



**MASTER PLAN
PROPOSALS**

**NESTUCCA SPIT
STATE PARK**

PACIFIC OCEAN

Sandlake
Tillamook 2 Mi.

TIERRA DEL MAR

BEAVER

Blaine

SIUSLAW

NATIONAL

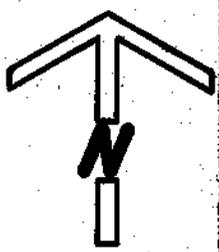
SHERO

Cape Kinnear
Hyattack Rock

Pacific City

CLOVER DALE

22



PARK

WINEMA BEACH

Orestown

NEKOWIN
Pycroft Rock

Grand Ronde 4 Mi.

101

10

NESTUCCA SPIT STATE PARK

Vicinity Map

Lincoln City

Scale: 1 inch = 10 miles

INTRODUCTION

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

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

The master plan is intended to have flexibility and should be continuously revised as new information dictates. Recommendations from individuals and groups were solicited through public meetings and plan reviews. This plan reflects many of the comments and ideas that were received.

September 1974

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LAND USE PROPOSALS

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Land Use Proposals

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Attendance Estimate

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Estimated Costs



Nestucca Spit State Park is bordered by the Pacific Ocean and Nestucca Bay. Cape Kiwanda, Haystack Rock and Cape Lookout are other prominent scenic features in this area.

*PARK PURPOSE &
DESCRIPTION*

PARK PURPOSE & DESCRIPTION

THE SITE

Nestucca Spit is a 484-acre park located between the Pacific Ocean and Nestucca Bay, one mile south of Pacific City. It is a partially stabilized sandspit which provides 2-1/4 miles of ocean frontage and 3 miles of bay frontage. Access is through Pacific City, 4 miles off U.S. Highway 101.

BASIC ATTRACTIONS

A broad, attractive sandy beach extends 4 miles in length and includes ocean views of Cascade Head to the south and Haystack Rock and Cape Kiwanda to the north. The southern portion of the sandspit affords important wildlife habitat for shorebirds and migratory waterfowl as well as aesthetic appeal around its perimeter. The natural vegetation remaining along the east edge is of special ecological interest. Nestucca Bay provides an attractive sheltered 1150-acre body of water supporting numerous fish, clams, crabs, and wildlife interests.

RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

The ocean beach affords opportunities for beachcombing, walking, sunbathing, beach play, bathing, horseback riding, surf fishing, and photography. Wind and sand blow conditions limit the desirability for picnic use and camping. Nestucca Bay is attractive for fishing, clamming, crabbing, hunting, and boating.

DEVELOPMENT CONSIDERATIONS

The entire spit is generally an unstable area subject to water and

wind erosion. The foredune adjacent to the sandy ocean shore erodes and rebuilds; the center of the spit changes as wind erosion creates depressions and sand hummocks; and the north and east shores are affected by river flooding.

The northern portion of the spit provides the fewest environmental conflicts to public use development. The southern and west portions contain the most significant park attractions which require protective considerations.

Roads, water, and electricity extend to the north end of the area. There is no central sewer system.

PURPOSE OF THE PARK

The primary recreational values of the area are as a public access to the ocean beach and the Nestucca Bay. The area also serves as an important wildlife habitat and coast ecological complex which is important to retain for future public enjoyment.

PROPOSALS

A small beach access facility is proposed for construction in 1975 at the northerly end of the park. It would provide a parking area for approximately 36 cars, restroom, and trails to the ocean shore and surrounding the spit.

No development is proposed for the entire foredune area, east bay shore, or the southern portion of the spit. Restriction of motorized vehicles in the park area, other than on designated roads and parking lots, is proposed as part of the management of the park. Beach driving will continue to be allowed, but access for this activity will not occur in the park.

PUBLIC INTEREST

CONSIDERATIONS

CITIZEN AND AGENCY COMMENTS

--- The Tillamook County Commissioners solidly support a plan that "...would allow access to the area [Nestucca Spit State Park] and to the lower beach for many people, thereby helping to alleviate the crowding condition in other areas..."

--- State Representative Paul Hanneman gave support for beach access facilities, but cautioned that "...a discreet and conservative development is sufficient." He further noted a high regard for the unique natural qualities of the spit. Hanneman also stated that, in his opinion, vehicle access should continue to be allowed on the beach.

--- The Oregon State Wildlife Commission, commenting through its Staff Biologist on Wildlife Planning, expressed concern over three areas. First, the large stabilized area, especially that area stabilized with non-native plants; the threat of these plant species spreading to unstabilized areas. Secondly, the effect of motor vehicles on passive beach activities and wildlife. Thirdly, the Wildlife Commission questioned the ability of the bay and sandspit resources to withstand large numbers of people.

--- The Sierra Club, Columbia Group, recorded strong feelings for the preservation of the area in its natural state. The group testified that a single entrance parking lot as "...the only development justified."

--- Chapter 601, Oregon Laws 1969 (Beach Bill) affirmed the need for public access to the ocean shore and authorized the State Highway

Commission [Transportation Commission] to acquire lands needed to provide this access. State Parks policy has established that public access to the beach should occur at 1-1/2 to 3 mile intervals along the coast where possible. Facilities at these access points might include off-street parking, restrooms, site enhancement, landscaping, and picnic opportunities where suitable.

Public Meetings were held on July 9 and 11, 1974, at Sandlake and Salem to discuss the proposed master plan. Public input was gathered through oral testimony; in addition, letters and written statements were also accepted and made a part of the meeting records.

Based on public feedback, the following proposals were adopted in August, 1974.

- The major natural values of the estuary tideflats, native vegetation, pond areas, and wildlife habitat areas will be protected with emphasis given to the east bay side and central portions of the spit.
- Central portions of the sandspit vital to birdlife will not be artificially stabilized.
- No overnight camping will be provided in the plan.
- Public facilities will be located at the northwest edge of the spit to serve primarily ocean beach and river access.
- Marina facilities should be provided by private enterprise at areas outside of the park.
- Motorcycle and off-road vehicular use will be prohibited on the sandspit.
- Vehicle driving on the beach will be permitted in recognition of the need for access to these remote areas for legitimate activities such as fishing and beachcombing.

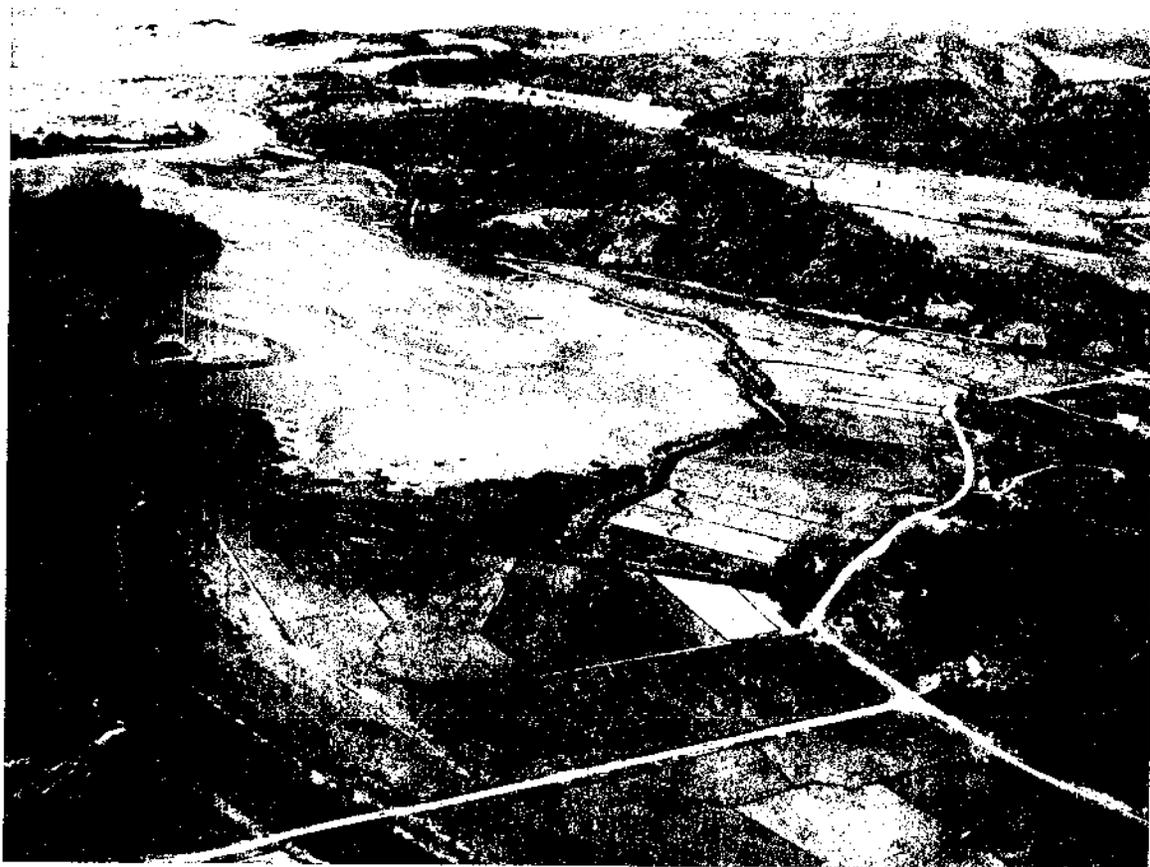
PROJECT IMPACTS

The project will have moderate impact on the adjacent landowners.

