



Oregon

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NOTICE OF ADOPTED CHANGE TO A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN OR LAND USE REGULATION

Date: July 27, 2015

Jurisdiction: Coos County

Local file no.: AM-15-02

DLCD file no.: 001-15

The Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD) received the attached notice of adopted amendment to a comprehensive plan or land use regulation on 06/26/2015. A copy of the adopted amendment is available for review at the DLCD office in Salem and the local government office.

Notice of the proposed amendment was submitted to DLCD 35 days prior to the first evidentiary hearing.

Appeal Procedures

Eligibility to appeal this amendment is governed by ORS 197.612, ORS 197.620, and ORS 197.830. Under ORS 197.830(9), a notice of intent to appeal a land use decision to LUBA must be filed no later than 21 days after the date the decision sought to be reviewed became final. If you have questions about the date the decision became final, please contact the jurisdiction that adopted the amendment.

A notice of intent to appeal must be served upon the local government and others who received written notice of the final decision from the local government. The notice of intent to appeal must be served and filed in the form and manner prescribed by LUBA, (OAR chapter 661, division 10).

If the amendment is not appealed, it will be deemed acknowledged as set forth in ORS 197.625(1)(a). Please call LUBA at 503-373-1265, if you have questions about appeal procedures.

DLCD Contact

If you have questions about this notice, please contact DLCD's Plan Amendment Specialist at 503-934-0017 or plan.amendments@state.or.us

NOTICE OF ADOPTED CHANGE TO A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN OR LAND USE REGULATION

FOR DLCD USE
File No.: 001-15 {23771}
Received: 6/26/2015



Local governments are required to send notice of an adopted change to a comprehensive plan or land use regulation **no more than 20 days after the adoption.** (See OAR 660-018-0040). The rules require that the notice include a completed copy of this form. **This notice form is not for submittal of a completed periodic review task or a plan amendment reviewed in the manner of periodic review.** Use Form 4 for an adopted urban growth boundary including over 50 acres by a city with a population greater than 2,500 within the UGB or an urban growth boundary amendment over 100 acres adopted by a metropolitan service district. Use Form 5 for an adopted urban reserve designation, or amendment to add over 50 acres, by a city with a population greater than 2,500 within the UGB. Use Form 6 with submittal of an adopted periodic review task.

Jurisdiction: Coos County

Local file no.: **AM-15-02**

Date of adoption: June 24, 2015

Date sent: 6/29/2015

Was Notice of a Proposed Change (Form 1) submitted to DLCD?

Yes: Date (use the date of last revision if a revised Form 1 was submitted): 4/29/15

No

Is the adopted change different from what was described in the Notice of Proposed Change? Yes No
If yes, describe how the adoption differs from the proposal:

The changes were to formatting, inclusion of financial information on each park and recomendaiton for future recreational oppurtinuties. (Goal 8)

Local contact (name and title): Jill Rolfe, Planning Director

Phone: 541-396-7770

E-mail: planning@co.coos.or.us

Street address: 225 N. Adams

City: Coquille

Zip: 97423-

PLEASE COMPLETE ALL OF THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS THAT APPLY

For a change to comprehensive plan text:

Identify the sections of the plan that were added or amended and which statewide planning goals those sections implement, if any:

This replaces volume 1, part 2 Section 4.8.

For a change to a comprehensive plan map:

Identify the former and new map designations and the area affected:

- Change from _____ to _____ acres. A goal exception was required for this change.
- Change from _____ to _____ acres. A goal exception was required for this change.
- Change from _____ to _____ acres. A goal exception was required for this change.
- Change from _____ to _____ acres. A goal exception was required for this change.

Location of affected property (T, R, Sec., TL and address):

The subject property is entirely within an urban growth boundary

The subject property is partially within an urban growth boundary

If the comprehensive plan map change is a UGB amendment including less than 50 acres and/or by a city with a population less than 2,500 in the urban area, indicate the number of acres of the former rural plan designation, by type, included in the boundary.

Exclusive Farm Use – Acres:	Non-resource – Acres:
Forest – Acres:	Marginal Lands – Acres:
Rural Residential – Acres:	Natural Resource/Coastal/Open Space – Acres:
Rural Commercial or Industrial – Acres:	Other: – Acres:

If the comprehensive plan map change is an urban reserve amendment including less than 50 acres, or establishment or amendment of an urban reserve by a city with a population less than 2,500 in the urban area, indicate the number of acres, by plan designation, included in the boundary.

Exclusive Farm Use – Acres:	Non-resource – Acres:
Forest – Acres:	Marginal Lands – Acres:
Rural Residential – Acres:	Natural Resource/Coastal/Open Space – Acres:
Rural Commercial or Industrial – Acres:	Other: – Acres:

For a change to the text of an ordinance or code:

Identify the sections of the ordinance or code that were added or amended by title and number:

Coos County Comprehensive Plan Volume I Part II Section 4.8 Parks and Recreation

For a change to a zoning map:

Identify the former and new base zone designations and the area affected:

Change from	to	Acres:
Change from	to	Acres:
Change from	to	Acres:
Change from	to	Acres:

Identify additions to or removal from an overlay zone designation and the area affected:

Overlay zone designation:	Acres added:	Acres removed:
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Location of affected property (T, R, Sec., TL and address):

List affected state or federal agencies, local governments and special districts: Oregon State Parks, Coos County Parks.

Identify supplemental information that is included because it may be useful to inform DLCD or members of the public of the effect of the actual change that has been submitted with this Notice of Adopted Change, if any. If the submittal, including supplementary materials, exceeds 100 pages, include a summary of the amendment briefly describing its purpose and requirements.

1 BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

2 COOS COUNTY

3 STATE OF OREGON

4 In The Matter of Adopting replacement language for the ORDINANCE No.: 15-05-003PL
5 Coos County Comprehensive Plan Volume I Part II § 4.8
6 Coos County Parks and Recreational Master Plan

7 SECTION 1. TITLE

8 This Ordinance shall be known as the “Coos County Ordinance No. 15-05-003PL”.

9 SECTION 2. AUTHORITY

10 This ordinance is enacted pursuant to the provisions of ORS 203.035 and Chapter 215;

11 SECTION 3. PURPOSE

12 The purpose of this Ordinance is to amend the Coos County Comprehensive Plan Volume I
13 Part 2 § 4.8 Coos County Parks and Recreational Master Plan, which contains comprehensive plan provisions
14 for all unincorporated areas of Coos County outside of the Coos Bay Estuary Management Plan and the
15 Coquille River Estuary Management Plan. This ordinance amends Coos County Ordinances 85-03-005L, 84-5-
16 016L and 82-12-022L which adopted Volume I of the Coos County Comprehensive Plan;

17 SECTION 4. FINDINGS

18 The Board of Commissioners of Coos County finds that the adoption of this ordinance is a land use
19 decision which must be made in accordance with the requirements of Oregon Statewide Planning Goal 8 (Goal
20 8). Goal 8 requires an inventory of recreational needs based on public wants and desires. The plan has an
21 extended public input process and the desires of the Coos County residences have been included in the
22 document. This document also explores possibilities of designation resorts. Other resources from Oregon
23 Department of Parks and Recreation were used to develop this plan. The plan provides some directives to the
24 county for future recreational needs and desires. This Plan is consistent with Goal 8.

25 SECTION 5. AMENDMENT TO THE COOS COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

26 Exhibit “A”, attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference, is adopted as amendment to
27 Ordinances 85-03-005L, 84-5-016L and 82-12-022L, Volume I Part II of the Coos County Comprehensive Plan.

28 SECTION 6. SEVERANCE CLAUSE

29 If any section, subsection, provision, clause or paragraph of this ordinance shall be adjudged or
30 declared by any court of competent jurisdiction to be unconstitutional or invalid, such judgment shall not affect

1 the validity of the reaming portions of this ordinauce; and it is herby expressly declared that every other section,
2 subsection, provision, clause or paragraph of this ordinance enacted, irrespective of the enactment or validity of
3 the portion thereof declared to be unconstitutional or invalid, is valid.

4 SECTION 7. REPEAL OF INCONSISTENT ORDINANCES

5 Coos Count Ordinances 85-03-005L, 84-5-016L and 82-12-022L are repealed to the extent that they
6 are in conflict with this ordinance. Coos County Ordinances 85-03-005L, 84-5-016L and 82-12-022L shall
7 remain in full force and effect in all other respects.

8 //
9 //
10 //
11 //
12 //

13 Dated this 24th day of June.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

14 ATTEST

15 *Suzanne May*
16 Recording Secretary

Robert "Bob" Marin
Chair

17 Approved as to form:

18 *[Signature]*
Office of Legal Counsel

[Signature]
Vice Chair

[Signature]
Commissioner

21 1st Reading: June 16, 2015

22 2nd Reading: June 24th, 2015

23 Effective Date: June 24th, 2015

4.8 RECREATION

Coos County Parks and Recreational Master Plan
Prepared by
The Coos County Planning and Parks Staff

“This project is funded by Oregon general fund dollars through the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development. The contents of this document do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the State of Oregon.”

Coos County Board of Commissioners 2015

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Melissa Cribbins, Commissioner

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Coos County Parks and Recreation Master Plan (the “Plan”), has been developed by the Planning Department and Parks Staff to serve as a guiding philosophy and practical guide for creating a parks and recreation system capable of meeting the current and future needs of Coos County residents and visitors. The Plan assesses the attributes of the County, existing conditions, and needs and opportunities for a County-wide recreation system and then establishes goals, policies, and specific actions for developing a cohesive and interconnected system of parks and recreational areas in which the County can take pride.

PLANNING PROCESS

The Parks and Recreation Master Plan is intended to guide development of county and county maintained municipal parks while analyzing other recreational and open space needs for Coos County for the period between 2015 through 2035, with an emphasis on 2015 to 2025.

Coos County contains numerous county, state and federal parks as well as private recreational lands and this Plan will discuss recreation opportunities in both public and private ownership areas. The result of the Parks and Recreational Master Plan will include a much needed update to the 1986 Comprehensive Plan portion that covered recreational needs.

This is a long-term vision and action plan for the community’s parks and recreational system. Currently, Coos County provides 37 facilities. This plan identifies strategies and recommendations for operation and maintenance of county parks, land acquisition, development, and funding. Through this plan, Coos County will continue to improve its parks and recreation facilities to meet the needs of the current and future residents.

The plan will set forth a vision the next 20 years but, due to financial constraints, the plan will focus on the next 10 years and expect an update to be started in 2025.

