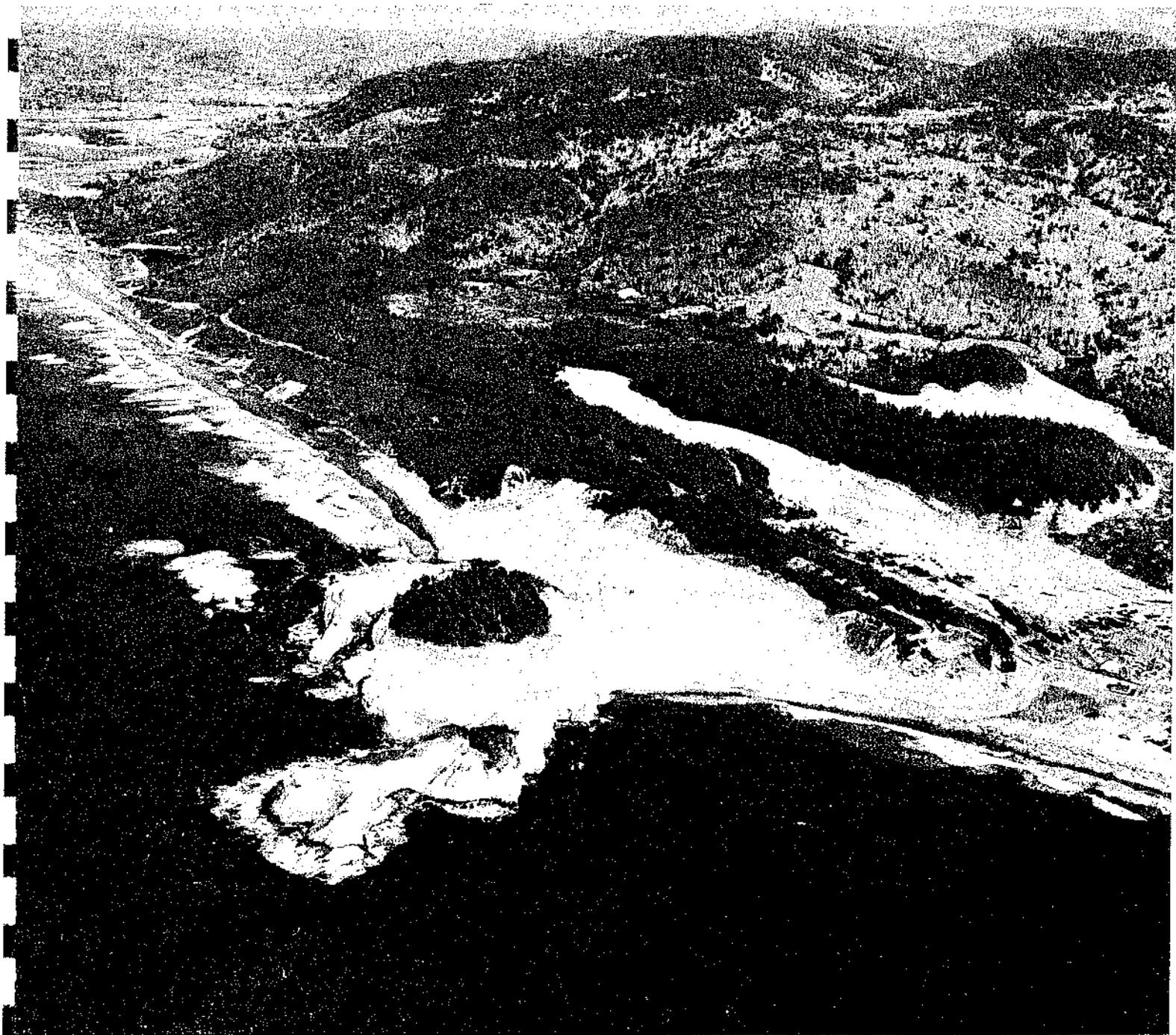


OFFICE COPY

MASTER PLAN PROPOSALS

Kate's Copy

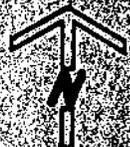


CAPE KIWANDA STATE PARK

PACIFIC OCEAN



CAPE KIWANDA STATE PARK
 Tillamook County



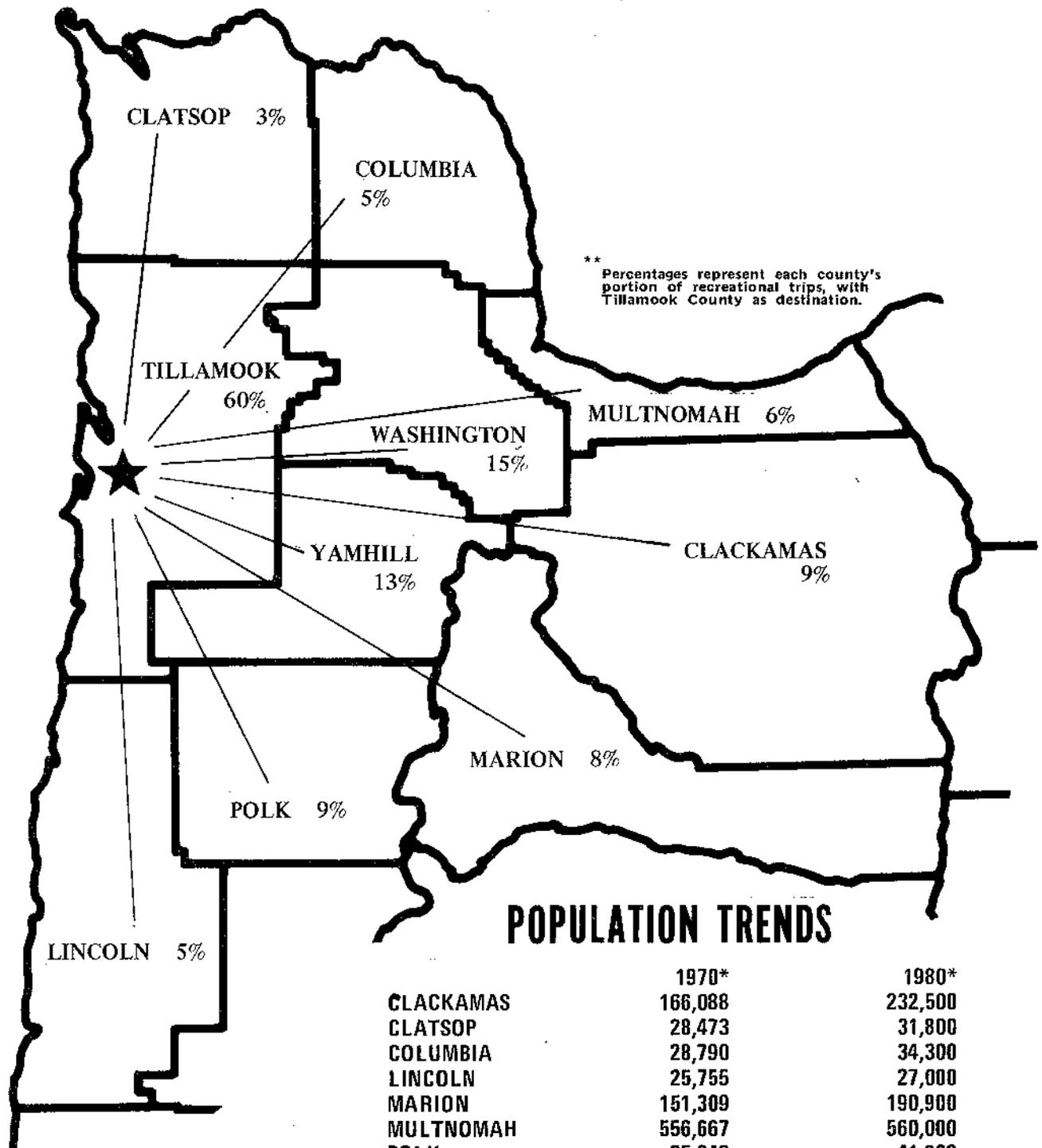
Vicinity Map

To Tillamook

To Lincoln City

To Salem

PERCENT OF RECREATION TRIPS TO TILLAMOOK COUNTY**



POPULATION TRENDS

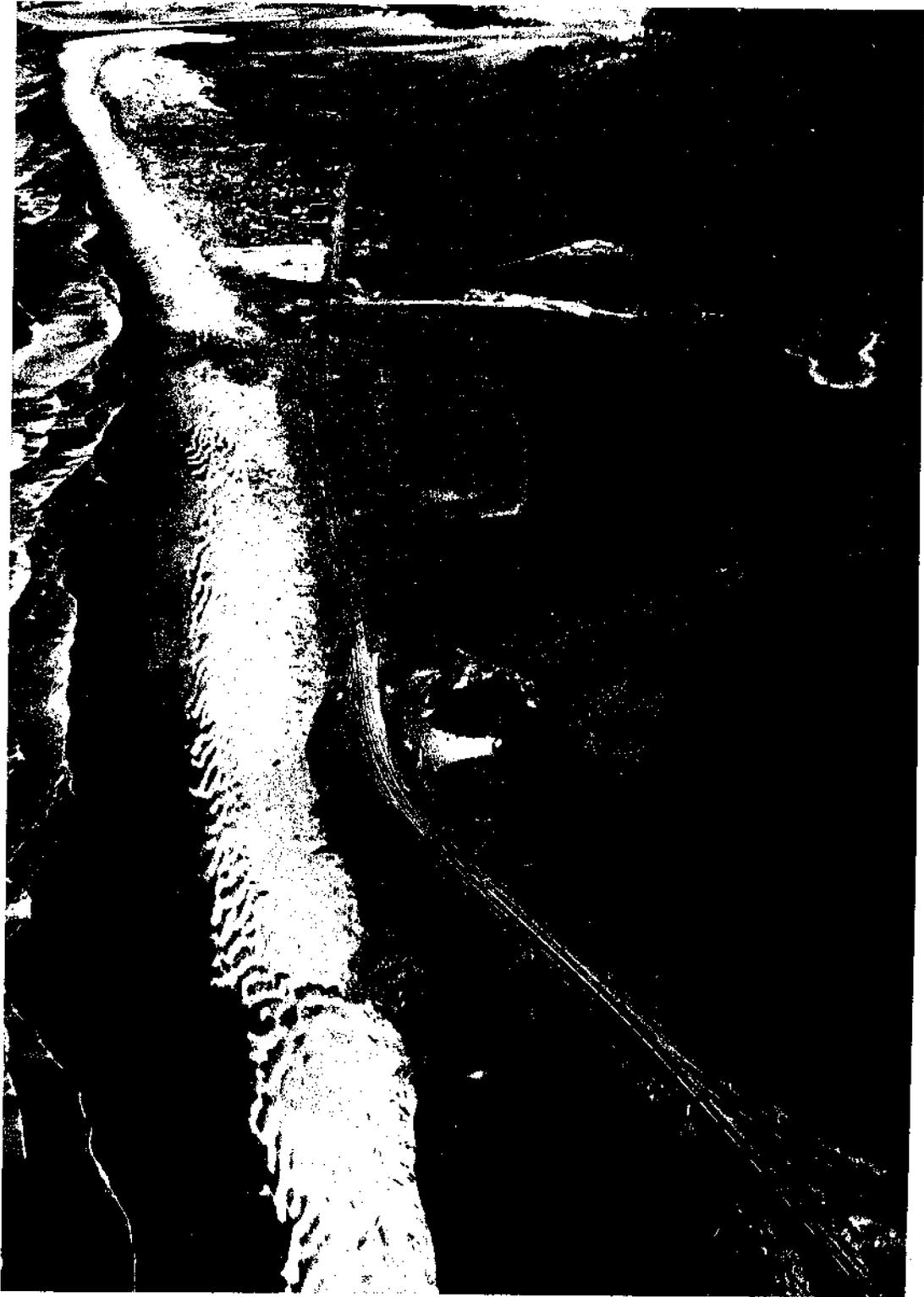
	1970*	1980*
CLACKAMAS	166,088	232,500
CLATSOP	28,473	31,800
COLUMBIA	28,790	34,300
LINCOLN	25,755	27,000
MARION	151,309	190,900
MULTNOMAH	556,667	560,000
POLK	35,349	41,600
TILLAMOOK	17,930	19,600
WASHINGTON	157,920	222,600
YAMHILL	40,213	46,500
Total	1,208,494	1,406,800

