Sunset Bay District Parks
MASTER PLAN SUMMARY

This document is a summary of the Master Plan proposals for the following state parks in Douglas and Coos Counties:

Umpqua Lighthouse State Park  Sunset Bay State Park
William Tugman State Park    Shore Acres State Park
Yoakam Point State Park      Cape Arago State Park

CONTENTS

This document contains general descriptions of how the land use and development plans are developed, a summary of land use and development plans for each park, and a narrative of the important natural & cultural resources found in the parks.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information about these parks can be found in the Master Plan notebooks. These notebooks contain detailed information on the land use and development plans as well as data on the natural and cultural resources of each park. These notebooks are available for public review at the State Parks Office in Salem, the Region Office in Coos Bay, and the District Office in Sunset Bay State Park.

PUBLIC REVIEW AND PLAN ADOPTION

This plan has been presented to the public, reviewed by interested agencies and approved by State Parks managers and administrators.

After approval by the Parks Advisory Committee, the plan was adopted by administrative rule under the Administrative Practices Act on February 26, 1987.

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

Location

This notebook contains detailed information on the following parks in the Sunset Bay District:

- Umpqua Lighthouse State Park, Douglas County
- William M. Tugman State Park, Douglas & Coos Counties
- Yoakum Point State Park, Coos County
- Sunset Bay State Park, Coos County
- Shore Acres State Park, Coos County
- Cape Arago State Park, Coos County

These parks are located at or within a mile of the Pacific Ocean.

There are 5 other parks in the Sunset Bay District. These parks are being recommended for transfer to other agencies. They are mapped and discussed briefly at the back of this document. They are:

- Barview State Wayside, Coos County
- Bolen Island Tideways State Wayside, Douglas County
- Conde B. McCullough Bridgehead & Wayside, Coos County
- Umpqua State Wayside, Douglas County

Access

Access to this area of the coast is via U.S. 101, the Coast Highway, from the north or south, and State Highways 42 and 38 from the interior valleys.

Regional airport facilities are located in North Bend. Smaller airstrips are in Bandon and Lakeside. No passenger rail service exists in the area. Private bus companies provide service up and down the coast and to the interior valleys.
Coastal communities in this area are developing a growing tourist trade to offset the downward economic trends in the timber and fishing industries. Coos Bay and Reedsport provide tourist services and are headquarters for government recreation agencies (U.S. Forest Service, Reedsport; BLM and State Parks, Coos Bay). State Parks in Douglas and Coos Counties are among the prime recreation attractions which help boost local economies through tourism.

**Recreation Features**

Recreation features cover a wide spectrum along this area of Oregon's coast. Umpqua and Tugman Parks are near The Dunes National Recreation Area, a federally protected site which contains massive active dune sheets and near-wilderness ecological areas. Umpqua and Tugman parks are popular camping and picnic spots for visitors to that area.

The Cape Arago Parks include some of the most scenic headlands in Oregon. With a campground at Sunset Bay, the beautifully restored Shore Acres Floral Gardens, the marine gardens and rugged headland at Cape Arago, this part of the coast is almost unrivaled for recreation and relaxation. Nearby attractions include the fishing port of Charleston, the South Slough National Estuarine Sanctuary, Cape Arago Lighthouse, the shipping industry of Coos Bay/North Bend and the Oregon Institute for Marine Biology, a field station for the University of Oregon. The Oregon Coast Trail passes through these parks.

**Natural Features**

From an ecologic standpoint, the state parks near Cape Arago (Sunset Bay, Shore Acres, Cape Arago and Yoakam Point) are truly outstanding. The Nature Conservancy (TNC) has listed 18 elements in these parks which are noteworthy and deserving of protection. Elements to be protected include geologic formations, plant communities and rare and endangered species.

This area of the Oregon coast is in the Sitka spruce zone. Most of the uplands were logged at one time and now support a second growth spruce-hemlock forest with a dense understory.
Although most of the terrestrial vegetation in these parks has been altered from its natural condition, there are many areas to be protected and preserved. In undisturbed areas on the headland at Shore Acres are a population of an endangered bag lily and the shrubland and grassland communities are still in native condition.

