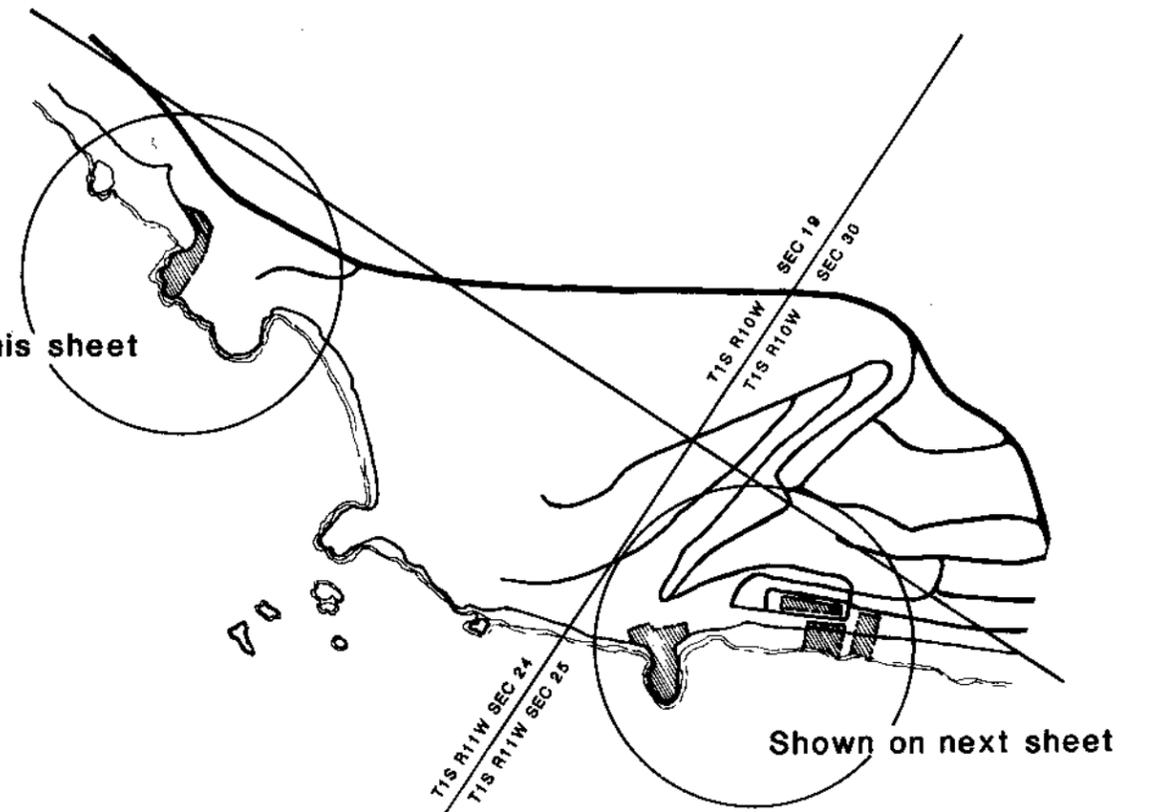
