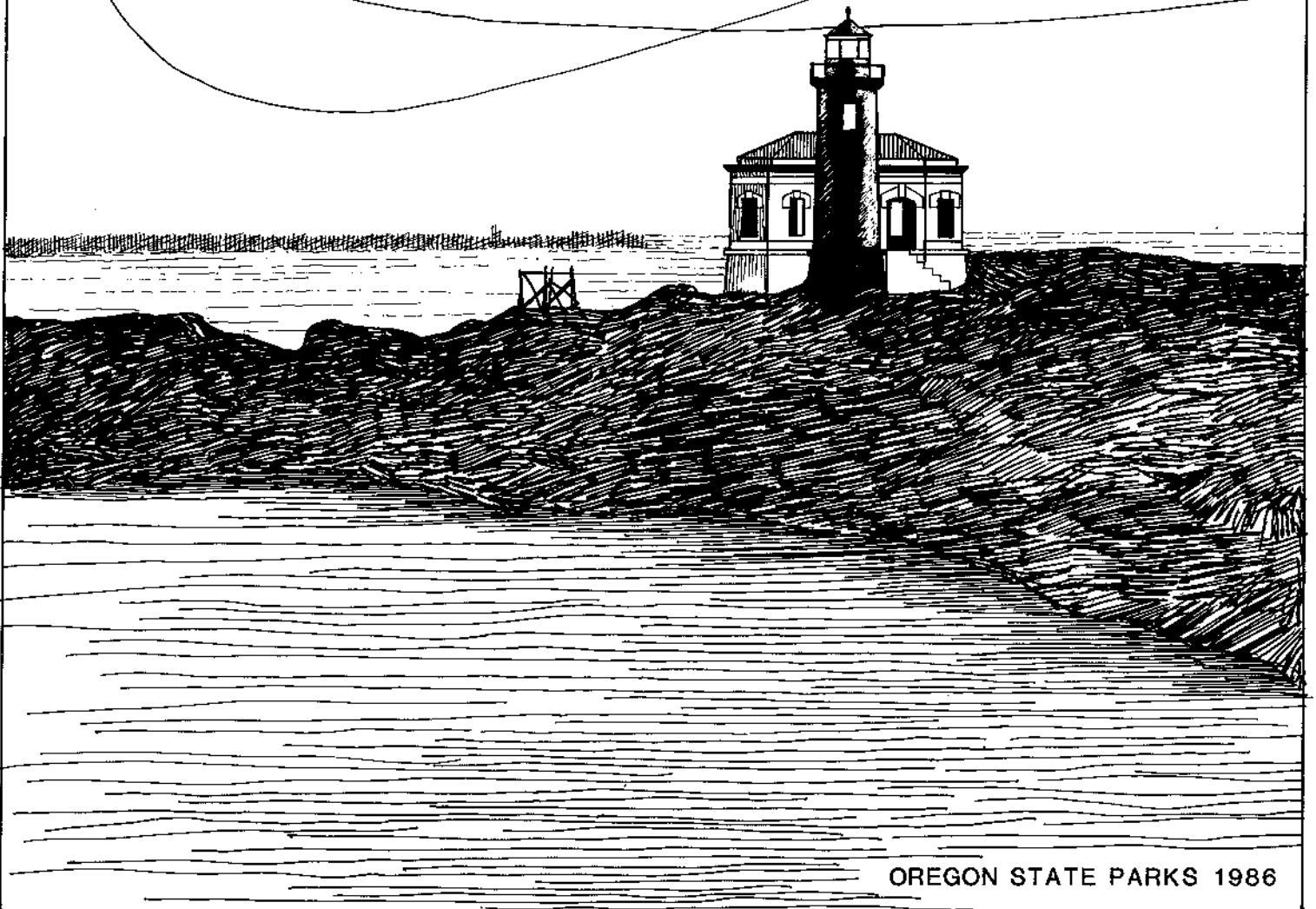


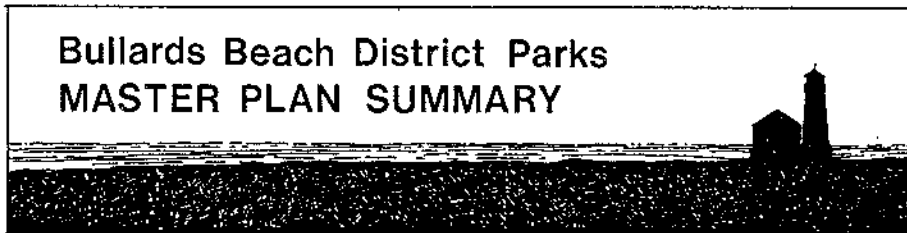
Bullards Beach District Parks

MASTER PLAN SUMMARY DOCUMENT



OREGON STATE PARKS 1986

Bullards Beach District Parks MASTER PLAN SUMMARY



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

Seven Devils State Wayside
Bullards Beach State Park
Bandon Ocean Wayside
Bandon 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 and cultural resources found in the parks.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

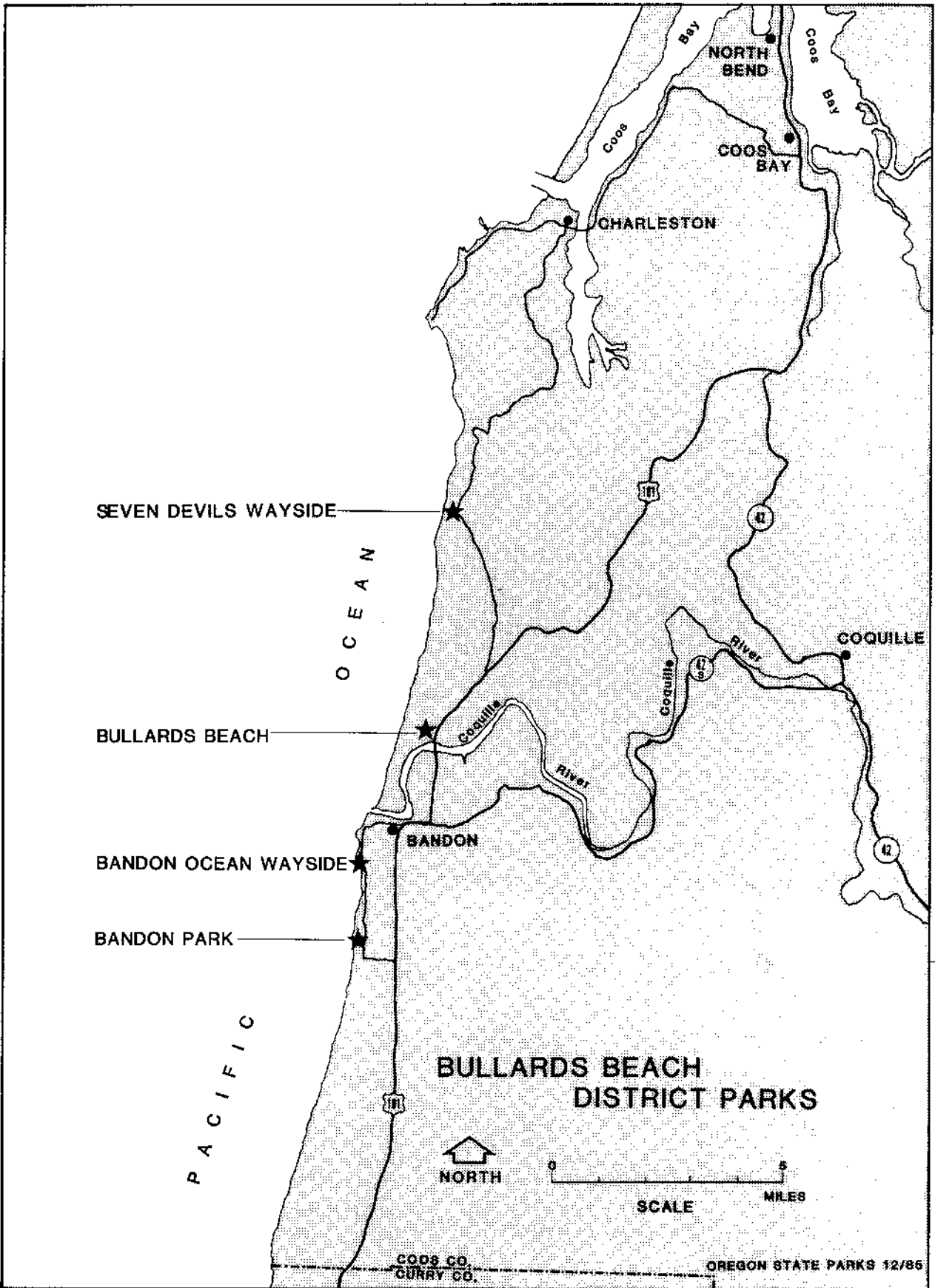
Additional information about these parks can be found in the Master Plan notebooks. These notebooks contain detailed information on the land use and development plans as well as data on the natural and cultural resources of each park. These notebooks are available for public review at the State Parks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

This notebook contains information on the following parks in Coos County:

Seven Devils State Wayside
Bullards Beach State Park
Bandon Ocean Wayside
Bandon State Park

These parks are located along the Pacific Ocean.

There are 4 other parks and waysides in the Bullards Beach 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:

Albert H. Powers Memorial State Park
Coquille Myrtle Grove State Park
Hoffman Memorial State Wayside
Maria C. Jackson State Park

Access

Access to this area of the coast, from the north or south, is via U.S. 101, the Coast Highway, and from the interior valleys via State Highway 42 along the Coquille River to Bandon and Coos Bay.

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.

Climate

Weather and temperature in this area are moderated by the influence of the Pacific Ocean. The climate is cool and wet during the winter months and warm and dry during summers with intermittent rain. Winds are westerly from the ocean. Winter storms approach from the southwest and summer storms from the northwest. Low pressure areas dominate during winter and highs during the summer. Storm patterns are cyclonic.

Rainfall averages about 60 inches per year on the coastal areas. Annual rainfall is 60 inches in North Bend and 77 inches in Reedsport. North Bend receives more than 10 inches of rain during December-January. Measurable precipitation falls in North Bend about 160 days per year.

Summer winds are from the north or northwest, averaging 17 mph. Winter winds average 15 mph and are generally from the south or southeast. Winter storms with high winds sometimes in excess of 100 mph, approach from the southwest. Winter storms are occasionally severe and can cause major property damage and shore erosion.

Cultural Features

The area is noted for its recreation attractions and its fishing and timber industries. Coos Bay/North Bend is the largest urban center in this area and is a major shipping port for timber products for the Pacific Rim. Commercial and sport fishing fleets are harbored at Charleston and Bandon.

Major services are available in Coos Bay/North Bend and Bandon.

This area has historically relied on the timber industry as the major job producer. Maximum population and economic growth are directly tied to growth periods in the timber industry. Coos Bay is the major processing and international shipping center for timber products.

Increasingly, coastal communities in this area are developing a thriving tourist trade to offset the downward economic trends in the timber and fishing industries. Coos Bay provides tourist services and is headquarters for government recreation agencies (BLM and State Parks). In the last 10 years, the City of Bandon has restored its Old Town area and increased the number of tourist-related businesses. State Parks in Coos County are among the recreation attractions which help boost local economies through tourism.

Recreation Features

Recreation features cover a wide spectrum along this area of Oregon's coast. Bullards Beach has a campground and access to Coquille Spit with its historic lighthouse, and miles of scenic beach and dunes. Horseback riding, surf fishing and beachcombing are popular activities in addition to picnicking both at Bullards Beach and Bandon.

Nearby is the BLM New River Area of Critical Environmental Concern, a unique coastal ecological area set aside to protect rare plant and animal habitats. Bandon Wayside is best known for the offshore rocks which are part of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge. Two of these, Face Rock and Cat and Kittens Rock are the subject of Indian legends.

Located between Cape Arago and Bullards Beach, Seven Devils Wayside provides access to a beach used by beachcombers and agate hunters. To the north is quite possibly the most rugged and impassible coastal area in Oregon: The Seven Devils. To the south is Whiskey Run, a wind power farm which generates electricity using new technology.

Natural Features

The parks in the Bullards Beach District are typical of beach areas along the Oregon coast. There are long stretches of sandy beach and dunes which have been stabilized by the introduced European beach grass. Portions of these parks are on old marine terraces with sheer cliffs and reefs.

Vegetation in these parks is typical of the coastal Sitka spruce zone and consists primarily of beach grass, shore pine/willow thickets and Sitka spruce forests. Significant numbers of silvery phacelia, a rare native plant, are found on the unstabilized dunes at the north end of Bullards Beach State Park.

Both Bullards Beach and Bandon State Parks have habitat for snowy plover, an endangered bird, that is sensitive to disturbance. Other areas of the parks provide habitat for deer, small mammals, coastal birds and waterfowl.

Bandon Wayside provides the best viewpoint for observing the Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge, when nesting birds are protected from disturbance. The beach area here is also quite scenic, with many small sea stacks which are accessible at low tide.

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, just north of Seven Devils Wayside, 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. Pioneers settled here in the later 1840s. The cemetery at Bullards Beach State Park is a remnant of their presence there.