Some of the finest intertidal habitat in the state is found at the North Cove of Cape Arago for both plant and animal species.

At Tugman State Park, native wetlands are found at both ends of Eel Lake and there is a rare aquatic plant along the margin of the lake.

The North Cove of Cape Arago is heavily used by marine mammals and the area is also important for rare coastal birds such as the black oystercatcher and brown pelican.

The scenic qualities of this part of the coast are spectacular, especially at the parks in the vicinity of Cape Arago. Tilted sandstone bluffs dip into the ocean, forming small bays and an irregular coastline. Storms in this area cause waves to crash against these cliffs providing a dramatic scene.

**History and Archeology**

Although there are few areas of historic importance within the parks, many things of historic interest occurred in the area. The coastline of Oregon was sailed by Spanish and English explorers from the 1500's to the 1700's. In June, 1579, Sir Francis Drake anchored his ship at the south cove of Cape Arago to take on fresh water and wait out bad weather. In late 1778, Captain James Cook helped establish the English fur trade along the coast.

Many of the parks have native American archeologic sites in them. These sites are protected by state and federal law.
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.
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.
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 may be 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.
STATE PARKS MASTER PLAN PROCESS

PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT

SITE RESEARCH & ANALYSIS
  MAPPING

INVENTORY MAPS & COMPOSITE

LAND USE PLAN

RECREATION NEEDS ANALYSIS

PRELIMINARY PLAN

PUBLIC INPUT & PLAN REVIEW

REVIEW & ANALYSIS

DRAFT FINAL PLAN

PARKS ADVIS. COMMITTEE
PUBLIC MEETING (if required)
A.P.A. ADOPTION

FINAL PLAN
print and distribute
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:

Primary Protection Area (PPA) is the most use-restrictive designation and is used to protect essential park attractions or to prohibit development in potentially dangerous areas. Activities are limited to those with minimal impact on resources.

Secondary Protection Area (SPA) indicates common natural resource and recreational values. SPAs provide protection and buffering for PPAs and also serve to reserve land for future use if unforeseen development needs arise. Resource management activities and low impact recreation uses are allowed.

Limited Development Area (LDA) indicates areas where natural systems can accommodate some development but where intensive types of use would require special precautions or extra expense. Natural resource and recreational values are generally not exceptional in these areas. Limited recreation and development uses with moderate impacts are allowed.

Major Development Area (MDA) defines those sections of the park which are both suitable and necessary for future intensive development. Campgrounds, parking, paved roads and high impact recreation uses occur in these areas.

Through the Land Use Plan, park development and use is guided to protect each park's most valuable scenic and natural assets and provide recreational opportunities appropriate to each park's resources.
PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PLANS

The development proposals are based on the Land Use Plan prepared for each park. Other factors such as visitor demand, existing and projected use figures, recreational carrying capacity, site limitations, and park maintenance and operations requirements are considered.

The detailed Development Plan, prepared for the notebooks, provides specific information on resources, recreational opportunities and future demands to guide the development and management of each state park.

For each park, there is a proposed development map and an accompanying text which explains the proposals. Each project is discussed in detail, with development and maintenance figures included. A project phasing and costs table outlines the priority of each development proposal for each park. Both Capital Improvements and Rehabilitation projects are included in proposed development plans.

The Project Phasing and Costs Table should be as a guide only. Costs normally inflate annually, and all figures are in 1984 dollars. Priorities for development may also change over the years. The State Park System Plan and the Parks Biennial Budget set the final priorities for development and rehabilitation.
Location: On U.S. 101, one mile south of Winchester Bay and the Umpqua River, and five miles south of Reedsport, 22 miles north of Coos Bay. Park is bordered on the north by U.S. Coast Guard property and the historic 1894 Umpqua Lighthouse, and on the south by The Dunes National Recreation Area.