An increase in the volume of traffic on Sunset Drive during summer months will probably be the most noticeable result of the project. In addition, the introduction of more people into a previously secluded area may initially be a source of local-tourist conflict. However, the impact of the park visitor on the surrounding scene has been mitigated by placing the facilities farther from adjacent properties than the normal beach user is willing to walk.

The extension of utilities into the park area should not increase private development since utilities have been installed to the remaining private building sites along Sunset Drive.

The local law enforcement authorities may find that the proposed beach access facility requires more after-hours surveillance than the existing undeveloped park.



Many of the activities that attract people to Nestucca Spit State Park are dependent on the aquatic resources of Nestucca Bay. The Little Nestucca River (foreground) and the Nestucca River combine flows to form this 1000 acre estuary.

AREAS OF CONCERN

The estuarine and high forested lands across the Bay from the park and up the Little Nestucca River should be managed in such a way that their natural values are not lost. The estuarine area of the Little Nestucca has special significance to the park area as a source of recreational opportunity to which the park provides access. Important wildlife habitats exist such as tidal marshes, clam beds, pigeon watering sites and waterfowl areas. The forested highlands of Porter Point and Cannery Hill provide a scenic background to recreationists both in the park and on the bay. Aesthetic quality should be retained within this area.

In order to preserve the qualities of this park as defined in this plan it is essential that the responsible Federal, State and local land use agencies take these factors into account.

IMPORTANT PARK MANAGEMENT GOALS

1. The State Park Branch will close the spit to vehicle use that causes rapid deterioration of existing sand stabilization programs.
2. No further artificial sand stabilization programs will be undertaken in the Primary Protection Zone unless absolutely necessary.
3. A study should be made of the Primary Protection Zone by the Natural Area Preserves Commission for *possible* designation as a natural area preserve.
4. Under the proposed plan, the state has no interest in taking over the county boat ramp facilities. The present operation appears to adequately serve the needs of the fisherman.
5. The Oregon Coast Trail should be accommodated along the beach frontage of the park as it is an integral part of the overall Oregon Coast recreation picture.

SITE
EVALUATION

PROTECTION NEEDS

VEGETATION

There are two important vegetation zones at Nestucca Spit State Park. They are the Foredune Zone and Bayside Forest Zone.

The Foredune Zone encompasses the ocean and bay foredune as well as the long, narrow spit terminating at the mouth of the Nestucca River. The foredune is covered with beach grass and leguminous plants that dominate other vegetation. Occasional scotch broom and shore pine are evident just reaching above the height of the grass. This zone was initially stabilized seven years ago; hence the dominance of many introduced sand-stabilizing plants (grass, legumes, scotch broom, shore pine). At some locales in this zone, the organic matter has built up to allow the establishment of windborne annual grasses and small herbaceous plants native to surrounding areas.

The entire Foredune Zone comprises about 40% of the vegetated area of the park.

The Bayside Forest Zone is markedly different from the Foredune Zone in plant species, size, and shape. This zone, covering 20% of the park, features sporadically-occurring stabilized sand hummocks covered with Sitka spruce, shore pine, Douglas fir, and alder ranging in size from 5 to 25 feet tall. Where sunlight can penetrate these coniferous thickets, the understory consists of kinnickinnick and manzanita, with a few annual wildflowers.

Included in the Bayside Forest Zone is the tideflat-marsh grass complex located on the eastern edge of the spit. This plant complex, subject to tidal fluctuations, exhibits expanses of tall grass, while remnant logs

serve as nurseries for small spruce trees.

The remainder of the spit is vegetated primarily by sand-stabilizing plants as found in the foredune, but in lesser abundance, size, and distribution.

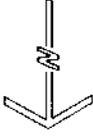
Large scale removal of any of the vegetation in the park would result in the resumption of the windborne sand migrations that were prevalent before stabilization.



The Bayside Forest Zone offers a great variety of vegetation. Sitka spruce, Douglas fir, kinnickinnick, manzanita and annual wildflowers add botanical interest to a land dominated by sand.

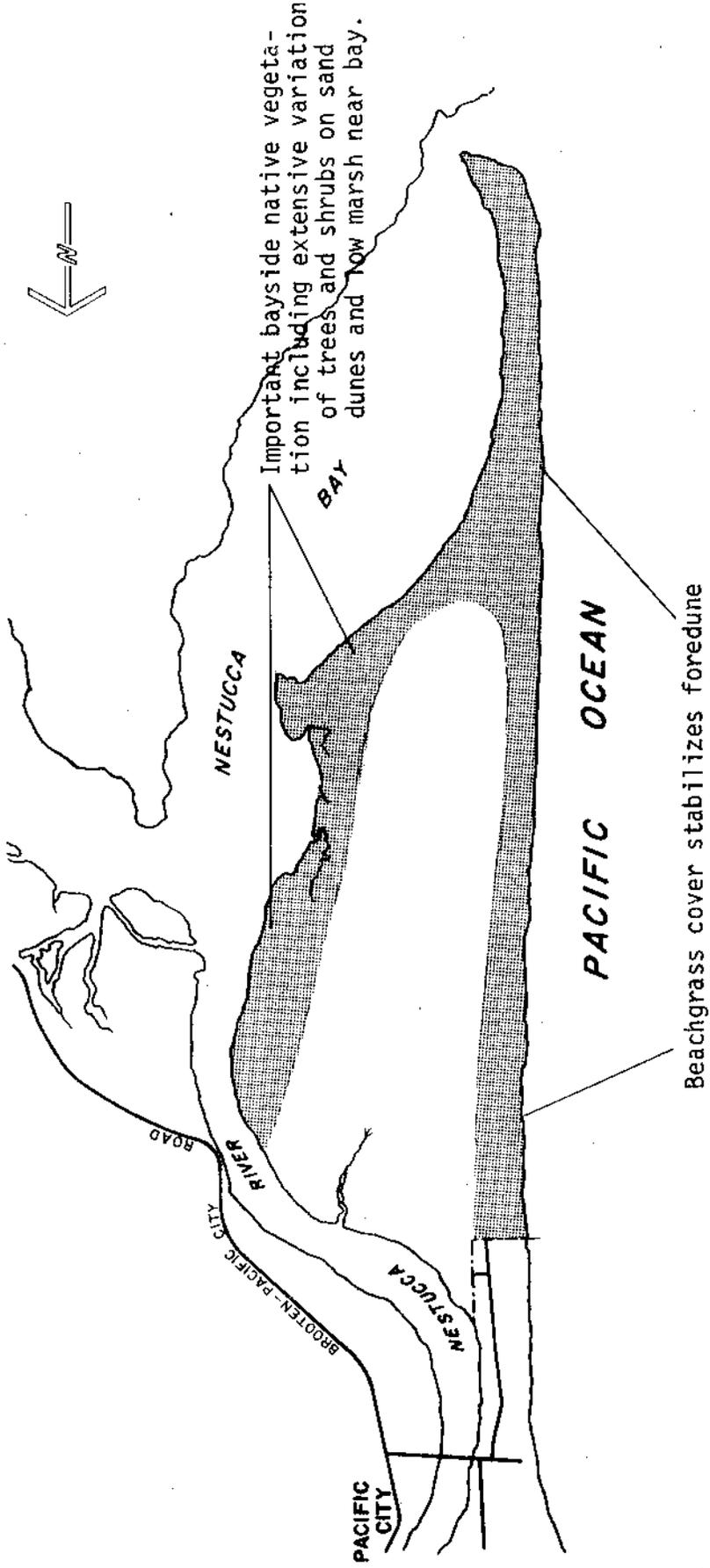
**NESTUCCA SPIT STATE PARK
TILLAMOOK COUNTY**

SCALE 0 1000 FEET



VEGETATION

Most Important



VEGETATION

PROTECTION NEEDS

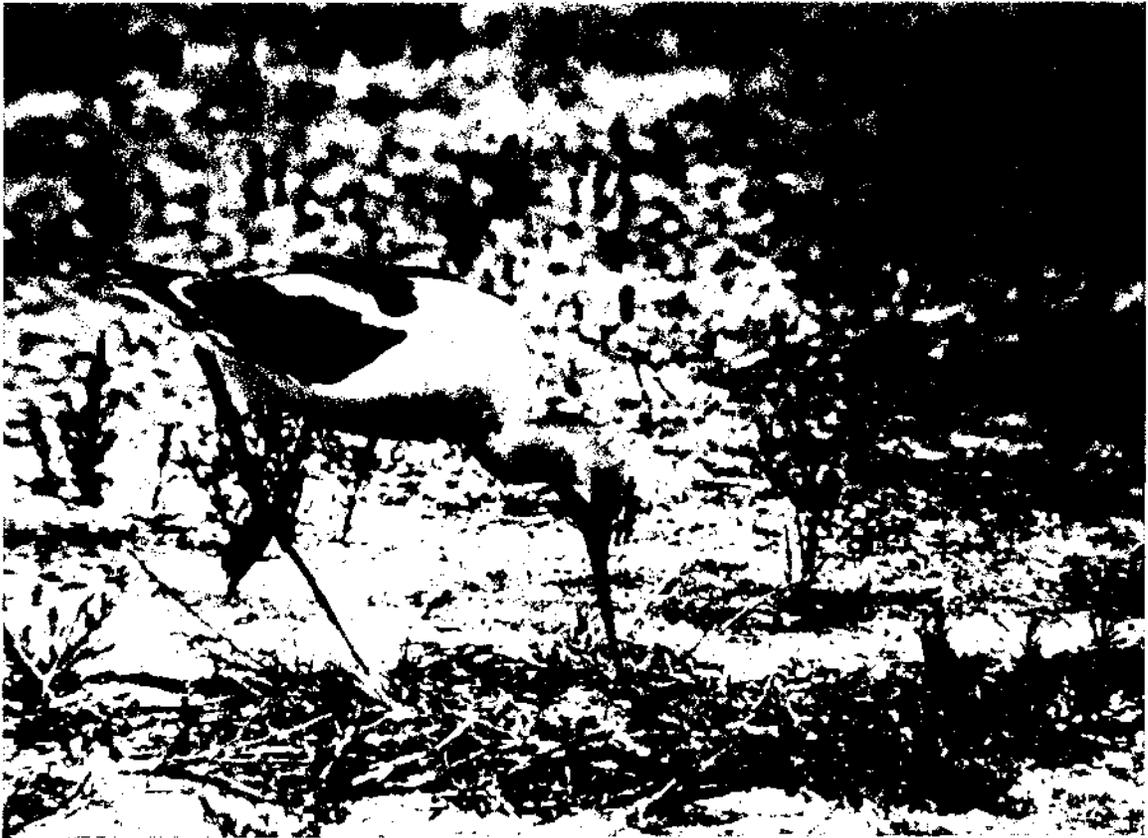
WILDLIFE

The most critically important wildlife habitats are located on the ocean and bay foredune and the trough between the two. In addition, the southeast portion of the Bayside Forest Zone is another important wildlife zone.