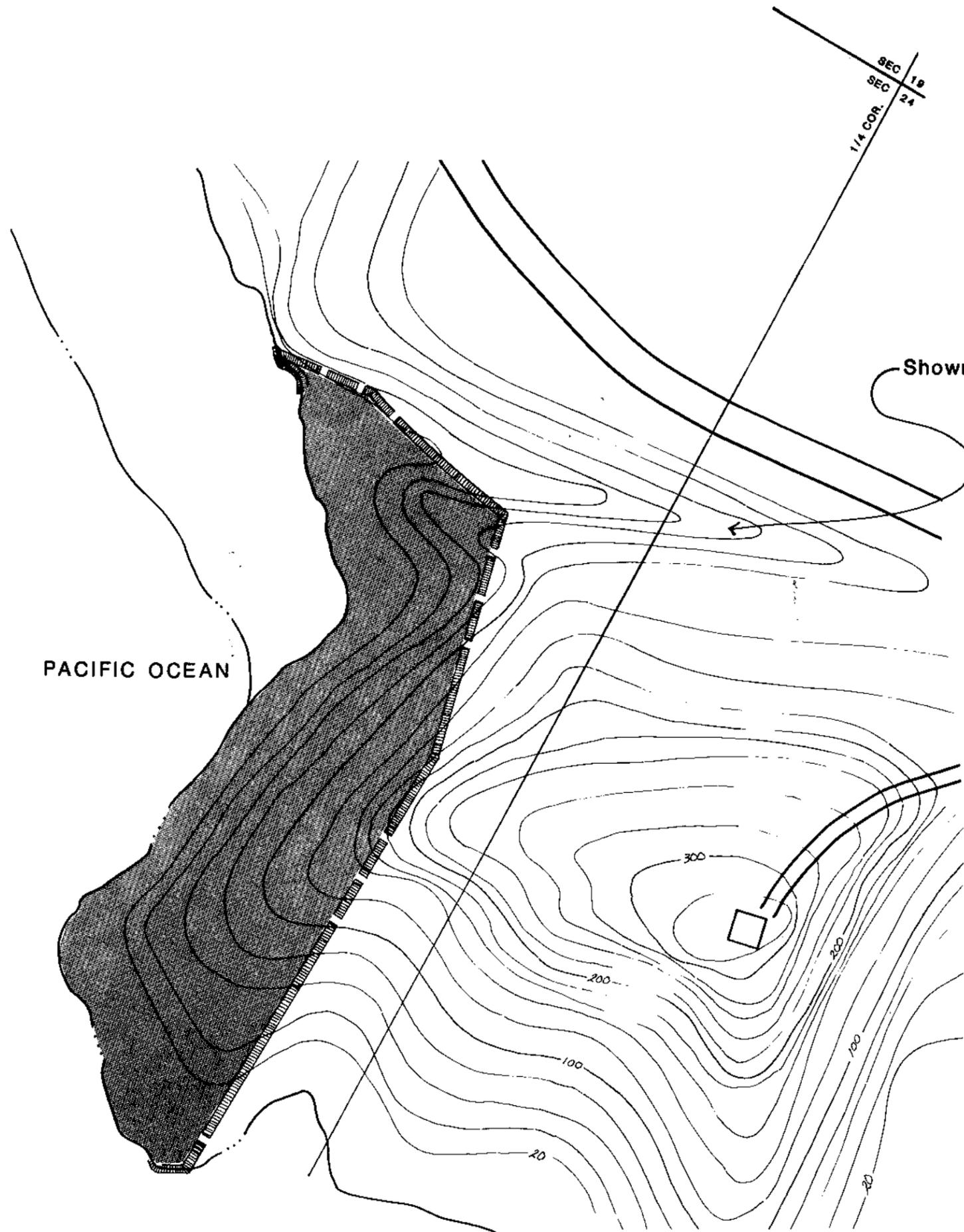
MANAGEMENT 5.72 Acres 78%