Size: 450.02 Acres

Existing Facilities: Picnic facilities (32 units); campground with 22 trailer sites and 41 tent sites, showers; hiker/biker campground (no developed beach access).

Average Annual Day-Use Attendance (1979-1984): 248,783

Average Annual Camper Nights (1979-1984): 20,393

Natural Features: Lake Marie, 1/4 mile of ocean beach, 500' sand dunes (highest in U.S.), adjacent to Umpqua River, annual flowering rhododendron display.

Recreation Activities: Camping, picnicking, hiking, swimming, nature study, fishing.
Primary Protection Areas - PPA - 27 Acres

Twenty-seven acres are designated for Primary Protection status at Umpqua Lighthouse State Park. The beachfront PPA's are designated for protection because of high scenic values, habitat for the threatened bird, snowy plover, and for protection of sensitive beach foredunes. During the snowy plover nesting season, recreationists should be discouraged from entering this PPA.

Lake Marie is designated as a Primary Protection Area because of its scenic values, high water quality for its small size, fish habitat, and natural history interpretation potential.

Secondary Protection Areas - SPA - 336 Acres

Secondary Protection Areas at Umpqua Lighthouse State Park include active dunes, deflation plains, stabilized dunes and uplands.

The active dunes and deflation plains near the ocean shore are slated for protection because of sensitive dune plants, wildlife habitat for small mammals and birds, and scenic values.

The stabilized dunes and upland areas in the park have important vegetation. The mature spruce forest with rhododendron understory has stabilized the giant sand dune sheets encroaching on the park. This forested area offers not only good wildlife habitat, but also protects the Lake Marie watershed. Scenic values are high in this portion of the park. Unstable soils, steep slopes, and other geologic hazards are barriers to development in these areas.

Limited Development Areas - LDA - 57 Acres

Limited Development Areas at Umpqua Lighthouse State Park are composed of marine terrace uplands and have moderate to severe development restrictions. Most portions of the Umpqua Lighthouse LDA's would allow low intensity developments and most have moderate to high interpretive potential.

Some existing developments at the Lake Marie lakeshore day-use area are included in the LDA classification.
Major Development Areas - MDA - 30 Acres

Major Development Areas at Umpqua Lighthouse State Park occur on stabilized marine terrace uplands. These lands are well suited for moderate to high intensity development, with soils and slopes as factors which limit development.

Vegetation in the MDA varies from towering spruce trees with native understory, to grassy picnic areas with ornamental plantings, to highly disturbed sites which need vegetative rehabilitation. Heavily used areas, such as picnic sites and the campground, need intensive vegetation management to insure an attractive and hazard-free recreation environment.

The area north of the park road between the maintenance yard and the lighthouse has been highly disturbed. This area needs vegetative rehabilitation.
Objective: Rehabilitate Trail Around Lake Marie, Add Interpretive Signing

The existing trail around Lake Marie will be rehabilitated to include interpretive trail signs.

Objective: Improve Swimming Beach at Lake Marie

The Lake Marie swimming beach needs improvement and rehabilitation.

Objective: Rehabilitate Restroom Building at Campground

Proposed improvements in the campground at Umpqua Lighthouse include a new restroom to replace an older structure and the rehabilitation of an existing restroom to include solar-heated showers.

Objective: Transfer Lands to Appropriate Management Agencies

Lands which would more logically be managed by another public agency to eliminate duplication of services and lower management costs are proposed for transfer or trade to the appropriate agency. In the case of Umpqua Lighthouse State Park, the entire park area should be considered for transfer.

Two small parcels east of Highway 101 at Clear Lake could be transferred to either the State Highway Division for right-of-way purposes, or to the Winchester Bay Water District as a vegetative buffer to their water supply system.