As a part of the Statewide Land Use Planning Program, Oregon's 240 cities and 36 counties are responsible for adopting local comprehensive plans. Important natural and cultural resource information from your local comprehensive plan (e.g., streams and their corridors, forests, wildlife habitat, wetlands and historic and archeological sites) should be identified. Knowledge of these resources helps identify natural and historic settings that may be potential sites for community parks. It is also information required to prevent the unnecessary, and perhaps illegal, damage of important resources protected by law when developing recreation facilities.

Some of these identified resources may be unique to the community, region, or even the state. In these cases, the county should consider protecting these resources as a public park with public access provided in a manner compatible with protecting and enhancing the resources. Examples include a wetland with walking paths and a viewing stand for wildlife observation or a historic home restored to provide offices for park staff. By incorporating protection of a community's special resources and places in its mission, a local park and recreation agency can gain broader

community support for its overall mission, while helping preserve those assets that make the community unique.

The plan was reviewed by the Coos County Parks Advisory Committee, Coos County Citizen Advisory Committee, Coos County Planning Commission, and Coos County Board of Commissioners through public work sessions. The draft plan was available online for 30 days to allow for public comment.

The completed draft was then sent to Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD) 35 days prior to the formal public hearing before the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission made a recommendation to the Board of Commissioners and on June 15, 2016 the Board of Commissioners adopted this plan. This plan will be incorporated as part of the Coos County Comprehensive Plan, Volume I.

COOS COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

This document is intended to be part of the Coos County Comprehensive Plan. This Plan supports the Oregon Statewide Planning Goals, specifically Goal 5: Natural Resources, Scenic and Historic Areas and Open Spaces, Goal 8: Recreational Needs and the 2008- 2012 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP). Any references to these other planning documents are made solely in terms of how they relate to parks and recreation planning.

STATEWIDE PLANNING GOAL 8 RECREATION PLANNING

Goal 8 states:

“The requirements for meeting such needs, now and in the future, shall be planned for by governmental agencies having responsibility for recreation areas, facilities and opportunities: (1) in coordination with private enterprise; (2) in appropriate proportions; and (3) in such quantity, quality and locations as is consistent with the availability of the resources to meet such requirements. State and federal agency recreation plans shall be coordinated with local and regional recreational needs and plans.”

Coos County has included these elements in this plan.

PUBLIC AND AGENCY COMMENT

A draft copy of this document was provided on the County’s webpage with an area to allow for comments. An electronic notice was provided to all agencies as well. The drafts were continually updated and available for public view throughout the process. In order to include information in this document staff has reached out to different agencies to make sure the majority of the facilities have been included to properly make an analysis of Coos County’s recreational needs.

The comment period for this plan as follows:

- 49 day open comment period starting on March 2, 2015 through April 20, 2015.

- Work session with Citizen Advisory was on March 11, 2015 to review the draft.
- Work session with Parks Advisory Committee was on March 31, 2015 to review the draft.
- Work session with the Planning Commission was on April 2, 2015 to review the draft.
- Work Session with the Board of Commissioners was on April 30, 2015 to review the final draft.
- Staff provided the 35 day notice to Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD) on April 30, 2015.
- Planning Commission hearing and recommendation was on June 4, 2015.
- Board of Commissioners hearing to review and adopt was on June 16, 2015. (Insert final date)

RECREATIONAL GOALS

Coos County has many diverse opportunities for outdoor and indoor activities. This report has tried to capture all available recreational activities and opportunities in the county. Below are the goals that have been developed throughout this process.

Goal 1: Meet the recreational needs of Coos County residents.

In order to determine the needs of Coos County residents, staff has gathered public comment and used the study that was generated by Oregon State Parks. The draft plan was placed on the webpage for more than 30 days and comments were requested from both the public and agencies. Additionally, the Plan has been presented to the Parks Advisory Committee, Planning Citizen Advisory Committee, Planning Commission and Board of Commissioners in draft form.

Comments received during the comment period request the following focuses:

- Equestrian trails and group camp areas.
- Hiking trails.
- Bicycle Trails.
- Additional motorized trails.
- Creating wedding venues.
- Rental of paddle boards and canoes.
- Beach Volleyball tournaments.
- Birding and whale watching areas.
- Shooting and archery ranges.
- Advertising and possible cost sharing with recreational groups.
- Informal signs explaining the history of the parks and activities that are available.
- Additional cabins at Riley, Bastendroff, Laverne and Powers Park.

These goals are expanded under the recreational needs section.

Goal 2: Attract more outside visitors to the area to enhance local economy.

Achieving Goal 1 will increase the number of outside visitors and, as a result, enhance the local economy. Currently, there are no records kept by the parks department to show which park is utilized by more out of area visitors. In order to fulfill this goal, some type of record keeping or comment boxes should be done in the parks. The records should be kept on the Class A Parks because there are camp hosts in all of those parks that will be able to obtain and report that information.

Goal 3: Establish sustainable funding.

Currently the Parks and Recreational (including the County Fair) Department is stable but, in order to grow and meet the increased recreational needs of Coos County, additional funding such as grants, reduced inventory, and expansion of facilities needs to be examined. A detailed capital improvement plan should be completed for each park to help determine if each park remains financially viable.

Goal 4: Create safe parks space by increasing signage for tsunamis, earthquakes and waves.

Signs should be displayed at all parks to explain safety protocol in case of any type of emergency. The signs should be displayed at the entrances and in any common spaces such as restroom or play areas.

Goal 5: Rezone all lands in the Parks inventory to Recreation (REC).

All the properties that are not zoned Recreation (REC) and are included in the Parks inventory should be rezoned to REC. This will allow for expansion to be done easily as well as allow the county to have an accurate REC inventory base.

2. COUNTY PROFILE

INTRODUCTION

Coos County contains seven incorporated cities, Coos Bay is the largest. There are eighteen unincorporated communities which consist of urban and rural centers.

HISTORY

Coos County was created on December 22, 1853, from parts of Umpqua and Jackson Counties. It was named after a local Indian tribe, the Coos, which has been variously translated to mean "lake" or "place of pines."

In January 1854, the Territorial Legislature established Empire City as the county seat. In 1895 the legislature permitted the citizens of the county to choose a new county seat. The 1896 vote resulted in the designation of Coquille City as the new county seat.

The first county courthouse was built in Empire City. The first courthouse in Coquille was erected in 1898. An addition, referred to as the "hall of records," was built in 1916. In 1951 the old courthouse was torn down. The "hall of records" was left standing, and in 1951 and 1953 east and west wings were added at the cost of \$180,000 and \$260,000 for each wing.

The government of Coos County consisted originally of a county probate judge, two county commissioners, and a sheriff. The office of county clerk was originally an appointed position and later became an elected office. Other early offices included the county school superintendent, county treasurer, and county assessor. The county court was replaced by a board of commissioners in 1961.

The first census in 1860 showed a population of 445. The 2007 population of 63,050 represented a 0.4% increase over the 2000 population of Coos County.

Although exploration and trapping in the area occurred as early as 1828, the first settlement was established at Empire City in 1853. The Territorial Legislature granted permission for the development of wagon roads from Coos Bay to Jacksonville in 1854 and to Roseburg in 1857. Although a mountainous county, it has considerable areas suitable for agriculture and dairy farming. Timber and fishing have been the foundation of the county's economy. The area also has produced large quantities of shellfish.

There are several port districts in the county: Port of Coos Bay founded in 1909, Port of Coquille River founded in 1912, and Port of Bandon founded in 1913.

Gold mining was the magnet that drew people to explore and exploit the mineral resources of the county during the nineteenth century. Today there are rich deposits of iron ore, lead, and coal awaiting development. Vacation and recreational possibilities, such as the Oregon Dunes

National Recreation Area and many state parks, attract tourists to the area and provide an additional economic stimulus (State, 2014).

PHYSICAL FEATURES

Coos County is situated in the southwestern part of Oregon. It is bounded by Douglas County on the north and east, Curry County on the south, and the Pacific Ocean on the west. More specifically, it is located on the western coast of Oregon, extending from Powers and the northern tip of the Rogue River – Siskiyou National Forest in the south to Lakeside and the north end of North Tenmile Lake in the north. Various boundary adjustments with Curry County in 1855 and 1872 and with Douglas County in 1882, 1951, and 1983 resulted in the current configuration of the county with an area of 1,629 square miles.

The western boundary of Coos County is the Oregon coast of the Pacific Ocean and the County's lands extend approximately 35 miles inland towards the city of Roseburg. Coos County is bordered by Curry County to the south and Douglas County to the north and east. Along the County's near 50 miles of coastline lie sand dunes, one major estuary in Coos Bay, one minor estuary in the Coquille River, marshlands, and forests with dramatic coastal cliffs and islands interspersed along the length of the coast. The vast majority of the landscape is covered by coastal, evergreen forests with human development clustered along the coast and significant estuaries in the County. Both the coastal communities and forested uplands provide numerous opportunities for recreational pursuits.

DEMOGRAPHICS

As of the 2010 Census, Coos County's population was 63,043 people. The breakdown of population, using that accessible data in the 2010 census, shows there were 27,133 households, and 16,857 families residing in the county. Total housing units were 30,593 with 3,460 vacant. There were 1,236 seasonal, recreational, or occasionally used dwelling units. The population density was 39 people per square mile (15/km²). The racial makeup of the county was 89.8% White, 0.40% Black or African American, 2.50% Native American, 1.0% Asian, 0.20% Pacific Islander, 5.40% Hispanic or Latino of any race.

There were 27,133 households out of which 20.80% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 47.20% were married couples living together, 4.80% had a male householder with no wife present, 10.20% had a female householder with no husband present, and 37.90% were non-families. 37.90% of all households were made up of individuals (nonfamily households) and 37.70% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.29 and the average family size was 2.78.

The median income for a household in the county was \$31,542, and the median income for a family was \$38,040. Males had a median income of \$32,509 versus \$22,519 for females. The per capita income for the county was \$17,547. About 11.10% of families and 15.00% of the population were below the poverty line, including 19.90% of those under age 18 and 9.40% of those ages are 65 or over.

According to the Oregon Office of Economic Analysis (OEA), overall population in Coos County is expected to increase by 2.7 percent between 2008 and 2030, which would result in a

straight-line average growth rate of 0.12 percent per year. This growth rate is higher than the historic rate of 0.03 percent per year that was recorded between 2000 and 2008.