*Unpublished population estimates from State Parks and Recreation Branch, 1972

*OTHER AREA PARKS **

	<u>ACRES</u>	<u>PRIMARY USE</u>
I. COUNTY PARKS		
Pacific City Beach Access	1	Beach Access
Pacific City Boat Landing	3	Boat Launch
Fishers Landing (near Pacific City)	1	Boat Launch
Woods	1	River Front
Island Park (Sand Lake)	6	Picnicking Camping
Cape Kiwanda	4	Camping Picnicking
II. FEDERAL (U.S. Forest Service)		
Beaver Creek (near Beaver)	4	Camping
Castle Rock (5 miles S. of Hebo)	2	Picnicking
Hebo (3 miles E. of Hebo)	29	Camping Picnicking
Sand Beach	7	Camping
III. STATE		
Cape Lookout	1,946	Picnicking Camping Beach Access
Nestucca Spit	484	Undeveloped
Neskowin Beach	6	Beach Access

*MAJOR PUBLIC RECREATION AREAS WITHIN A 20-MILE RADIUS OF CAPE KIWANDA STATE PARK



Oceanshore erosion and a landslide are evident in this picture. These critical problems limit development in these areas.

LEGEND

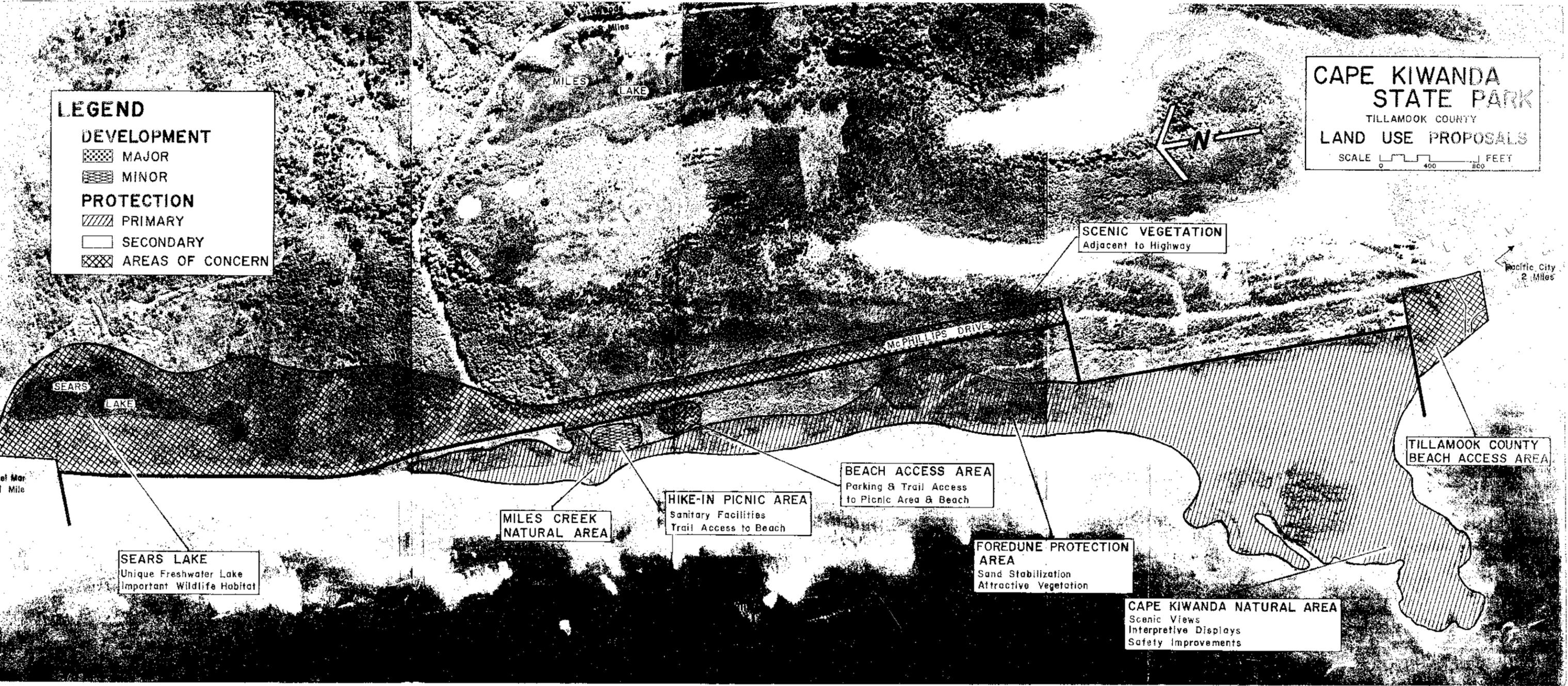
DEVELOPMENT

- MAJOR
- MINOR

PROTECTION

- PRIMARY
- SECONDARY
- AREAS OF CONCERN

CAPE KIWANDA STATE PARK
 TILLAMOOK COUNTY
LAND USE PROPOSALS
 SCALE 0 400 800 FEET



SCENIC VEGETATION
Adjacent to Highway

Pacific City
2 Miles

TILLAMOOK COUNTY
BEACH ACCESS AREA

BEACH ACCESS AREA
Parking & Trail Access
to Picnic Area & Beach

HIKE-IN PICNIC AREA
Sanitary Facilities
Trail Access to Beach

MILES CREEK
NATURAL AREA

FOREDUNE PROTECTION
AREA
Sand Stabilization
Attractive Vegetation

CAPE KIWANDA NATURAL AREA
Scenic Views
Interpretive Displays
Safety Improvements

SEARS LAKE
Unique Freshwater Lake
Important Wildlife Habitat

Miles
MILES LAKE

SEARS LAKE

McPHILLIPS DRIVE

of Mar
1 Mile

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to provide guidance information to parks personnel, administrators, and the general public regarding the major resource attractions and recreation development opportunities which are available at the park site.

The site evaluations, land use proposals, and development plan presented here have been developed by the professional staff of the State Parks and Recreation Branch after extensive contacts with other public resource agencies and individuals. The proposals indicate the resource attractions most vital to protect and the sites where developments present the fewest conflicts with site considerations.

The master plan is intended to have flexibility and should be continuously revised as new information dictates. Recommendations from individuals and groups are solicited which may provide for public interest improvements in the overall plan.

May 1974

MASTER PLAN CONTENTS

PARK PURPOSE AND DESCRIPTION

PUBLIC INTEREST CONSIDERATIONS

- Citizen and Agency Comments
- Project Impacts
- Areas of Concern
- Important Park Management Goals

SITE EVALUATION

- Protection Needs.....Vegetation
Wildlife
Scenic
- Development Restrictions.....Topography
Safety Hazards
Access and Utilities
Critical Problems
- Composite.....Protection Needs and
Development Restrictions
- Recreation Use Potentials.....Public Use Preferences
Recreation Activities
Other Nearby Parks

LAND USE PROPOSALS

- Land Use Map
- Land Use Proposals
- Compatible Land Uses

DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS

- Proposed Developments
- Attendance Estimate
- Development Priorities and
Estimated Costs

*PARK PURPOSE &
DESCRIPTION*

PARK PURPOSE & DESCRIPTION

THE SITE

Cape Kiwanda State Park is a 185-acre park composed of a rugged sandstone headland, a sand dune over 200 feet high, and a forested strip along 1 1/2 miles of ocean beach. The park is located two miles northwest of Pacific City and six miles west of the Coast Highway (Hwy. 101). There is limited access to the park from a large paved county parking area south of the Cape and the paved county road which forms the park's east boundary.

BASIC ATTRACTIONS

Spectacular views, smashing surf, precipitous sand dunes and a quiet beach describe the basic attractions of Cape Kiwanda. Towering waves crashing against the Cape's sandstone cliffs and frothing in the "bowl" entertain the onlooker. Clear days reveal fine vistas of Haystack Rock, Cape Lookout, and Cascade Head. Dory fisherman launch their craft through the surf south of the Cape as people gather to observe their efforts.

RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

This park offers the user a wide range of recreational opportunities. These include photography, sightseeing, beachcombing, beach play, sunbathing, hiking, nature study, and picnicking. Recently, hang gliding has become popular at the Cape while surf fishing has been pursued sporadically.

DEVELOPMENT CONSIDERATIONS

The major restriction to development is the abundance of stabilized and unstabilized sand dunes which cover most of the park. The stabilized areas begin to migrate when their protective vegetation is removed; while unstabilized sand is constantly moving and threatens to inundate any structure in its path.