The balance of the park, surrounding Lake Marie, is a logical addition to either The Dunes NRA or Douglas County Parks. In 1981, the NRA was expanded when State Parks transferred over 2,000 acres of Umpqua Lighthouse park to the Forest Service. The remainder of the park lies between the NRA to the south, and land leased to Douglas County Parks land to the north. Since the state park is basically an overnight campground for people visiting the surrounding sand dune areas of the NRA and local Douglas County parks, it makes sense for the Forest Service or Douglas County to be the managing agency.
## Project Costs and Phasing

**Umpqua Lighthouse**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Capital Improvement Projects</th>
<th>Rehabilitation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
<td>Swim Beach</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$2,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Interpretive Trail Campground $8,000</td>
<td>Solar Utility Building</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Viewpoint $3,000</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td>Restroom Replacement</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>$50,000</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Objective: Transfer All Property to Other Agencies

Transfer lands contiguous to large parcel given Dunes NRA by Parks in 1981 to Dunes NRA (campground is used by visitors to Dunes NRA) or to Douglas County Parks. County Parks lease or operate lands and buildings from the Coast Guard and from the Dunes NRA. These buildings have historical and artistic displays. Zialkowski County beach provides dune access near the park.

Transfer two tracts at Clear Lake along Highway 101 to Lakeside Water District or ODOT Highway Division.

Objective: Improve Lake Marie Trail

Lake trail needs intensive management to assure lake water quality. Consider future trail paving for handicap accessibility.
Add sitting logs or rustic benches at a few more locations around the lake.
Monitor all safety hazards and repair immediately (hazard trees & limbs, unstable soil, trail washouts).

Objective: Protect Ocean Shore and Dunes

Protect snowy plover habitat.
Protect native dunes and native dune plants.
Educate visitors about unseen dune wildlife.

Objective: Manage Vegetation in Day-Use Area

Eliminate public safety hazards.
Direct foot trails where appropriate through the use of vegetation.
Enhance views of Lake Marie or vistas of the beach and dunes by appropriate plantings and pruning.

Objective: Improve Signing

Prepare comprehensive signing program with Parks Design Unit in Salem.
Install creme-on-brown approach and information signs on U.S. 101.
GENERAL INFORMATION

Location: East of U.S. Highway 101, 8 miles south of Reedsport and 19 miles north of Coos Bay, on the west arm of Eel Lake. The Dunes National Recreation Area lies west of the park.

Size: 560.3 Acres

Existing Facilities: Picnic facilities (70 units); improved campsites (115), showers, dump station; bathhouse; boat ramp; boat trailer parking; primitive hiker/biker camp.

Average Annual Day-Use Attendance (1979-1984): 166,601

Average Annual Camper Nights (1979-1984): 19,340

Natural Features: Eel Lake surrounded by forested hills, whorled marsh pennywort (Hydrocotyle verticillata), an endangered plant.

Recreation Activities: Camping, picnicking, boating, fishing, swimming, lake shore activities, nature study.
Primary Protection Areas - PPA - 138 Acres

Primary Protection Areas at Tugman State Park are composed mostly of the shoreline and wetland areas surrounding Eel Lake. The lake and shoreline have extremely high scenic values and can best be appreciated from a boat. Public use should be restricted to anchoring boats for fishing. Lakeside trail blazing should be discouraged.

This most westerly arm of Eel Lake contains wetlands and swamps which have very high wildlife values. These wetlands are used for fish spawning and feeding, waterfowl cover and habitat, songbird habitat, and feeding areas for predatory birds such as osprey and great blue heron.

Isolated wetland meadows used as feeding areas by a small resident elk herd are also protected in the PPA classification.

A population of the endangered whorled marsh pennywort (Hydrocotyle verticillata) is found at Tugman State Park. The plant is listed by the Oregon Natural Heritage Data Base (March, 1985) as endangered in Oregon but more common elsewhere. Within Oregon the species only occurs here and in the Siskiyou Physiographic Province. This population and its habitat will be protected.

Primary protection areas at Tugman tend to have high use by wildlife and severe limitations for recreation, development and land management activities.

Secondary Protection Areas - SPA - 365 Acres

Secondary Protection Areas at Tugman State Park include upland areas with some marine terraces and wetlands. Many of these areas have high scenic values and are included to protect the viewshed in the park. These areas are also important for watershed protection and vegetation. The second-growth forest provides the scenic backdrop for Eel Lake, cover for deer, elk and small mammals, and purification of the park's watershed.