Table 2-1: Coos County Population and Employment Forecasts

Demographic	Year				Growth Rates			
	2000	2001	2008	2030	Historic		Forecast	
					Total	Annual	Total	Annual
Population ¹	62,779	-	63,210	64,929	0.7%	0.03%	2.7%	0.12%
Non-Farm Employment ²	-	21,170	22,640	27,500	6.9%	0.99%	21.5%	0.98%

Notes:

¹ Population data and forecasts based on data from the Forecasts of Oregon’s County Populations and Components of Change, 2000-2040 released by the Oregon Office of Economic Analysis in April 2004.

² Historic data from Oregon Employment Department. Employment forecast is prorated from the Industry Employment Forecast, 2006-2016, for Coos and Curry Counties which is published by the Oregon Employment Department in June 2007.

Source: Oregon Office of Economic Analysis and Oregon Employment Department

ECONOMY

Forest products, tourism, recreation, fishing and agriculture dominate the Coos County economy. Boating, dairy farming, myrtlewood manufacturing, shipbuilding and repair, and agriculture specialty products, including cranberries, also play an important role. The International Port of Coos Bay, considered the best natural harbor between Puget Sound and San Francisco, is the world’s largest forest products shipping port. (State, 2014).

The Oregon Employment Department prepared a 10-year (2006 through 2016) employment forecast for Coos and Curry Counties combined, which showed an average growth rate of almost one percent per year. This rate is similar to the historic rate for Coos County over the 2001 through 2008 period. To estimate 2030 forecasts, this annual growth rate was applied to the 2008 employment, resulting in an employment forecast of 27,500. The total growth from 2008 to 2030 is estimated at 21.5 percent.

3. EXISTING COUNTY FACILITIES

INTRODUCTION

There are 37 county facilities that are owned and/or operated by Coos County Park staff. Parks Staff includes 9 members.

Coos County Parks operations include customer service and reservations, parks patrol, routine maintenance and operations, rules enforcement, and fee collection. Parks management focuses on ensuring facilities are maintained and operating to maximize the recreational experience. In addition to customer service, routine operations include cleaning as the highest priority, followed by safety and beautification of all A and B facilities. Facilities upkeep includes campgrounds, marinas, game equipment, bathrooms and septic systems, lawns, trees and other landscaping, and road and other infrastructure maintenance.

Caretakers, campground hosts, concessionaires, part-time seasonal help, and some volunteers are also part of the Parks "family" performing a wide spectrum of park-related services.

Park visitors can obtain special use permits for carrying out activities and events such as using camp shelters for family or class reunions, weddings, birthdays or other group activities. Some of day use areas consist of baseball fields, basketball courts, tennis courts and horseshoe pits. There are play areas with equipment such as slides, merry-go-rounds, swings and other play equipment.

Parks field staff may act as the first responders in emergency situations and to minor acts of vandalism or rule enforcement. Office staff deals with reservation and information. The Parks staff is small but very efficient in maintaining the parks within their jurisdiction.

PARKS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Parks Advisory Committee ("Committee") consists of nine at-large community volunteers appointed by the Board of County Commissioners. The Committee advises the Board of County Commissioners on park needs of County residents and visitors. In addition, the committee provides recommendations regarding long-range planning for future park programs and future park needs setting priorities for projects, including financial and operational development and acquisition. The Committee serves as a liaison group representing the concerns of the community with regard to parks. The Committee is an important player in the management of the county parks system, and a valuable community connection.

CARETAKERS, HOSTS, AND CONCESSIONAIRES

Caretakers and hosts, especially at overnight facilities, are often the first contact a park user has with a county park representative. They perform a variety of services and may live at a park seasonally or year round. Caretakers work under contract and live in residences at all overnight facilities and some day-use parks. They take reservations, collect fees, oversee maintenance, cleaning, and repairs, address customer concerns and complaints, provide information, report

problems, and help ensure parks are operating smoothly. Hosts are present at overnight facilities and some day-use areas to generally provide a presence, literally acting as hosts for park guests. They also perform some maintenance and act as a communication link with Parks staff.

In addition to their important role as customer service providers, caretakers and hosts are key to promoting safety and reducing vandalism at parks.

PARK TYPES

Coos County has 22 parks and boat ramps within their ownership and 15 parks and boat ramps that Coos County has an agreement to maintain and/or operate; these will be referred to as parks within Coos County's jurisdiction. The majority of County parklands are regional in nature, meaning they draw users from the entire county and beyond. Residents enjoy them on a regular basis and they occasionally attract visitors from other states and countries. Some county parks offer a specific resource, such as dune access or river boating access. As a comparison, neighborhood parks within cities cater to daily recreational needs of the residents within walking or biking distance. On the other end of the scale, state parks are on average larger and draw people from a wider geographic area on a more regular basis.

PARK SERVICE LEVELS

The parks under Coos County's jurisdiction have been classified as A, B, C, D, or E parks; with A being the highest level of service and D being no or minimal service. E parks fall outside the standard classification scheme and are parks maintained by other entities. Level of service also indicates the extent to which a park is developed and amount of amenities offered. Service Class does not imply a level of superiority or inferiority of an outdoor experience. One park's unique natural values and remoteness may make it a special place to enjoy nature and solitude. Another may include sizeable lake frontage and be easily accessible from a city, and therefore well-suited to serve demand for boating, swimming, and intensive day use. Following are service class descriptions used by Coos County Parks.

Class A

This is the maximum level of service provided parks within Coos County's jurisdiction. Parks in this class offer a wide range of recreational service, amenities, and opportunities. They exhibit high levels of capital investment and receive intense use. Maintenance and service emphasizes sanitation and safety, with restroom facilities receiving service one or more times per day. Landscaping is also a priority. All have full time caretakers, and visitors to these parks should rarely, if ever, encounter a situation that would make them feel insecure. Most contain facilities for large group events, including covered shelters with electricity, running water, and food serving areas available by reservation. Overnight facilities all have hot showers. These parks are open year around and are served by onsite caretaker and camp host.

Class B

Parks in this class provide recreational opportunities that are high quality, but limited in scope and number of possible activities, so they are not as intensively used as Class A parks. They have a high level of cleanliness and sanitation and are maintained two to three times per week. These parks may be open year around but may not be served by an onsite caretaker camp host.

Class C

This is the minimum level of service provided in Coos County's parks. Parks in this class tend to be small, minimally developed and single-purpose in nature. Improvements generally consist of a parking area, toilet facilities, and sometimes picnic tables. These parks receive periodic maintenance. There is no onsite caretaker or park host on available for this class of park. These are often day use only and there may be no fee required to use this facility. If a fee is required, there will be a self-pay station set up on site.

Class D

Class D parklands are undeveloped. Some have primitive trails but often there are no recreation facilities. Due to their remote location and lack of accessibility or services, these parks may receive infrequent use. However, they may offer outstanding passive recreation opportunities. Maintenance is minimal to the area and there will be no caretaker or park host available for these sites. Often these are day use only and no fee is required to use this type of facility. If a fee is required, there will be a self-pay station set up on site.

Class E

Class E parklands are parks within the County's ownership but maintained by another entity. These parks may have all of the amenities and recreation opportunities as any of the other classes they are just not maintained by Coos County.

The following is list and description of each park, including type of facilities and water or dune access. The angler information was obtained from ODFW but anglers should verify seasons and limits prior to participation.

CLASS A PARK INVENTORY

- *Bastendorff Beach Park*



Bastendorff Beach Park contains 91.40 acres and is located in Township 26S, Range 14W, Section 3C, Tax Lot 100 and Township 26S, Range 14W, Section 3D, Tax Lots 1003, 1100, and 1301. It is one-quarter mile off the Cape Arago Highway and about two miles west of the urban unincorporated community of Charleston, directly adjacent to the Pacific Ocean. The park is zoned Recreation (REC).

This facility is open year round with an on-site caretaker or camp host. The campground has twenty-five non-hookup campsites and seventy-six campsites with electric and water hookups. Each campsite has its own picnic table and fireplace. There are restrooms and shower facilities located in four sections of the park. Two RV sanitary disposal stations are accessible in Loops 'B' and 'C' hookup sections. Loop E contains 18 sites which are reserved for large group camping. The large day use area provides two picnic shelters, with sinks and electric stoves, barbecues, and a big fire pit. There is open space for softball and volleyball, horseshoe and basketball courts, a fish cleaning stand, and a play area for children complete with fort, lighthouse, and boat. Other amenities include ample parking, ocean view overlooking Bastendorff Beach and jetties, an information booth, two vault toilets, pay phones, and firewood available for purchase.

Recreational activities include beachcombing, fishing, hiking, swimming, crabbing, rock hounding, boating, picnicking, and camping. There is an onsite caretaker and camp hosts at this park. The park is normally full during the summer season (Memorial Day-Labor Day). The water access offers the following angling opportunities:

Surf Perch	February-July
Kelp Greenling	February-October
Ling Cod, Starry Flounder	February-October
Tom Cod	May-October
Surf Smelt	May-October

- *Laverne Park*



Laverne Park consists of three areas: Referred to as Laverne Park (main park area multi-use area), West LaVerne Park “A” (day use area) and West Laverne Park “B” (campground area). There is an onsite caretaker dwelling and camp host for Laverne Park. Reservations for this park can be made online, on-site, or at the County Parks Department.

Laverne Park was established by the congressional act of 1926 and was called W.C.Hawley Park. In the 1930s the park was used as a Civilian Conservation camp and was renamed Laverne Park. The park was renamed after a little girl who used to take food to the CC Camp with her parents. Of course, her name was Laverne.

Main Laverne Park is owned by BLM and maintained by Coos County. This portion of the park contains 300.0 acres and is located on map number Township 27S, Range 11W, Section 4, Tax Lot 400 and Township 27S, Range 11W, Section 5, Tax Lots 100 and 101. This park is on the North Fork of the Coquille River about five miles north of Fairview and fifteen miles from the junction of the Coquille-Fairview Road. There is a store located nearby in the rural unincorporated area of Fairview. The park is currently split zoned Recreation (REC) and Forest (F).

The campground consists of 32 non-hookup campsites and 45 campsites with water and electric hookups, each with a fireplace and picnic table. A RV sanitary disposal station, flush restrooms, showers, and firewood are available. The day use area has four covered picnic shelters with sinks and electric stoves. There are small dry cabins located in this park. Other facilities include a playground, softball field, horseshoe courts, a large barbecue grill, designated swimming and wading areas, registration booth, and information center. Recreational activities include camping, picnicking, swimming, wading, softball, hiking, horseshoes, fishing, and rock hounding. The campground and day use areas begin filling up for Memorial Day and stay busy throughout the summer until after Labor Day.