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.

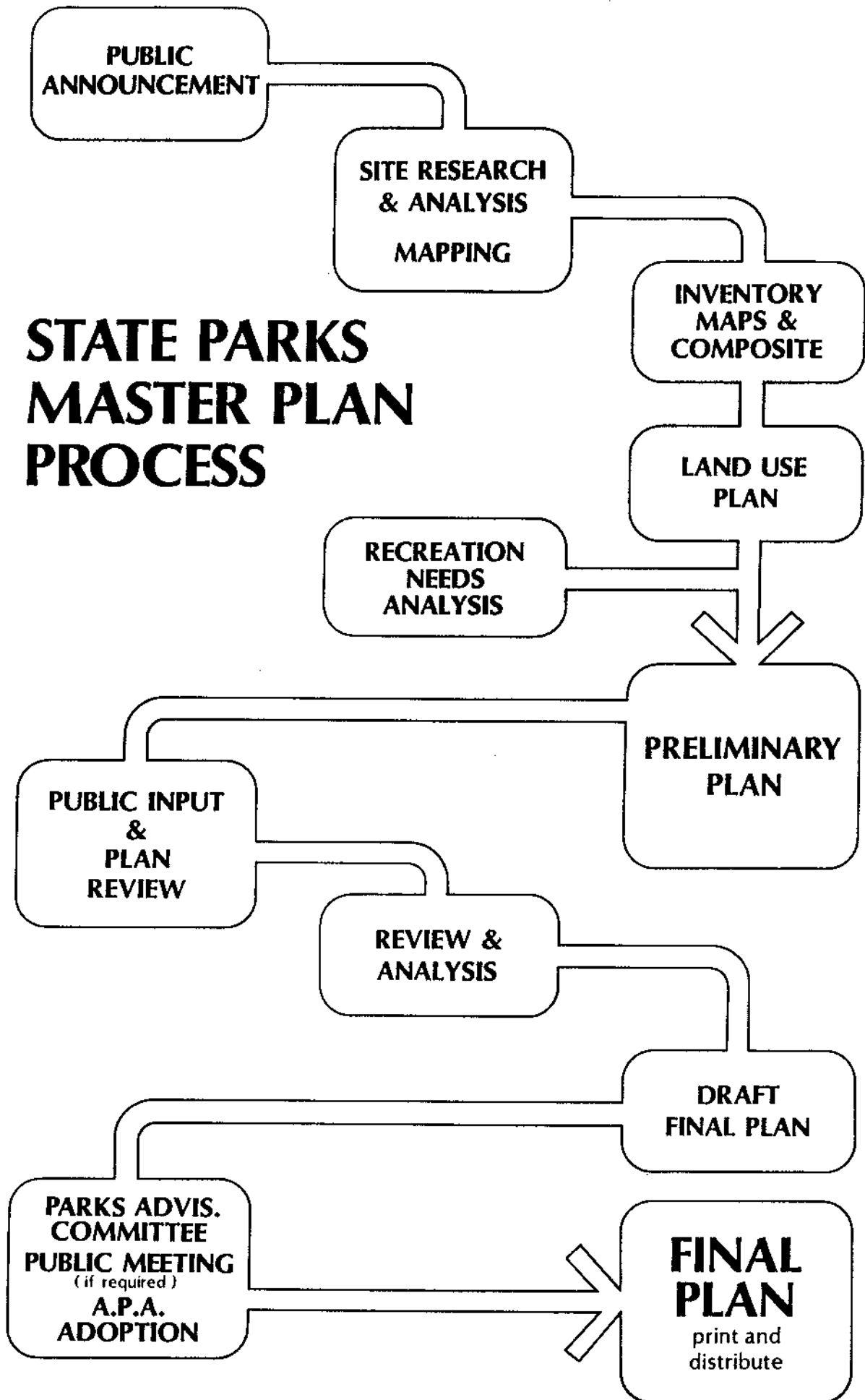
Parks Advisory Committee/APA Adoption

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



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:

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.

GENERAL INFORMATION

SEVEN DEVILS
STATE WAYSIDE

Location: 10 miles north of Bandon off U.S.
101.

Size: 54.37 Acres

Existing Facilities: Picnic facilities (4 units), parking,
no vehicular access to beach.

Average Annual Day-Use
Attendance (1979-84): 49,889.

Natural Features: Ocean beach.

Recreation Activities: Picnicking, beach activities.



SEVEN DEVILS WAYSIDE

TOWNSHIP 27 S. RANGE 14 W. SECTION 17



NORTH



SCALE

COOS COUNTY

OREGON STATE PARKS 12/85

LAND USE PLAN SEVEN DEVILS STATE WAYSIDE

Secondary Protection Areas-SPA-31 Acres

Secondary Protection Areas at Seven Devils include the ocean beach, dune areas and part of the stable marine terrace lands.

Limited Development Areas-LDA-23.37 Acres

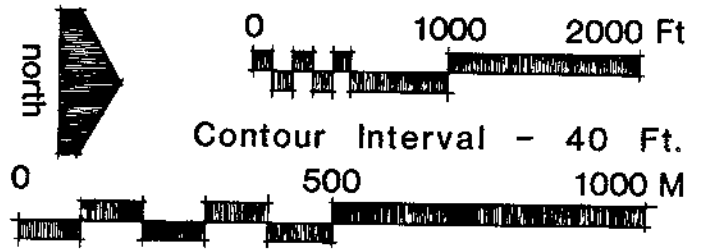
The balance of the park is in Limited Development. This includes the developed areas of the park located in the stable marine terrace lands.

Areas of Concern AOC

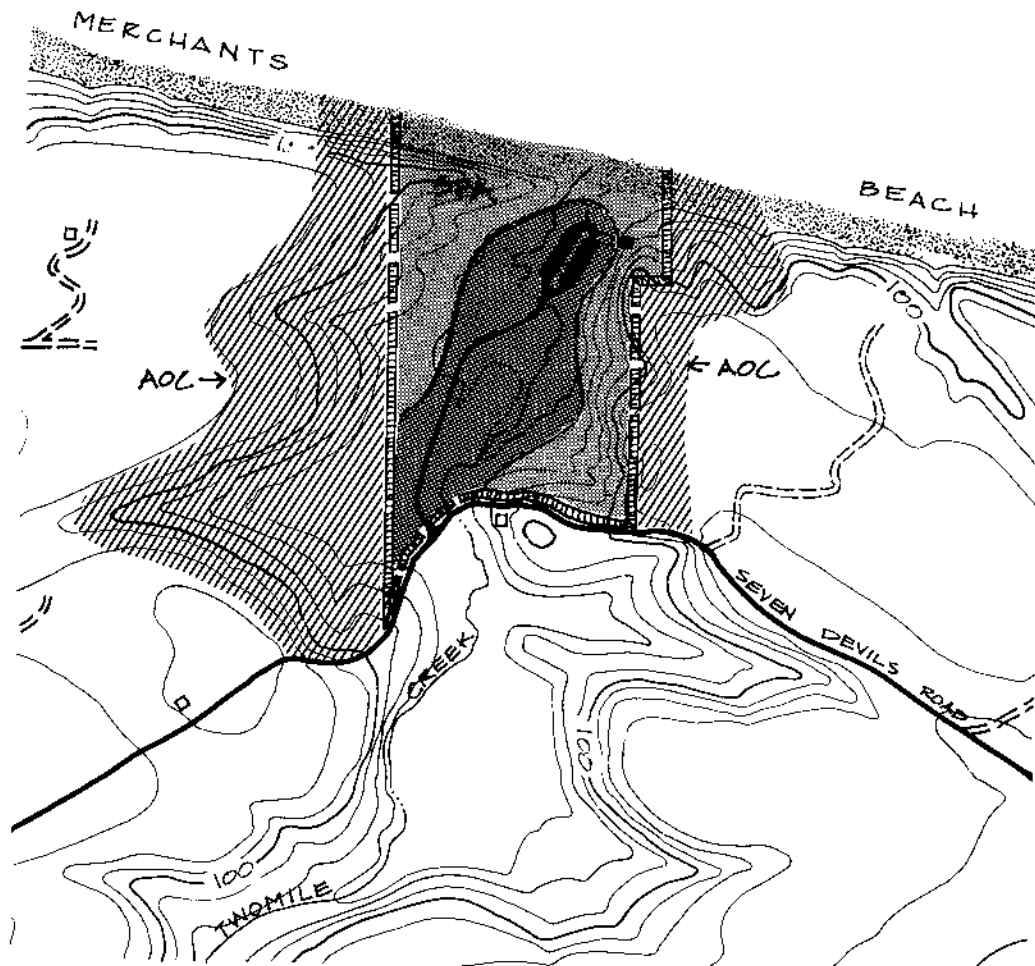
The properties located north and south of the wayside are very visible. Any change in their appearance would be very apparent and would affect the recreational use of the wayside.






SEVEN DEVILS WAYSIDE

Coos County, Oregon



LAND USE PLAN



- | | | | | | |
|--|-----|---------------------------|--|-----|------------------------|
|  | PPA | PRIMARY PROTECTION AREA |  | MDA | MAJOR DEVELOPMENT AREA |
|  | SPA | SECONDARY PROTECTION AREA |  | AOC | AREA OF CONCERN |
|  | LDA | LIMITED DEVELOPMENT AREA | | | |

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

SEVEN DEVILS
STATE WAYSIDE

There is no additional development proposed for the wayside.

PARK MANAGEMENT

SEVEN DEVILS
STATE WAYSIDE

Objective: Eliminate Gorse

Follow management plan in Vegetation section for Bandon State Park. Use methods described for scattered individual plants and groups of gorse.

Attempt cooperative agreements with neighboring owners.

GENERAL INFORMATIONBULLARDS BEACH

Location: 1 mile north of Bandon on U.S. 101, at the mouth of the Coquille River; adjacent to the Coquille River Lighthouse.

Size: 1,266.32 Acres

Existing Facilities: Picnic facilities (85 units); improved campsites (92), trailer spaces (100), showers, laundry facilities, outdoor theater; hiker-biker camp; equestrian loading area; boat ramp; historic lighthouse.

Average Annual Day-Use Attendance (1979-1984): 285,956

Average Annual Camper Nights (1979-1984): 63,132.

Natural Features: Ocean beach (4 miles) including the Coquille Spit; Coquille River, sand dunes, forests.

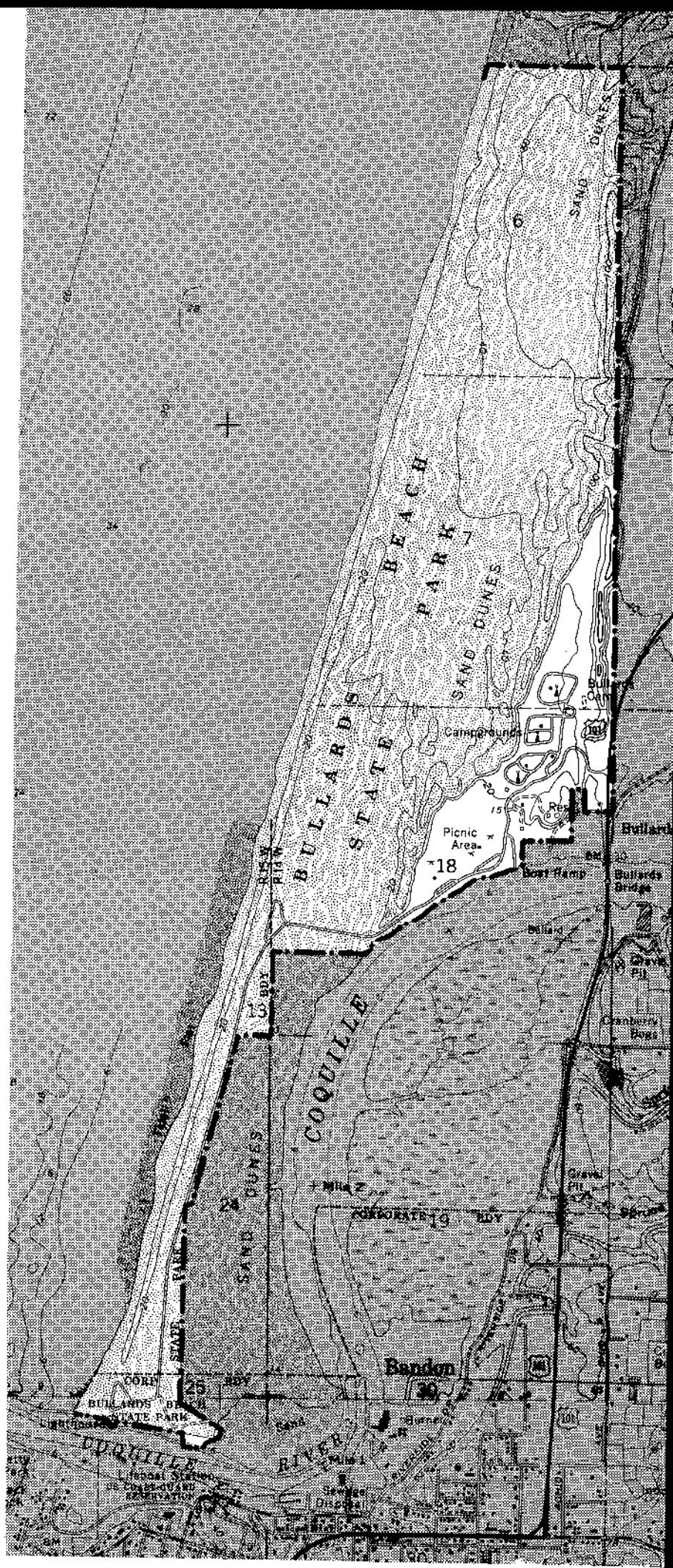
Recreation Activities: Camping, picnicking, boating, fishing, horseback riding, hiking, beach activities, nature study, visiting historic lighthouse.