Factors which limit development in Secondary Protection Areas in this park are poor soils and very steep slopes.
Limited Development Areas - LDA - 0 Acres

There are no LDA's at Tugman State Park.

Major Development Areas - MDA - 57 Acres

Major Development Areas at Tugman State Park include the existing intensive recreational development on the old mill site and the existing campground area. This is a level, open site where soils and site orientation are the main limiting factors to development.

This area is low in natural values, but is adjacent to areas with moderate to high natural values. There are two intrusive nonrecreational uses in this land-use classification. One is the Lakeside Water District treatment plant at the north end of the developed park area, and the second is the ODFW fish trap and the water district's water control dam near the existing swimming beach.
Objective: Improve Park Entrance Road

Landscape improvements are proposed for the park entrance road. The park entry roadway to the day-use area and boat ramp needs landscape plantings to buffer views from the park to neighboring properties.

Objective: Improve Swimming Beach

The existing swimming beach in the day-use area should be enlarged, reshaped and recontoured.

Objective: Provide Footbridge Trail and Viewpoint East of Eel Creek

Another proposed development for Tugman Park is a footbridge and trail to a viewpoint on the top of a high hill east of Eel Creek. The viewpoint will allow hikers a broad vista of Eel Lake and the surrounding area. The trail will include self-guided interpretive devices which explain the Lakeside Water District's water control dam and the ODFW fish trap, the formation of inland lakes, and the forest ecology of the area.

Objective: Develop Fishing Docks in Day-Use Area

Add a fishing dock to the recreation facilities at the day-use area.
### Project Costs and Phasing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Capital Improvement Projects</th>
<th>Rehabilitation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Boat ramp improvements:</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>regrade ramp, concrete &quot;logs&quot;</td>
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<td></td>
<td>$20,000</td>
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<td>B</td>
<td>Landscape and Visual Improvements: entry landscaping</td>
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<td></td>
<td>$10,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Swim Beach Improvements:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>low wall, increase size</td>
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<td>of beach</td>
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<td>D</td>
<td>Trail and Viewpoint:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1/2 mile trail/viewpoint</td>
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<td>clearing, bridge</td>
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<td>$10,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Fishing Dock</td>
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</table>
Objective: Transfer Property Management

Transfer isolated tract on old highway alignment to ODOT.

Objective: Continue Existing Cooperative Agreements with:

ODFW for fish and wildlife management and enhancement programs on Eel Lake and surrounding properties;
Lakeside Water District for water supply and treatment plant north of day-use area.

Objective: Protect Rare Plant Habitat

Parks natural resource planner will monitor Hydrocotyle verticillata colonies and take appropriate actions to protect them.

Objective: Improve Park Appearance

Work with Bonneville Power Administration on cooperative landscape project for powerline right-of-way at park entrance.
Work with Parks Design Unit to develop comprehensive signing program.

Objective: Improve Safety

Establish low-profile protective fencing or vegetative barriers of native plants at steep cutbanks between Eel Creek and campground.

Objective: Maintain Water Quality

Water quality in Eel Lake and Eel Creek is a primary concern of the State Parks Division, ODFW and the Lakeside Water District. Water quality is monitored at the water treatment plant, and the lake and surrounding properties should be managed to ensure high water quality.
Location: 1-1/2 miles west of Charleston, 9 miles southwest of Coos Bay on the Cape Arago Highway at the ocean shore. The park is east of the Cape Arago lighthouse at Gregory Point.

Size: 25.52 Acres

Existing Facilities: Undeveloped trail to small, rocky beach, unimproved parking for 2-3 cars.

Natural Features: Ocean cliffs, geologically interesting.

Recreation Activities: Smelt fishing.
Primary Protection Areas-PPA-6.2 Acres

The PPA at Yoakam Point encompasses the point itself and the rocky outcroppings that jut out into the ocean.