The portion of Oceanside Beach State Wayside known as Maxwell Point is in the Management class because it requires surveillance and maintenance to reduce the dangers from rockfall from the cliffs above.

The other areas of the wayside in management are open beach and stabilized dunes. An isolated wooded parcel of land is also in the management class.

DEVELOPMENT 1.6 Acres 22%

The existing developed areas are in the Development class. There is no room for any additional development.



LAND USE PLAN

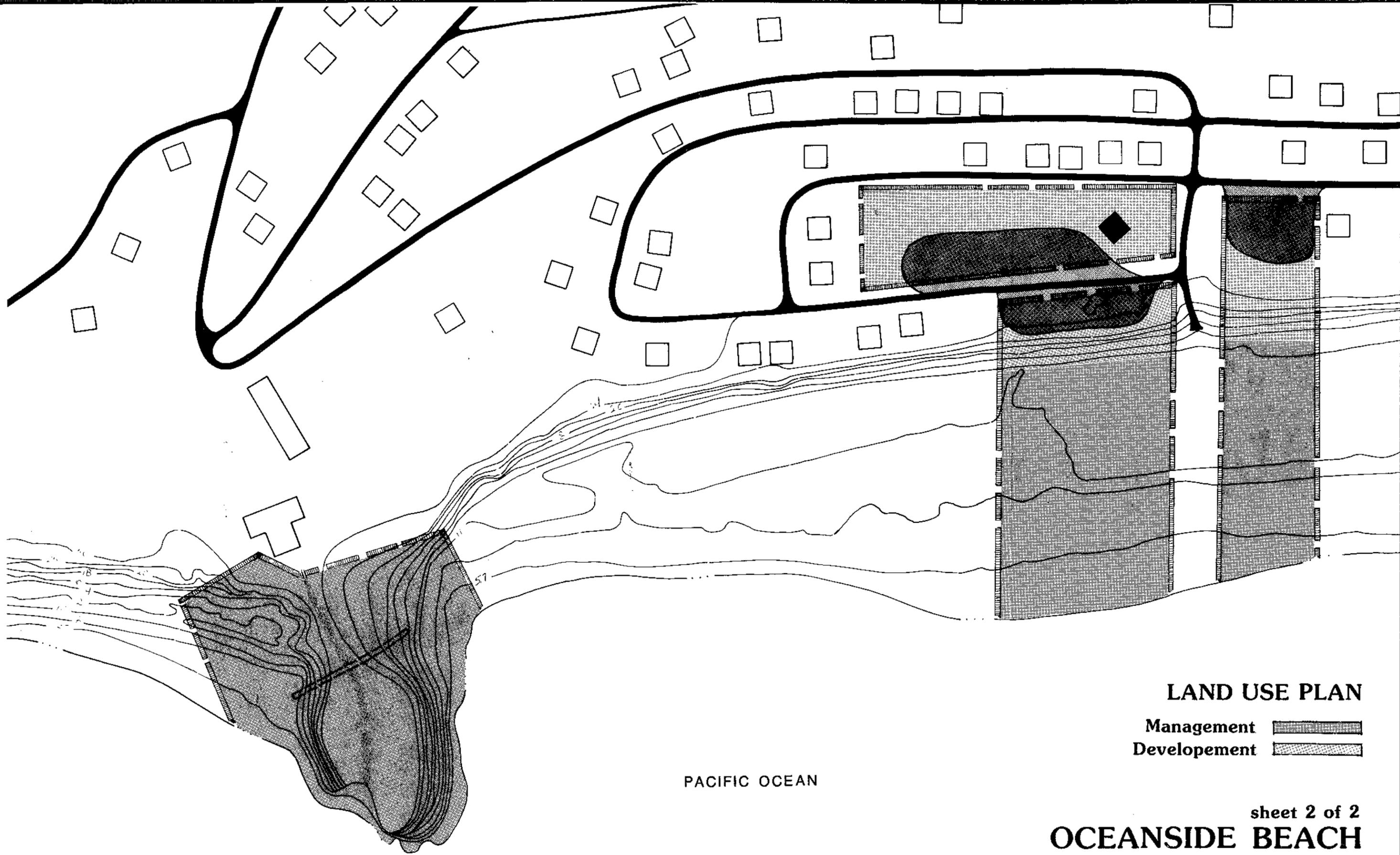
Management

sheet 1 of 2
**OCEANSIDE BEACH
STATE WAYSIDE**



1984 OREGON STATE PARKS

T1S R11W SEC 24,25 Tillamook County



LAND USE PLAN

Management 
 Development 

PACIFIC OCEAN

sheet 2 of 2
OCEANSIDE BEACH
STATE WAYSIDE



DEVELOPMENT PLAN OBJECTIVES

Maintain the present level of use at the wayside.