The ocean and bayside foredunes are the habitats for many shorebirds, while the seasonal ponds found in the trough provide waterfowl with resting areas. When these ponds dry up in the spring, the remaining litter becomes the nesting site for the snowy plover. Oregon is the northernmost extension of the snowy plover's range.

The Bayside Forest Zone is inhabited by deer, small mammals (rabbits and mice), and birds.

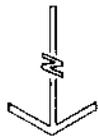
Important wildlife habitats comprise about 45% of the park's acreage.



The American avocet is a shorebird that utilizes sandspit areas as a part of its habitat. Nestucca spit is the home of other shorebirds as well as a resting area for migrating waterfowl.

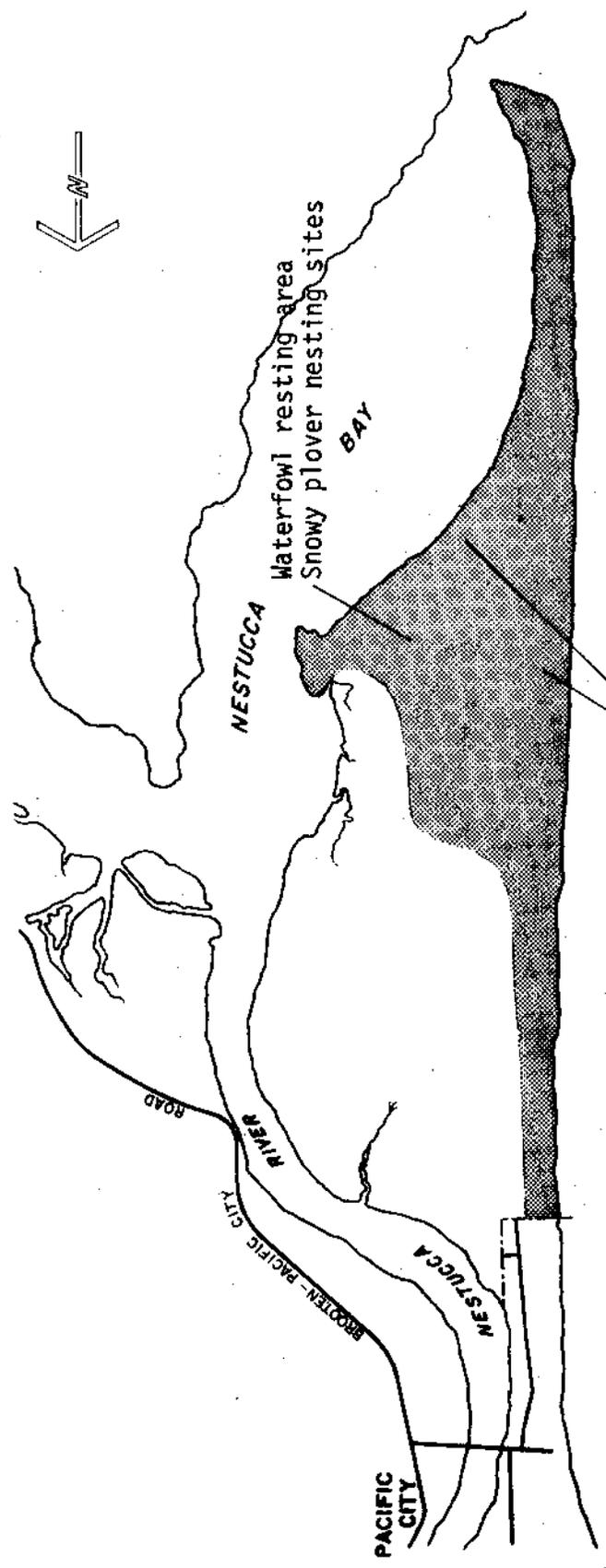
**NESTUCCA SPIT STATE PARK
TILLAMOOK COUNTY**

SCALE 0 1000 FEET



WILDLIFE HABITATS

Most Important



PACIFIC OCEAN
Foredune -
Ocean and bayside
General shorebird use

PROTECTION NEEDS

SCENIC

There are three areas in the park where outstanding scenic attractions can be found.

The broad, open ocean beach and high foredune offer fine vistas of such distant points as Haystack Rock, Cape Kiwanda, and Cascade Head.

The narrow, driftwood-littered bayside beach provides a broad view of the uncluttered bay with a backdrop of the scenic cliffs of Porter Point.

The variety of plant materials in windswept shapes and a wide range of colors and sizes make the Bayside Forest Zone a unique scene in the park. Misshapen Sitka spruce perched on a gently rolling sand hummock carpeted with kinnickinnick and Indian paint brush create a scene characteristic of this area.



Attractive views of the natural primitive portions of Nestucca bay and its shoreline are an important scenic offering of the park.

SCENIC

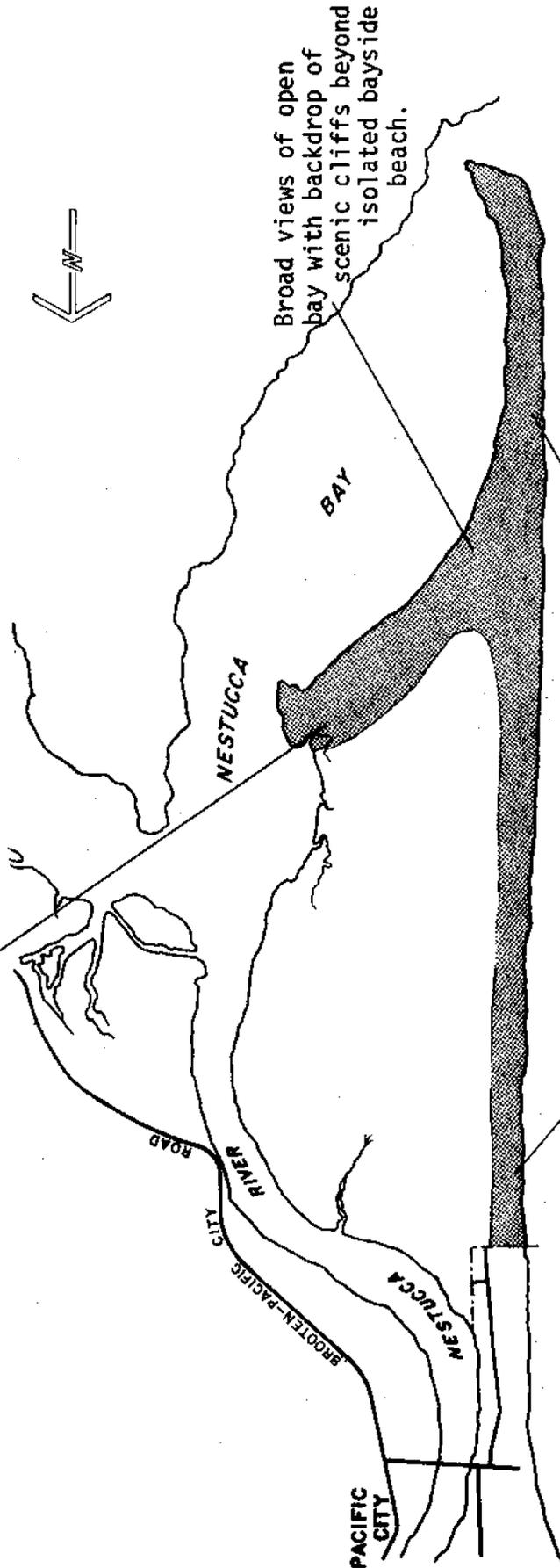
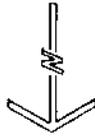


Most important

Attractive variety of views of native plants, bay views, and natural sand dune formations.

NESTUCCA SPIT STATE PARK TILLAMOOK COUNTY

SCALE 0 1000 FEET



Broad views of open bay with backdrop of scenic cliffs beyond isolated bayside beach.

Broad, open beach with fine views of Haystack Rock, Cape Kiwanda & Cascade Head

SCENIC

DEVELOPMENT RESTRICTIONS

TOPOGRAPHY

The spit is generally flat, with slopes occasionally exceeding 3%. In specific locales, gentle slopes of from 4 to 9% can be found.