Secondary Protection Areas-SPA-16.9 Acres

This area is the upland marine terrace area. It is primarily wooded; sitka spruce predominates.

Limited Development Areas-LDA-2.4 Acres

The LDA is the flat area around the existing parking area.

Major Development Areas-MDA-0 Acres

There are no MDA's at Yoakam Point.

For mapped information, see Cape Arago Land Use Plan map.
Use at Yoakam Point is primarily from local people who are aware of this area. This small, rather inaccessible site is not suitable for development by the general public without major changes to the site. Since there are major recreation developments located nearby, this area will remain undeveloped with periodic inspections to check for problems or deterioration of the resources.
Objective: Develop Cooperative Management Plan Agreement with TNC for Bastendorff Bog Preserve

Develop cooperative management plan for lily and darlingtonia protection on the TNC Preserve adjacent to park property.
**GENERAL INFORMATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Location:</strong></th>
<th>10 miles southwest of Coos Bay on the Cape Arago Highway at the ocean shore. The park is south of the Cape Arago lighthouse at Gregory Point.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>395.49 Acres</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Existing Facilities:</strong></td>
<td>Picnic facilities (147 units), picnic shelter; campground with 29 trailer and 108 tent sites, showers; park visitor center and headquarters; full maintenance yard, garage and work shop.</td>
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<td><strong>Average Annual Day-Use Attendance (1979-1984):</strong></td>
<td>928,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Average Annual Camper Nights (1979-1984):</strong></td>
<td>45,400</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Natural Features:</strong></td>
<td>Unique wind-protected bay fronting Pacific Ocean, magnificent views of rocky coast, beach.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recreation Activities:</strong></td>
<td>Picnicking, camping, swimming, nature study, hiking.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Primary Protection Areas-PPA-10.5 Acres

The PPA's at Sunset Bay include the steep cliffs at the ocean's edge, the marshy area where the endangered giant bog lily is found, and the Darlingtonia bog.

Secondary Protection Areas-SPA-252.0 Acres

Secondary Protection Areas include a buffer zone around the bog lily habitat and the Darlingtonia bog, part of the area around Big Creek and the upper forested lands within the park.

Limited Development Areas-LDA-65.5 Acres

This small area is south of Sunset Bay.

Major Development Areas-MDA-67.5 Acres

Major Development Areas include the already developed portions of the park and the upper marine terrace lands which are suitable for development.

For mapped information, see Cape Arago Land Use Plan map.
Objective: Relocate Hiker/Biker Campground

The Hiker/Biker campground now at Cape Arago will be moved to Sunset Bay. Users will not have to travel as far to this camp, and daily management will be made much easier.

Objective: Provide Group Use Camping Area

There is a demand for group use at Cape Arago parks which is currently unmet. A group use area with a camping area, a toilet building and a weatherproof shelter will be provided on the marine terrace north of the park road at Norton Gulch. This is an ideal spot for group use because it is somewhat isolated from other park activities and has a large open space for playfields and group functions.

Objective: Rehabilitate and Redesign Campground Facilities

Camping at Sunset Bay State Park needs to be upgraded. The existing campground needs rehabilitation and redesign to conform to current standards for camping. Old restroom buildings should be replaced or rehabilitated on an as-needed basis. In order to maintain the high quality at Sunset Bay State Park and prevent deterioration from overuse, there will be no further expansion of the campground.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Capital Improvement Projects</th>
<th>Rehabilitation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Bike Camp</td>
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<td>Water, Toilet</td>
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<td>Meeting hall/toilet</td>
<td>Campground.</td>
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<tr>
<td>C</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Objective: Improve Visual Aspects of Park Entrance

Design a park entry sign in cooperation with Design Unit/Salem Office.

Objective: Design a Comprehensive Sign Program for All Sunset Bay Parks

Coordinate the work with the Design Unit/Salem Office. Standardize sign sizes and heights. Use standard cream on brown colors.