West Laverne consists of 29.4 acres located on map number Township 27S, Range 11W, Section 5, Tax Lot 100. This park is located approximately four and one half miles north of Fairview on the North Fork of the Coquille River. West Laverne Park is under a Recreation for Public Purpose Lease from BLM and has been since 1971.

West Laverne “A” Park is a day use area developed with facilities including a picnic area, a 20' x 32' covered picnic shelter and handicapped accessible restroom building. The shelter is equipped with a kitchen sink, cold water, electric four-burner stovetop, and electric outlets. There are 10 RV pedestals for overnight camping, if needed, and picnic tables, fireplaces, horseshoe pits, charcoal grills, one softball field, and a playground area with play equipment. This park area can accommodate two to three hundred people and is suited for day use activities or large group camping. It has adjacent parking for approximately seventy-five to one hundred cars. Recreational opportunities include fishing, hiking, picnicking, softball, horseshoes, and wading.

West Laverne “B” Park is a campground area located adjacent to the day use area and is available by reservation only. The campground consists of 22 campsites with electrical and water hookups, handicapped accessible cement block restroom building with flush toilets and showers. There is a covered gazebo with a four-burner stovetop, electric outlets, running water and a BBQ grill. Area “B” also includes a softball field, playground, horseshoe pits, volleyball area, a sanitary disposal station and an overflow area for non-hookup camping.

According to ●DFW, the most popular steelhead holes are located in Laverne County Park along the North Fork of the Coquille River. An acclimation site is located here, so hatchery returns to the area are plentiful. This North Fork of the Coquille River also offers catch and release opportunities for Cutthroat Trout from late May to October.

- **Powers Park**



Powers Park is owned and maintained by Coos County and contains 72.52 acres located on map number Township 31S, Range 12W, Section 12, Tax Lot 800, Township 31S, Range 12W, Section 13, Tax Lot 200, and Township 31S, Range 12W, Section 13BA, Tax Lot 9500. This park is located within the City of Powers, eighteen miles from the junction of Highway 42 and Powers Highway (Hwy 242) on the south fork of the Coquille River. This park is located within the city limits and is subject to city planning and special development considerations.

This area was historically a mill and mill pond but, when many mill sites in Coos County closed, the area was transformed into a recreational park. Facilities include a manmade pond, boat ramp for non-motorized boats, forty campsites with electrical and water hookups, forty-plus sites without hookups, three picnic shelters with sinks and electric stoves, tennis courts, multipurpose

court, playground area with fort and play equipment, horseshoe pits, fish cleaning stand, comfort station with flush toilets and pay showers, and a RV sanitary disposal station. There are small dry cabins located in this park.

Recreational activities include picnicking hiking, camping, fishing, boating, tennis, basketball, and volleyball. There is a dwelling for the caretaker located in the center of the park and at least one park host.

This park is more popular in the summer, especially during the week of July 4th as the City of Powers has a festival including fireworks displayed over the lake. Reservations for this park can be made online, on-site, or at the County Parks Department.

Powers Pond is open to fishing all year round and, according to ODFW, is stocked with legal-sized trout (8-9 inches) from March to early June. The early June stocking is just prior to Family Fishing events held at Powers Pond. This lake produce fair numbers of holdover hatchery rainbow trout in the 17 to 20 inch range. Other angling opportunities include:

Largemouth Bass	Warm Summer Months
Brown Bullhead	Warm Summer Months
Bluegills	Warm Summer Months
(Legals stocked)	March-May

- **Tenmile Lake Park Campground**



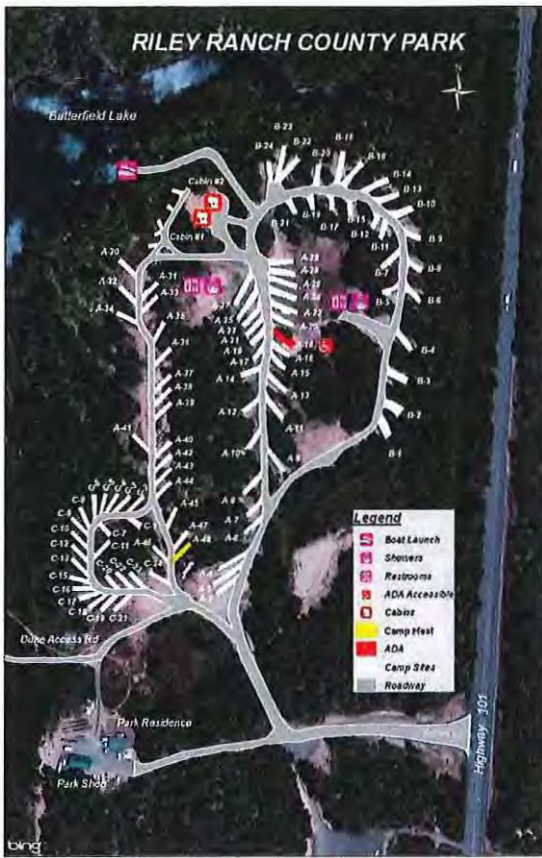
Tenmile Lake Park is owned and maintained by Coos County, consisting of 21.25 acres on map number Township 23S, Range 12W, Section 18AC, Tax Lot 9900 and Township 23S, Range 12W, Section 18DB, Tax Lot 100. This park is located within the city limits and is subject to city zoning and special development considerations.

Tenmile County Park was first established in 1970 as a boat ramp and day use area. In 1994 the old Elkside Mill site was purchased from the Bohemia Corporation to be developed as a

campground. In 2004 the Parks Department started construction of the campground which was completed in 2005-06. In 2014 construction of Wulfy Beach began with completion scheduled for summer of 2015. The new beach includes a beach and swimming area, vender hookups, grass area, boat tie up area, volleyball courts, and multiple clusters of palm trees.

The campground adjacent to Tenmile Lake Boat Ramp contains 45 campsites with water and electrical hookups, a flush restroom/shower building, and a new large beach area. This park has a caretaker along with a camp host and is reserved by accessing the county web site at www.co.coos.or.us/ccpark. There is direct water access from this park but, for boat launching, you must use the adjacent Tenmile Lake Boat Ramp (see Class B listing for angler opportunities).

- **Riley Ranch**



Riley Ranch is owned and maintained by Coos County and consists of 135 acres. The property is zoned Industrial (IND) and is located on maps:

Township 24S, Range 13W:

- Section 02, Tax Lot 400, Tax Accounts 158400 & 158490;
- Section 02BB, Tax lot 900, Tax Account 158800;
- Section 02BD, Tax Lot 800, Tax Account 158402;
- Section 1, Tax Lot 106, Tax Account 162107; and
- Section 10, Tax Lot 400, Tax Account 164804.

Riley Ranch facilities include 92 RV Campsites with water and electrical hookups, two 16' x 20' dry cabins, two restroom/shower buildings, a caretaker's residence, park/sheriff shop, ATV youth training area, and adult motocross track.

Riley Ranch has direct access to the Oregon Dunes Recreational Area and Butterfield Lake. Activities include camping, ATV riding, and fishing. Butterfield Lake has established populations of largemouth bass and warmouth, and ODFW stocks the lake with legal-sized and

trophy rainbow trout. An access road from the campground to the lake allows trout stocking trucks to reach the lake, and provides access for anglers to launch small boats and canoes. Fishing docks also provide angler access.

Riley Ranch is the newest addition to the Class A Park Inventory with development beginning in 2005. There was a need to develop a park that had dune access as over the past 15 years more and more people come from all over the county, state, and beyond to enjoy riding ATVs on the dunes.

● Only the northern portion of this park has been developed to date; the southern portion is expected to be developed in the coming years.

CLASS B PARK INVENTORY

- *Bennett Park*

Bennett Park is owned by Coos County, contains 3.32 acres and is located on map Township 28S, Range 12W Section 25, Tax Lot 1400. This park is located eight miles from Myrtle Point on the Dora-Sitkum Highway near Gravelford, on the North Fork of the Coquille River. The park is zoned Exclusive Farm Use (EFU).

Available facilities include two vault toilets and eighteen campsites with fireplaces.

Recreational activities include camping, fishing, picnicking, hiking, rock hounding, and wading. The water access offers angling opportunities for steelhead. Access to this park may be limited in the winter due to seasonal flooding.

- *Bradley Lake Boat Ramp*

Bradley Lake Boat Ramp is owned by ●DFW and maintained by Coos County. This park consists of 39.00 acres in Township 29S, Range 15W, Section 13A, Tax Lot 1200 and is located 3.7 miles south of Bandon and west of Highway 101 on Bradley Lake Road. This park is split zoned Exclusive Farm Use (EFU) and Forest (F).

Available facilities include a boat ramp, two vault toilets, parking area, and camping area with tables and fireplaces.

Recreational activities include boating, fishing, camping, hiking, and picnicking. ●DFW and the ●regon Marine Board recently completed a project (2014) to improve boater and angler access at Bradley Lake. With funding from grants, ●DFW increased channel depth, improved the boat ramp, and installed docks for fishing. This public lake is open the entire year, and is stocked with legal-sized trout (8-9 inches) from March to early June.

- *Frona Park*

Frona Park is owned by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and maintained by Coos County. The park consists of 76.84 acres and is described as map number Township 28S, Range 11W, Section 11, Tax Lot 200. The park is located on the East Fork of the Coquille River, ¼ mile west of the rural community of Dora or eighteen miles northeast of the City of Myrtle Point on the Sitkum Lane. This park is zoned Recreation (REC).

Facilities include primitive campsites, fireplace rings, permanent picnic tables, vault toilets, and a children's play area.

Recreational activities include camping, picnicking and fishing. The land ownership in this area limits public access point to catch Winter Steelhead November through March and catch and release Cutthroat Trout in late May through October.

- *Ham Bunch Cherry Creek Park*

Ham Bunch Cherry Creek Park is owned and maintained by Coos County, consists of 1.91 acres, and is described as map numbers Township 27S, Range 11W, Section 34, Tax Lot 1200 and Township 28S, Range 11W, Section 3, Tax Lot 200. The park is located on Cherry Creek, three quarters of a mile east of community of McKinley on the Old Wagon Road, sixteen miles from the City of Coquille and twenty miles from the City of Myrtle Point. This park is zoned Exclusive Farm Use (EFU). The park was donated by the family.

Facilities include several primitive camping sites, vault toilets, portable picnic tables, fireplaces, a shelter with electric stove, and a wading area.

Recreational activities include camping, picnicking, fishing, wading and rock hounding. The water access offers a limited angling opportunity for Cutthroat Trout in late May through October.