BULLARDS BEACH STATE PARK

TOWNSHIP 28 S.
RANGE 14 W. SECTIONS 6,7,18,19,30
RANGE 15 W. SECTIONS 13,24,25



COOS COUNTY



Primary Protection Areas - PPA - 309 Acres

Primary Protection Areas at Bullards Beach State Park are composed mainly of ocean foredune, deflation plain and winter pond areas in stabilized dunes.

Important elements in the Bullards Beach State Park PPA's include snowy plover bird habitat, populations of the endangered plant silvery phacelia and waterfowl resting areas. The winter pond areas behind the foredune are fine examples of dune hydrology. The ponds come and go as the seasons change from winter to summer and provide a variety of wildlife habitats throughout the year. The primary uses of the ponds in Bullards Beach Park are as freshwater sources for wildlife and resting areas for migrating waterfowl.

Native dune plants that help stabilize the sandy soils in the area should be protected from development, as should the stabilizing beach grass on the ocean shore foredunes.

Secondary Protection Areas - SPA - 730 Acres

This classification includes large areas of stabilized dunes, deflation plains, and open sand areas between the stabilized foredune near the ocean shore and ancient stabilized sand dunes near developed areas of the park.

Important elements in Secondary Protection Areas at Bullards Beach include silvery phacelia and other native vegetation on the sand dunes, and small winter ponds. The SPA dunes also have moderate scenic and historic values that are important to protect.

The historic values at the old cemetery near the campground at Bullards Beach are protected in SPA classification.

Major barriers to development in SPA's at Bullards Beach are wind and weather exposure, unstable soil and blowing sand, deflation plains where water is at or near the surface of the soil, and poor access.

Limited Development Areas - LDA - 70 Acres

The largest area designated for limited development at Bullards Beach is a stabilized dune and terrace behind the campground and Highway 101. Existing vegetation which stabilizes the ancient dune should be protected. Factors limiting development in this LDA include poor access, unstable soils and hydrologic hazards, and steep topography on the old stabilized dune.

A small area which has been used for brush burning and other miscellaneous management activities is also designated LDA. The site is located north of the spit road where it enters the active dune/deflation plain area. This area has been substantially altered from its native condition, and most recently has been used as an equestrian campground and staging area.

Major Development Areas - MDA - 157 Acres

The marine terraces which contain existing facilities near Highway 101 and the Coquille River are designated as Major Development Areas. Existing vegetation and bank protection structures along the Coquille River are important features of this land-use area. Factors which limit development in Bullards Beach MDA are unstable soils, poor drainage, limited room for expansion, and poor access from Highway 101 along the park entrance road. An important development hazard is bank erosion along the Coquille downstream from the existing boat ramp. This site once contained important burial grounds for coastal Indian villages in the area. The site has been surveyed several times by archeologists and nearly all artifacts have been removed. The existing riverbank has been stabilized with a riprap rock revetment in order to protect the important archeological sites and existing park development.

Two major development areas are located on Coquille Spit, where existing parking lots provide beach access parking. The first parking area, closest to the day-use area, has a toilet building, while the Coquille Lighthouse parking area does not. The first parking area is protected by the stabilized foredune,

but the Coquille Lighthouse parking area is exposed to the ocean. Factors which limit development on Coquille Spit include ocean storm erosion, poor soils and blowing sand.

The Coquille Lighthouse parking area is especially vulnerable to impacts because it is not located behind the protection of the foredune. The scenic and historic Coquille River Lighthouse attracts many park visitors and should be protected. Although access to the beach jetty and the Lighthouse are important, the extremes of ocean hydrology, storm activity, and littoral drift of sand along the spit combine to provide formidable barriers to development in this area. The existing parking lot was destroyed by recent winter storms and any future development should be concentrated behind the protection of the foredune.

Areas of Concern - AOC - 232 Acres

Areas of Concern at Bullards Beach State Park include all of the non-park properties between the park and the Coquille River. These occur in two parcels, 16 acres owned by Georgia Pacific and others near the Coquille Bridge and the 216 acres on Coquille Spit owned by Moore Mill Company.

The property owned by Georgia Pacific and others near the Coquille River bridge contains important archeological sites. Eroding river banks on that property threaten downstream park property and also affect boat ramp use. It would be desirable to acquire this area in order to protect archeological values, consolidate park ownership, and increase bank protection measures. This area is zoned industrial and forest. Although it is not likely that it will be developed, Parks should monitor any proposals for development.

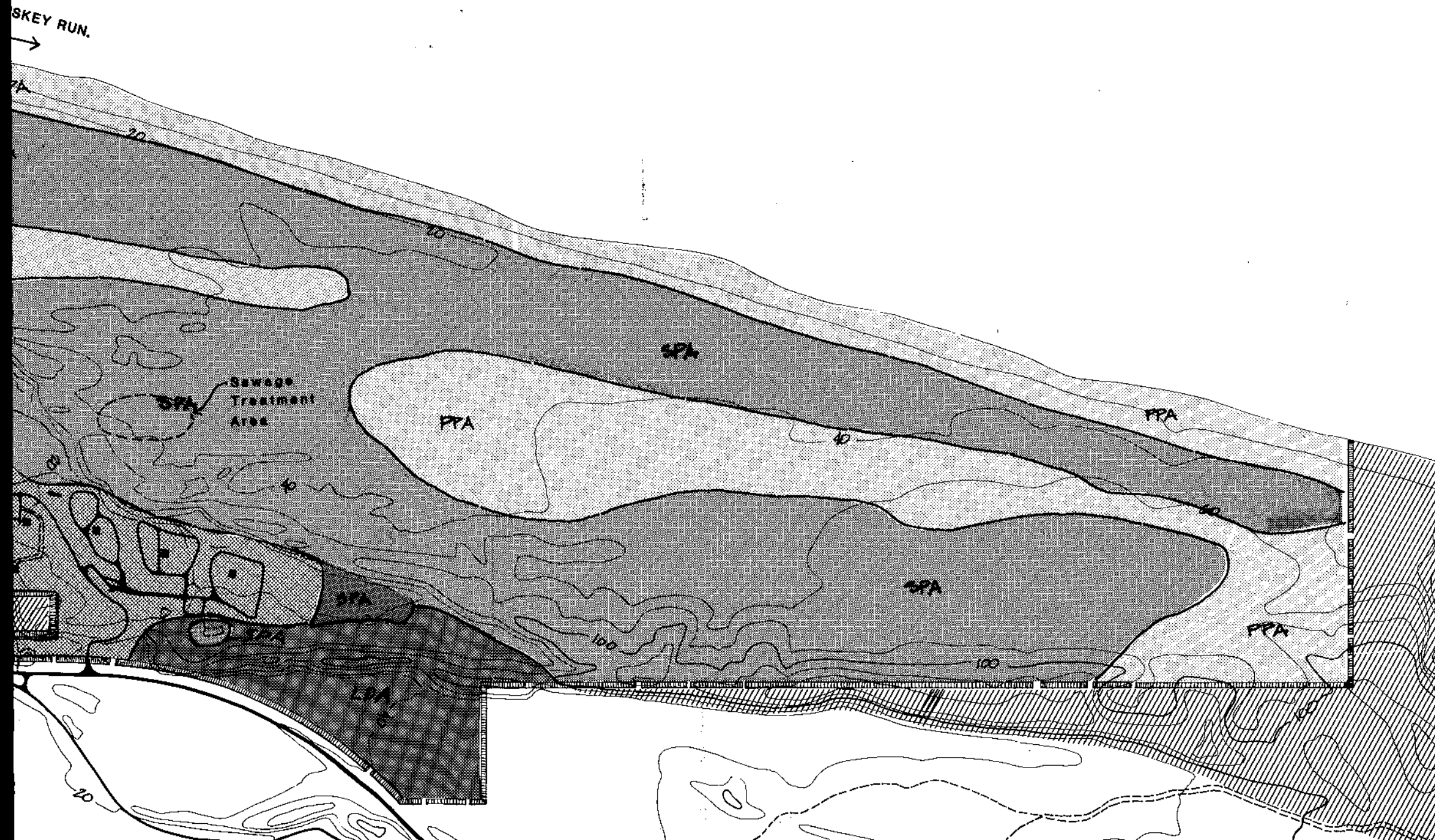
The Moore Mill property on Coquille Spit has moderate natural attractions, including native plant ecosystems, although parts have been highly disturbed by deposited dredge spoils from the Coquille River. Gorse plants are invading this property and multiplying. This plant has become a noxious weed in other parts of Coos County and could threaten the native plants in the park if allowed to spread. This property is zoned NRM, Natural Resource Management, with an Estuary Natural overlay. It is not likely that it will be developed but Parks should be alert for any proposals on this property.






BULLARDS BEACH STATE PARK

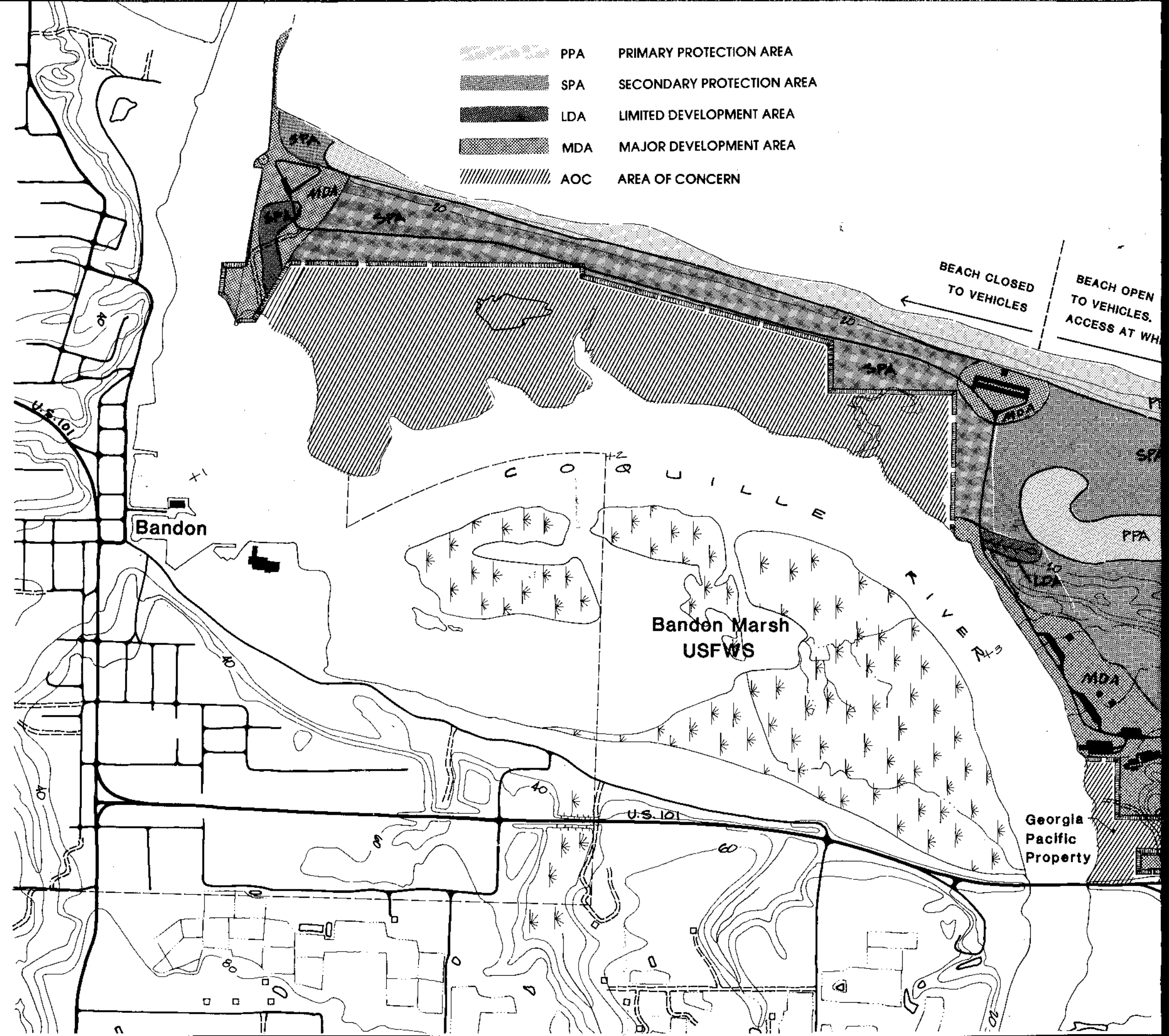
Coos County, Oregon



LAND USE PLAN



-  PPA PRIMARY PROTECTION AREA
-  SPA SECONDARY PROTECTION AREA
-  LDA LIMITED DEVELOPMENT AREA
-  MDA MAJOR DEVELOPMENT AREA
-  AOC AREA OF CONCERN



Objective: Complete Improvements at Equestrian Campground

Over the last few years, equestrian use of the park has increased to the point that a primitive equestrian campground has been created north of the spit road where it enters the dunes.