Other considerations include generally adverse topography, the presence of an active landslide at the north end of the park and extensive wet areas from Miles Creek south to the Cape.

The sheer cliffs, shifting sands and grease-like soil of the Cape have been the cause of numerous deaths in recent years.

Extensions of water and electric service will be required if the area is developed. No regional sewage facility is present near the site.

Because of these restrictions, development should be severely limited.

PURPOSE OF THE PARK

Cape Kiwanda State Park is a natural area with unique attractions and values that should be retained in their primitive state, when possible. Development emphasis for the area is placed on providing facilities for passive activities compatible with the natural significance of the park.

PROJECT IMPACTS

This table is an attempt to predetermine the kinds of impacts the development of Cape Kiwanda State Park will have on the adjacent private landowners.

<u>FACTOR</u>	<u>IMPACT</u>
1. Water, electric, telephone and sewer services extended to park.	(+) increases in local property values
	(+) makes private development less expensive
	(+) makes private property attractive to buyer
2. Park designation and development attracts more people to area.	(+) greater demand for local goods and services
	(-) overtaxing of local law enforcement capabilities and utilities
	(-) decreases experience of visitor
3. Safety hazards of Cape Kiwanda	(+) state responsibility for public safety exonerates local citizens and private landowners

AREAS OF CONCERN

Areas of concern are zones that exhibit qualities beneficial to the park but do not, as yet, warrant acquisition. They are areas that should be closely monitored by the park personnel to determine any change in land use that may diminish the park visitor's experience.

Three major locations have been designated as areas of concern to the park: Sears Lake, the landslide area, and the scenic strip east of McPhillips Drive.

Sears Lake is a unique resource. Preservation of this lake might best be accomplished by placing it in a land use zone allowing for environmental protection. This might be accomplished with a county zoning ordinance.

The landslide area remains an interest to the park because of the possibility of continued movement across the road and over the park boundary onto the beach. Any development in that area may trigger a new slide.

The scenic vegetation strip east of McPhillips Drive is valuable to retain in its natural state. The continuity of the forests on both sides of the road provides a pleasing change of scenery and orientation for the motorist. Extensive, ill-planned development would break the continuity of the forest cover.



Some of the dangers at the Cape are not apparent to the casual observer. Unpredictable high waves can wash a person off these rocks and out into the frigid ocean. A fence restrains visitors from this area.

IMPORTANT PARK MANAGEMENT GOALS

1. Prohibit motorized vehicles on the large sand dune.
2. Allow day use only at Miles Creek use area.
3. Encourage Tillamook County to place Sears Lake and its watershed in a preservation land use zone.
4. Discourage intensive development of the land east of McPhillips Drive by encouraging Tillamook County to change the zoning to a more appropriate land conservation zone.
5. Work with the Oregon Hang Glider Association for the establishment of rules and regulations for hang glider activity at Cape Kiwanda State Park.
6. Following discussion with the dorymen's spokesman establish a pedestrian safety zone along the beach south of the Cape.
7. Closely monitor vehicle activity on McPhillips Beach with the desire of eliminating beach use conflicts through implementation of vehicle restrictions.

SITE
EVALUATION

PROTECTION NEEDS

VEGETATION

The park can be divided into five vegetative zones. Each zone is found on stable or partially stable sand dunes.

Shore pine forest covers 80% of the park. The bulk of this forest is found on old stabilized sand dunes. This zone is dominated by tall, slender shore pine in association with scattered Douglas fir, Sitka spruce, and western hemlock. The understory is a dense mass of salal, evergreen, huckleberry, rhododendron, and waxmyrtle.

Three of the remaining zones make up about 5% of the park area. These include the beach grass areas found at the north end of the park; the alder-willow complex found along Miles Creek; and the park's wet areas, associated with stabilized sand dunes.

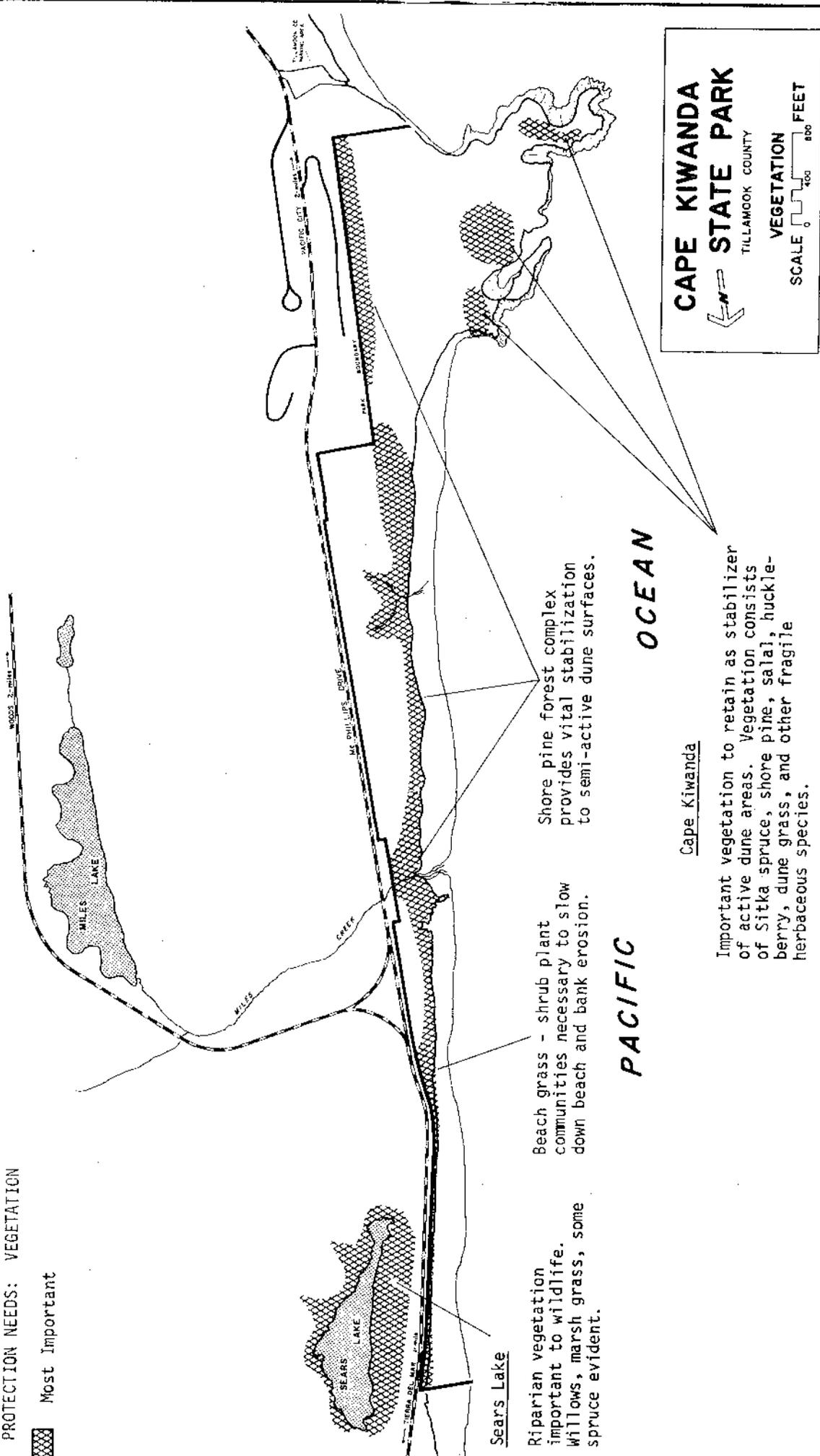
A small, but unique vegetative area is the grass - beach grass - coast strawberry - salal complex present on the sandstone areas of the cape. This particular plant complex is found on isolated clumps of sand on the outer reaches of the cape.



Lush stands of windsculptured Sitka spruce and shore pine with a dense understory of salal and huckleberry characterize the park's vegetation.

PROTECTION NEEDS: VEGETATION

 Most Important



Sears Lake

Riparian vegetation important to wildlife. Willows, marsh grass, some spruce evident.

Beach grass - shrub plant communities necessary to slow down beach and bank erosion.

Shore pine forest complex provides vital stabilization to semi-active dune surfaces.

PACIFIC

OCEAN

Cape Kiwanda

Important vegetation to retain as stabilizer of active dune areas. Vegetation consists of Sitka spruce, shore pine, salal, huckleberry, dune grass, and other fragile herbaceous species.