- *Nesika Park*

Nesika Park is owned by Weyerhaeuser and leased and maintained by Coos County. This park consists of 76.97 acres and is located on map number Township 24S, Range 11W, Section 34. The park is located on the East Fork of the Millicoma River approximately twenty-one miles from the City of Coos Bay's Eastside area and five miles east of the unincorporated community of Allegany.

This park offers both day use and overnight camping areas. The day use area offers permanent picnic tables, river access and hiking trails. This primitive campground features several permanent picnic tables and vault toilets. Recreational activities include fishing, camping, swimming, hiking and sightseeing. Golden and Silver Falls State Park is approximately five miles east of this park. This park does not have a host.

Striped bass, shad, and sturgeon are available for anglers in the spring. Green sturgeon are listed under the Federal Endangered Species Act and must be released. According to ODFW, one of the most popular sturgeon fishing areas is near the confluence of the Millicoma Rivers. The park

has several excellent fishing holes for Steelhead, from November to March, and several drifts to choose from. However, boat fishing for steelhead on the East Fork of the Millicoma is limited due to the lack of developed ramps and exposed bedrock/boulder areas when water flows are low. The water access also offers catch and release for Cutthroat Trout from late May to October.

There are river gauging stations on the South Fork Coos along with the East and West Fork Millicoma Rivers that steelhead anglers can use to look at river levels before they leave home. River levels are updated approximately every 15 minutes onto the Coos Watershed Association's website.

- ***Rooke Higgins Park***

Rooke Higgins Park is owned and maintained by Coos County, consists of 25.48 acres, and is described as map number Township 25S, Range 12W, Section 13, Tax Lots 700 and 800. This park is located ten miles from Coos Bay and five miles from unincorporated community of Allegany. The park is split zoned as Recreation (REC) and Forest (F).

Facilities include primitive campground with vault toilets and eighteen campsites. There is no camp host or on-site caretaker for this park.

Recreational activities include hiking, camping, rock hounding and picnicking. This park is located across the road from Rooke Higgins Boat Ramp which is located on the banks of the Millicoma River.

CLASS C PARK INVENTORY

- ***Arago Boat Ramp***

The Arago Boat Ramp is owned by ODFW and maintained by Coos County. This park consists of 1.68 acres and is described as map number Township 28S, Range 13W, Section 36, Tax Lot 500. This boat ramp is located seven miles south of the City of Coquille on Fat Elk Road, three tenths of a mile from the unincorporated community of Arago. There may be limited access to this facility in the winter due to seasonal flooding. The boat ramp is zoned Recreation (REC).

This park provides access to the Coquille River four miles downriver from the confluence of the North and South Forks. This park of the Coquille River is a part of the Coquille Estuary.

Facilities include a concrete block restroom building, large paved parking area, picnic tables, and a wooden access dock.

Recreational activities include boating, fishing, swimming, and picnicking. The water access offers the following angling opportunities:

Fall Chinook salmon	August-December
Winter Steelhead	November-March
Searun Cutthroat	July-November **catch/release

- ***Coquille Boat Ramp***

The Coquille Boat Ramp is owned by ODFW and maintained by Coos County. The park consists of 1.93 acres and described as map number Township 28S, Range 13W, Section 01C, Tax Lot 200. This boat ramp is located across the Coquille River from the City of Coquille on Fishtrap Road. This part of the Coquille River is part of the Coquille Estuary. The boat ramp is zoned Recreation (REC).

Facilities include a boat ramp, service docks, two vault toilets, and a paved parking area.

Recreational activities include boating, fishing and picnicking. The Coquille River offers an array of angling opportunities in this area:

Fall Chinook Salmon	August-November
Winter Steelhead	November-March
Searun Cutthroat	July-November**catch/release
American Shad	May-July
Sturgeon	February –April

- ***Doris Place Boat Ramp***

This property is owned by ODFW and is maintained by Coos County. The park consists of 2.21 acres and is described as map number Township 25S, Range 12W, Section 23C, Tax Lot 900. This boat ramp is located three miles east of the Chandler Bridge on the Millicoma River, eight miles from the City of Coos Bay and seven miles from the unincorporated community of Allegany. This boat ramp is located on the banks of the Millicoma River which is located in the Coos Estuary. The park is zoned 20-Rural Shorelands (20-RS) in the Coos Bay Estuary Management Plan.

Facilities include a boat ramp, service docks, vault toilet, parking, and picnic area.

Recreational activities include picnicking, boating and fishing. The water access to the Millicoma offers the following angling opportunities in this area:

Fall Chinook salmon	August-November
Winter Steelhead	November-March
Searun Cutthroat	July-November**catch/release

- ***Johnson Mill Pond***



Johnson Mill Pond is owned and maintained by Coos County since it was conveyed to the County from the Port of Bandon. The park consists of 126.30 acres and is described as map numbers Township 28S, Range 12W, Section 18C, Tax Lot 2500, Township 28S, Range 12W, Section 19B, Tax Lot 1100, and Township 28S, Range 13W, Section 24, Tax Lot 100. This park is located south of Coquille and is accessed via Highway 42 and Johnson Mill Road. The majority of the pond area is located in the Coquille River Estuary and is split zoned 54-Industrial (54-IND) in the Coquille River Estuary Management Plan and Industrial (IND) in the Balance of County.

Facilities include a restroom and picnic tables.

This park offers an array of fishing, hiking, picnicking, and bird watching opportunities.

- ***Judah Parker Park***

Judah Parker Park is owned and maintained by Coos County, consists of 4.0 acres, and is described as map number Township 28S, Range 14W, Section 15DC, Tax Lot 600. This park is located at Parkersburg just off Highway 42 South, three and a half miles from the junction of Highway 42 South and Highway 101 at Bandon, and fifteen miles southwest of Coquille on the Coquille River. This park is located on a portion of the Coquille River which is within Coquille Estuary. The park is split zoned between 30-Rural Residential-5 (30-RR-5) in the Coquille River Estuary Management Plan and Rural Residential-5 (RR-5) in the Balance of County. This is a historical site marked with a plaque.

Facilities include picnic tables, fireplaces, vault toilets, and river access.

Recreational activities include hiking, picnicking and fishing. The Coquille River offers an array of angling opportunities in this area:

Fall Chinook Salmon	August-November
Winter Steelhead	November-March
Searun Cutthroat	July-November**catch/release

American Shad	May-July
Sturgeon	February –April

- ***Myrtle Tree Boat Ramp***

Myrtle Tree Boat Ramp is maintained by Coos County, consists of 2.04 acres, and is described as map number Township 25S, Range 12W, Section 35A, Tax Lot 200. This boat ramp is located on the South Fork of the Coos River, nine miles from the City of Coos Bay. This portion of the Coos River is located within the Coos Estuary and zoned 20-Rural Shorelands (20-RS) in the Coos Bay Estuary Management Plan.

Facilities include a large paved parking area, vault restrooms, lighted service dock, fishing dock, and a picnic area with fireplace.

Recreational activities include bank and river fishing, boating, and picnicking. The Coos River offers an array of angling opportunities in this area:

Spring Chinook salmon	April-July
Shad	May-July
Striped Bass	July-March
Fall Chinook	August-November
Winter Steelhead	November-March
Sturgeon (White, Green)	Year Round

- ***Riverton Boat Ramp***

The Riverton Boat Ramp is owned by ODFW and maintained by Coos County. This park consists of 2.78 acres and is described as map number Township 28 Range 13 Section 8CC Tax Lot 2500. This boat ramp is located just west of rural unincorporated community of Riverton, seven miles southwest of the City of Coquille and eleven miles northeast of the City of Bandon on the banks of the Coquille River. This boat ramp is located within the Coquille Estuary system and is zoned 39-Recreation (39-REC) in the Coquille River Estuary Management Plan.

Facilities include boat ramp, service docks, picnic area, vault toilets, and a parking area.

Recreational activities include boating, fishing and picnicking. The Coquille River offers an array of angling opportunities in this area:

Fall Chinook salmon	August-September
Striped Bass	March-November
American Shad	May-July
Sturgeon	February-April

- ***Rock Prairie Park***

Rock Prairie Park is owned by BLM and leased and maintained by Coos County. The property consists of 154.67 acres as described on map number Township 27S, Range 12W, Section 35 Tax Lot 1200. This park is located on the North Fork of the Coquille River, a half mile south of Fairview on Lee Valley Road. This park is zoned Recreation (REC)

No facilities currently exist in this park.

Recreation opportunities are undeveloped, but there is road access to park and the undeveloped wilderness area.

- ***Rocky Point Boat Ramp***

The Rocky Point Boat Ramp is owned by ODFW and maintained by Coos County. The property consists of 3.9 acres and is described as map number Township 28S, Range 14W, Section 9A, Tax Lot 600. This boat ramp is located on the Coquille River, two miles east of Highway 101 on North Bank Road. The park is zoned 24-Recreation (24-REC-10) in the Coquille River Estuary Management Plan.

Facilities include a boat ramp, service docks, cement block restroom building, and paved parking area.

Recreational activities include boating, fishing, and picnicking. The Coquille River offers an array of angling opportunities in this area:

Fall Chinook salmon	August-September
Sturgeon	February-April
Crabbing	July-November

- ***Rooke Higgins Boat Ramp***

Rooke Higgins Boat Ramp is owned by ODFW and maintained by Coos County. The park consists of 2.1 acres and is described as map number Township 25S, Range 11W, Section 18, Tax Lot 300. This boat ramp is located adjacent to Rooke Higgins County Park. The park is zoned 20-Rural Shorelands (20-RS) in the Coos Bay Estuary Management Plan.

Facilities include paved parking area, boat ramp, and vault toilets. A possible facility upgrade is included in the Oregon State Marine Board 6 year plan.

Recreational activities include boating and fishing on the Millicoma River. The following angling opportunities are available in the area:

Spring Chinook salmon	April-July
Shad	May-July
Striped Bass	July-March
Fall Chinook	August-November
Winter Steelhead	November-March

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- ***Sandy Creek Covered Bridge***

Sandy Creek Covered Bridge Wayside is owned and maintained by Coos County. The park consists of 1.05 acres in Township 29S, Range 10W, Section 33, Tax Lot 400. Located on Sandy Creek, adjacent to the Middle Fork of the Coquille River off Highway 42 in Remote, thirty-one miles west of Roseburg and twenty-six miles southeast of Coquille. The park is zoned Exclusive Farm Use (EFU).