Existing improvements at the equestrian camp include trailer parking, horse stalls, campsites, chemical toilets and water. Future improvements include pit or vault toilets, a loading ramp and manure dump. This facility is being developed cooperatively with local riding clubs. Trails from this area will lead through the secondary protection area to the beach and dunes north of the equestrian campground.

Objective: Provide Hiking and Equestrian Trails

Hiking and equestrian trails are also needed in this park. The active dune areas between the ocean foredune and the eastern portions of the park could offer park visitors a primitive, self-guided interpretive trail system located on existing road traces and footpaths. These trails should be carefully located to avoid populations of endangered plants and any sensitive wetland areas that are important for wildlife habitat.

Objective: Provide Greater Variety of Camping Experiences

Of the 192 existing campsites at Bullards Beach, 92 are full hook-up campsites and 100 are improved campsites with water and electricity. There are no tent campsites in the campground. The marine terrace area directly north of the campground is an ideal spot on which to build 30 to 50 tent campsites with a toilet and shower building.

Objective: Provide Bicycle Trails

A bicycle trail will be provided from the campground area to the end of Coquille Spit. This proposal will offer an alternate method of transportation, allowing park visitors the option of riding a bicycle from the campground to the Lighthouse instead of driving their cars. Portions of the trail could be located on or adjacent to the existing footpath which leads from the campground to the beach parking lot. From that point to the Lighthouse, a bicycle trail should be constructed adjacent to the existing roadway.

Objective: Improve Boat Launching Facilities

River hydraulics on the Coquille make use of the existing park boat ramp difficult in the swift current. Moving the courtesy dock from the downstream side of the boat ramp to the upstream side of the ramp, and installing a swing boom or other current control device to create a stillwater eddy at the boat ramp will make boat launching much easier by controlling the current in this portion of the river.

Objective: Improve Parking at the Lighthouse Day-Use Area

The Lighthouse parking lot at the end of Coquille Spit has taken a severe beating the last few years because of winter storms. The ocean eroded away a major portion of the barrier dune and destroyed much of the parking lot. The parking area was rebuilt in the original location. When severe storms return, the Lighthouse parking area may again be destroyed by wave undercutting, overtopping and by logs and rock debris from the North Jetty battering the dune. If the parking area is destroyed or severely damaged again, it will be closed and parking will be restricted to the paved area behind the protection of the foredune. Some minor redesign of that lot will be required. When this construction is completed, all vehicle access to the top of the foredune will be removed. The Corps of Engineers should be consulted to explore shore and spit protection alternatives. This area will also be the end of the proposed bicycle path from the campground.

Objective: Demonstrate Wind-Powered Electric Generator

Bonneville Power, the Oregon Department of Energy and Oregon utilities have identified Bullards Beach as a prime location for a wind-powered generator.

A site in the stabilized dunes near the beach access parking lot has been selected as the best site for a generator. It is anticipated that a wind-powered generator here would generate about 110 percent of the park's electrical needs.

Special care will be taken to minimize adverse impacts on the dunes or to migratory bird populations.

PROJECT COSTS AND PHASING

BULLARDS BEACH

<u>Priority</u>	<u>Capital Improvement Projects</u>	<u>Rehabilitation</u>
A	Equestrian Camp Ramp, Manure Dump \$5,000 Horse and Hike Trail 5 miles \$11,000 Pit or Vault Toilets \$1,500 - \$15,000	Entry Redesign \$60,000
B	Tent Campground 30-50 Sites Utility Bldg. \$200,000	Moorage Improvements New Dock, Swing Boom, Erosion Control \$15,000
C	Bicycle Trail 2½ Miles \$150,000	Remove Spit Parking, Construct beach access and lighthouse trails \$10,000
D	Wind Power Elec. Generator \$150,000	

BULLARDS BEACH STATE PARK

Coos County, Oregon



Contour Interval - 40 Ft.

TENT CAMPGROUND



DAY USE AREA



boat ramp improvements

WISKEY RUN.
→

WIND GENERATOR SITE



FUTURE TRAILS *

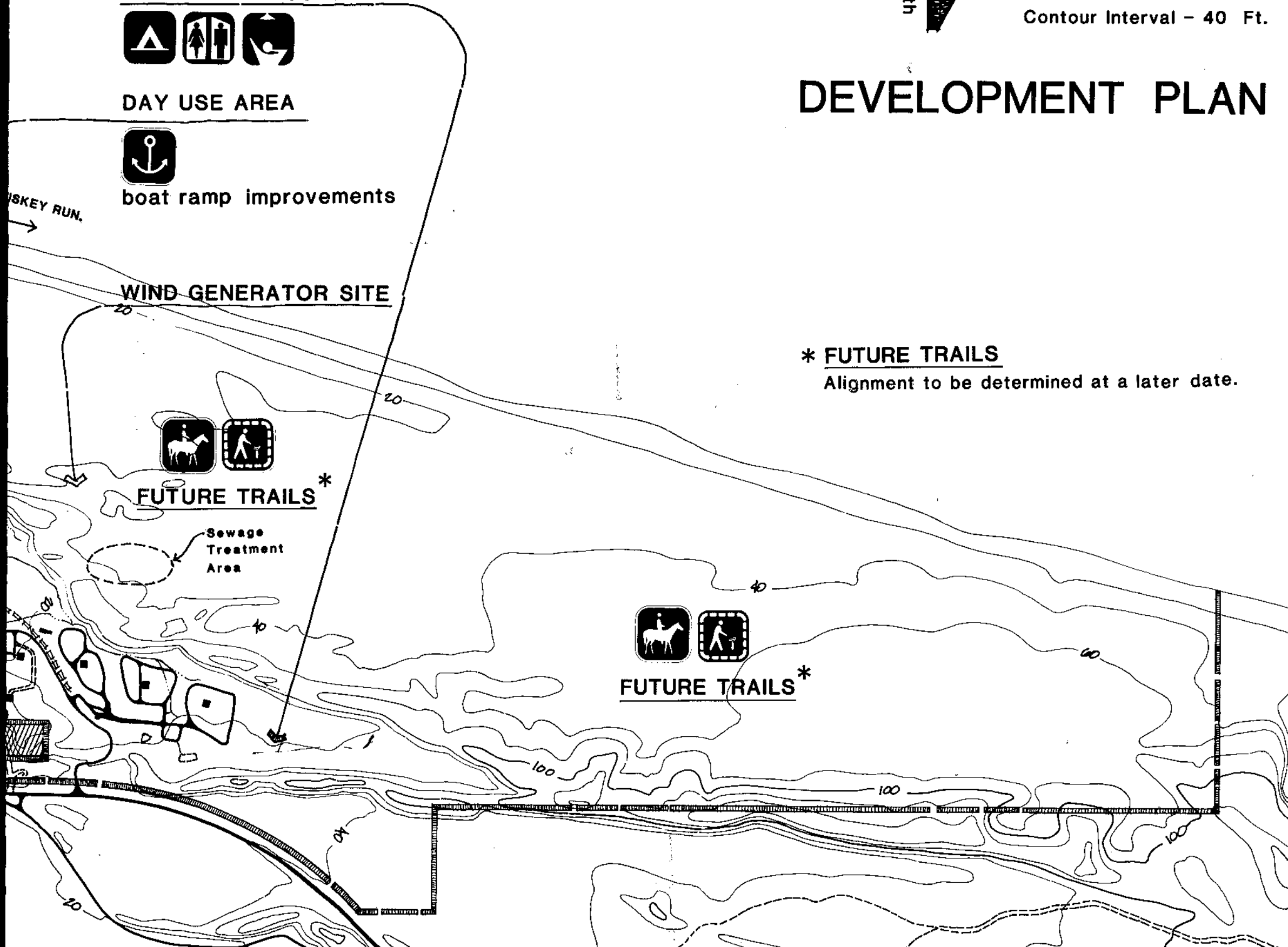
Sewage
Treatment
Area



FUTURE TRAILS *

*** FUTURE TRAILS**

Alignment to be determined at a later date.



LIGHTHOUSE
DAY USE AREA
close ex. parking lot

EQUESTRIAN CAMPGROUND



new parking & beach access



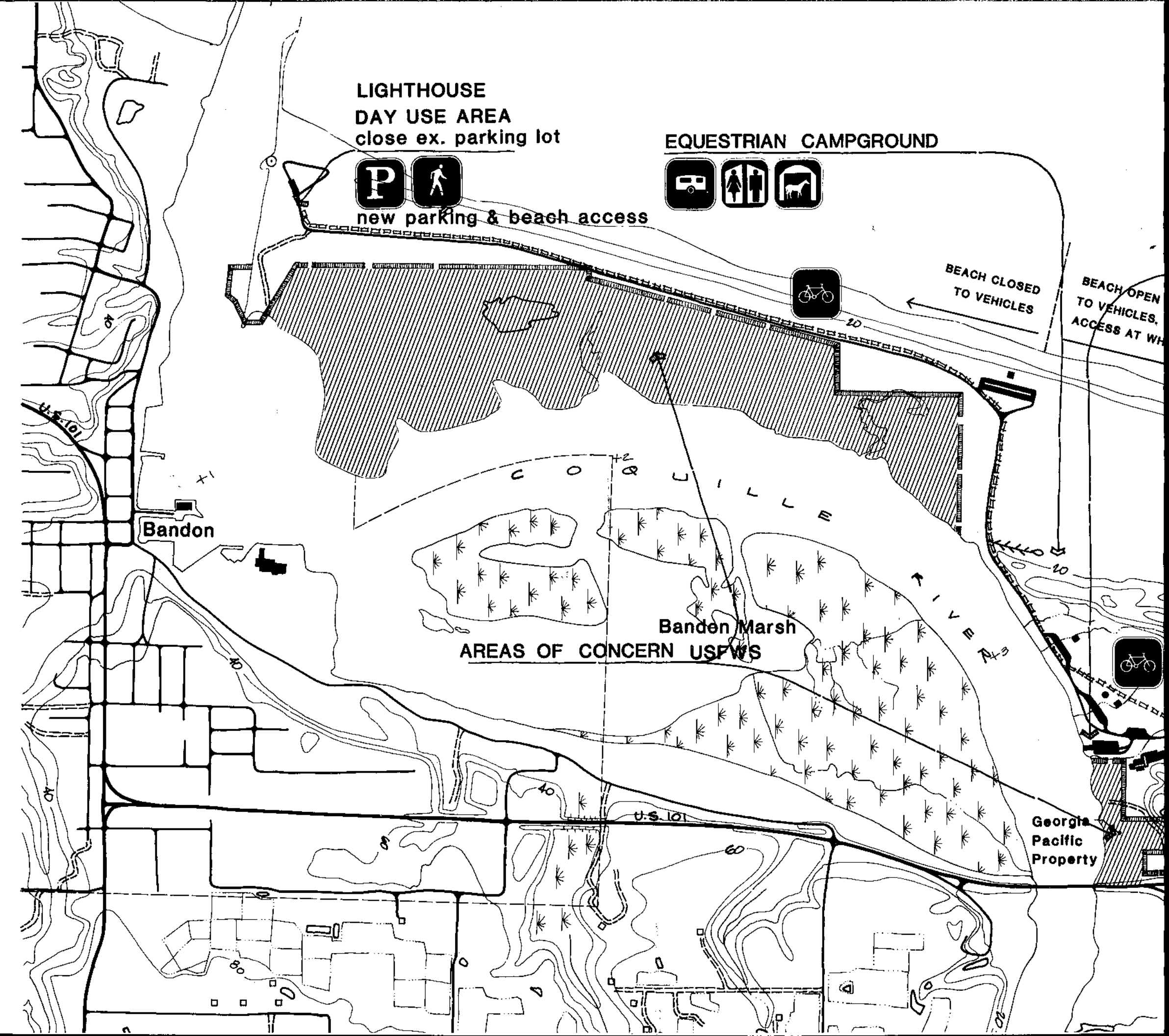
BEACH CLOSED
TO VEHICLES

BEACH OPEN
TO VEHICLES.
ACCESS AT WH

Bandon

Banden Marsh
AREAS OF CONCERN USFWS

Georgia
Pacific
Property



Objective: Control Erosion along the Coquille River Banks

Monitor erosion on Coquille riverbank.

Monitor erosion of Coquille spit, Lighthouse parking area and jetty.