CAPE KIWANDA STATE PARK
TILLAMOOK COUNTY

VEGETATION

SCALE 0 200 400 FEET

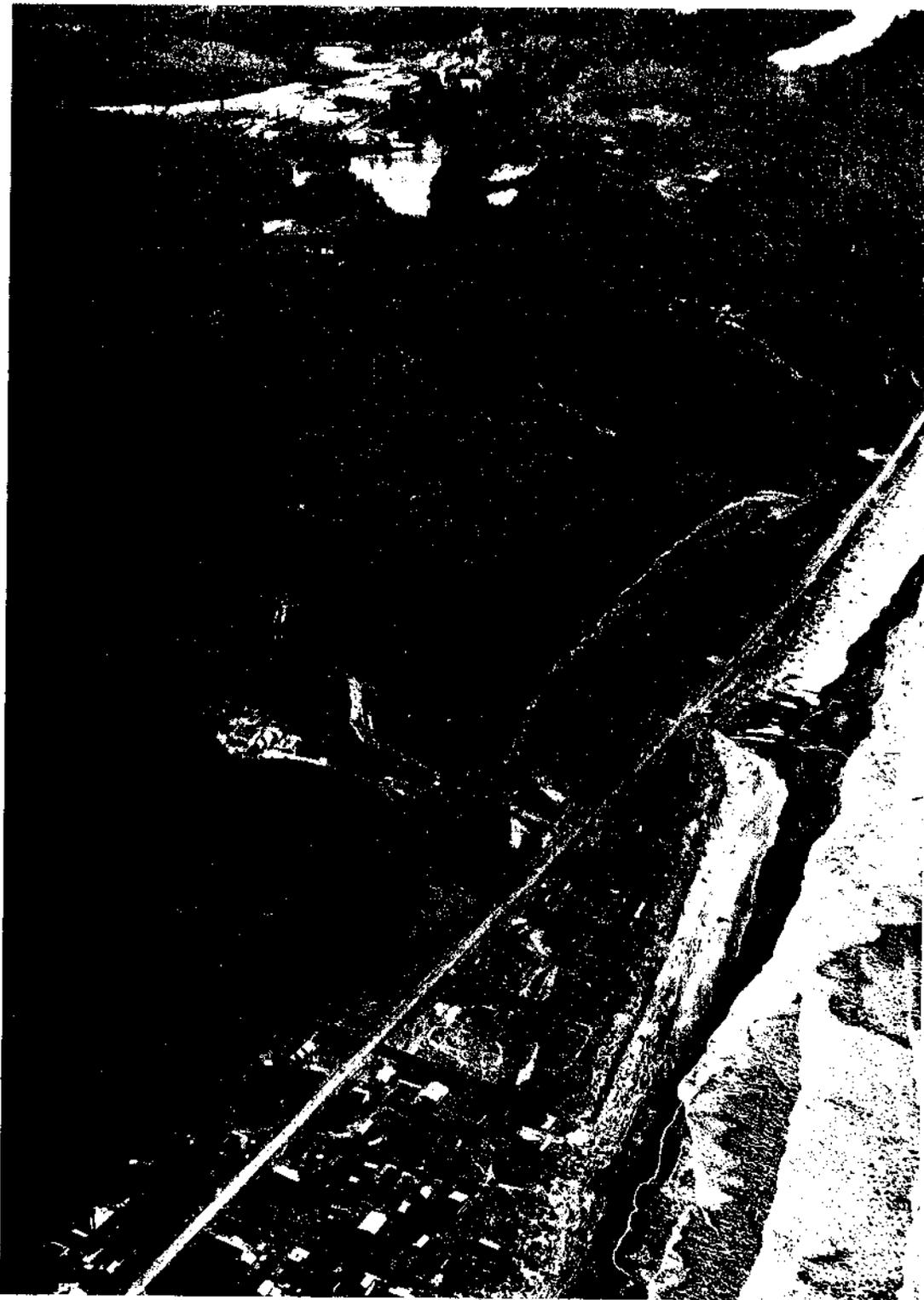


DEVELOPMENT

PROPOSALS

COMPATIBLE LAND USES

<u>Land Use Category</u>	<u>Primary Land Use Values and Functions</u>	<u>Compatible Recreation Activities & Developments</u>
PRIMARY RESOURCE PROTECTION	Vital park attractions, outstanding scenic features, major fish and wildlife habitats, historic and archaeological sites, unique ecological areas to be retained as natural park attractions for public inspiration, enjoyment, and scientific values.	Foottrail access, simple interpretive devices, viewing structures, passive water activities, limited recreation uses which have little impact on land resources.
SECONDARY RESOURCE PROTECTION	Secondary park attractions, watershed control, stabilization control, open space and buffer zones, general scenic control valuable for protection of water and vegetative resources, and area aesthetics; or as secondary park interests.	Bicycle, horse, and foottrails, minor roads, underground utilities, water features, and landscape enhancements which have minor effect upon the landscape management goals. These lands also provide for future land use flexibility.
MAJOR DEVELOPMENT	Major vehicle access roads and parking, vehicular campgrounds, service areas, marinas, intensive use areas, play areas, or extensive man-made alterations to develop facilities for active recreation and full recreational utilization of park high density use areas.	Paved road systems and parking areas, intensive camp and picnic facilities, swimming facilities, utilities, beach improvements, play areas, major building areas which may have heavy impacts or major modification of land resources.
MINOR DEVELOPMENT	Limited use pedestrian, picnic, and day use sites, hike-in camps, and minor boating facilities for low density or passive recreation activities oriented to natural resource areas.	Bicycle, horse, and foottrails, primitive camping, dispersed picnic facilities, boat landing docks, etc., which have low to moderate impact on the resource.



An aerial view of Sears Lake and its surrounding shoreline. Preservation of this area without acquisition is suggested through the implementation of a conservation land use zone.

LAND USE PROPOSALS

<u>LAND USE CATEGORY</u>	<u>ACRES</u>	<u>% OF PARK</u>
A. Primary Resources		56
Cape Kiwanda	103	
Foredune	4	
B. Secondary Resources		43
Scenic Highway Strip	76	
Use Area Buffer Zones		
Natural Area Buffer Zones		
C. Major Developments		0.5
Beach Access Parking	1	
D. Minor Developments		0.5
Miles Creek Picnic Area	1	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Park Total	185 Acres	100%

PROTECTION NEEDS

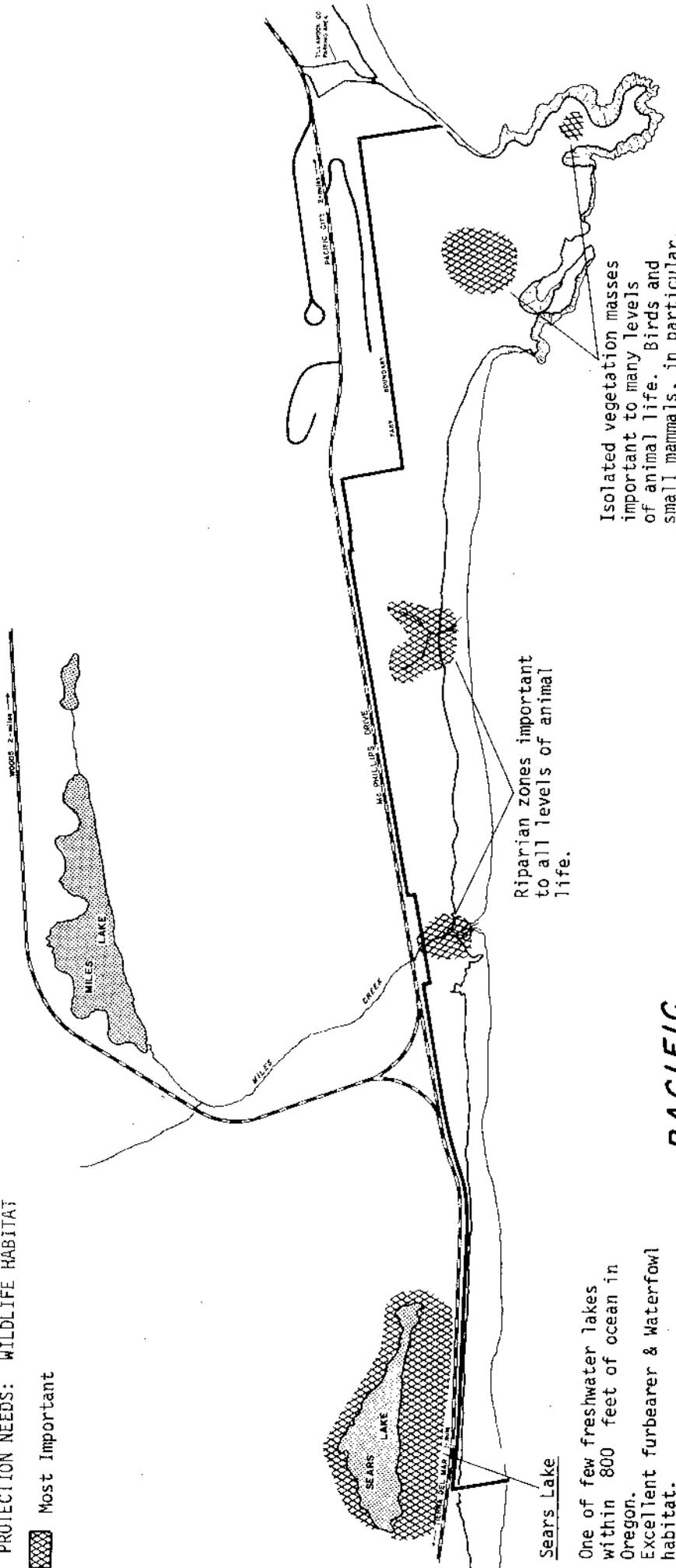
WILDLIFE

Wildlife interests in the park are limited primarily to small, non-game species. The most important habitats are those associated with water such as Miles Creek and other wet areas. Here are found moderate numbers of aquatic animals, birds, and small mammals.

Shore birds utilize the wide beaches and rocky areas of the cape. Deer are sometimes seen along the beach or from McPhillips Drive.

PROTECTION NEEDS: WILDLIFE HABITAT

 Most Important



Sears Lake

One of few freshwater lakes within 800 feet of ocean in Oregon. Excellent furbearer & Waterfowl habitat. Abundant small birds & aquatic animals.

PACIFIC

Riparian zones important to all levels of animal life.

Isolated vegetation masses important to many levels of animal life. Birds and small mammals, in particular.

OCEAN

CAPE KIWANDA
STATE PARK
TILLAMOOK COUNTY

WILDLIFE HABITAT

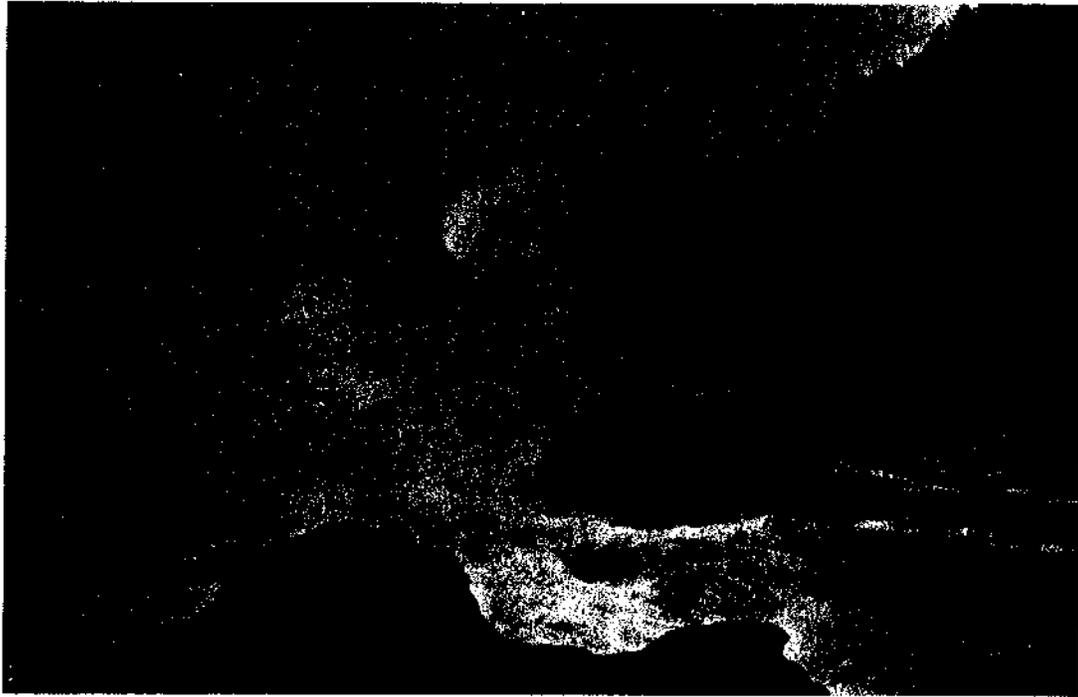
SCALE  FEET

PROTECTION NEEDS

SCENIC

The park's greatest scenic offering is the cape and the expansive sand dune surrounding it. This rugged headland offers a fine perch to view such distant points as Haystack Rock, Cascade Head and Cape Lookout. In addition, there are breathtaking displays of surf and spray resultant from violent collisions with the headland. The cape itself offers the visitor many mood changes as he passes from a sand dune - dominated landscape to a lush forest; from precipitous cliffs poised over a noisy ocean to the forest cover drenched in quietness.