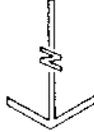
Slopes adverse to development exceed 10% and are located at isolated sites in the park. The ocean beach foredune, the large north sand dune, and the remnant sand hummocks on the east edge of the spit all exhibit slopes in excess of 10%.



The steep north slopes of these active sand dunes are not suited to development or intensive use.

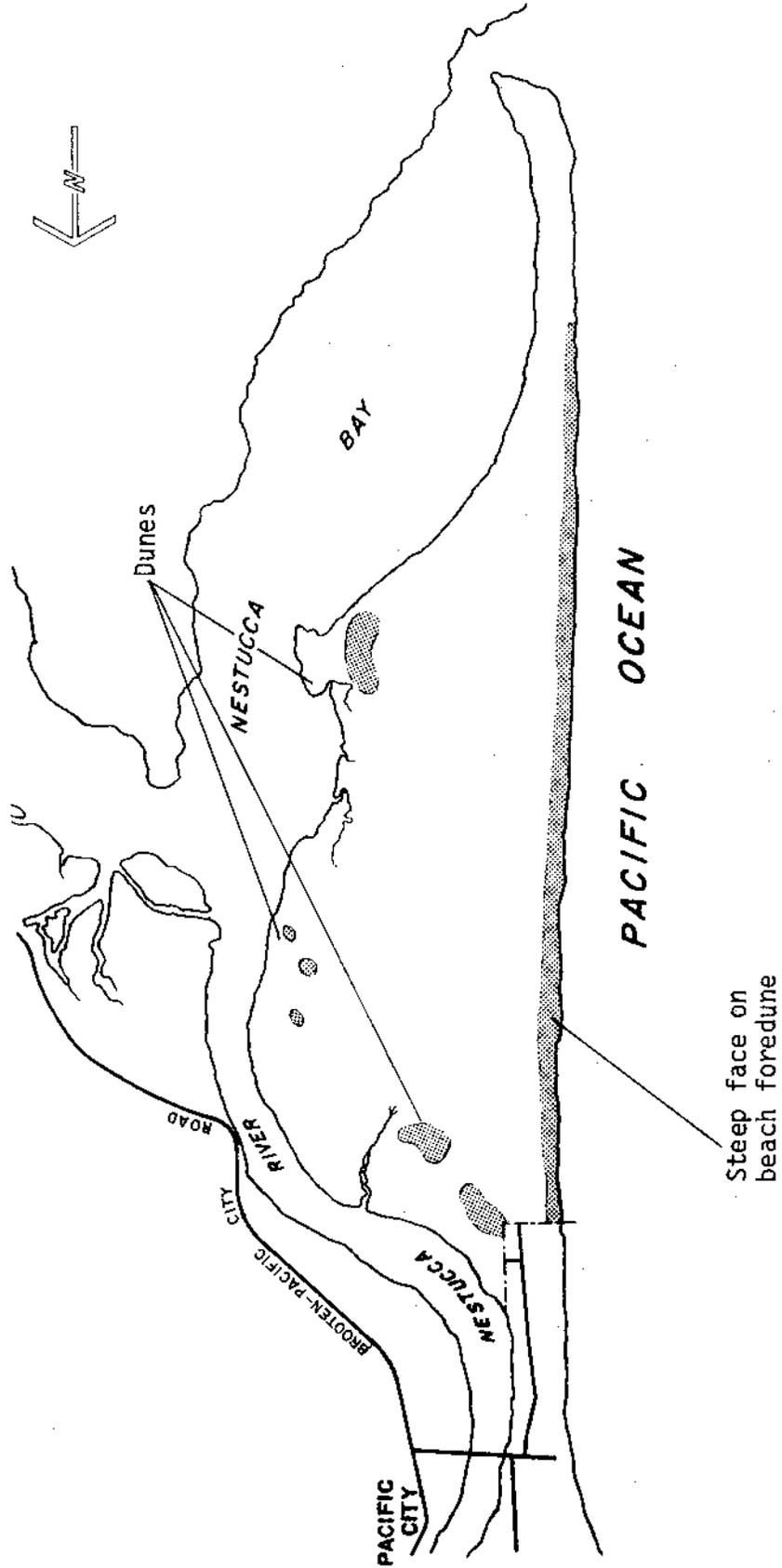
**NESTUCCA SPIT STATE PARK
TILLAMOOK COUNTY**

SCALE 0 1000 FEET



TOPOGRAPHY

 Greater than 10% slope



TOPOGRAPHY

DEVELOPMENT RESTRICTIONS

WET ZONES

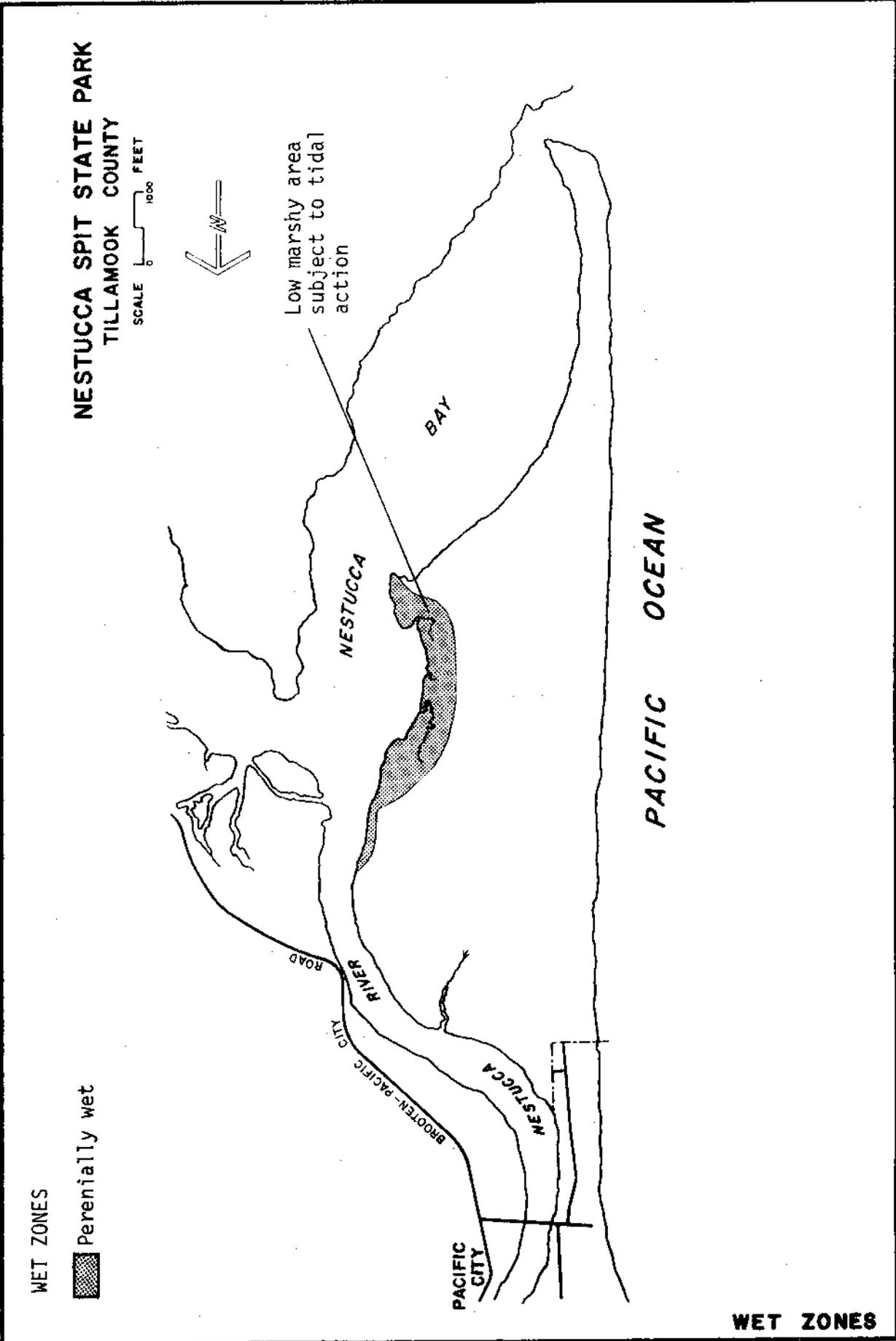
Wet zones are areas in the park subject to periods of standing water. They are classified by the frequency that the wet condition occurs (perennially, seasonally, never).

A perennial wet zone condition is evident at the tideflat-marsh grass complex at the east edge of the spit. This area is subject to daily fluctuation of the tides.

A seasonal wet zone occurs in the trough area between the beach and bay foredunes and the sand hummocks. Low areas trap rain water through the winter, forming extensive ponds sometimes several feet deep. Spring and summer weather allows evaporation and percolation to decrease the size of the ponds until many disappear entirely.



Seasonal ponds cover much of the sandspit's low interior area. The shallow ponds in the foreground have little wildlife value while those deeper ponds in the background are utilized by migrating waterfowl.



DEVELOPMENT RESTRICTIONS

ACCESS & UTILITIES

There are no paved or improved roads in the park. A paved, two-lane county road, Sunset Drive, dead ends at the north end of the park. This road would provide the main access to the park. The residential developments along Sunset Drive are not particularly attractive as they exhibit varying stages of construction and unorthodox designs.

Sewage treatment could initially be handled by septic tank-drainfield systems. When the Pacific City Sanitary District's facility is complete several years from now, the developed park facilities should be included in the system.

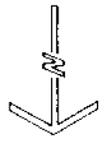
Water service is available from the Pacific City Water District; telephone from United Telephone Service; and electricity from the Tillamook County People's Utility District. All of these services need to be extended into the park from their last point of service at the end of Sunset Drive.