Coordinate and consult with Army Corps of Engineers, Port of Bandon and Parks Engineering Unit if problems arise.

Minimize safety hazards at Lighthouse parking area by closing access during storms and removing debris after storms.

Objective: Control Gorse Within the Park

Begin comprehensive gorse control program.

Make cooperative agreements with neighbors, especially Moore Mill, to control gorse on their property also.

Protect native plant populations during eradication program.

Consult with Park Natural Resource Planner and Parks Forester before beginning operation. See Vegetation section, Bandon State Park.

Objective: Protect Rare Plants

Monitor silvery phacelia in north dune area of park.

Report any changes or adverse impacts to Region Office and Design Unit.

Direct hikers and horsemen away from sensitive areas.

Monitor any off-road vehicle use. Use education and citation authority as control.

Objective: Protect Endangered Animals

Train parks personnel to identify snowy plovers and their nests.

Report sightings, habitat changes and impacts or predator problems to ODFW, Region Office and Parks Design Unit.

Develop and locate public education and interpretation signs in cooperation with ODFW.

Locate recreation uses away from sensitive habitat areas.

Objective: Enhance Non-Game Wildlife Habitats

Consult with ODFW on non-game wildlife habitat enhancement.

Cooperatively develop interpretive guide for trail users.

Locate dunes interpretive trails with help of Parks trails coordinator, ODFW and Parks Design Unit.

Objective: Develop Alternate Energy Program

Train public-contact employees to provide public information and interpretation of wind power generator project.

Provide trail access and information program at wind generator site.

Objective: Improve Park Access

Consult with Park Design Unit to improve park entrance and campground access.

Erect new entrance sign, coordinate with Park Sign Program.

Close Lighthouse parking lot if severely damaged or destroyed by ocean erosion.

Objective: Control ORV Use

Monitor illegal ORV use.

Erect regulatory and educational signs in problem areas.

Identify access points and suspected violators. Inform them of park rules prohibiting ORV use.

Cite violators as necessary.

GENERAL INFORMATIONBANDON OCEAN WAYSIDE

Location: 1/2 mile south of Bandon, off U.S. 101.

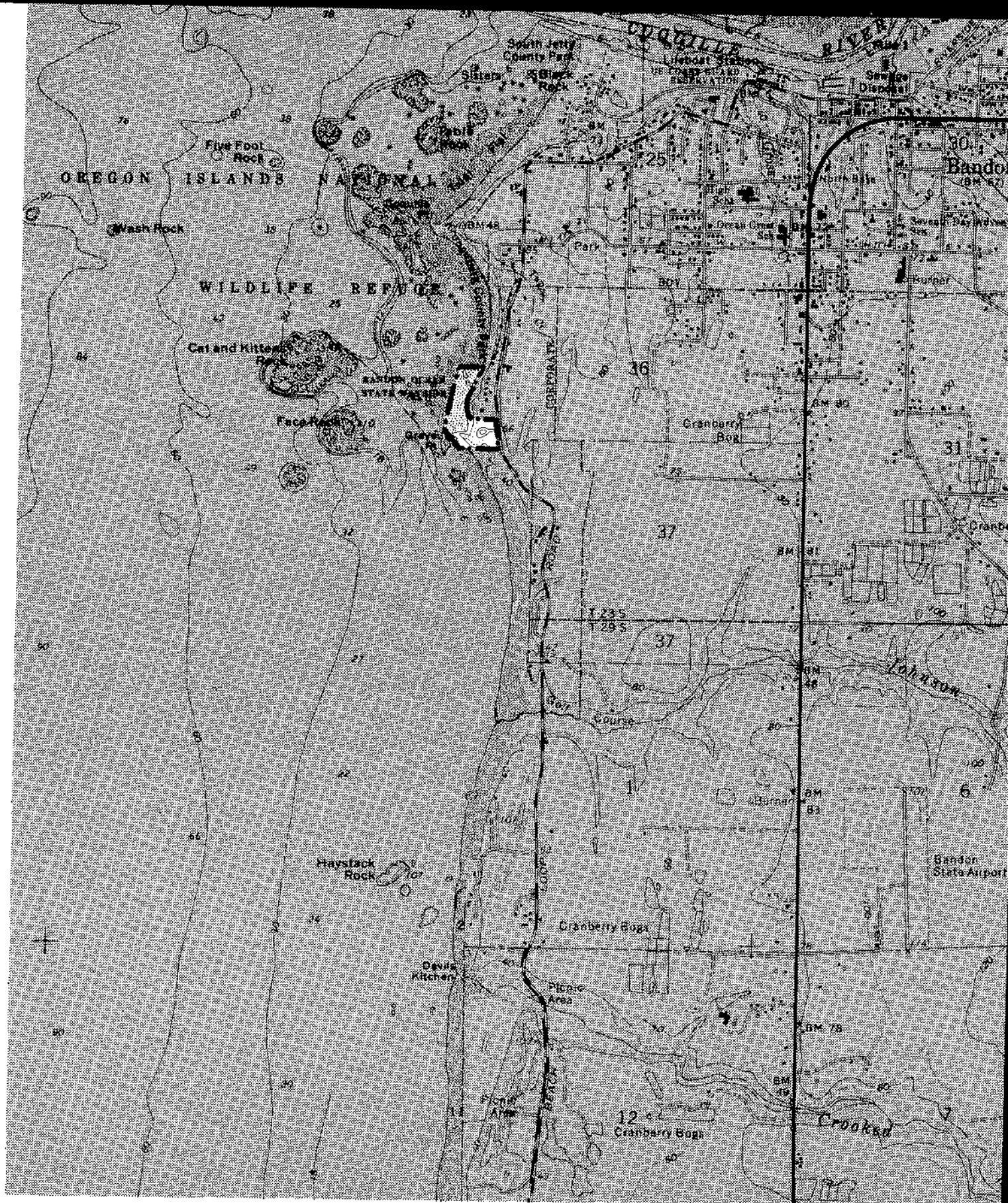
Size: 14.84 Acres

Existing Facilities: Parking, restrooms, vehicles not allowed on beach.

Average Annual Day-Use Attendance (1979-84): 199,609.

Natural Features: 1/4 mile of ocean beach; views to Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge, scenic offshore rocks containing populations of nesting birds.

Recreation Activities: Wildlife viewing, beach combing, beach activities.



BANDON OCEAN WAYSIDE

TOWNSHIP 28 S. RANGE 15 W. SECTION 36



COOS COUNTY

OREGON STATE PARKS 12/85

Primary Protection Area - PPA - 8 Acres

Primary Protection Areas at Bandon Ocean Wayside total eight acres, or about one-half the park acreage. Primary Protection Areas encompass the tidal flats which are important for intertidal marine animal habitat and scenic protection.

Secondary Protection Areas - SPA - 3 Acres

Secondary Protection Areas at Bandon Ocean Wayside encompass the beach area and beach cliffs in the park. These areas are most important for scenic values and vegetation protection to stabilize beach banks and cliffs. Major barriers to development in Bandon Ocean Wayside SPA's are steep slopes and unstable geology.

Major Development Area - MDA - 4 Acres

About one-quarter of Bandon Ocean Wayside is designated as Major Development Area. The MDA contains disturbed marine terrace lands which need vegetation management and rehabilitation. Existing facilities are located in this land use classification and include a parking lot and viewpoint with barrier fencing to protect park visitors from steep ocean cliffs. Visual impacts from park use and development need to be decreased through a vegetative management program and rehabilitation and redesign of existing park facilities.

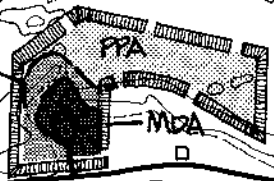
CAT AND
KITTENS
ROCK

OREGON ISLANDS
NATIONAL WILDLIFE
REFUGE

FACE
ROCK




COQUILLE
POINT

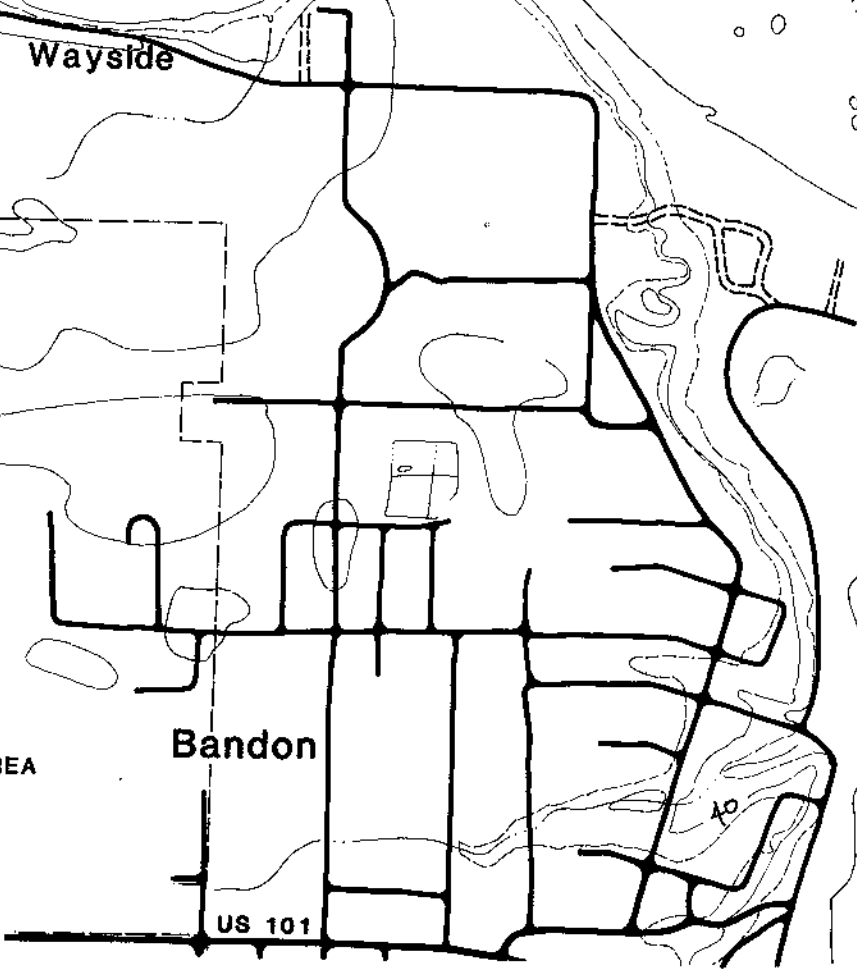
TABLE ROCK



Bandon Ocean Wayside

LAND USE PLAN

-  PPA PRIMARY PROTECTION AREA
-  SPA SECONDARY PROTECTION AREA
-  MDA MAJOR DEVELOPMENT AREA



BANDON OCEAN WAYSIDE Coos County, Oregon



Contour Interval - 40 Ft.

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT BANDON OCEAN WAYSIDE

Objective: Improve Beach Access

The existing chain link fence, when replaced by a more attractive wood fence, will improve safety and visual qualities at the wayside. Access needs to be improved at the beach level since pedestrians have a difficult time negotiating the last few feet of beach access because of changing sand levels throughout the year.

Objective: Improve the Viewpoint Area

The viewpoint area at Bandon Ocean Wayside has been heavily used by park visitors. Eroded soils and trampled plantings need to be replaced to help channel park visitors onto pathways, thereby lessening erosion impacts on the park.

CAT AND KITTENS ROCK

OREGON ISLANDS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

FACE ROCK



improved beach access
landscape & safety improvements

Bandon Ocean Wayside

GOOVILLE POINT

TABLE ROCK

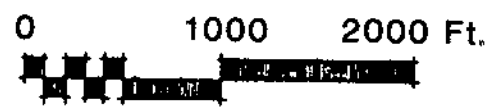
DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Bandon

US 101

BANDON OCEAN WAYSIDE

Coos County, Oregon



Contour Interval - 40 Ft.

GENERAL INFORMATION

BANDON STATE PARK

Location: 1 mile west of U.S. 101 and 4 miles south of Bandon on Bradley Lake Road.

Size: 878.81 Acres

Existing Facilities: Picnic facilities (15 units), restrooms, vehicles allowed on beach.

Average Annual Day-Use Attendance (1979-84): 287,423.

Natural Features: Four miles of ocean beach; scenic coastline.