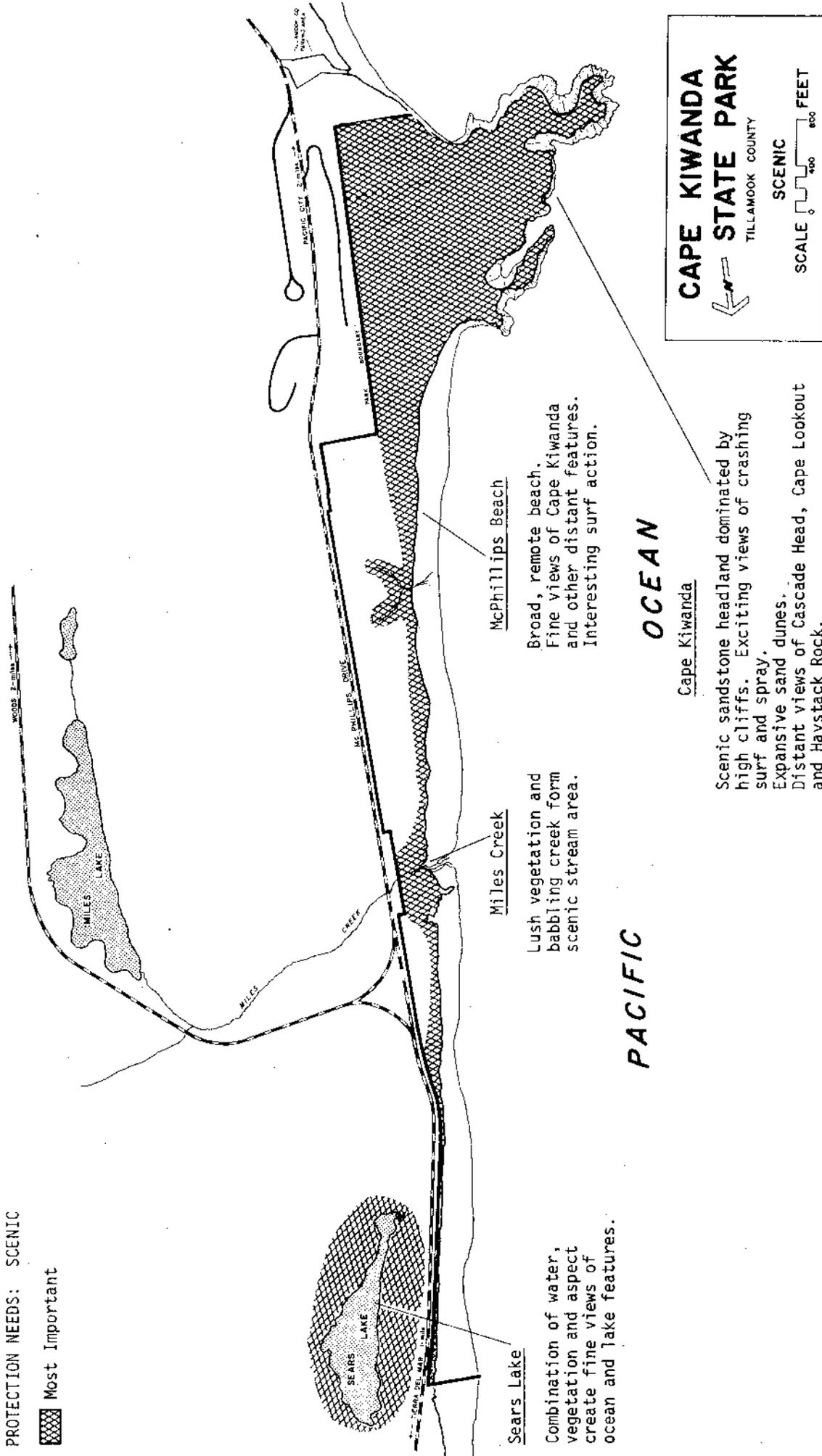
The ocean beach north of the cape has much to offer from a scenic standpoint. From here there is a fine view south to Cape Kiwanda as well as broad vistas of the ocean and far-off Cape Lookout to the north.



Spectacular displays of pounding surf colliding with the Cape's vertical sandstone cliffs are the park's greatest scenic reward.

PROTECTION NEEDS: SCENIC

Most Important



CAPE KIWANDA
STATE PARK
 TILLAMOOK COUNTY

SCALE 0 400 800 FEET

SCENIC

McPhillips Beach
 Broad, remote beach.
 Fine views of Cape Kiwanda
 and other distant features.
 Interesting surf action.

OCEAN

Cape Kiwanda
 Scenic sandstone headland dominated by
 high cliffs. Exciting views of crashing
 surf and spray.
 Expansive sand dunes.
 Distant views of Cascade Head, Cape Lookout
 and Haystack Rock.

Miles Creek
 Lush vegetation and
 babbling creek form
 scenic stream area.

PACIFIC

Sears Lake
 Combination of water,
 vegetation and aspect
 create fine views of
 ocean and lake features.

DEVELOPMENT RESTRICTIONS

TOPOGRAPHY

Severe topographic limitations are present over at least 80% of the park. These limitations include the stabilized and unstabilized slopes of the sand dunes that cover most of the park and the steep vertical cliffs of the cape.



High cliffs and steep sand slopes display adverse topographic restrictions to development.

DEVELOPMENT RESTRICTIONS

SAFETY HAZARDS

The sandstone headland at Cape Kiwanda is extremely hazardous. Over the past fifteen years, fifteen people have died at Cape Kiwanda.

Deceptively treacherous areas have claimed most of the victims. Slipping sands of the "bowl" and "trough" tumble the surprised hiker into the frothing surf to be tossed upon barnacle-covered, undercut sandstone. Escape from either area is almost impossible without direct assistance.

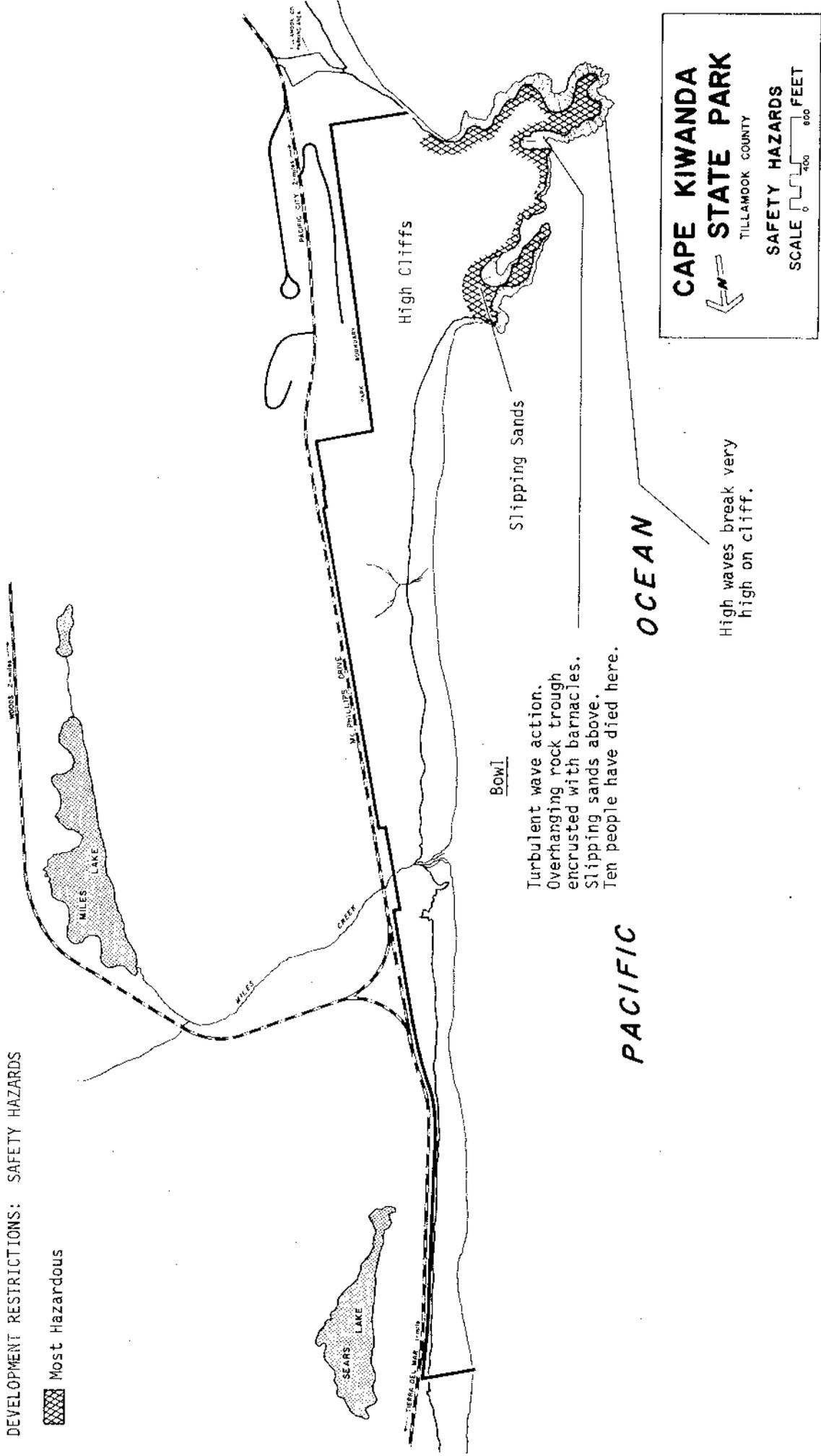
Immediately upon acquiring the park in October, 1973, the State erected 4,000 feet of fence to protect the public from these hazards. From that time to this date no deaths have occurred on the cape.