Continue to maintain and improve the recreation facilities.

RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES

The wayside consists of five parcels of land. One is steep and inaccessible, another consists of a steep and erodable parcel known as Maxwell Point and three parcels have parking and restroom facilities on them.

At one time, there was a tunnel through the Maxwell Point parcel which allowed pedestrians to get to the north side of the point. Unfortunately, the tunnel was constructed in an area where rockfall is a constant danger and the tunnel has been completely blocked by a landslide. Due to the continuing rockfall problem, there are no plans to reopen the tunnel at this time.

There is no room for additional recreational use in this wayside.

HANDICAP ACCESSIBILITY

The facilities at Oceanside Beach are handicap accessible.

Maxwell Point Tunnel

Prior to the acquisition of property at Oceanside Beach State Wayside, a tunnel was excavated through Maxwell Point, providing easy access from one side of the Point to the other.

The tunnel was constructed at the boundary line between the hard basalt of the headland and the softer rock of the mainland. This soft rock has always been subject to erosion and rockfall. A covered extension to the tunnel was constructed by Parks in 1982 to allow the use of the tunnel to continue, although there were constant rockfall problems.

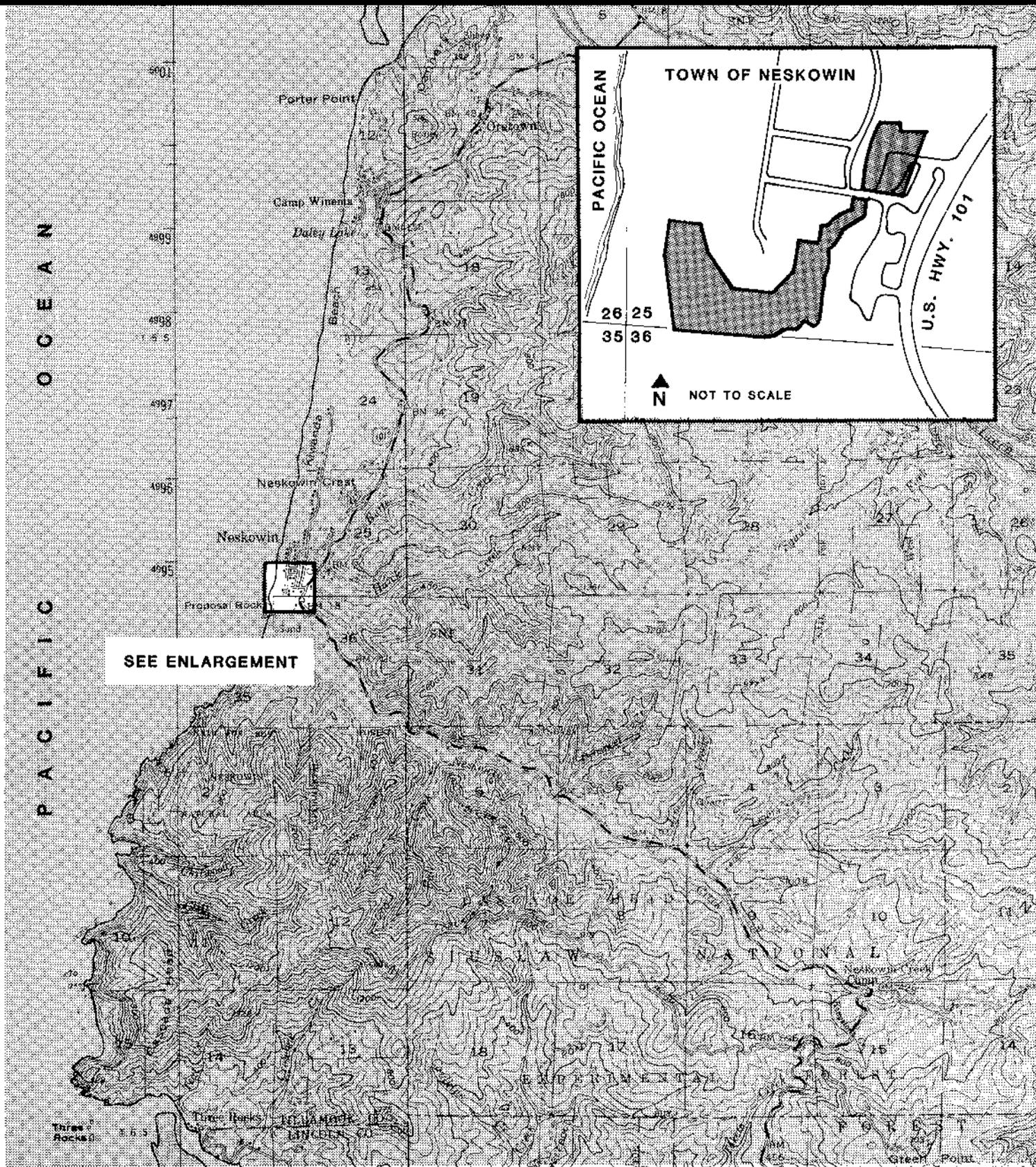
Unfortunately, this solution was not adequate to protect the mouth of the tunnel and a subsequent rockfall has completely covered the mouth of the tunnel on the south side.