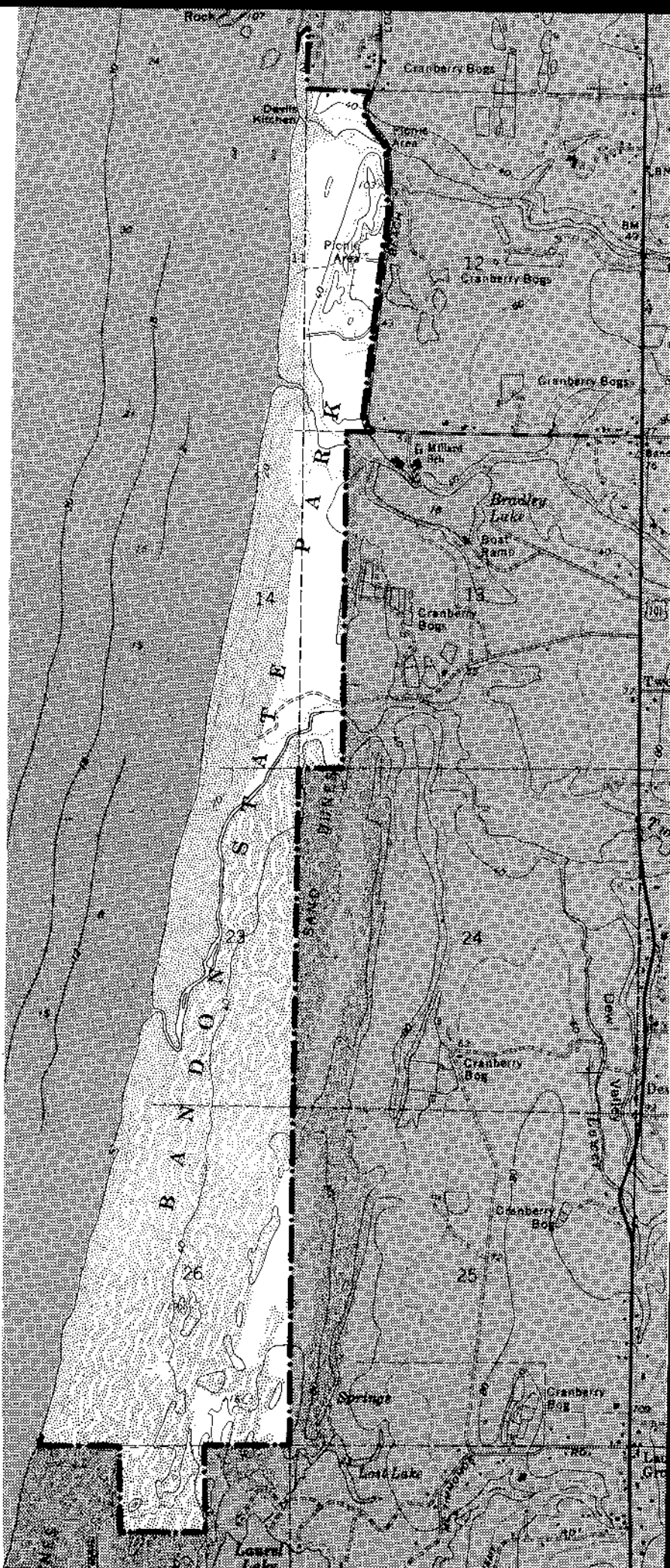
Recreation Activities: Picnicking, sightseeing, beach activities, hiking, horseback riding.

BANDON STATE PARK

TOWNSHIP 29 S. RANGE 15 W.
SECTIONS 2,11,12,13,14,23,26,35



COOS COUNTY



Primary Protection Areas - PPA - 114 Acres

Primary Protection Areas in Bandon State Park include the ocean shore and foredune and the Twomile Creek and China Creek drainages. Bandon PPA's contain habitat for endangered plants and animals and areas used by migrating waterfowl for resting and feeding. Important elements to protect in Bandon PPA's include scenic values and archeological sites. The foredune vegetation of European beach grass needs to be monitored to ensure protection of the foredune against erosion.

Secondary Protection Areas - SPA - 683 Acres

Most of Bandon State Park is reserved in Secondary Protection. This land use classification includes large areas of stable and unstable dunes behind the beach barrier dune. Also included are small areas of stabilized marine terrace.

Important areas to protect in Bandon SPA's include winter ponds which provide wildlife habitat for waterfowl and small mammals, and native vegetation, especially in open dune areas and deflation plains. Secondary Protection Areas contain high scenic values.

Factors which limit development in Bandon SPA's are unstable soils, especially blowing sand, and a hardpan layer which limits drainage throughout the park area. Gorse thickets are heavy throughout Bandon State Park, and this nonnative plant needs to be controlled wherever possible in order to promote the growth of native vegetation.

Steep topography is also a limiting factor to development in SPA's. Access is an important consideration for development. The many winter ponds, creeks, and steep dune topography combine to make access in this area difficult except by foot or on horseback.

Limited Development Area - LDA - 29 Acres

The Bandon State Park LDA's are located on marine terrace lands behind stabilized dunes and also on the bank of China Creek south of the existing beach access road and parking lot. The small LDA containing an existing parking and day-use area is isolated from most of the rest of the park because it is behind a large stabilized dune.

The LDA located on the banks of China Creek and south of the existing park road also has vegetation which requires protection. Factors limiting development on this parcel include existing trails which cut through the area, and sandy soils and steep slopes, which are subject to wind and water erosion.

Both LDA portions of the park are threatened by encroachment of nonnative gorse. These plants should be controlled and native vegetation should be established.

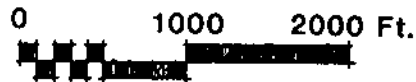
Major Development Areas - MDA - 53 Acres

MDAs at Bandon State Park are located on marine terraces and contain existing park facilities. It is important to protect beach access and views from beach overlooks, existing park developments, and native vegetation. Factors limiting development in Bandon MDAs include exposure to wind and weather from the ocean shore and steep pedestrian access to the beach from the higher marine terrace lands. Poor soils and a hardpan below the topsoil level also limit development because of poor drainage.

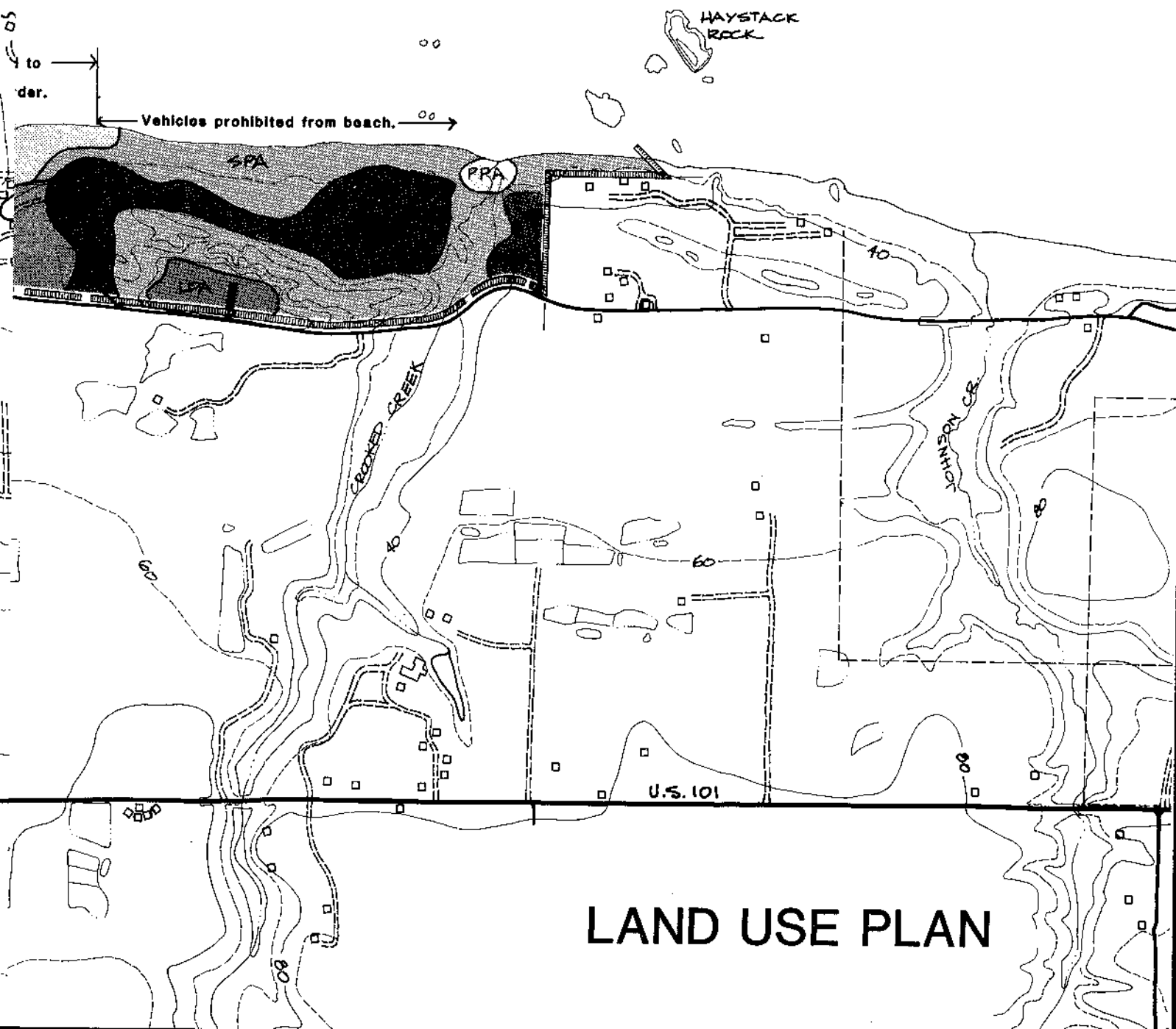
Limited access from the Bandon Market Road to the marine terraces is another factor which limits development. A large area of MDA on the south bank of Crooked Creek is accessible only from the China Creek access road. Any access road to this area would have to cross some portions of unstable soils, and would be limited to a narrow corridor along the face of the stabilized dune.

BANDON STATE PARK

Coos County, Oregon



Contour Interval - 40 Ft.



LAND USE PLAN

Objective: Provide Equestrian Day-Use Area

An equestrian day-use area is proposed to replace the existing day-use picnic area between Crooked Creek and China Creek. Facilities there will include parking, a toilet building, some horse stalls and a connector trail to the south park area. This proposal can be developed through cooperation with local and state riding clubs and will provide a new form of recreation use for the Bandon State Park area.

Objective: Provide Hiking and Horse Trails

Equestrian and hiking trails are proposed for the major part of the park area south of China Creek. Use of this large portion of park acreage will allow the establishment of several miles of hiking and horseback riding trails throughout the backdune area. Trails will need to be located away from sensitive plant habitats and archeological sites. In spite of these limitations, this area offers many interesting and exciting natural features in addition to its scenic values.

Objective: Improve Beach Access

Development proposals for Bandon State Park include improving the pedestrian beach access at the Devil's Kitchen parking area.

The China Creek pedestrian beach access is also slated for improvement. Beach grass plantings need to be maintained on the foredune to ensure adequate protection of the parking lot against winter storms. The auto access to the beach will be maintained in its present state, but its continued existence will be dependent on the status of beach regulations for this portion of the Oregon shore.

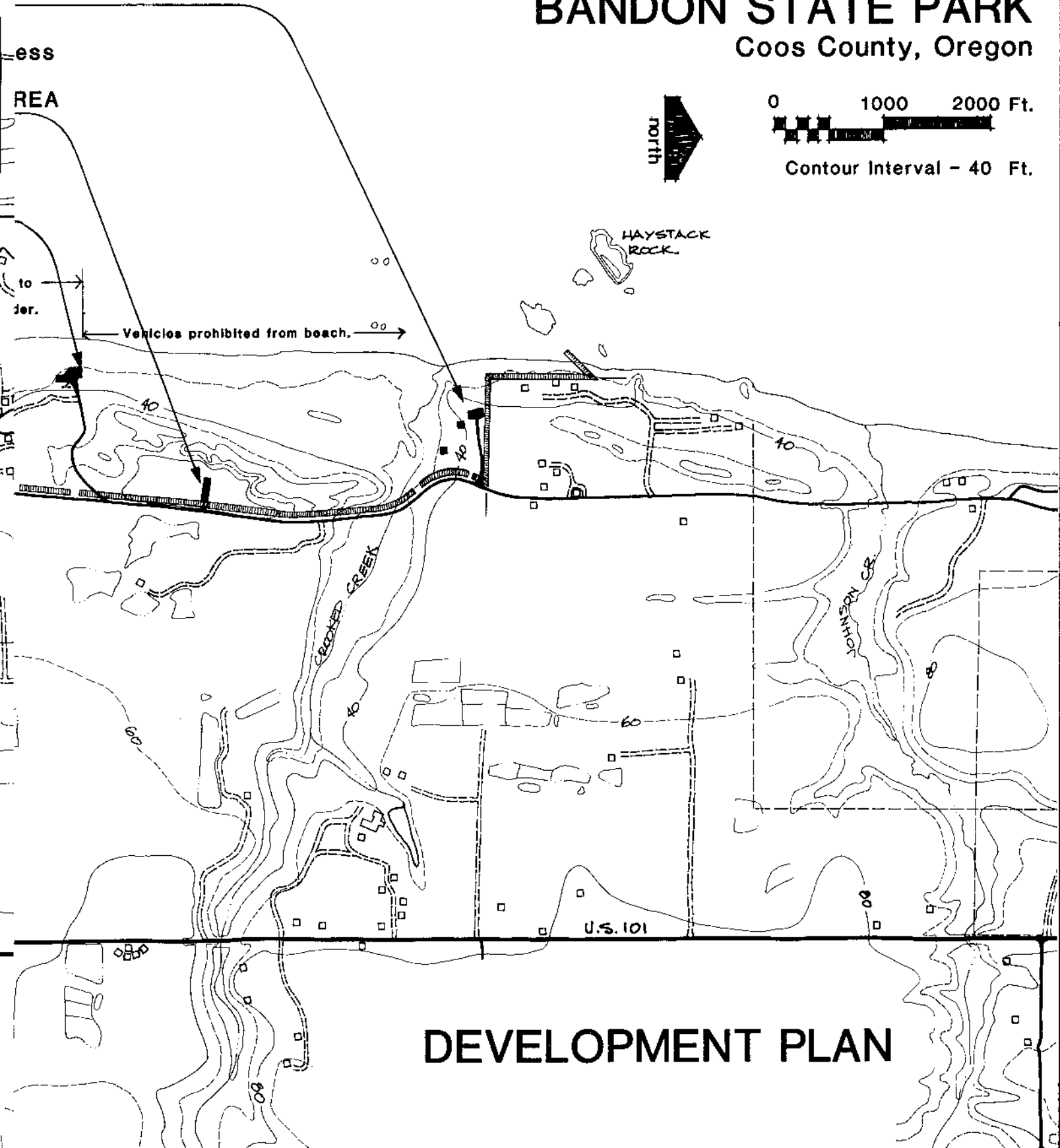
BANDON STATE PARK

Coos County, Oregon

ess
REA



Contour Interval - 40 Ft.