Wintertime winds and surf tear away at the sandspit's foredune and reveal storm-tossed logs. During winter months this steep bank might restrict public access to the beach. Spring and summer weather brings a change in winds and a calmer surf that allows the foredune to rebuild and form a gentle, easily traversed slope.

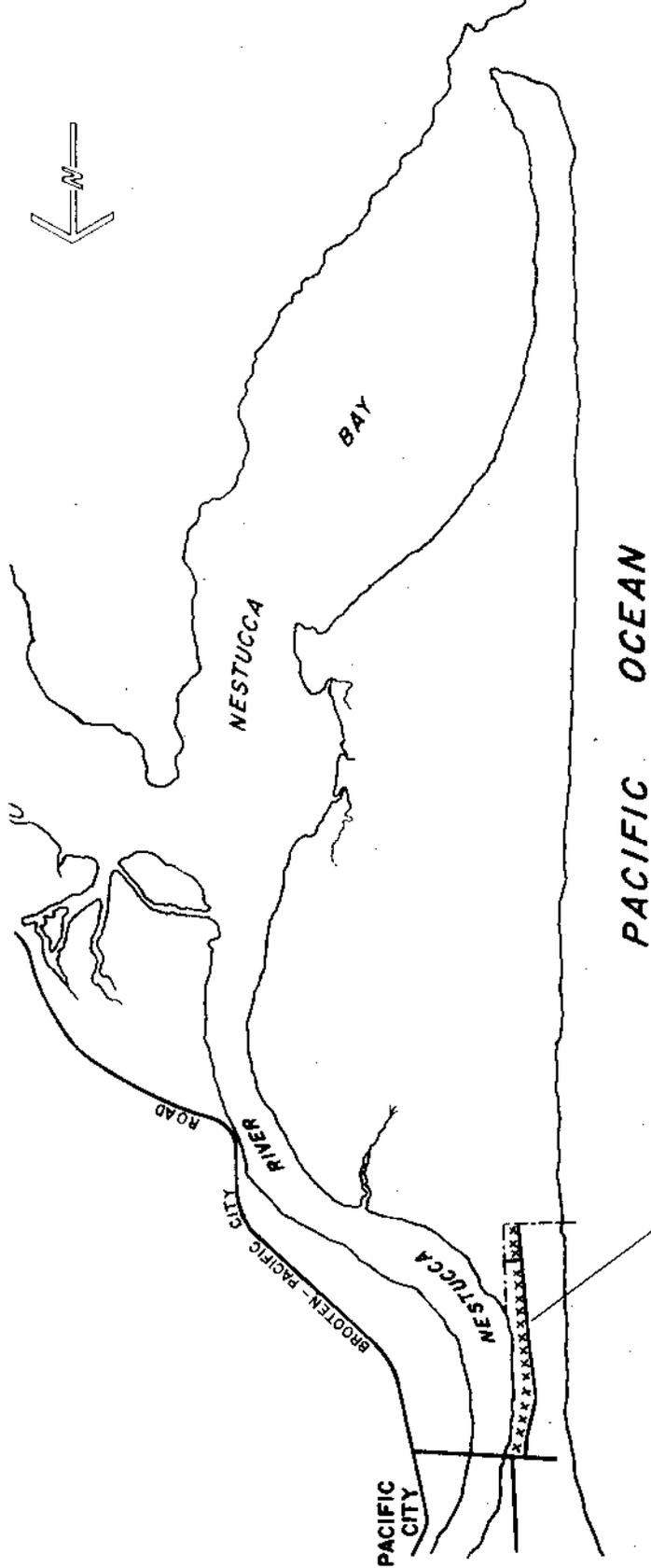
**NESTUCCA SPIT STATE PARK
TILLAMOOK COUNTY**

SCALE 0 1000 FEET



ACCESS & UTILITIES

x x x-Electricity



Two lane county road
paved, maintained
unattractive entrance

ACCESS & UTILITIES

DEVELOPMENT RESTRICTIONS

CRITICAL PROBLEMS

Areas of fragile sand stabilization, extreme wind exposure, riverbank erosion, occasional flooding, and aircraft runway clear zones were found to exhibit problems of critical significance to site development.

Aircraft runway clearance was a safety factor on the northeast edge of the spit. Bank erosion was a problem along the river in this area.

Flooding occurs periodically along the margins of the Bayside Forest complex.

Poor sand stabilization and extreme wind exposure are problems found on the large sand dune at the north end of the spit.

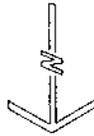
The bayside and ocean foredunes are fragile stabilized areas subject to bank erosion and severe seasonal winds. Unrestricted development in these zones can trigger sand movement that could neutralize the stabilization done in other areas of the park.



Unstabilized areas exposed to constant winds experience mass migration of sand that can easily inundate developments in a few months. Beach grass plantings are an important tool to prevent sand migrations.

**NESTUCCA SPIT STATE PARK
TILLAMOOK COUNTY**

SCALE 0 1000 FEET



CRITICAL PROBLEMS



Most Critical

Sand stabilization, wind exposure,
flooding, streambank erosion,
aircraft runway clearance.