Facilities include an historic covered bridge, tourist information booth, footbridge, picnic areas with picnic tables and vault restrooms. This historic bridge was built in 1921 and has been restored for use as a unique park and wayside rest area.

Recreational activities include picnicking and viewing one of the last covered bridges in Coos County. This is a historical site listed with the Oregon State Historical Preservation Office (SHPO). Angling opportunities in the area include:

Cutthroat Trout	Late May-October
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- ***Senator Jack Ripper-Saunders Lake Park and Boat Ramp***

Senator Jack Ripper-Saunders Lake Park and Boat Ramp is owned and maintained by Coos County. The park consists 1.06 acres in Township 23S, Range 13W, Section 35CB, Tax Lot 100. This park and boat ramp is located on Saunders Lake, nine miles north of North Bend and five miles southwest of Lakeside, on the west side of Highway 101 on Wildwood Drive.

Facilities include a boat ramp, covered shelter, picnic tables, fireplaces, and vault toilets.

Recreational activities include boating, picnicking and fishing. Angling opportunities in the area include:

Rainbow Trout	Year Round
(Legals stocked)	March-May
Largemouth Bass	Warm Summer Months
Yellow Perch	Warm Summer Months

- ***(Wallace) Dement Park***

Dement Park is owned and maintained by Coos County. The park consists of 35.4 acres in Township 28S, Range 13W, Section 24, Tax Lot 201. This park is located five miles south of Coquille on Fishtrap Road along the west bank of the Coquille River. The park is zoned 44-Exclusive Farm Use (44-EFU) in the Coquille River Estuary Management Plan.

Facilities include access road, parking area, walking trails, and fireplaces. An undeveloped myrtle grove sits beside the “Social Security Fishing Hole.”

Recreational activities include fishing, boating, picnicking, and hiking.

CLASS D PARK INVENTORY

- *Fourmile Dunes Tract*

Fourmile Dunes Tract is owned by Coos County but not maintained. The park includes 38.17 acres in Township 29S, Range 15W, Section 35C, Tax Lot 1300 and is located on New River, about three miles west at the junction of Highway 101 and Lower Four Mile Road, and seven miles south of Bandon. The park is zoned Forest (F).

The park is undeveloped wilderness area and no facilities currently exist.

Recreational activities include hiking, fishing, bird watching, and beachcombing.

- *Hauser Dunes Tract*

The Hauser Dunes Tract is owned and maintained by Coos County. The park consists of 80.0 acres in Township 24S, Range 13W, Section 3, Tax Lot 300. The park is zoned Recreation (REC).

The park is in an undeveloped wilderness area and has no facilities. Riley Ranch Park is close by.

Recreational activities include ATV access, hiking, and picnicking.

- *Judge Hamilton Park*

Judge Hamilton Park is owned by BLM and overseen by Coos County. The park contains 86.69 acres in Township 28S, Range 9W, Section 00, Tax Lot 701 and is located east of Sitkum. This park is split zoned Recreation (REC) and Forest (F).

There is road access to this park but, as the park is undeveloped wilderness area left in a primitive state, no facilities have been constructed.

No recreational opportunities have been developed at this park.

- *Kronenburg Park*

Kronenburg Park is owned by Coos County and consists of 14.3 acres of tidelands in Township 28S, Range 15W, Section 25, Tax Lot 800. This park is located on Bandon Beach Loop Road at intersection with 11th Street, adjacent to the Pacific Ocean.

No facilities have been constructed in this park. Any expansion of this facility will have to receive approval from the City of Bandon.

Recreational activities include beachcombing hiking, fishing, and rock hounding. This park offers access to one of the most scenic beaches in Coos County. Angling opportunities in the area include:

Surf Perch Year Round

- Lakeside 6th St. Boat Ramp***

The Lakeside 6th St. Boat Ramp is owned by Coos County but not used or maintained. This park is located in Township 23S, Range 12W, Section 18 at the end of 6th Street off Lakeside Avenue, next to the marina.

Facilities consist of one boat ramp. This site is within the city limits of Lakeside. Any expansion would require city authorization.

Recreational activities include boating and fishing. Angling opportunities in the area include:

Largemouth Bass	April-October
Brown Bullhead	April-October
Bluegill	April-October
Striped Bass (White Hybrid)	April-October
Rainbow Trout	Year Round
White Steelhead (Tenmile Cr.)	November-March

- Lakeside 8th St. Boat Ramp***

The Lakeside 8th St. Boat Ramp is owned by Coos County but not used or maintained. This park is located in Township 23S, Range 12W, Section 18CA off 8th Street by the Lakeside-Hauser Bridge on Coos County Road 72-B in Lakeside. This site is within the city limits of Lakeside. Any expansion would require city authorization.

Facilities consist of one double lane boat ramp.

Recreational activities include boating and fishing. Angling opportunities in the area include:

Largemouth Bass	April-October
Brown Bullhead	April-October
Bluegill	April-October
Striped Bass (White Hybrid)	April-October
Rainbow Trout	Year Round
White Steelhead (Tenmile Cr.)	November-March

- Majestic Shores***

Majestic Shores Park is owned by Coos County but not used or maintained. The park consists of 35.4 acres in Township 23S, Range 12W, Section 29BD, Tax Lot 1500 and is located on the southeast end of Shutters Arm/Tenmile Lake, off Shutters Landing Road. This park is zoned Rural Residential-2 (RR-2).

The park is currently undeveloped lake access area and has no facilities.

- *Middle Creek Park*

Middle Creek Park is owned by BLM and overseen by Coos County. This park consists of 75.06 acres in Township 28S, Range 11W, Section 5, Tax Lot 900 and is located 2.25 west of McKinley Road. The park is currently zoned Recreation (REC).

There is road access to this park but, as the park is undeveloped wilderness area left in a primitive state, no facilities have been constructed.

Recreational activities include hiking and picnicking.

- *Shorewood Park*

Shorewood Park is owned by Coos County but not developed or maintained. The park consists of 4.65 acres in Township 24S, Range 13W, Section 27D, Tax Lots 600 and 2300 and is located in Shorewood Addition off Highway 101, north of Haynes Inlet, Coos Bay. This park is currently zoned Rural Residential-2 (RR-2).

This is an open space the serves the residential development of the Shorewood Addition Plat. There is some merchantable timber located on the property but, due to proximity to residential dwellings and topographic limitations, is impossible to harvest. No facilities have been constructed.

- *Tenmile Creek Dune Tracts*

The Tenmile Creek Dune Tracts are owned and maintained by Coos County. The park consists of 160 acres in Township 23S, Range 13W, Section 14, Tax Lot 200; Township 23S, Range 13W, Section 22, Tax Lot 100; and Township 23S, Range 13W, Section 23, Tax Lot 500. This is an open space property located in the Minor Estuary Shoreland (MES) and Recreation (REC) zones. This property is not zoned for intensive development and will remain an open space zone.

This is an undeveloped wilderness area along the mouth of Tenmile Creek. As such, no facilities currently exist.

Recreational activities include ATV access, primitive sand camping, hiking, and picnicking.

- *Whiskey Run Park*

Whiskey Run Park is owned by Coos County but not maintained. The park is located on map number Township 27S, Range 14W, Section 20 at the end of Whiskey Run County Road where it meets the Pacific Ocean. The park is zoned Forest (F) and is located adjacent to the Bandon Dunes Resort Mixed Use Activity Center (MXC-2) area.

No facilities currently exist at this park.

Recreational activities include beachcombing, hiking, fishing, and rock hounding. This park offers access to a wonderful portion of beach in Coos County for both pedestrians and all-terrain vehicles alike.

CLASS E PARK INVENTORY

- *Charleston County Park*

Charleston County Park is owned by Coos County and maintained by Charleston Merchants Association. The park contains 0.6 acres in Township 26S, Range 14W, Section 2DC, Tax Lot 602 and is located in the community of Charleston, north of Cape Arago Highway west end of the South Slough Bridge, and adjacent to the South Slough of Coos Bay. This park is split zoned Commercial (C-1) and 66-Urban Water Dependent (66-UW).

Facilities include Charleston Information Center, restrooms, parking area, and a concrete fishing dock.

Recreational activities include fishing, picnicking crabbing, and sightseeing. Angling opportunities in the area include:

Surf Perch	Spring-Fall
Herring	Spring
Surf Smelt	Spring-Summer
Crabbing	Spring-Fall

COOS COUNTY FAIRGROUNDS

Beginning in 1912, the Fair has become the main event of the summer for Coos County residents and is a county-wide showcase of agriculture, crafts, industry and business. The Fair provides the opportunity for all ages, from young to seniors, to exhibit their livestock, floral, land products, culinary, needlework, photography, arts and crafts.

The Fair Grounds consists of several arenas including riding and showing. There are horse barns, rabbit and poultry barns, beef and pig barns. There is other building including one that has a

large commercial kitchen. During the off season, the grounds are available for weddings, reunions, and other gatherings.

4. COUNTY RECREATIONAL FINANCIAL OUTLOOK

Below is a screen shot of the Parks and Recreational budget for both fiscal years 2013-2014 and 2014-2015.

The first sheet is the revenue line items and the second are the expenditures. About 42% of the revenue is generated from Park fees.