Although there is a clause in the deed for this property which states that State Parks will maintain the tunnel and keep it open, the person who deeded the property to Parks has stated that we need not attempt to reopen the tunnel. There are no plans to attempt to reopen it at this time.

TILLAMOOK COUNTY
COASTAL STATE PARKS

NESKOWIN BEACH STATE WAYSIDE





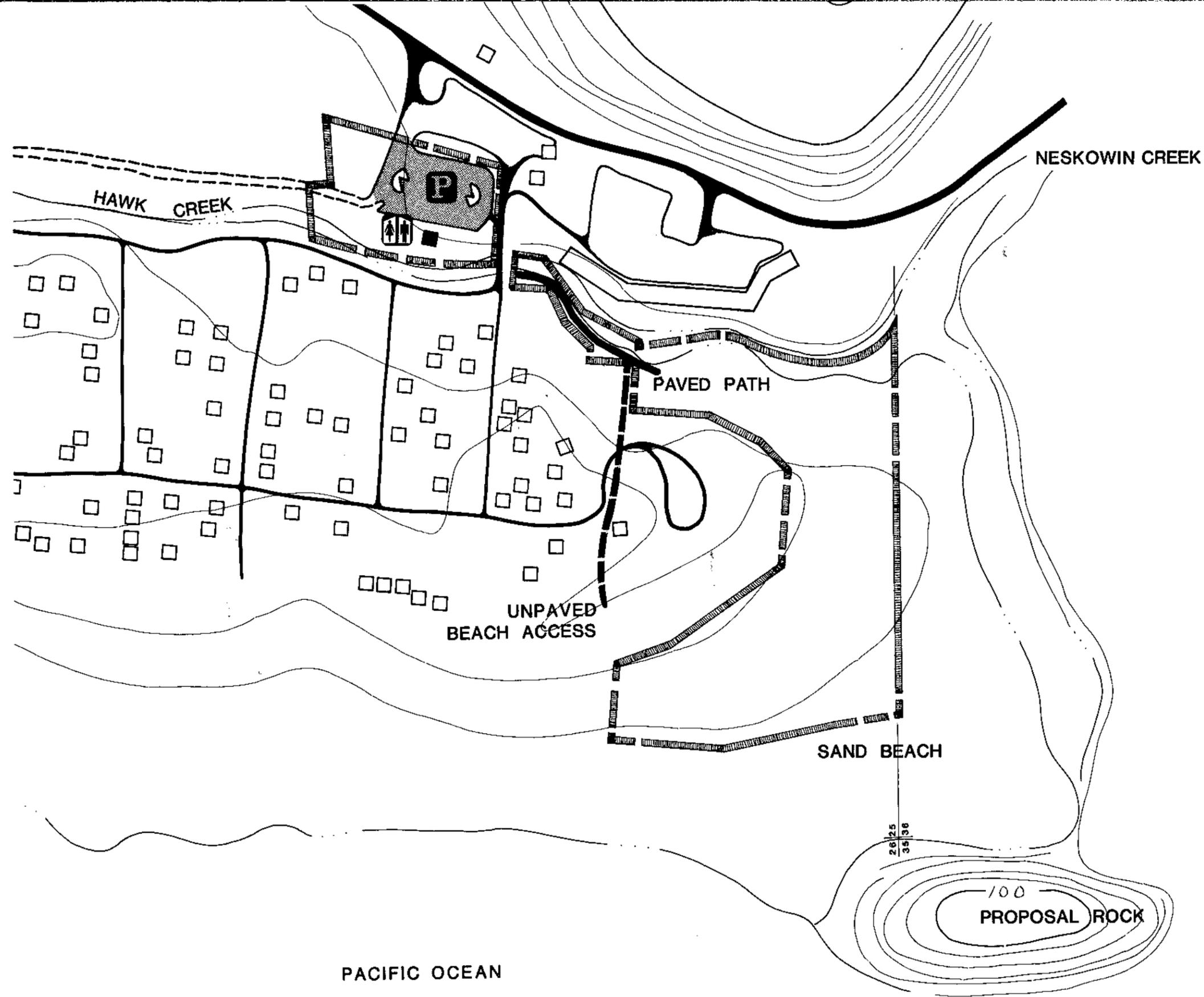
NESKOWIN BEACH STATE WAYSIDE

T5S R11W SEC 26
TILLAMOOK COUNTY



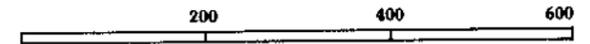
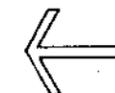
EXISTING CONDITIONSNESKOWIN BEACH

Location:	In community of Neskowin, on U.S. 101, Tillamook County.
Acreage:	7.95 Acres.
Description:	<p>This wayside is located in a scenic area of the coast near two streams and a wooded basalt outcropping called Proposal Rock.</p> <p>This wayside has a parking lot, restrooms and beach access.</p>
Day-Use Facilities:	Parking lot, restrooms, paved path to beach.
Average Annual Day-Use Attendance 1980-1985:	112,400.
Recreation Capability:	This park is not capable of supporting further recreation development.
Recreation Activities:	Beach activities, swimming.