Bank
Erosion

Aircraft
runway
clearance

ROAD

NESTUCCA

Bank erosion

BAY

PACIFIC
CITY

RIVER

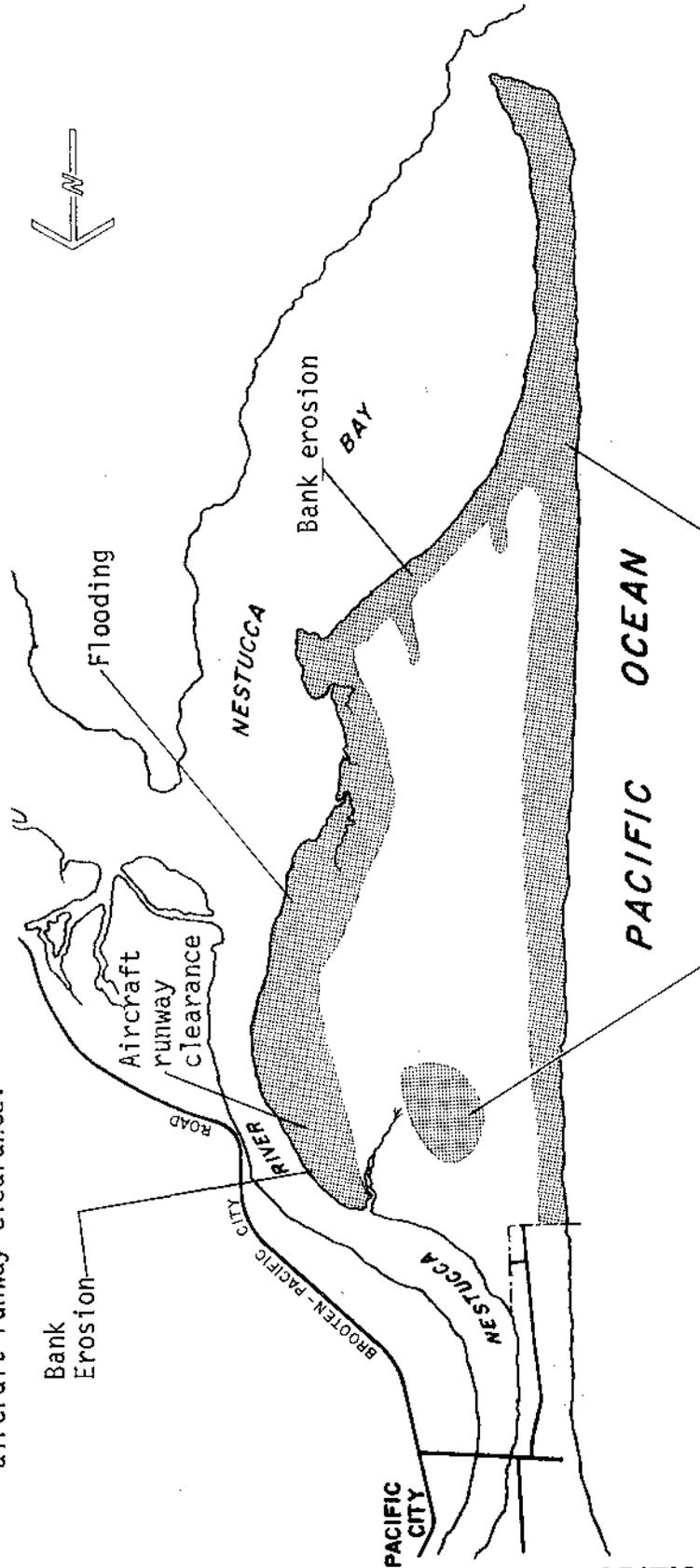
BROOKEN-PACIFIC CITY

NESTUCCA

PACIFIC OCEAN

Sand stabilization, wind exposure

CRITICAL PROBLEMS



COMPOSITE

PROTECTION NEEDS

DEVELOPMENT RESTRICTIONS

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

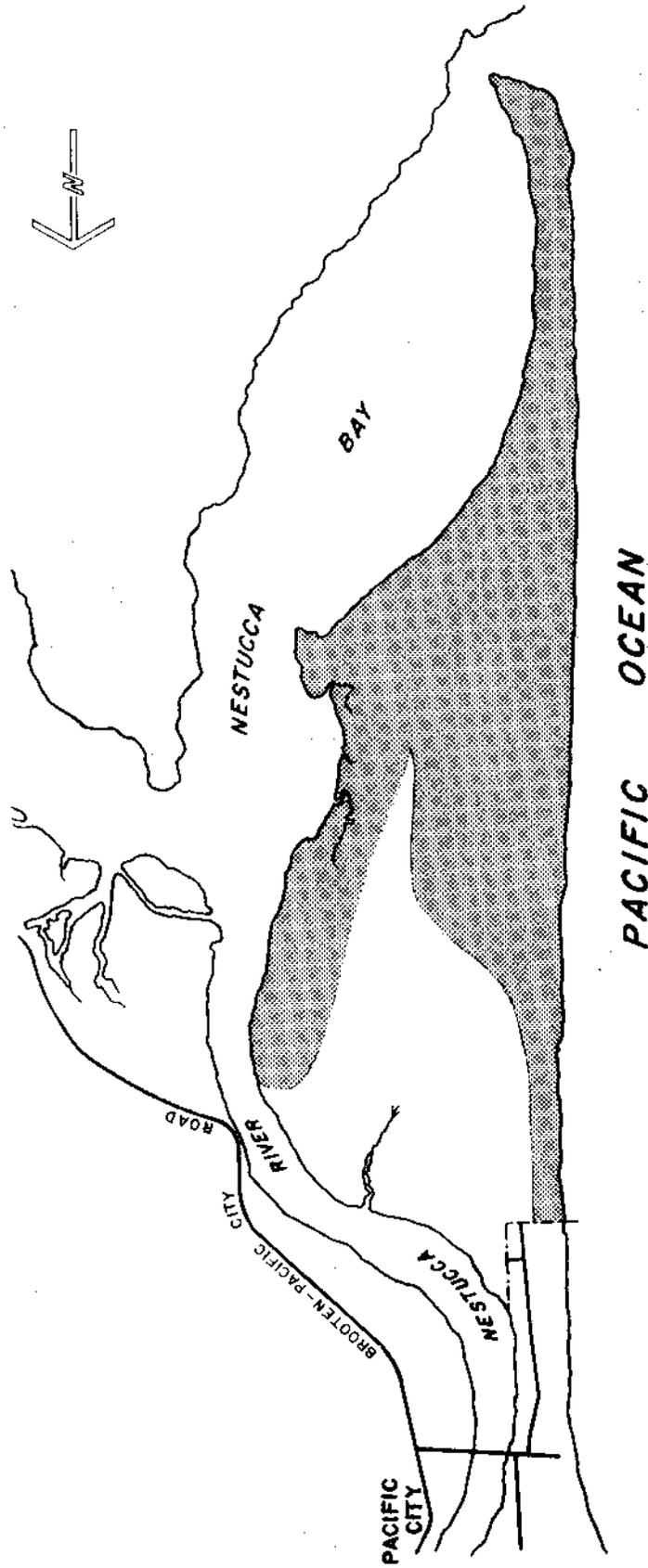
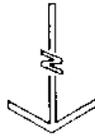
The shaded portion of the following composite map shows the areas which present the combined aspects of needing the greatest protection of resource values and being the least suitable for major developments.

COMPOSITE

 Most conflicts to development

**NESTUCCA SPIT STATE PARK
TILLAMOOK COUNTY**

SCALE 0 1000 FEET



COMPOSITE

RECREATION USE POTENTIALS

PUBLIC USE PREFERENCES

ACTIVITY PREFERENCES OF

TILLAMOOK COUNTY*

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

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



A wide sandy beach stretches from Cape Kiwanda to the mouth of Nestucca Bay. Beach access facilities at Nestucca Spit State Park will offer the public an opportunity to more fully utilize this portion of the coastline.

RECREATION USE POTENTIALS

RECREATION ACTIVITIES

Present recreational use of the park is limited due to the lack of facilities. The following activities and potentials are listed in order of their relative importance.

Beach Use

Although there currently are no facilities, the major recreational opportunity is for a public beach access development. The park offers 2-1/4 miles of attractive, broad, sandy beach along the ocean. Year around enjoyment would be made of the opportunities for walking, sunbathing, beach play, bathing, beachcombing, surf fishing, and photography. Attractive ocean views include Haystack Rock and Cape Kiwanda to the north, and the mouth of Nestucca Bay and Cascade Head to the south.

Construction of a beach access parking area and small restroom facility should be undertaken as soon as possible. This will be located at the northern end of the park, as far easterly as possible on the existing stabilized sand flat east of the foredune. Provision will be made initially for 29 cars and 7 car with trailer stalls.

Trails from the parking areas to the beach will penetrate the fore-dune. These trails should be paved and the adjacent dune banks fenced and planted to provide further stabilization.

Eventually, picnic units should be provided at the beach access area. If plantings do not provide adequate wind protection, then artificial shelters may be utilized until they are no longer needed. The number of picnic units provided should probably not exceed ten.

Boating

The existing County-operated boat ramp and parking area at the north end of the spit is well used during the fishing season. The facility is adequate for launching but lacks any dock or moorage facility. The bay is primarily of attraction for fishing rather than pleasure boating. The responsibility of providing marina facilities should continue to lie with the private sector.

Fishing

Nestucca Bay provides fishing for anadromous fish by boat, and the north bank of the spit offers shoreline fishing for these species.

The shallow sand bottom bay area at the south end of the spit is good area for crabbing. Opportunities are available for ocean beach surf fishing for perch. Surf fishermen walk or drive to likely fishing spots.

Hiking and Nature Study

The sandspit provides an expansive area for nature study of a rather unique type of area. Special points of interest include the ocean and bay shore beaches, shoreline erosion, waterfowl and shorebirds of the interior ponds and bay shore areas, a variety of dune area vegetation along the east side of the spit, and the general ecology of a sandspit. The sandy nature of the spit limits the degree of its adaptability for extensive nature trail or interpretive developments. A minor interpretive exhibit depicting the dune ecology would be appropriate at the beach access area.

A formalized trail (hard-surfaced path) surrounding the spit is not practical at this time. However, a trail periodically marked with posts should be established. Care should be taken with the trail alignment to avoid traversing the interior ponds or severely unstable areas.

Beach Driving, Off-road Vehicles

Surf fishing at the mouth of the Nestucca River and the wealth of driftwood and debris along the high tide line attract some park visitors to drive on the beach. Access onto the beach can be found at the county area (turnaround) near the west end of the Pacific City bridge, or by driving along the eastern edge of foredune in the park.

Indiscriminate off-road vehicle use of the sandspit proper quickly deteriorates sand stabilization and destroys shorebird nesting areas. A small segment of the public participates in this activity.

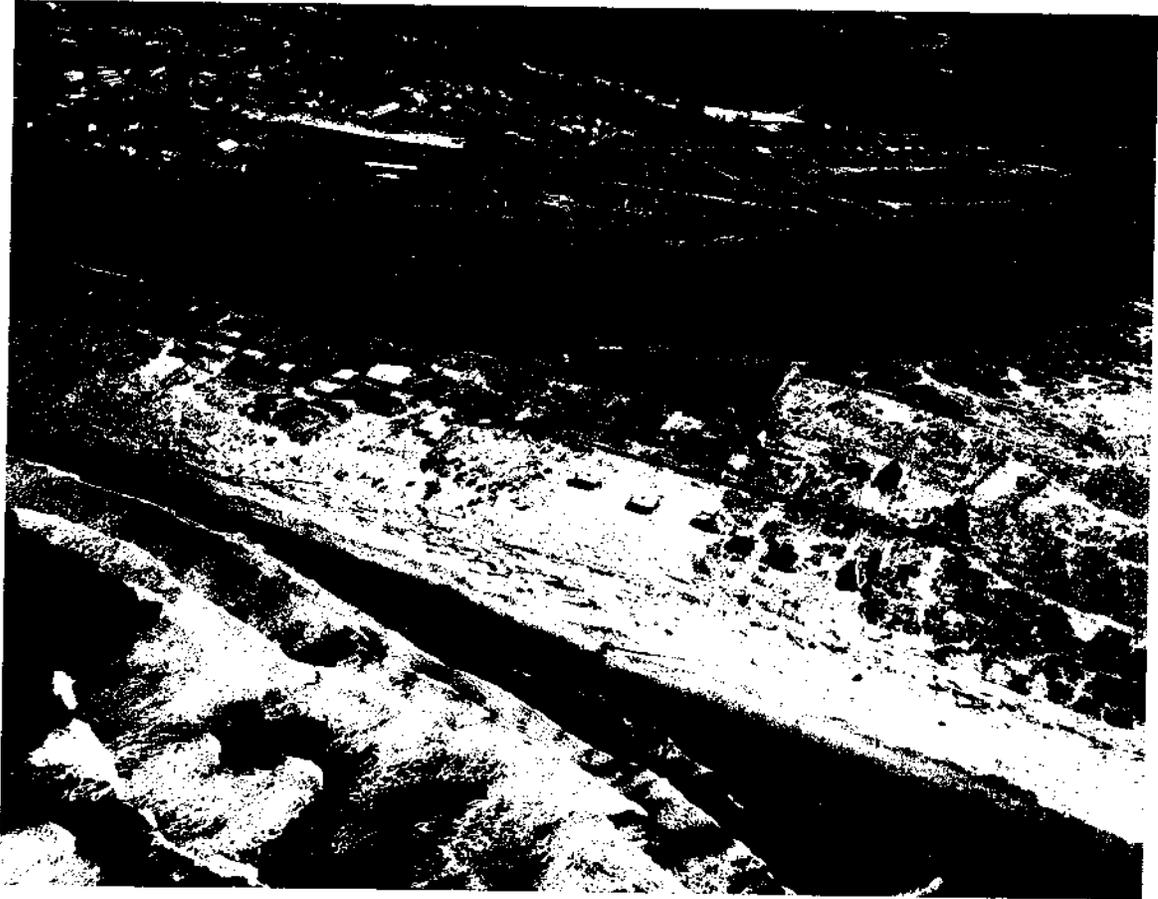
Vehicle driving on the beach will continue to be allowed in recognition of the need for access to these remote areas for legitimate activities such as fishing and beachcombing. However, regulation of this activity may be necessary when deemed incompatible with pedestrian beach use. The only reasonable vehicle access to this beach is at the turnaround near the end of the bridge at Pacific City. It is suitable only for vehicles equipped for use in loose sand.