DEVELOPMENT PLAN

PROJECT COSTS AND PHASING

BANDON STATE PARK

<u>Priority</u>	<u>Capital Improvement Projects</u>	<u>Rehabilitation</u>
A	<u>Equestrian Day-Use Area</u> Primitive camp, horse stalls, water, toilet \$20,000	<u>Beach Access</u> Improved foot access at China Creek, Crooked Creek & Face Rock \$10,000
	<u>Trail System</u> 5-7 miles of horse/ hiking trails \$35,000	<u>Gorse Control</u> Reforestation and gorse control in dunes--ongoing project. \$2,000/year

Objective: Eliminate or Control Growth of Gorse

Follow control, eradication and reforestation program as outlined in Vegetation Management section.

Report results and problems to Region Office and Parks Forester.

Minimize impacts on archeologic sites, silvery phacelia colonies, nearby cranberry bogs.

Attempt cooperative agreements with neighboring owners.

Objective: Protect Endangered Animals

Train parks personnel to identify snowy plovers and their nests.

Report sightings, habitat changes and impacts or predator problems to ODFW, Region Office and Park Natural Resource Planner.

Locate and develop public education and interpretation signs in cooperation with ODFW.

Locate all recreation activities away from sensitive habitat areas.

Objective: Eliminate Illegal Off-Road Vehicle Use

Monitor ORV use.

Attempt to identify access points, close by regulatory signing.

Attempt to identify violators, inform them of rules banning ORV's on park property.

Start public education program with local media.

SURPLUS STATE PROPERTIES

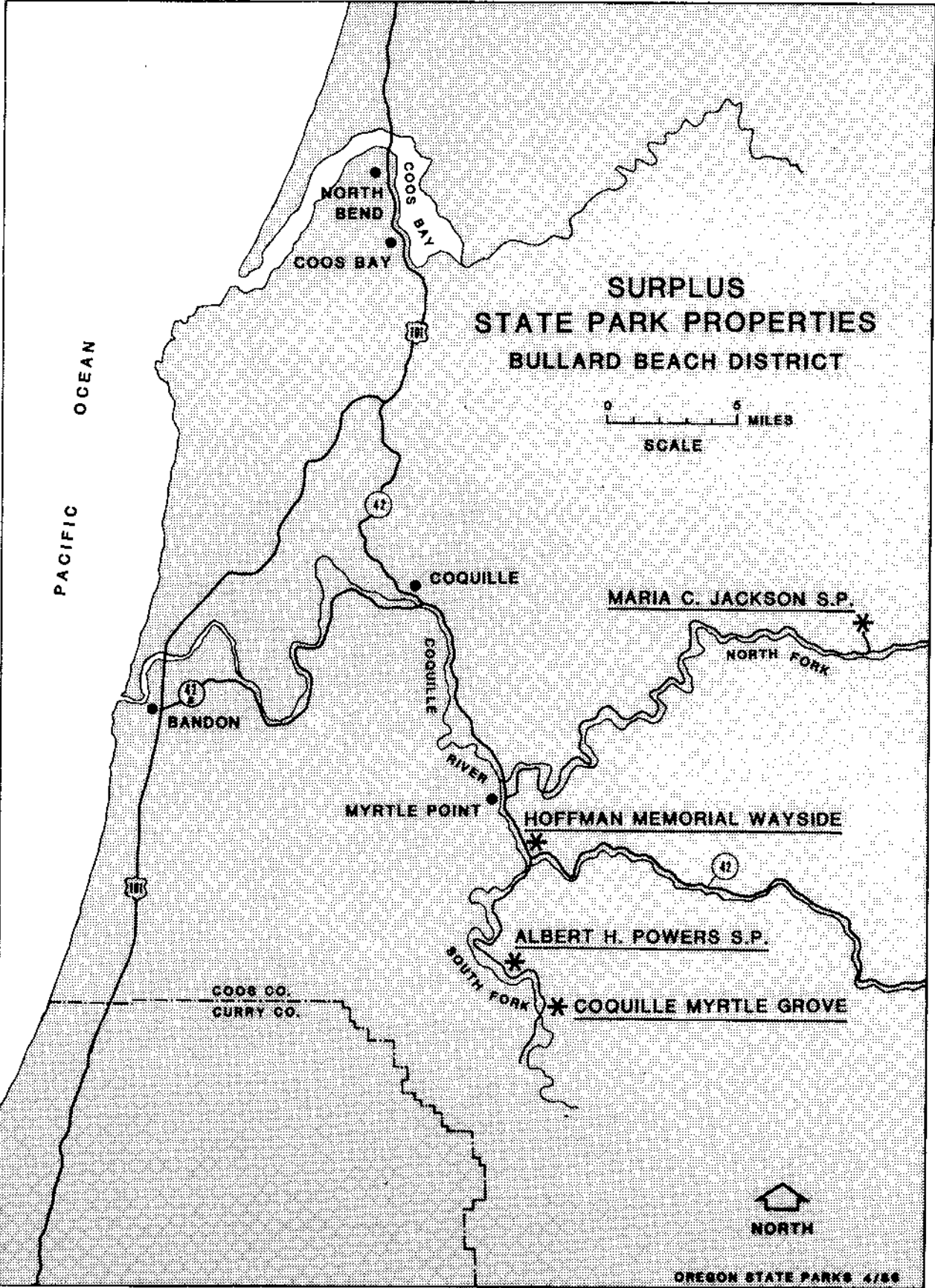
BULLARDS BEACH
DISTRICT PARKS

The following parks and waysides were also studied as part of this master plan.

Albert H. Powers Memorial State Park
Coquille Myrtle Grove State Park
Hoffman Memorial State Wayside
Maria C. Jackson State Park

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.



GENERAL INFORMATION

ALBERT H. POWERS
MEMORIAL STATE PARK

Location: On State Highway 42, 8 miles south of Powers in Coos County.

Size: 13.80 Acres

Existing Facilities: None

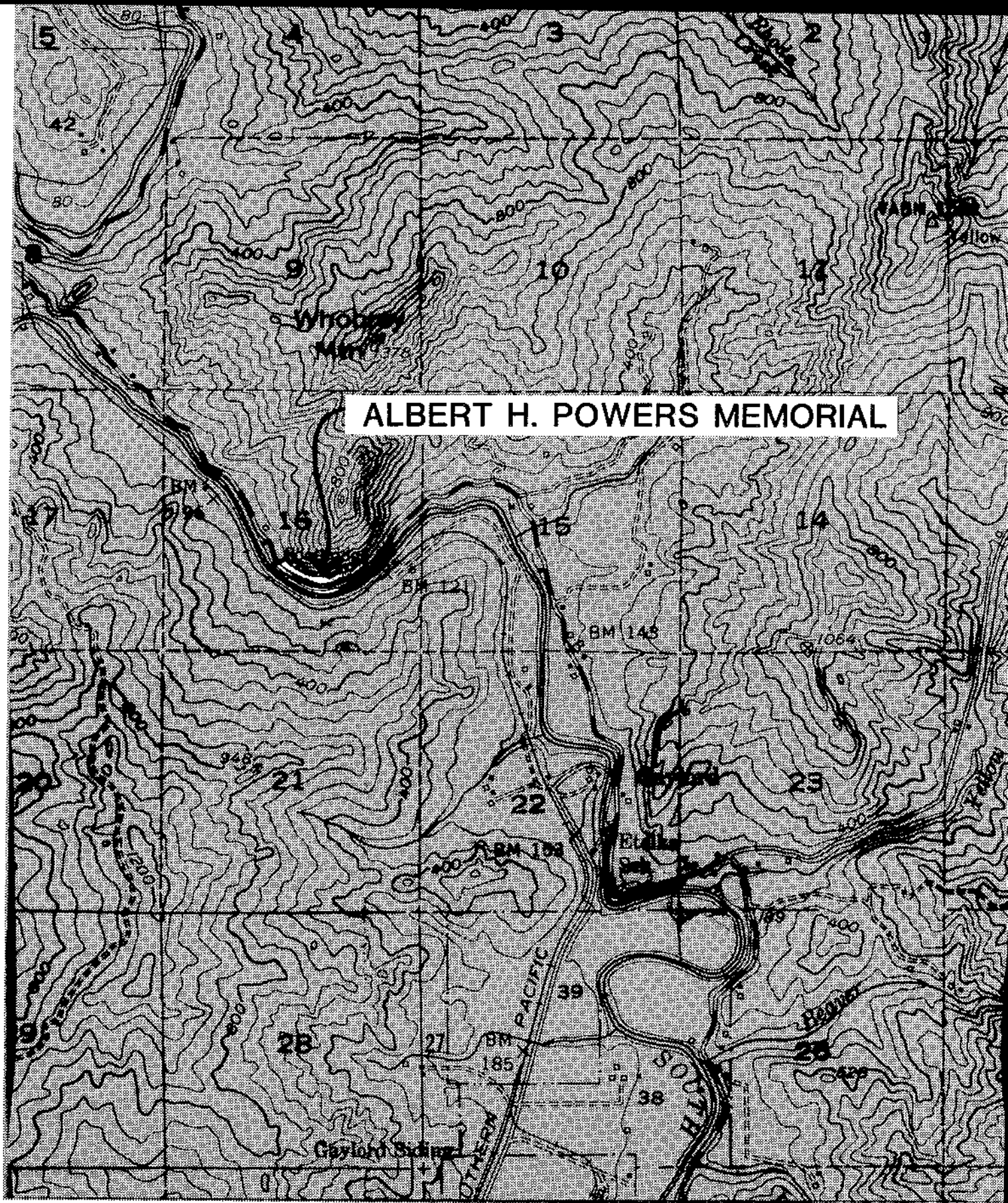
Average Annual Day-Use Attendance (1979-1984): No data available.

Natural Features: Steep terrain with dry land vegetation, adjacent to the South Fork of the Coquille River. The parcel is long and narrow.

Recreation Activities: None

Proposed Disposal: Transfer to State Highway Division as scenic highway buffer.


Discussion: This park is not suitable for any park development due to steep terrain and the lack of area for recreation development.



ALBERT H. POWERS MEMORIAL

TOWNSHIP 30 S. RANGE 12 W. SECTION 16


NORTH
COOS COUNTY

0  1 MILE
SCALE
OREGON STATE PARKS 4/86

GENERAL INFORMATION

COQUILLE MYRTLE
GROVE STATE PARK

Location: On Powers Highway, off State Highway 42, 23 miles south of Coquille in Coos County.

Size: 7.00 Acres

Existing Facilities: Picnic facilities (12 units), no drinking water; steep access trail to swimming area in South Fork of Coquille River.