Objective: Protect Plant Sites

Monitor Lilium occidentalis sites. Relocate Coast Trail in ranch area. Monitor darlingtonia bog at sewer plant irrigation area and lily bog adjacent to TNC property. Instruct park personnel how to recognize bog lily.
**Location:**
13 miles southwest of Coos Bay on the Cape Arago Highway at the ocean shore. The park is south of the Cape Arago lighthouse at Gregory Point.

**Size:**
74.507 Acres

**Existing Facilities:**
Picnic facilities (4 units), restored gardens, observation shelter at cliff’s edge, restrooms, greenhouse nursery, park manager’s residence.

**Average Annual Day-Use Attendance (1979-1984):**
292,000

**Natural Features:**
Two miles of rugged coastline with spectacular sandstone ocean bluffs, many small bays and inlets and magnificent views of rocky coast.

**Recreation Activities:**
Storm watching, nature study, beach combing, visiting restored gardens, walking.
Primary Protection Areas-PPA-89.5 Acres

Primary Protection Areas include all the coves, rocky cliffs and outcroppings found along the edge of the ocean as well as special plant communities.

Secondary Protection Areas-SPA-536.5 Acres

The majority of the land at Shore Acres is in Secondary Protection. It includes all the land east of the highway and a small native headland meadow to the west.

Limited Development Areas-LDA-52 Acres

A small portion of the land around the developed portion of the park is in Limited Development.

Major Development Areas-MDA-67 Acres

The developed part of the park is designated as a Major Development Area.

For mapped information, see Cape Arago Land Use Plan map.
Objective: Improve Park Entrance

Provide a park entrance more in keeping with the former Simpson estate and the remaining formal gardens. If, at some future time, entrance fees are collected on a regular basis, a permanent fee collection booth and turnaround may be constructed. The booth design should be compatible with the garden house and other estate facilities.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Capital Improvement Projects</th>
<th>Rehabilitation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Park Entrance Improvements</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$5,000</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Objective: Improve Public Awareness of the Gardens

Continue the high-quality garden maintenance. Continue public education efforts about the gardens.
**GENERAL INFORMATION**

**Location:** 14 miles southwest of Coos Bay on the Cape Arago Highway at the ocean shore. The park is south of the Cape Arago lighthouse at Gregory Point.

**Size:** 134.0 Acres

**Existing Facilities:** Picnic facilities (43 units), picnic shelter; hiker/biker camp, restrooms.

**Average Annual Day-Use Attendance (1979-1984):** 286,000

**Natural Features:** Rugged coastline with spectacular sandstone ocean bluffs, many small bays and inlets, excellent views of rocky coast and inlets, superb intertidal and subtidal ecosystems.

**Recreation Activities:** Picnicking, sightseeing, nature study, photography, surf fishing, primitive camping, hiking, beach activities.

Science classes from the Pacific Northwest visit this area to study the tidepool ecology and marine life here.
Primary Protection Areas-PPA-24 Acres

All of the land areas around North and South Coves are in Primary Protection.

Secondary Protection Areas-SPA-80.5 Acres

The forested upland areas are all in Secondary Protection.

Limited Development Areas-LDA-17.5 Acres

This small area provides a buffer between the developed areas in the park and the PPA's and SPA's.

Major Development Areas-MDA-12 Acres

This designation includes the developed portions of the park.
Objective: Improve South Cove Beach Access

One way to relieve some of the pressure and overuse on the North Cove is to improve the pedestrian access to the South Cove and encourage visitors to use that area. The bottom portion of the path is in poor condition and needs to be redesigned and rebuilt.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Capital Improvement Projects</th>
<th>Rehabilitation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
<td>Beach Access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Improved foot access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>to South Cove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$5,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Objective: Protect Natural Features

Monitor, manage, and protect natural features at North Cove in cooperation with other natural resource agencies. See Cape Arago Wildlife for more detailed information.

In the past, proposals have been made to extend the Cape Arago Highway through Cape Arago State Park to Seven Devils. State Parks has not supported the proposal in the past and continues to oppose it.
The following parks and waysides were also studied as part of this master plan.