This area known as the "bowl" has claimed ten lives in 15 years. Slipping sands, frigid water and a nearly escape-proof rock trough combine to make this scene one of the most dangerous areas of the park.

DEVELOPMENT RESTRICTIONS: SAFETY HAZARDS

 Most Hazardous



Bowl
 Turbulent wave action.
 Overhanging rock trough
 encrusted with barnacles.
 Slipping sands above.
 Ten people have died here.

High waves break very
 high on cliff.

CAPE KIWANDA
STATE PARK
 TILLAMOOK COUNTY

SAFETY HAZARDS
 SCALE 0 400 800 FEET

DEVELOPMENT RESTRICTIONS

ACCESS & UTILITIES

Automobile access to the park is limited. Most people get to the cape by walking one-quarter mile north from the Tillamook County parking lot. Visitors to McPhillips Beach drive down a paved, but poorly maintained road from McPhillips Drive along Miles Creek to the beach. This road is hazardous because it is steep and narrow.

Park development alone will not increase the traffic along McPhillips Drive. The only adverse impact to traffic would occur where motorists enter a proposed beach access parking area from McPhillips Drive.

Pacific City Water District has water service within 4800 feet of the Miles Creek road. Ground water is abundant and could probably be tapped by wells.

The county sanitarian has allowed subsurface sewage disposal in this area. Recent DEQ rulings have been contrary to this allowance. A regional sewage system is in the planning for the area but is several years off.

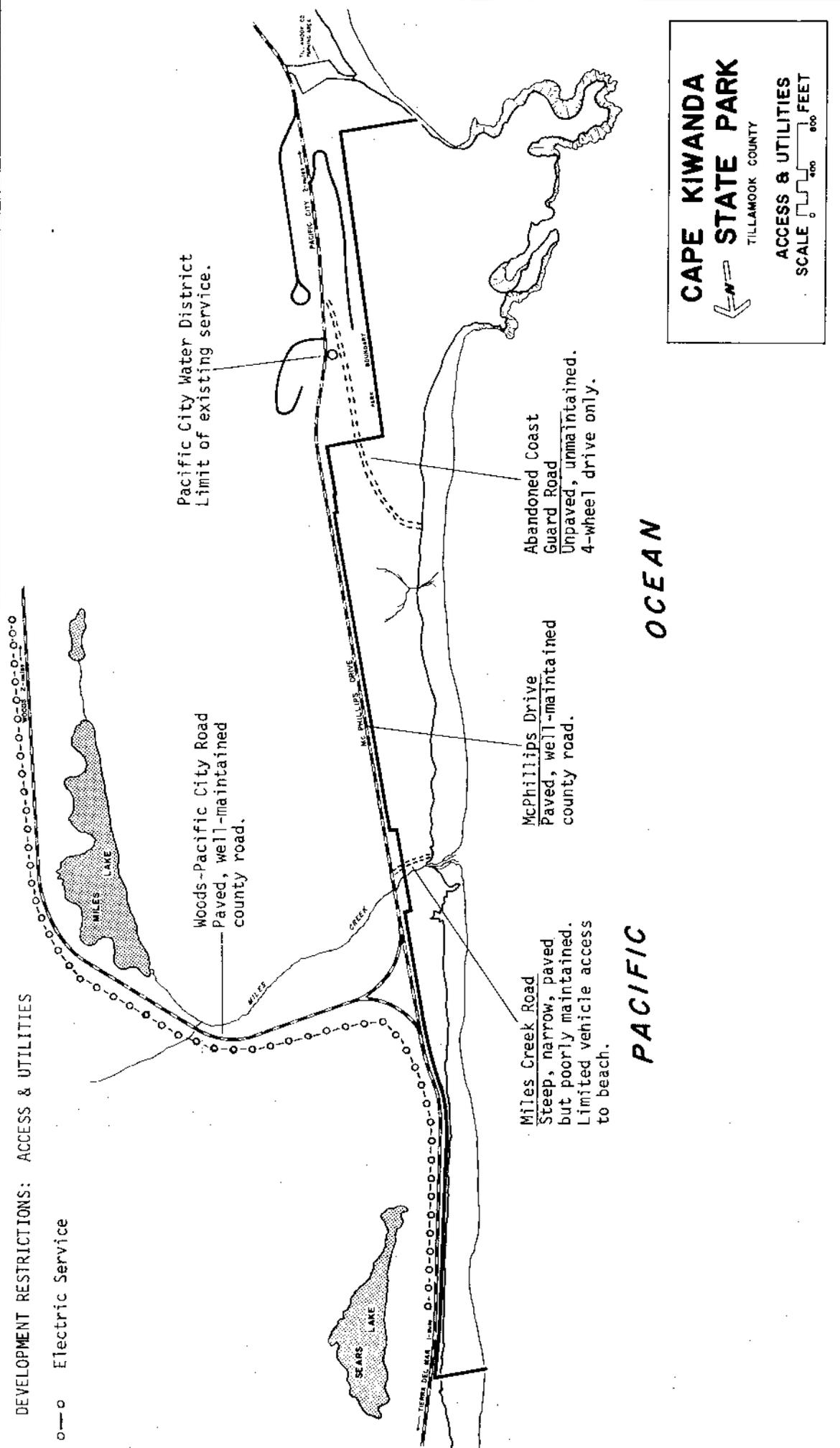
Telephone service is available from United Telephone Service. Electric service is available, if extended, from Tillamook County Peoples Utility District.



McPhillips Drive, a Tillamook County road, provides adequate access to most of the park area.

DEVELOPMENT RESTRICTIONS: ACCESS & UTILITIES

o-o-o Electric Service



Pacific City Water District
Limit of existing service.

Woods-Pacific City Road
Paved, well-maintained
county road.

Miles Creek Road
Steep, narrow, paved
but poorly maintained.
Limited vehicle access
to beach.

McPhillips Drive
Paved, well-maintained
county road.

Abandoned Coast
Guard Road
Unpaved, unmaintained.
4-wheel drive only.

**CAPE KIWANDA
STATE PARK**
TILLAMOOK COUNTY

ACCESS & UTILITIES
SCALE 0 200 400 600 FEET

OCEAN

PACIFIC

DEVELOPMENT RESTRICTIONS

CRITICAL PROBLEMS

There are many critical problems that restrict development at Cape Kiwanda. These include unstabilized sand, landslides, geologic hazards, marshes and wet zones.

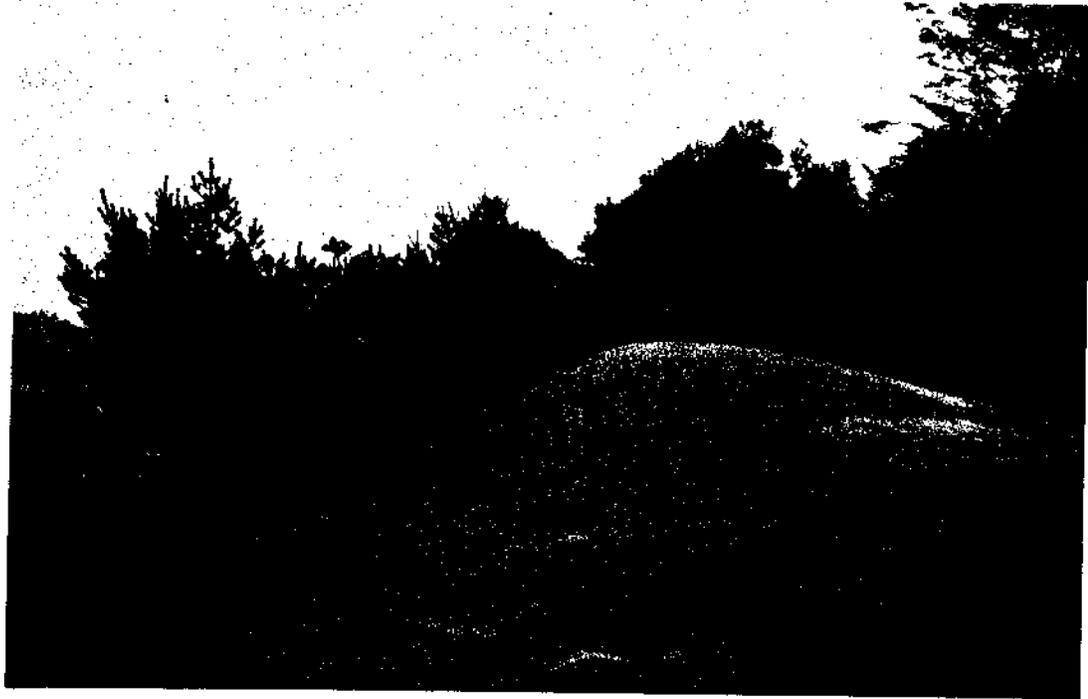
The major restriction is the abundance of stabilized and unstabilized sand dunes. The stabilized areas begin to migrate when their protective vegetation is removed, while unstabilized sand is constantly moving and threatens to inundate any structure or vegetation in its path. Areas of this type cover over 95% of the park. These dune areas also exhibit a high water table, hence the many wet areas abundant from Miles Creek south to the Tillamook County parking area.

At the north end of the park, an active landslide threatens the highway and beach.

On the outer cape, a fracture is evident along the sandstone of a southeast facing cliff. According to geologists, a separation of this mass of sandstone from the rest of the cape could occur at any time.

Soils are also a limitation to development. The dominant soil group in the park is the Duneland - Westport - Gearhart Association. This group contains coarse-textured, rapidly permeable, excessively drained duneland and soils found along the ocean beach. Duneland is composed of shifting sands that have very little vegetation

cover. Westport soils have a thin, dark brown, fine sand surface overlying gray sand many feet thick. Gearhart soils have a thin, black, fine sandy loam surface and a thin, dark reddish brown sand subsoil that overlies gray sand many feet thick.