**EXISTING CONDITIONS
& FEATURES**

**NESKOWIN BEACH
STATE WAYSIDE**



1984 OREGON STATE PARKS

T5S R11W SEC 25 Tillamook County

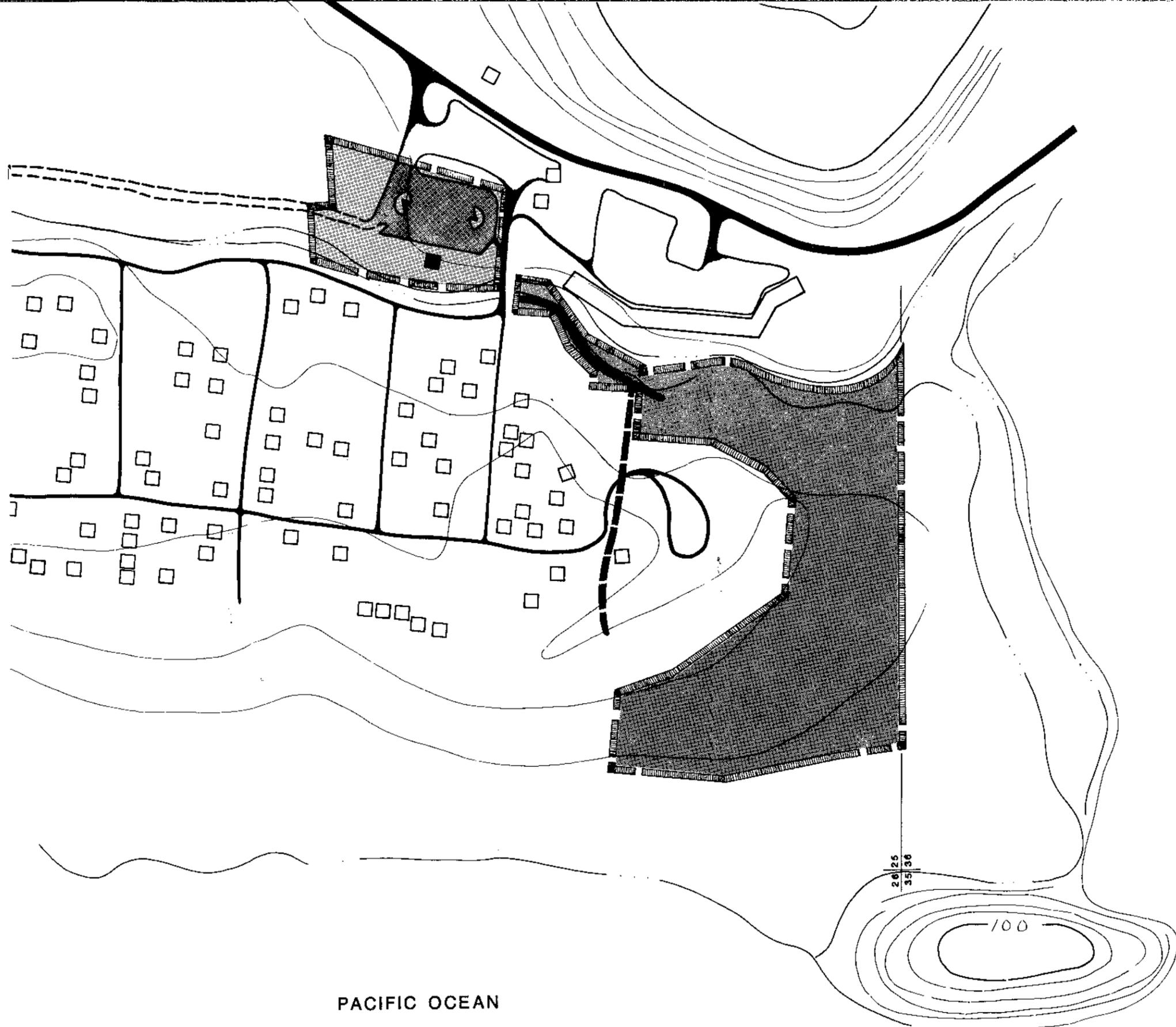
PROTECTION None

MANAGEMENT 6.25 Acres 79%

The path to the beach, the stabilized dunes and the open beach are all in the Management class. These areas have been altered from the natural and require some maintenance.

DEVELOPMENT 1.7 Acres 21%

The area around and including the existing parking lot and restrooms is in the Development class.

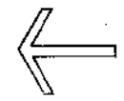


PACIFIC OCEAN

LAND USE PLAN

Management 
 Development 

**NESKOWIN BEACH
 STATE WAYSIDE**



1984 OREGON STATE PARKS

T5S R11W SEC 25 Tillamook County

DEVELOPMENT PLAN OBJECTIVES

Maintain the park facilities in their present condition.

Make minor design changes to the parking lot when future improvements to the county bridge over Hawk Creek are made.

RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES

This wayside has a large parking lot and restroom and provides access to the beach. All the available flat area is developed and the remainder consists of sand dunes and beach area.

This wayside is not capable of supporting further recreation development.

HANDICAP ACCESSIBILITY

The facilities at Neskowin Beach are handicap accessible.