COOS COUNTY ADOPTED BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014-2015							
ACCOUNT	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	2ND PRIOR 2011-2012	1ST PRIOR 2012-2013	2013-2014 ADOPTED	2014-2015 PROPOSED	2014-2015 APPROVED	2014-2015 ADOPTED
COUNTY PARKS FUND 010							
301.00-00	BEGINNING BALANCE	163,055	28,669	24,000	49,600	150,000	150,000
322.03-04	PARK FEES	501,112	522,771	550,000	635,560	635,560	635,560
331.07-05	CLEAN VESSEL ACT	6,750	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000
332.02-00	PL 110-343 TITLE II (RAC)	-	52,235	75,000	-	75,000	75,000
332.04-00	PL 110-343 TITLE III	100,000	-	-	-	-	-
334.07-01	ODOT-R.V. REGISTRATION	310,948	306,199	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
334.07-02	OSPR-ATV SAFETY	7,972	-	-	-	-	-
334.07-08	SMB-TENMILE BOAT WASH	-	52,235	-	-	-	-
334.07-10	SMB-BOAT RAMP MAINT (MAP)	48,150	46,300	45,300	45,300	45,300	45,300
334.07-17	SMB-TENMILE CANAL DREDGNG	-	126,410	179,849	179,849	179,849	179,849
334.07-23	OSPR-RILEY RANCH	68,533	55,891	289,901	98,405	98,405	98,405
334.07-24	ODFW-POWERS PARK	-	-	12,300	-	-	-
337.07-01	PARK/RECREATION GRANTS	-	-	3,500	-	-	-
337.07-07	CHARLESTON RV PARK (MERCH)	250	250	250	250	250	250
341.04-00	COUNTY FORESTS & PARKS	600,764	83,645	65,660	-	-	-
360.01-00	MISCELLANEOUS	3,657	6,221	-	-	-	-
360.03-00	INSURANCE PROCEEDS	11,400	9,853	-	-	-	-
361.00-00	INTEREST EARNINGS	699	668	500	500	500	500
391.01-01	FIXED ASSETS	120	-	-	-	-	-
392.01-00	GENERAL FUNO	106,062	22,000	-	-	-	-
COUNTY PARKS FUND TOTAL RESOURCES		1,923,472	1,326,237	1,560,160	1,323,464	1,498,864	1,498,864

**COOS COUNTY ADOPTED BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014-2015**

ACCOUNT	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	2ND PRIOR 2011-2012	1ST PRIOR 2012-2013	2013-2014 ADOPTED	2014-2015 PROPOSED	2014-2015 APPROVED	2014-2015 ADOPTED
1800 PARKS DEPARTMENT							
PERSONNEL SERVICES							
452.10-01	REGULAR	383,343	318,210	318,089	325,467	327,036	329,625
452.10-03	OVERTIME	561	-	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
452.10-04	HOLIDAY PAY	203	-	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
452.10-07	MISC. INCOME	1,000	1,000	1,375	-	-	-
452.15-01	FICA	28,225	23,100	24,444	25,056	25,176	25,374
452.15-02	PERS	71,230	58,230	73,532	82,342	82,867	83,204
452.15-03	INSURANCE BENEFITS	153,510	131,952	129,134	129,181	129,187	129,200
452.15-04	WORKERS' COMPENSATION	26,827	20,217	27,218	32,934	33,067	33,268
452.15-06	UNEMPLOYMENT	655	11,518	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL PERSONNEL SERVICES	685,654	584,227	573,792	578,980	579,133	582,691
	TOTAL FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE)	10.490	10.480	10.490	8.480	8.490	8.490
MATERIALS & SERVICES							
452.20-01	SUPPLIES	39,264	29,008	39,000	39,000	39,000	39,000
452.21-01	MINOR REPAIR & IMPROVE.	45,976	34,948	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000
452.22-13	FIRE PATROL ASSESSMENTS	-	2,313	2,351	2,351	2,351	2,351
452.22-15	PERMITS/RENT	2,534	1,113	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600
452.22-23	<\$5000 INFO TECHNOLOGY	-	-	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
452.22-25	TOURISM & PROMOTION	8,418	6,470	11,270	11,270	11,270	11,270
452.22-27	<\$5000 EQUIPMENT	450	-	-	-	-	-
452.23-08	INSURANCE PREMIUMS	15,206	19,880	25,062	22,384	22,384	22,384
452.29-02	UTILITIES	107,816	111,238	114,390	114,300	114,390	114,390
452.29-03	TELEPHONE	10,188	8,781	9,540	9,540	9,540	9,540
452.30-05	TRAINING & TRAVEL	1,340	1,089	2,700	3,825	3,825	3,825
452.32-13	VEHICLE EXPENSE	74,232	101,740	65,874	65,874	65,874	65,874
452.33-50	BOAT RAMP MAINT.(SMB/MAP)	3,870	3,982	7,407	7,407	7,407	7,407
452.36-01	CONTRACTED SERVICES	58,434	54,989	111,470	110,313	114,276	110,718
	TOTAL MATERIALS & SERVICES	365,728	375,581	430,564	426,954	430,917	427,359
CAPITAL OUTLAY							
452.60-11	MAJOR REPAIR & IMPROVE.	6,670	209,843	231,209	215,409	215,409	215,409
452.65-28	RILEY RANCH(GSPR)	858,751	683,49	297,285	98,405	173,405	173,406
	TOTAL CAPITAL OUTLAY	865,421	277,982	528,494	313,814	388,814	388,814
CONTINGENCIES & UNAPPRO.							
699.99-00	OPERATING CONTINGENCY	-	-	27,310	5,716	100,000	100,000
699.99-99	ENDING FUND BALANCE	28,669	108,467	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL CONTINGENCIES & UNAPPRO.	28,669	108,467	27,310	5,716	100,000	100,000
	1800 PARKS DEPARTMENT TOTAL	1,925,472	1,326,237	1,560,180	1,323,464	1,498,804	1,498,864
COUNTY PARKS FUND TOTAL 010							
TOTAL FUND		1,925,472	1,326,237	1,560,160	1,323,464	1,498,864	1,498,864

This is a screen shoot of the Fair budget for fiscal year for both fiscal years 2013-2014 and 2014-2015.

The first sheet is the revenue line items and the second are the expenditures. About 67% of the revenue is generated from fees.

**COOS COUNTY ADOPTED BUDGET
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014-2015**

ACCOUNT	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	2ND PRIOR 2011-2012	1ST PRIOR 2012-2013	2013-2014 ADOPTED	2014-2015 PROPOSED	2014-2016 APPROVED	2014-2015 ADOPTED
COUNTY FAIR FUND 301							
301.00-00	BEGINNING BALANCE	35,023	45,050	45,000	35,000	35,000	35,000
322.03-03	PARKING	9,665	9,109	12,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
335.06-00	DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE	50,002	48,110	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
347.04-04	GATE RECEIPTS	113,382	91,885	115,000	115,000	115,000	115,000
347.04-05	FOOD CONCESSIONS	42,822	44,281	45,000	47,000	47,000	47,000
347.04-08	COMMERCIAL EXHIBITS	19,640	19,450	20,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
347.04-07	CARNIVAL	52,001	54,020	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
347.04-08	RODEO	1,105	300	300	300	300	300
360.01-00	MISCELLANEOUS	4,353	3,975	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
360.03-00	INSURANCE PROCEEDS	1,154	-	-	-	-	-
361.00-00	INTEREST EARNINGS	461	455	500	500	500	500
362.00-00	RENTS & ROYALTIES	13,537	19,879	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
367.00-00	DONATIONS	3,225	1,536	100,000	2,500	2,500	2,500
367.01-03	SPONSORSHIPS	19,300	12,612	50,000	35,000	35,000	35,000
COUNTY FAIR FUND 301 TOTAL RESOURCES		365,670	350,662	517,800	390,300	390,300	390,300

ACCOUNT	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	2ND PRIOR 2011-2012	1ST PRIOR 2012-2013	2013-2014 ADOPTED	2014-2015 PROPOSED	2014-2015 APPROVED	2014-2015 ADOPTED
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS DEPARTMENT							
4004 COUNTY FAIR DIVISION							
PERSONNEL SERVICES							
451.10-01	REGULAR	48,560	48,560	48,560	51,168	51,168	51,168
451.10-06	SEASONAL EMPLOYEES	8,178	-	-	-	-	-
451.15-01	FICA	4,279	3,649	3,716	3,916	3,916	3,916
451.15-02	PERS	10,600	10,809	12,684	11,093	11,093	11,093
451.15-03	INSURANCE BENEFITS	28,262	28,227	28,000	28,674	28,674	28,674
451.15-04	WORKERS' COMPENSATION	1,721	1,625	1,781	2,294	2,294	2,294
451.15-06	UNEMPLOYMENT	261	5	26,364	26,000	26,000	26,000
	TOTAL PERSONNEL SERVICES	101,881	92,675	121,745	123,145	123,145	123,145
	TOTAL FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE)	1.500	1.600	1.500	2.000	2.000	2.000
MATERIALS & SERVICES							
451.20-01	SUPPLIES	15,553	16,988	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000
451.21-01	MINOR REPAIR & IMPROVE.	17,554	18,788	20,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
451.22-01	OTHER EXPENSE	19,051	10,936	20,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
451.22-15	PERMITS/RENT	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
451.23-05	BONDS	210	210	310	295	295	295
451.23-08	INSURANCE PREMIUMS	5,881	5,184	6,931	5,203	6,203	6,203
451.23-10	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	-	-	2,000	-	-	-
451.29-02	UTILITIES	30,789	25,400	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000
451.30-05	TRAINING & TRAVEL	-	-	100	100	100	100
451.31-16	ADVERTISING	7,260	4,760	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
451.34-19	QUEEN & COURT	500	500	500	500	500	500
451.38-01	CONTRACTED SERVICE	91,614	115,432	125,000	124,679	124,679	124,679
451.38-14	ENTERTAINMENT	3,738	-	1,000	-	-	-
451.38-15	RODED	15,255	138	1,000	-	-	-
451.38-23	PREMIUMS; RIBBONS; TROPH.	9,250	10,257	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
	TOTAL MATERIALS & SERVICES	217,555	210,655	250,841	235,777	235,777	235,777
ACCOUNT	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	2ND PRIOR 2011-2012	1ST PRIOR 2012-2013	2013-2014 ADOPTED	2014-2015 PROPOSED	2014-2015 APPROVED	2014-2015 ADOPTED
CAPITAL OUTLAY							
451.60-01	EQUIPMENT	-	8,596	10,000	5,000	6,000	5,000
451.60-11	MAJOR REPAIR & IMPROVE.	-	2,932	116,229	16,229	16,229	16,229
	TOTAL CAPITAL OUTLAY	-	11,528	126,229	21,229	21,229	21,229
DEBT SERVICE							
451.80-20	COPY MACHINES	1,184	1,184	1,185	120	120	120
	TOTAL DEBT SERVICE	1,184	1,184	1,185	120	120	120
CONTINGENCIES & UNAPPRO.							
699.99-98	OPERATING CONTINGENCY	-	-	17,800	10,029	10,029	10,029
699.99-99	ENDING FUND BALANCE	45,050	34,620	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL CONTINGENCIES & UNAPPRO.	45,050	34,620	17,800	10,029	10,029	10,029
	4004 COUNTY FAIR	365,670	350,662	517,600	390,300	390,300	390,300
COUNTY FAIR FUND 301							
FUND TOTAL		365,670	350,662	517,600	390,300	390,300	390,300

The table below is the best information to date on what each facilities revenue and operating expense.