In order to protect the dune ecosystem, a complete prohibition of driving on the sandspit should be enacted.

Horseback Riding

Horseback riding is enjoyed by a small group of horsemen who infrequently ride on the sandspit and beach. Their use of the area is compatible with existing recreation activities.

No restrictions of this use are foreseen, although this policy may be amended in the future if necessary.



The State Parks and Recreation Branch has issued a permit to Tillamook County to build and maintain a boat ramp and parking area on the Nestucca River. This facility has since accommodated the seasonal needs of the sport fisherman and pleasure boater.

RECREATION USE POTENTIALS

ASSESSMENT OF PUBLIC NEED

A study of the present and projected public need for recreation facilities in this area was conducted in conjunction with an inventory of the site's natural qualities.

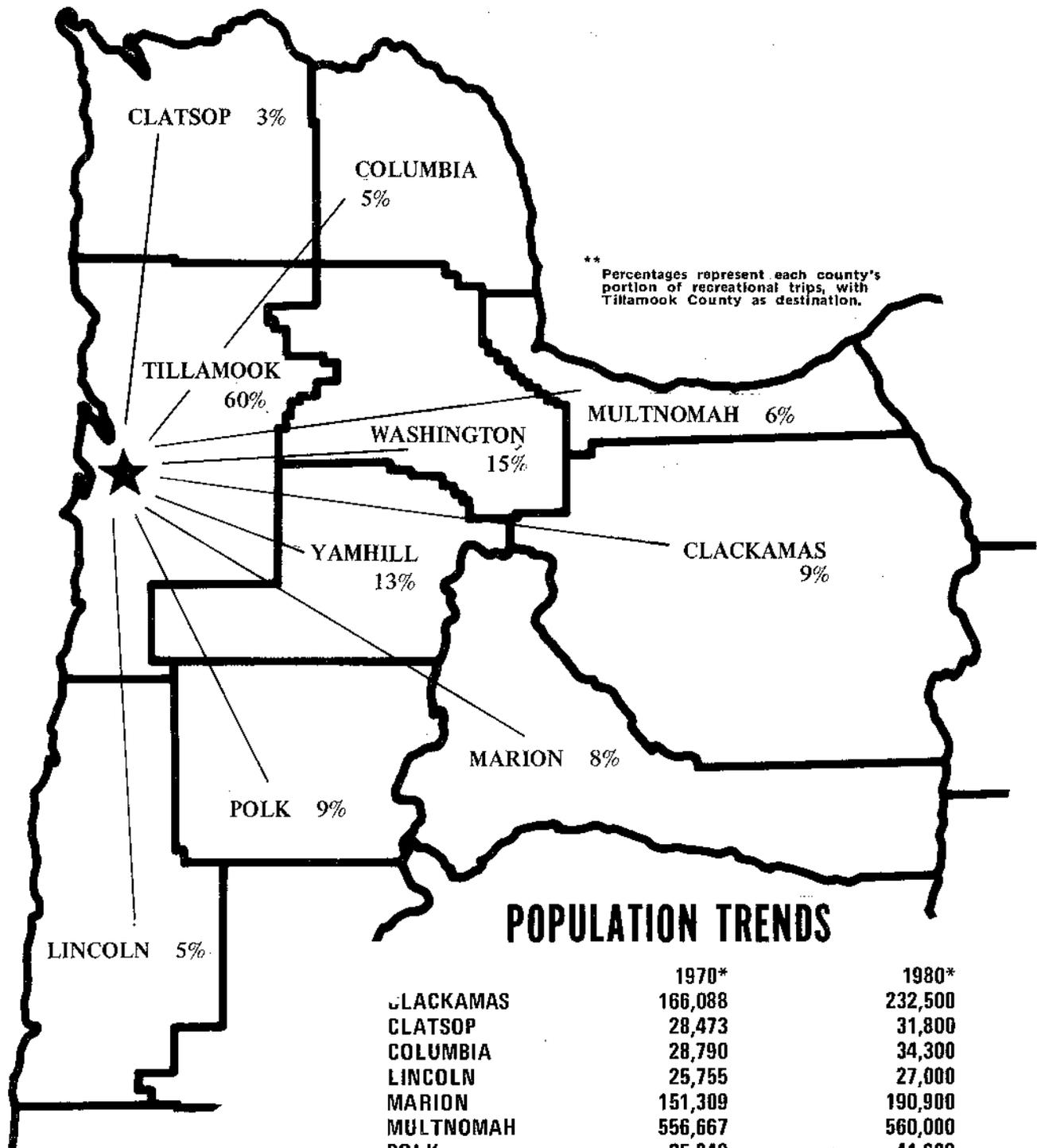
The following factors were analyzed in order to complete a two-fold goal: (1) indicate the kind of facilities needed in the area, based on the site's physical characteristics and the occurrence of similar areas; and (2) indicate the general number of people that might be expected to utilize such facilities, based on recreation activity preference, population trends, and use at similar state parks.

1. Presently only three improved public beach access areas serve the 17 miles of ocean beach between Cascade Head and Cape Lookout. (see map 1)
2. The entire 2-1/2 miles of beach frontage at this park does not have sanitary facilities or parking accommodations to serve beach use needs of the public. The facilities of the present boat launching area are river oriented and too far removed for usefulness to the main beach use area.
3. This beach and the 484-acre park offers recreational attractions and opportunities different from those afforded at nearby beach access sites. The character of attractive scenic features, beachcombing, river and surf fishing, hiking, nature study, and general activity

interests varies greatly from the Neskowin and Cape
Kiwanda access sites.

4. The nearest beach access facility at Cape Kiwanda is often congested with people, cars, and dory boat trailers making dispersed, safe, family-type useage of the beach unavailable.
5. Beach activities rank second to pleasure driving among the most popular recreational activities of residents within the Tillamook-Clatsop County area.
6. A 16.4% population increase is forecast by 1980 for the ten-county area that contributes most of the recreationists to the Tillamook County coast. (see map 2)
7. The proposed facilities will serve local residents well since 60% of recreation trips made by Tillamook County residents are for recreation in their own county.
8. Similar limited beach access accommodations for the public are serving 50,000 to 150,000 recreation visits per year and enhancing the public's recreation enjoyment of the ocean beaches.

PERCENT OF RECREATION TRIPS TO TILLAMOOK COUNTY**



POPULATION TRENDS

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

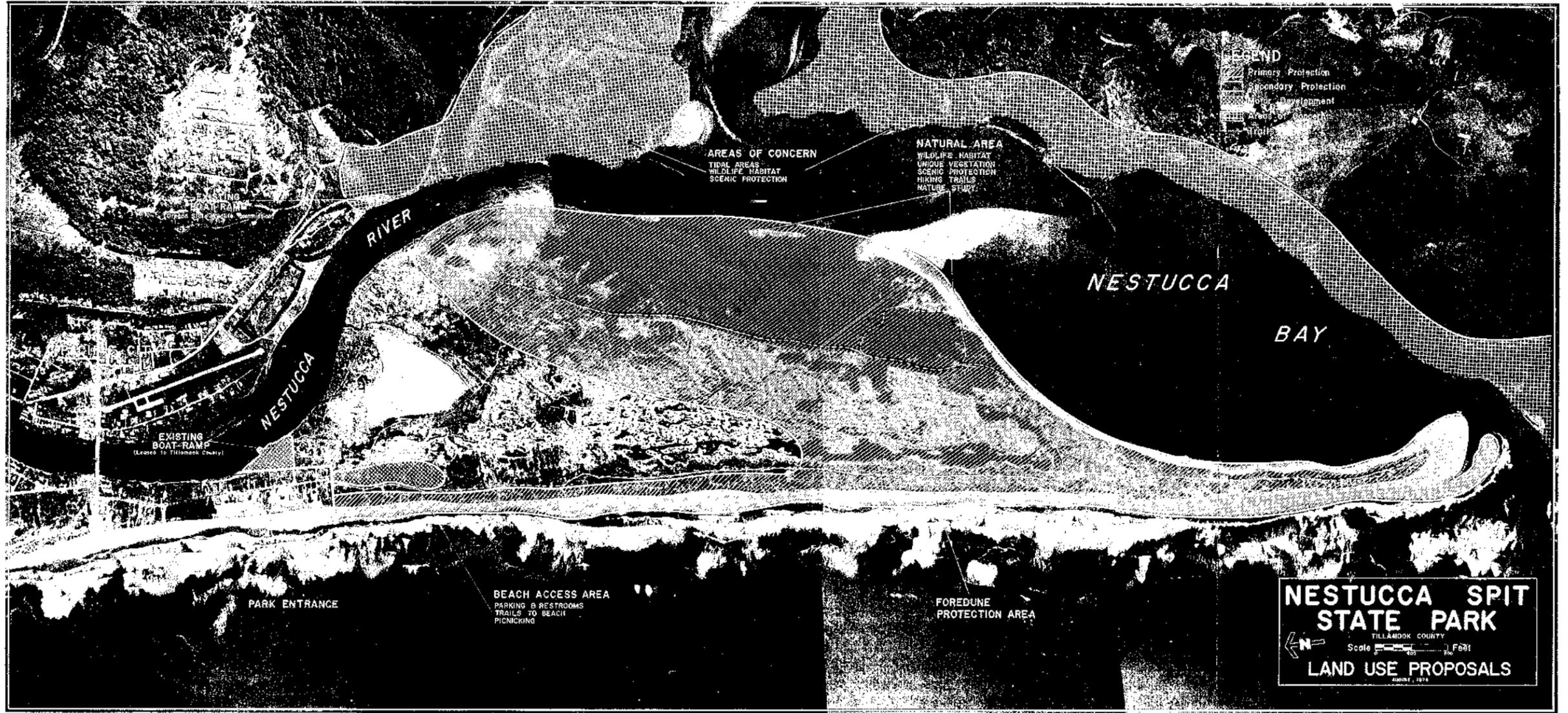
*Unpublished population estimates from State Parks and Recreation Branch, 1972