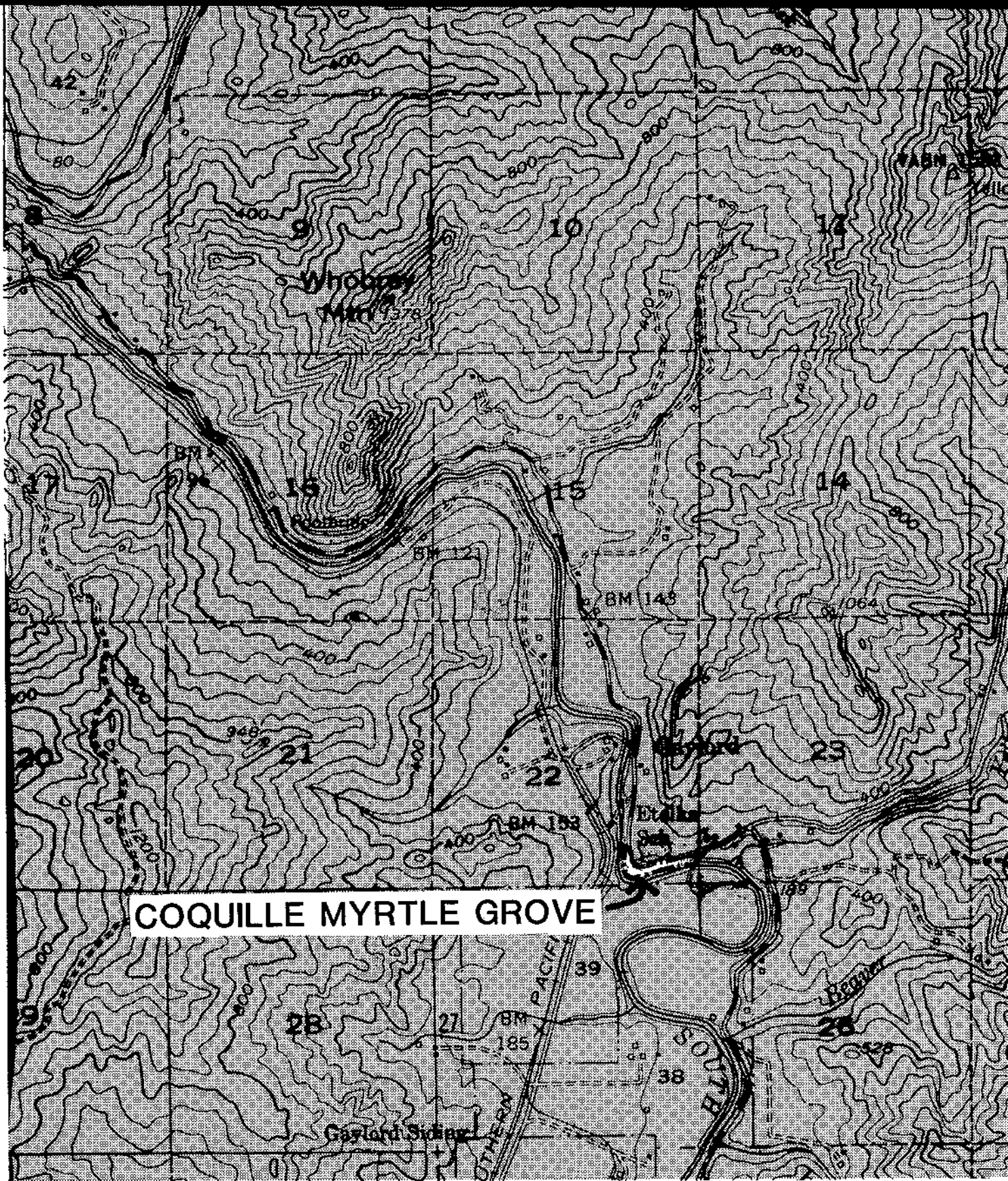
Average Annual Day-Use Attendance (1979-1984): No data available.

Natural Features: Low land area near river which floods occasionally, nice stand of myrtle trees.

Recreation Activities: Swimming, picnicking

Proposed Disposal: Transfer to County Parks System with some financial assistance for maintenance.

Discussion: Use of this small park is almost exclusively local. Area is not of statewide significance.



COQUILLE MYRTLE GROVE

COQUILLE MYRTLE GROVE

TOWNSHIP 30 S. RANGE 12 W. SECTION 22



NORTH

COOS COUNTY



SCALE

OREGON STATE PARKS 4/86

GENERAL INFORMATION

HOFFMAN
MEMORIAL WAYSIDE

Location: At the junction of Highway 42 and Powers Road, 12 miles south of Coquille in Coos County.

Size: 4.00 Acres

Existing Facilities: Picnic facilities (8 units), no drinking water.

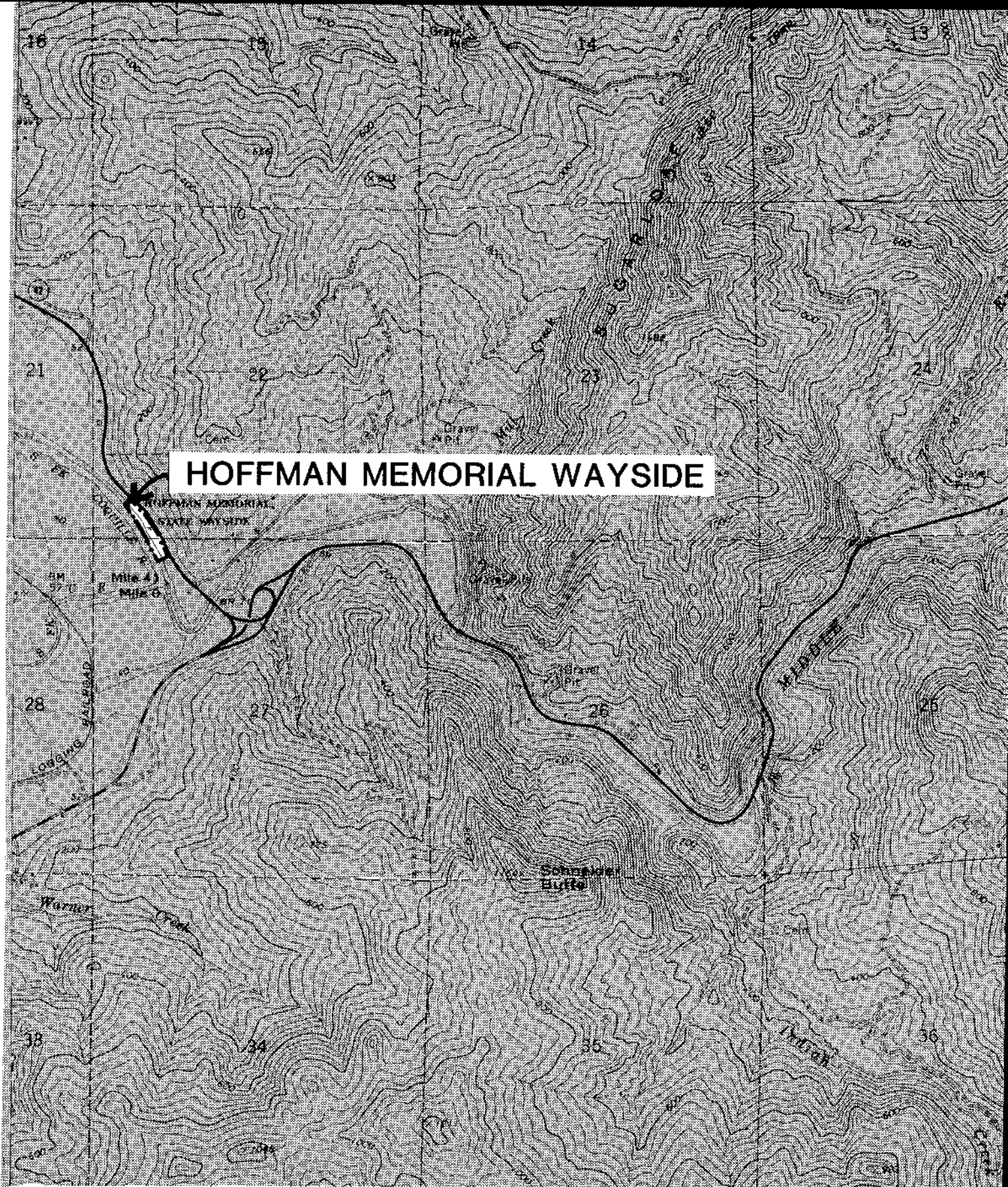
Average Annual Day-Use Attendance (1979-1984): No data available.

Natural Features: Park located in low land adjacent to South Fork of Coquille River, often flooded in December and January. Good stand of old myrtle trees.

Recreation Activities: Highway-related picnic area and rest stop.

Proposed Disposal: Transfer to State Highway Division.

Discussion: Area not of state park significance. Most of use from travelling public; area would be more economically managed by Highway Division. Deed restrictions allow placement of a pipeline and a memorial to the Hoffman family.



HOFFMAN MEMORIAL WAYSIDE

HOFFMAN MEMORIAL WAYSIDE

TOWNSHIP 29 S. RANGE 12 W. SECTIONS 22,27



NORTH

COOS COUNTY



SCALE

OREGON STATE PARKS 4/86

GENERAL INFORMATION

MARIA C. JACKSON
STATE PARK

Location: On Sitkum County Road, off State Highway 42, 22 miles northeast of Myrtle Point in Coos County.

Size: 42.00 Acres

Existing Facilities: Picnic facilities (2 units), no drinking water.

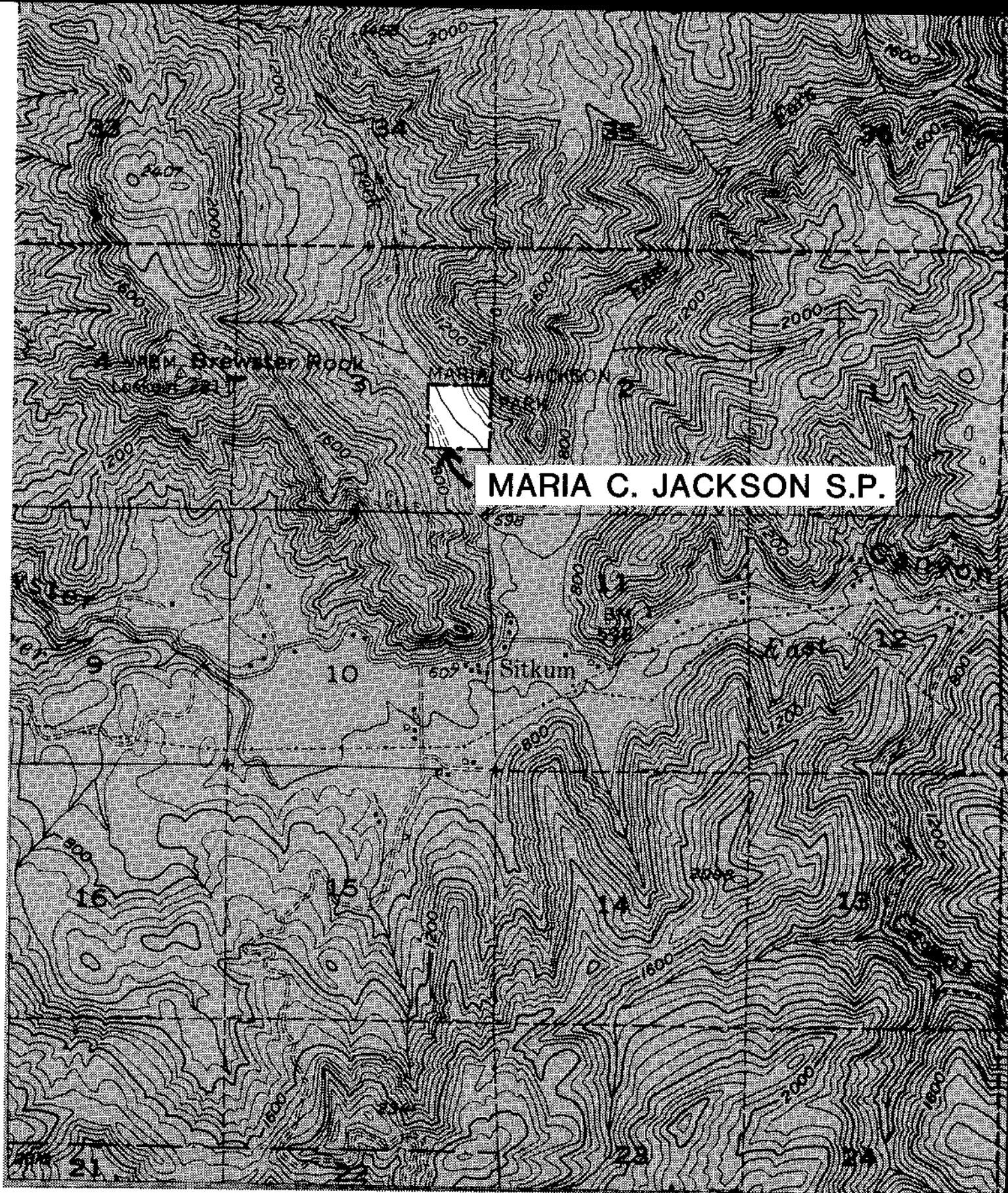
Average Annual Day-Use Attendance (1979-1984): No data available.

Natural Features: Site is mostly flat with excellent stand of old myrtle trees. Brummit Creek, a small high quality stream, flows through the property, excellent riparian habitat; deer, small mammals and songbirds throughout.

Recreation Activities: Picnicking

Proposed Disposal: Transfer to Bureau of Land Management (BLM, owner of adjacent property.

Discussion: Although the park has excellent natural features and good potential for recreation development, it is too remote for state park suitability. The area has been closed due to vandalism. Area would be appropriate as a natural area under BLM management and protection. There is an easement for a BLM road to cross the property.



MARIA C. JACKSON S.P.

MARIA C. JACKSON S.P.
TOWNSHIP 28 S. RANGE 10 W. SECTION 3


NORTH
COOS COUNTY

0  1 MILE
SCALE