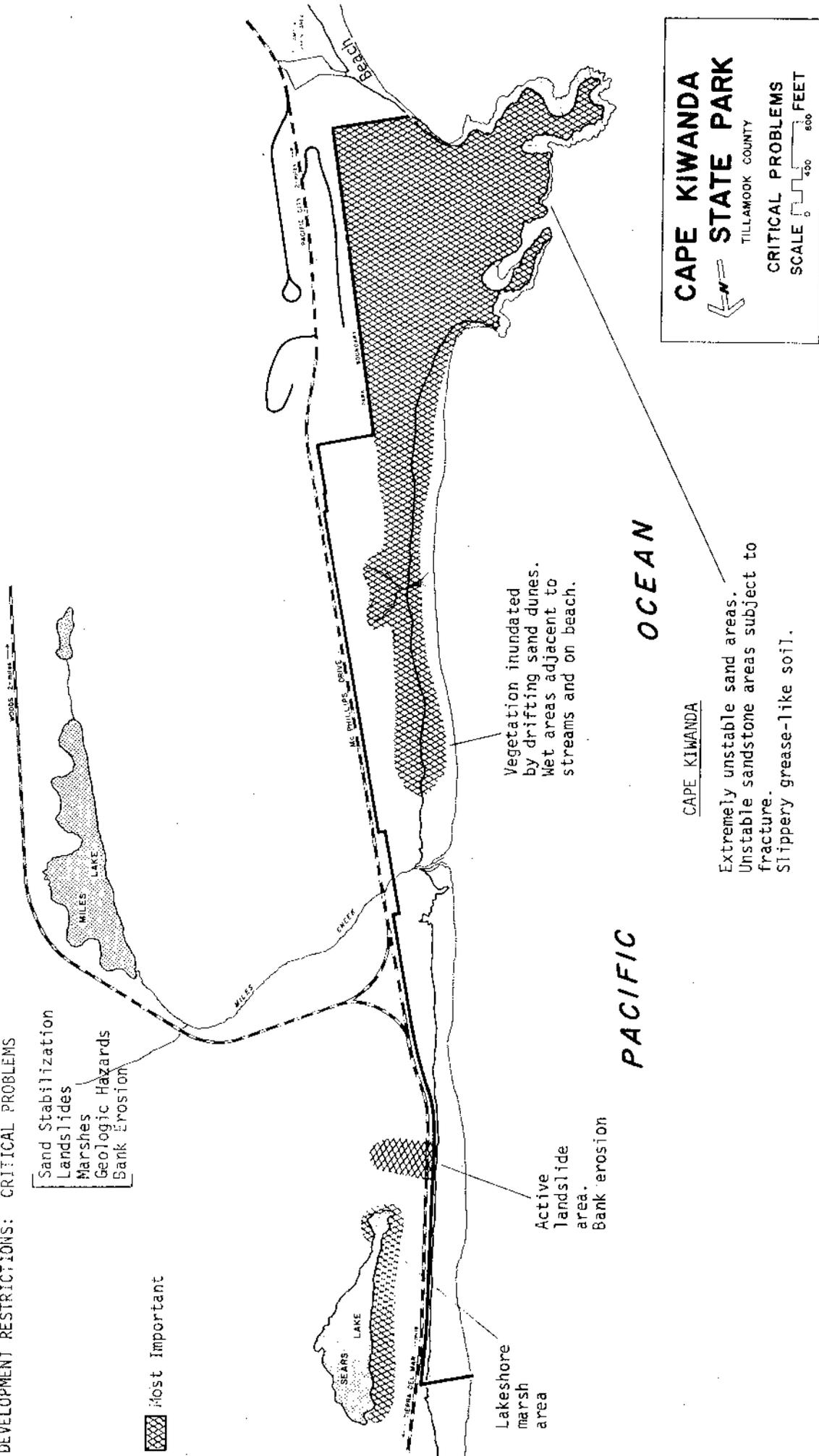


Wind-blown dune sands inundate forest trees and plants. This ever present problem makes development in much of the park inadvisable.

DEVELOPMENT RESTRICTIONS: CRITICAL PROBLEMS

- Sand Stabilization
- Landslides
- Marshes
- Geologic Hazards
- Bank Erosion

 Most Important



Vegetation inundated by drifting sand dunes. Wet areas adjacent to streams and on beach.

Active landslide area. Bank erosion

Lakeshore marsh area

PACIFIC

OCEAN

CAPE KIWANDA

CAPE KIWANDA
STATE PARK

TILLAMOOK COUNTY

CRITICAL PROBLEMS

SCALE 0 400 600 FEET



COMPOSITE

PROTECTION NEEDS

DEVELOPMENT RESTRICTIONS

A composite has been made of the preceding maps showing the location of the most important Protection Needs (vegetation, wildlife, and scenic) and the most adverse Development Restrictions (topography, access, utilities, safety hazards and critical problems).

The shaded portion of the following composite map shows the areas which present a combination of zones exhibiting the greatest need for protection of resource values and the least suitable for major developments.

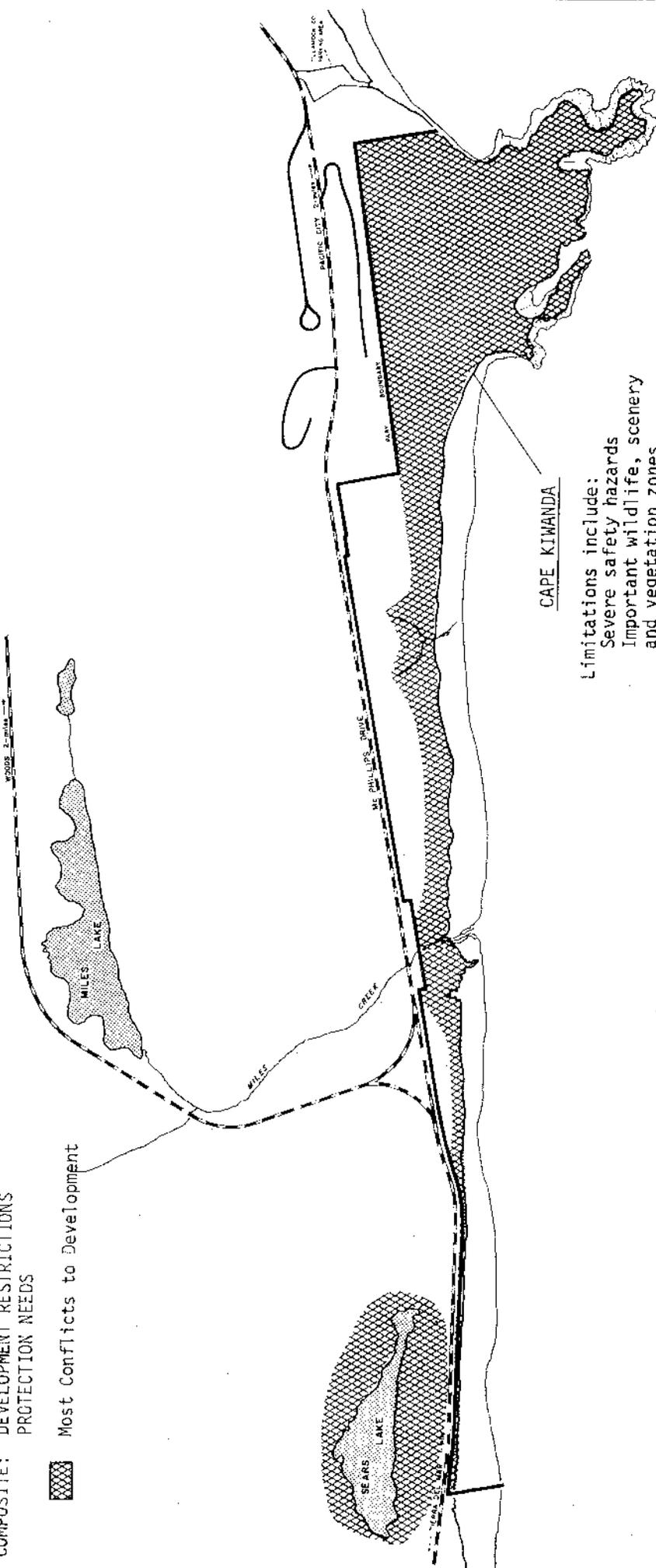


This south-facing aerial view shows the relationship of McPhillips Drive to the Cape and McPhillips Beach. Note the numerous wet areas on the beach that limit its attractiveness for beach activities.

COMPOSITE: DEVELOPMENT RESTRICTIONS
PROTECTION NEEDS



Most Conflicts to Development



CAPE KIWANDA

Limitations include:
Severe safety hazards
Important wildlife, scenery
and vegetation zones

PACIFIC

OCEAN

CAPE KIWANDA
STATE PARK
TILLAMOOK COUNTY

COMPOSITE

SCALE 0 100 500 FEET

RECREATION USE POTENTIALS

PUBLIC USE PREFERENCES

ACTIVITY PREFERENCES OF
TILLAMOOK COUNTY *

1. Pleasure Driving
2. Bicycling
3. Outdoor Games
4. Walking
5. Beach Activities
6. Swimming
7. Fishing
8. Picnicking
9. Horseback Riding
10. Boating

* Area Activity Preference Survey
Oregon State Parks, 1970 (unpublished).



Beach use includes exploring the tide pools found on the south side of the Cape.

RECREATION USE POTENTIALS

RECREATION ACTIVITIES

PHOTOGRAPHY AND SIGHTSEEING

The scenic attraction of this area makes sightseeing and photography the park's most popular activities. The displays of surf and spray generated by waves smashing against the rocky headland attract numerous visitors. Many park users prefer to sit in a secluded place or stand near the fence and "wave watch".

Ray Atkeson, a nationally known photographer, claims that "Cape Kiwanda is the most photogenic square mile of coastline in America. It is a favorite rendezvous for photographers and sightseers from all points of the nation."

On any weekend throughout the year photographers and sightseers can be seen hiking down the beach and traversing the big dune to take in the scenery of the cape. From this group of park users come most of the fatalities that have occurred at Cape Kiwanda. The most photogenic points of interest are deceptively dangerous.

To help reduce this loss of life and provide safe viewpoints for park users, a restraining fence, viewing platform, and interpretive facilities are proposed.