- Barview State Wayside
- Bolon Island Tideways State Wayside
- Conde B. McCullough Bridgehead & Wayside
- Umpqua State Wayside

Due to their small size, remote locations, low intensity development and use by mostly local populations, these parks are being recommended for transfer to other managing agencies.

The existing conditions and proposed disposal of each of these parks is described on the following pages. There are no known rare threatened or endangered species on these lands and no features that require protection by State Parks.
**Location:** On Cape Arago Highway, south of Coos Bay, on opposite bank of Slough from City of Charleston in Coos County.

**Size:** 5.34 Acres - Deeded land. Accretion has increased the size of the property to 15+ acres.

**Existing Facilities:** None

**Average Annual Day-Use Attendance (1979-1984):** No data available.

**Natural Features:** Tideflats and eel grass beds. Fossil Point a geologic landmark of local interest, a small creek bisects the property; undistinguished riparian vegetation in the wetland area; song birds and coastal birds are found in area.

**Recreation Activities:** Clamming, bayside activities, potential area for nature study.

**Proposed Disposal:** Sell to Port of Coos Bay. They have expressed an interest in purchasing the property in order to develop a boat launch site.

**Discussion:** Not suitable for development as a state park. Very poor access to highway. Suitable for local needs for boat launch and for local county needs.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Location:</strong></th>
<th>On U.S. 101, 1/4 mile from Reedsport at north end of the Umpqua River Bridge in Douglas County.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>11.41 Acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Existing Facilities:</strong></td>
<td>Restricted parking, poor highway access; foot trail to river; viewpoint at top of hill; memorial to donor's children.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Average Annual Day-Use Attendance (1979-1984):</strong></td>
<td>No data available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Natural Features:</strong></td>
<td>The park consists of about half of a large island between the Umpqua River Bridges. Park is located adjacent to large lumber mill. Park is mostly steep timberland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recreation Activities:</strong></td>
<td>Fishing access, viewing Umpqua River estuary from hilltop vantage point.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Proposed Disposal:</strong></td>
<td>Transfer to County Parks Department, or State Highway Division or sell.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Discussion:</strong></td>
<td>Property does not have state park significance. Poor site conditions hinder further development.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**GENERAL INFORMATION**

**Location:**
On westerly side of old Coast Highway 101 at north end of the Coos Bay Bridge in Coos County; just north of town of North Bend.

**Size:**
22.91 Acres

**Existing Facilities:**
Boat ramp and parking area.

**Average Annual Day-Use Attendance (1979-1984):**
No data available.

**Natural Features:**
Narrow scenic buffer along Coos Bay - Haynes Inlet arm with undistinguished mixed fir and hardwood vegetation.

**Recreation Activities:**
Boating

**Proposed Disposals:**
Transfer to State Highway Division.

**Discussion:**
Area acquired to preserve scenic qualities of bridge approach and as memorial to Conde B. McCullough, designer of the Coos Bay bridge and other scenic bridges. Area not suitable for state park purposes, but strongly related to highway purposes.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Location:</strong></th>
<th>On State Route 38, 7 miles east of Reedsport in Douglas County.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>110.87 Acres, (5 separate parcels)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Existing Facilities:</strong></td>
<td>Picnic facilities (4 units), pit toilets, no drinking water; boat ramp to Umpqua River; historical sign of local significance for &quot;Brandy Bar.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Average Annual Day-Use Attendance (1979-1984):</strong></td>
<td>50,183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Natural Features:</strong></td>
<td>Property is located along Umpqua River; area experiences storm flooding, wooded with myrtle trees and deciduous trees, steep topography.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recreation Activities:</strong></td>
<td>Picnicking, fishing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Proposed Disposal:</strong></td>
<td>Transfer parcels adjacent to the highway to State Highway Division and/or Douglas County. Transfer larger parcels adjacent to Elliott State Forest to Oregon State Forestry Department (see map).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Discussion:</strong></td>
<td>The size and disjointed nature of the park properties, plus poor access and steep topography severely limit further development of this wayside. Costs for maintenance are high.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>