OTHER AREA PARKS *

	<u>ACRES</u>	<u>PRIMARY USE</u>
I. COUNTY PARKS		
Pacific City Beach Access	1	Beach Access
Pacific City Boat Landing	3	Boat Launch
Fishers Landing (near Pacific City)	1	Boat Launch
Woods	1	River Front
Island Park (Sand Lake)	6	Picnicking Camping
Cape Kiwanda	4	Camping Picnicking
Beach Access Area (Sand Lake)		Beach Access
II. FEDERAL (U.S. Forest Service)		
Beaver Creek (near Beaver)	4	Camping
Castle Rock (5 miles S. of Hebo)	2	Picnicking
Hebo (3 miles E. of Hebo)	29	Camping Picnicking
Sand Beach	80+	Camping; Off-Road Vehicle Use Day Use
III. STATE		
Cape Lookout	1,946	Picnicking Camping Beach Access
Cape Kiwanda	185	Undeveloped
Neskowin Beach	6	Beach Access

*MAJOR PUBLIC RECREATION AREAS WITHIN A 20-MILE RADIUS OF NESTUCCA SPIT STATE PARK

*LAND USE
PROPOSALS*



LEGEND
 Primary Protection
 Secondary Protection
 Development
 Area of Concern
 Trail

AREAS OF CONCERN
 TIDAL AREAS
 WILDLIFE HABITAT
 SCENIC PROTECTION

NATURAL AREA
 WILDLIFE HABITAT
 UNIQUE VEGETATION
 SCENIC PROTECTION
 HIKING TRAILS
 NATURE STUDY

NESTUCCA RIVER

NESTUCCA

BAY

EXISTING BOAT-RAMP
 (Leased to Tillamook County)

PARK ENTRANCE

BEACH ACCESS AREA
 PARKING & RESTROOMS
 TRAILS TO BEACH
 PICNICKING

FOREDUNE PROTECTION AREA

NESTUCCA SPIT STATE PARK
 TILLAMOOK COUNTY
 Scale 1" = 1,000'
LAND USE PROPOSALS
 AUGUST, 1978

LAND USE PROPOSALS

<u>Land Category</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Percentage of Park</u>
<u>PRIMARY RESOURCES</u>	345	72%
Foredune, Sandspit, Bayside, Interdune Area		
<u>SECONDARY RESOURCES</u>	131	27%
Sand Stabilization, Secondary Scenic Buffer Areas, Open Space		
<u>MAJOR DEVELOPMENT</u>	8	1%
Beach Access		
PARK TOTAL	484 Acres	100%

COMPATIBLE LAND USES

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

DEVELOPMENT

PROPOSALS

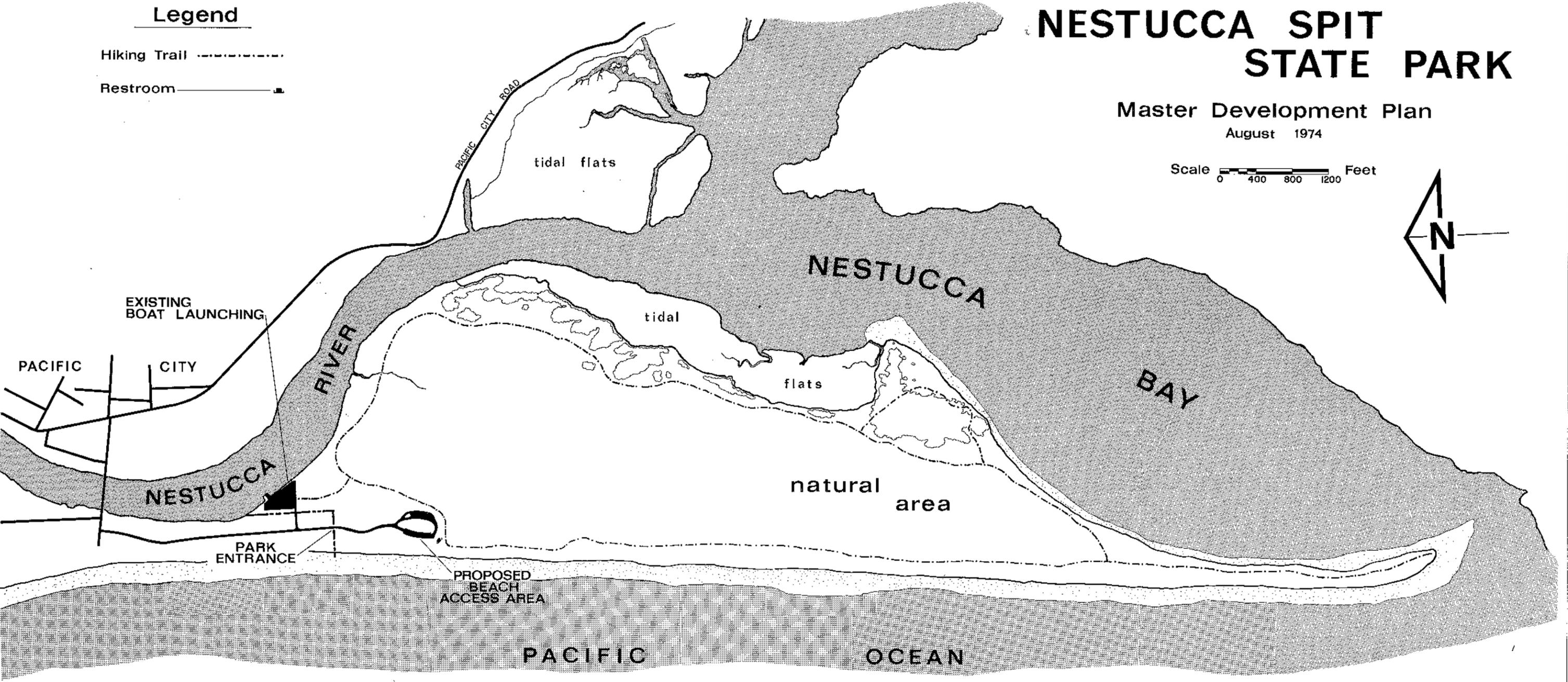
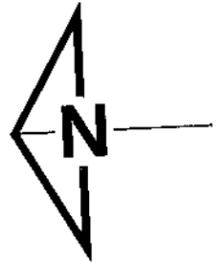
Legend

- Hiking Trail - - - - -
- Restroom - - - - -

NESTUCCA SPIT STATE PARK

Master Development Plan
August 1974

Scale 0 400 800 1200 Feet



PROJECTED ATTENDANCE *

1. By Recreation Activity

<u>Recreation Activity</u>	<u>Use Intensity</u>	<u>Recreation Units (lin. ft.)</u>	<u>Annual Users Per Unit (users/100 lin. ft.)</u>	<u>Estimated Annual Use</u>
Beach Use	Average	800	15,000	120,000
	Dispersed	1600	1,000	<u>16,000</u>
				<u>136,000</u>

2. By Parking Design Capacity Relative to Period of Use

10 days x 2320 users/day (e.g., Labor Day, July 4)	23,200
50 days x 1400 users/day	70,000
100 days x 400 users/day (e.g., average spring or summer day)	40,000
100 days x 200 users/day	20,000
<u>105 days x 20 users/day (e.g., winter, bad weather)</u>	<u>2,100</u>
365 days/year	<u>155,300</u>

3. By Comparison with Similar State Parks

Bandon State Park	<u>150,000</u>
Road's End Beach State Wayside	<u>158,000</u>

*Using several methods as noted

DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES & ESTIMATED COSTS

1.	Develop Beach Access Area	\$100,700
	A. Entrance Road 1500 feet @ \$12.50/foot	\$20,000
	B. Parking Area 36 stalls @ \$300/stall	12,000
	C. Restroom P-60 type	45,000
	D. Picnic Facilities 10 tables @ \$400/table	4,000
	E. Trails 600 feet A/C @ \$1.50/foot	900
	F. Landscaping	5,000
	G. Fencing	2,000
	H. Control Gate	800
	I. Utilities	11,000
	1. Water	\$8,500
	2. Electric	2,500

ADDENDUM SHEET

Updating the September, 1974 Master Plan
for NESTUCCA SPIT STATE PARK
to October, 1980

- The beach access developments proposed in the plan have been built. These include a paved park entrance road, parking area, restroom building, fencing, signs, utilities, and paved trail to the beach.
- Attendance for the past two years has averaged 146,000 day visits annually.