BEACHCOMBING, BEACH PLAY, SUNBATHING, SURFING, PICNICKING

Most visitors to Cape Kiwanda become involved in at least one of these beach - oriented activities. A secluded, 3/4 mile long beach lies north of the cape. This beach is locally known as McPhillips Beach. South of the cape a broad sandy beach, North Kiwanda Beach,

stretches nearly four miles to the mouth of the Nestucca River.

McPhillips Beach is reached from the county highway by driving down a narrow, paved roadway to a flat, grassy area near the mouth of Miles Creek. This is a popular camping and picnicking spot for most beach users. Vehicles gain access to the beach over an earth ramp. Sunbathing is limited to the area north of Miles Creek because of groundwater escaping over the broad beach to the south. Windy conditions also limit the number of sunbathers on this beach. Beach-combing and general beach play are the most popular activities on this beach. During the summer months, hang glider enthusiasts drive to the base of the Cape from the Miles Creek road. Once parked on the beach, these kite fliers launch into the northwest winds and land on McPhillips Beach near their parked automobiles. On a good weekend 30 - 50 autos can be found in this area.

A beach access parking area for 10 - 15 cars and a small toilet building are proposed to be built about 1000 feet south of the existing road access to McPhillips Beach. A meandering trail would then connect the parking area with picnic sites located at the mouth of Miles Creek. The existing road would be closed by placing a guard rail along the west shoulder of McPhillips Drive.

North Kiwanda Beach is the primary access route to Cape Kiwanda State Park. Tillamook County maintains a large, paved parking lot with a vehicle ramp to the beach and restrooms one quarter mile south of the park boundary. In addition, restaurants ring the parking area. Most visitors to the area park here.

Conflicting with pedestrian beach use is the parking and launching of boats and vehicles allowed year round at the north end of the beach. The beach here is wide, sandy and relatively wind-sheltered. Large

piles of driftwood at the high tide line add to the beachcombing interest. Small tidepools are evident at the base of the cape and attract curious beach users.

North Kiwanda Beach is more heavily used than McPhillips Beach because access is better and support facilities are present.

BEACH VEHICLE USE

Vehicle use on McPhillips Beach is unrestricted. Winter-time beach driving is done by local people searching for glass floats and firewood. Summer driving use comes primarily from hang glider pilots and interested onlookers. Although a year around vehicle restriction was contemplated for this area, input gained at public meetings indicated a need for only a partial closure at best. A full restriction of vehicles from McPhillips Beach is the ultimate objective of the State Parks Branch. However, until such time as the hang glider interests in easy access to the Cape can be accommodated elsewhere, or strong public opposition to their (hang glider's automobiles) presence materializes, the beach will continue to be open to vehicles.

A year around ban on vehicles is in effect on North Kiwanda Beach from the parking area north to the cape. However, boat launching and vehicle - trailer parking is allowed the entire year on 1,100 feet of beach starting from the base of the cape and running south. Commercial and pleasure dory operation cause considerable traffic congestion and hazard on the beach during the summer salmon fishing season. Consideration should be given to the summertime establishment of a pedestrian safety zone on this beach. This could be done by installing post and cable alleyways for pedestrian use that are removed following each fishing season, or by acquisition of adjacent shorelands for trail purposes.

Some Off-Road Vehicle (ORV) use occurs on the large dune behind the

cape. ORV's enter the area from McPhillips Beach, North Kiwanda Beach and the county road east of the park. This use should be prohibited as it causes rapid deterioration of the dune and conflicts with hang gliding and other beach-dune activities.

HIKING AND NATURE STUDY

There are only limited opportunities for hiking at Cape Kiwanda. This activity is closely associated with sightseeing and photography.

The natural interests of park visitors are satisfied by studying the tidepools, shore birds and general flora and fauna of the area.

One of the most interesting points of natural history at the park is the geologic evolution of the cape. The dynamics of sand, sea and wind provide other areas of study. A simple series of interpretive displays and signs is proposed to explain the formation of the cape, the forces of nature at work there and the safety hazards prevalent in the park.

HANG GLIDING

Within the past three years, the soft sands and predictable winds of the Cape have given rise to the new sport of hang gliding. Hang glider enthusiasts propel themselves into on-coming winds from atop the large sand dune. Once the winds catch the 35-pound, 10-12 foot wide kite, the pilot glides, soars and hangs in the air until he descends to the sandy beach below.

There are three launch sites in the park. Use of these sites is dependent on wind direction. During the fall, winter and spring, the southerly winds restrict hang glider use to the two south dune locations. The first site is located directly above the beach in a small notch of vegetation near the very top of the dune. The second launch area is situated in the saddle of the dunes, east of the Cape.

Pilots that launch from the south-facing sites land on the beach or behind the foredune.

The potential for conflicts with flying hang gliders, dory fisherman, automobiles and passive beach users is quite high for this south location. One thing that should be kept in mind is that the use period for hang gliding from the south side (spring, winter, fall) does not coincide with the best dory fishing season (summer). Therefore, this conflict may be self-regulating.

The north side is used during the summer months. Again, the launch location is the high dune east of the Cape and the landing area on the beach below. As discussed in the Beach Driving section, many pilots park their cars on the beach after gaining access over the Miles Creek road or the Tierra del Mar ramp.

On a good spring or summer weekend, up to 50 kite fliers congregate to test the Cape's wind. There have been no fatalities to this date, but several serious accidents have occurred.

The State Parks and Recreation Branch recognizes the unique liability problem that the sport has brought to this park. The danger of an errant hang glider pilot colliding into an unsuspecting beachcomber has caused this agency to begin working with the Oregon Hang Glider Association (OHGA) and their insurance company towards establishing rules and regulations for the operation of hang gliders in this park. The OHGA has assured the state parks chief counsel that their insurance can be modified in accordance with the proper coverages requested by this agency.

The State Parks Branch will continue to work with OHGA for the establishment of rules and regulations to be posted in the flying and landing areas. These rules will be aired at public meetings in the

future and later adopted by the Transportation Commission.

CAMPING

The small, grassy flat at the mouth of Miles Creek receives year around use from campers. There seem to be more campers than picnickers. Most of the campers are young people of college age. As many as four tents with 15 to 20 people have been observed in the area.

State park signing and the exclusion of automobiles from the site will influence the use of the area. Picnicking is expected to increase. Camping will be eliminated to allow for more general public use of the limited area available and to decrease site degradation.

FISHING

Fishing off the rocks below the south wall of the cape is pursued by a few fishermen. It is difficult to get to these rocks, and sneaker waves make the area hazardous.



Dory fishermen launch their boats through the surf south of the Cape. This is one of few places in the Pacific Northwest where this activity takes place. The parking and launching of boats conflicts with many other beach and ocean uses.

*LAND USE
PROPOSALS*

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENTS

The completion of the three development projects in the park will insure the public of ample opportunities to experience the passive beauty of the Cape.

The Beach Access parking area will be nestled in a natural bowl west of McPhillips Drive. It will provide off-road parking for 15-20 automobiles. Good sight distance on and off of McPhillips Drive is one of the site's most favorable aspects. A goal of this development is to retain as much of the surrounding natural vegetation as possible. A trail connecting the parking area with the Miles Creek Day Use facility will enable park visitors an opportunity to carry a picnic lunch to a scenic, semi-secluded streamside meadow with an ocean view. Easy beach access is available, too. Sanitary facilities, water, and 8-10 tables will be provided, but fires will be restricted.

The elimination of camping and vehicle access from this area will assure more land for walk-in day use and impede site degradation.

Because of the sandblow problems on the Cape, the existing Fence has been rendered ineffective by drifting sand. It is the proposal of this plan to modify the fence in some way in order to accomplish two goals: (1) retain the high level of safety afforded by a fence; (2) solve the maintenance problems of the existing fence design. These goals could be attained by a design that allows for the adjustment of the fence height according to the changing depth of the drifting sand. A fence constructed of materials with less wind resistance than chain link would also be favorable.

The State Parks Branch proposes to experiment with fence construction and design with the desire of fulfilling the above described goals.

Access to portions of the Cape presently fenced off (notably the outer

Cape) will be contingent upon the success of the experimental fence design and the voluntary compliance with the fence revisions by the general public.

The Interpretive Program in the park will consist of one information shelter located at each one of the access areas (Tillamook County parking lot and the State Park beach access area). Information disseminated at these locales would include data about the history of the park, the geologic story of the Cape, the natural processes at work (wind, sand and sea) and, more importantly, warnings about the Cape's safety hazards.

In addition to the shelters, photometal plate displays will be located at interesting points of interest along the Cape trail.

A Viewing Deck spanning the rapidly eroding gully near the outer Cape and above the bowl would enable visitors a safe viewpoint to watch the waves and photograph the spectacular ocean scenes. The deck will keep visitors out of the gully and thereby slow the erosion and lessen the impact on the ravine.

PROJECTED ATTENDANCE

By Recreation Activity

Activity	Use Intensity	Recreation Units	Annual Users Per Unit	Estimated Annual Use
Picnicking - Miles Creek	Dispersed	8	400	3,200
Beach use - McPhillips Beach	Dispersed	1 1/2 miles	8,000	12,000
Sightseeing - Cape Trail	Average	1 mile	9,000	9,000
Sightseeing - Auto Viewpoint North of Miles Creek	Dispersed	4 stalls	2,000	8,000
TOTAL				32,200

DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES & ESTIMATED COSTS

<u>Project</u>		<u>Cost</u>
1. Develop safety and education program on Cape trail		\$ 51,000
a. Hazard signing	\$ 1,000	
b. Fencing (wood post and cable program)	30,000	
c. Interpretive program	12,000	
d. Viewing deck	8,000	
2. Develop beach access parking area		21,500
a. 15 car parking area	10,000	
b. Entrance road	2,000	
c. 500' trail	2,000	
d. 1000' guardrail	4,000	
e. Landscaping	3,500	
3. Develop Miles Creek hike-in use area		9,900
a. 2 pit latrines w/ sealed vaults	4,000	
b. 1 water well and hand pump	5,000	
c. 8 portable picnic tables	500	
d. 8 fireplaces	400	
	TOTAL	<hr/> \$ 82,400

This master plan was developed by John E. Lilly, Recreation Technician, with assistance from Richard I. McCosh, Supervisor, Master Plan Unit; Terry J. Oxley, Recreation Technician; and Lowell D. Truedson, Engineering Aide.

OREGON STATE PARKS AND RECREATION

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