Table 4-1: Revenue and Operating Expenses for Coos County Parks

Facility Name	Revenue	Expense	Total
Class A			
Bastendorff Beach Park	\$ 267,898.84	\$ 249,646.22	\$ 18,252.62
LaVerne Park	\$ 123,508.25	\$ 118,902.96	\$ 4,605.29
Powers Park	\$ 95,266.27	\$ 123,055.70	\$ (27,789.43)
TenMile Lake Park Campground	\$ 91,401.97	\$ 74,425.57	\$ 16,976.40
Riley Ranch	\$ 598,378.21	\$ 335,993.91	\$ 262,384.30
Subtotal of Class A Parks	\$1,176,453.54	\$ 902,024.36	\$ 274,429.18
Class B			
Bennett Park	\$ 10,954.78	\$ 3,171.94	\$ 7,782.84
Bradley Lake Boat Ramp	\$ 3,400.00	\$ 973.26	\$ 2,426.74
Frona Park	\$ 11,564.12	\$ 3,329.36	\$ 8,234.76
Ham Bunch Cherry Creek Park	\$ 5,050.72	\$ 1,850.06	\$ 3,200.66
Nesika Park	\$ 15,280.82	\$ 6,549.21	\$ 8,731.61
Rooke Higgins Park	\$ 17,739.84	\$ 6,547.94	\$ 11,191.90
Subtotal of Class B Parks	\$ 63,990.28	\$ 22,421.76	\$ 41,568.52
Class C			
Arago Boat Ramp	\$ 3,925.00	\$ 1,938.24	\$ 1,986.76
Coquille Boat Ramp	\$ 4,375.00	\$ 1,399.76	\$ 2,975.24
Doris Place Boat Ramp	\$ 4,815.00	\$ 2,481.13	\$ 2,333.87
Johnson Mill Pond	\$ -	\$ 1,139.00	\$ (1,139.00)
Judah Parker Park	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Myrtle Tree Boat Ramp	\$ 5,200.00	\$ 2,059.70	\$ 3,140.30
Riverton Boat Ramp	\$ 3,700.00	\$ 1,054.37	\$ 2,645.63
Rock Prairie Park	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Rocky Point Boat Ramp	\$ 4,985.00	\$ 1,762.73	\$ 3,222.27
Rooke Higgins Boat Ramp	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Sandy Creek Covered Bridge	\$ -	\$ 1,397.99	\$ (1,397.99)
Senator Jack Ripper- Saunders Lake Park and Boat Ramp	\$ 3,400.00	\$ 1,010.27	\$ 2,389.73
(Wallace) Dement Park	\$ -	\$ 227.97	\$ (227.97)
Whiskey Run Park	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Subtotal of Class C Parks	\$ 30,400.00	\$ 14,243.18	\$ 15,928.85
Class D			
Fourmile Dunes Tract	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Hauser Dunes Tract	\$ -	\$ 212.80	\$ (212.80)

Judge Hamilton Park	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Kronenburg Park	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Lakeside 6th St. Boat Ramp	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Lakeside 8th St. Boat Ramp	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Majestic Shores	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Middle Creek Park	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Shorewood Park	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Tenmile Creek Dunes Tracts	\$	-	\$	450.13	\$	(450.13)
subtotal of Class D Parks	\$	-	\$	-	\$	(662.93)

Class E						
Coos County Fair	\$	390,300.00	\$	355,300.00	\$	35,000.00

Currently the Parks and Recreation Department, including the Fair, are generating enough revenue to reinvest into current operations and some enhancement of existing facilities. However, in looking at the past budgets there is some concern as the numbers generated seem to be smaller. The county may consider removing some of the Class C or D parks from the inventory and focus on the Class A and B parks. There is some timber that can be harvested from some of the parks to help generate needed funding to continue to enhance the recreational opportunities in Coos County.

A fee analysis should be conducted annually to ensure that fees are kept competitive.

Riley Ranch is the largest revenue generator for the Parks Department. This facility will have plans to be expanded. The Riley Ranch Master Plan should consider the request for equestrian trails and camps. A rezone of this property should be done. The property is zoned Industrial and that may become a limitation for future plans.

As stated in the goals a detailed capital improvement plan needs to be completed for each park. This will create a plan and funding strategy to deal with current and future needs of the individual facilities.

5. PEDESTRIAN AND BIKEWAYS

INTRODUCTION

This section focuses on Pedestrian and Bikeways on roadways. This section does not cover off road trails or bikeways. This is necessary to be considered in the overall needs for Coos County but is funded through County Road Department.

PRIOR BIKEWAY MASTER PLAN FOR COOS BAY/NORTH BEND BAY AREA AND COOS COUNTY PARKS, 1991

In 1991, a Bikeway Master Plan for Coos Bay/North Bend Bay Area and Coos County Parks plan was created as a planning tool. It was the first significant effort within Coos County to provide guidance for future bikeway improvements and to enable the County and Bay Area Cities to be eligible for funding of specific projects and programs. The focus on the County Parks bikeway planning was for recreational uses, with limited consideration of other uses. The plan was not intended to be comprehensive within the County, nor within the park system itself, but the question of the need for county wide planning was addressed.

The plan concentrated on four areas identified by the County as likely candidates for bikeway improvements:

Charleston	Bastendorff Beach County Park;
Lakeside	Tenmile Lake County Park;
Coquille	County Boat Ramp/Federal Assistance Housing Area; and
Bandon	South Jetty Park.

The plan utilized the State of Oregon Bicycle Master Plan (1991), American Association of State Highway and Transportation Official (AASHTO) Guide from 1981, The Federal Highway Administrations Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices 1988, and Oregon Motor Vehicle Code.

This plan was in effect until bikeways were incorporated into the Coos County Transportation System Plan. The Coos County Transportation Plan was last updated in 2011.

ROADWAYS IN COOS COUNTY (COUNTY, 2012)

Bicyclist, pedestrians and recreational users utilize the roadway system in Coos County. Some of the issues are that the roadway system is not wide enough in certain areas for pedestrian use. Below explains the road systems and describes if the road is usable for bicyclist and pedestrians.

U.S. Highway 101 (Oregon Coast Highway)

US 101 (Oregon Coast Highway) runs north-south along the Oregon coast traversing Coos County from Douglas County to Curry County. The Oregon Highway Plan (OHP) designates US 101 within Coos County as a Statewide Highway and Scenic Byway.

US 101 is generally a two-lane facility in the rural areas with posted speeds at 55 miles per hour (mph) except for a number of speed zones at junctions and service centers. It has few raised medians on the rural sections of highway. Outside of the North Bend/Coos Bay and Bandon urbanized areas, zoning adjacent to US 101 includes Rural Residential, Rural Industrial, Agricultural, Forest and Rural Service Center. US 101 is a popular bike route in the summer time but has limitations in certain areas because of the size of the road. There are no designated bike lanes outside of the cities.

OR Highway 42 (Coos-Roseburg Highway)

OR 42 is a Statewide Highway which begins at the junction with US 101 approximately five miles south of Coos Bay, and traverses the Coast Range, passing through the cities of Coquille and Myrtle Point then continuing into Douglas County where it connects with I-5 south of Roseburg. This road has some bicyclist use but it is very limited because there are no designated areas. This may be a consideration for future development.

OR 42 varies from two to four lanes from its junction with US 101 through the cities of Coquille and Myrtle Point. East of Myrtle Point, it is primarily two lanes. Outside the cities of Myrtle Point and Coquille, OR 42 runs through agricultural, rural residential, and forest lands. This road is used in certain areas as a pedestrian and cyclist way but there is not designated area. The shoulders of the road are, for the most part, wide and future plans may consists of dedicated pedestrian and bike lanes should be considered.

OR Highway 42S (Coquille-Bandon Highway)

OR 42S is a District Highway which begins at the junction with US 101 in Bandon and extends eastward to the junction with OR 42 south of Coquille.

OR 42S is a two-lane facility with a posted speed of 55 mph in the rural areas and 45 mph approaching Bandon where it joins with US 101. Between Coquille and Bandon, OR 42S runs through agricultural, rural residential, and forest lands. This is a narrow road and is rarely used by bicyclist and pedestrians. However, this road is utilized to reach recreational facilities and could be improved to allow for increased bicycle and pedestrian use.

OR Highway 241 (Coos River Highway)

OR 241 is classified as a District Highway in the OHP with the exception of a short section at its junction with US 101 in the Bunker Hill area in Coos Bay, which is classified as a Statewide Highway. A portion of the highway from US 101 to Mullen Road is designated as part of the National Highway System as it provides intermodal access to the Bunker Hill Industrial Area.

From Bunker Hill, OR 241 runs through the eastside section of Coos Bay, and continues to the community of Allegany. A 1.51-mile section of OR 241 is under Coos Bay jurisdiction. OR 241 is a two-lane facility with a posted speed of 55 mph beyond the Coos Bay city limits. East of Coos Bay, OR 241 runs through agricultural and forest lands. This is a narrow road and is rarely used by bicyclist and pedestrians. However, this road is utilized to reach recreational facilities.

●OR Highway 540 (Cape Arago Highway)

OR 540 is routed from downtown North Bend through Coos Bay then south through the community of Charleston to Cape Arago State Park. It is classified as a District Highway in the OHP and is designated as a scenic byway from Shore Edge Drive (milepost 8.74) to the state park. A 2.25-mile section of OR 540 is under Coos Bay jurisdiction.

OR 540 is a four-lane facility within North Bend and Coos Bay but outside the city limits, it is a two-lane facility. Posted speed is 40 mph from Coos Bay to the community of Charleston, where the posted speed drops to 35 mph. South of Charleston, and the posted speed is 45 mph until the state parks, where the posted speed varies from 25 to 35 mph. The adjacent lands are primarily zoned rural service center and recreation. This road is used by pedestrian, bicyclist and recreational travelers. Future plans will consist of bicycle lanes and pedestrian ways.

State Highway 542 (Powers Highway addressed as HWY 242)

OR 542 connects OR 42 south of City of Myrtle Point to the City of Powers. It is classified as a District Highway in the OHP with no other special designations. OR 542 is a two-lane facility with no medians or turn lanes and a posted speed of 55 mph except within the city of Powers. Outside the city limits, OR 542 travels through primarily lands zoned for agricultural uses. This road is narrow but is used in the summer months for bicyclist and recreational travelers. There are no designated lanes for bicyclist.

Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities

The County-wide bicycle network primarily consists of the Oregon Coast Bike Route (OCBR) and portions of the state highways. ODOT's Bicycle and Pedestrian Program has updated their inventory of facilities on state routes for 2008-09. There is no extensive network of specifically designated bicycle routes serving Coos County other than the OCBR.

There is one bike lane within the county maintained network, which is on West Central Boulevard in Coquille. Portions of US 101 and OR 42 in Coos County have existing five-foot wide bike lanes rated in fair condition. Bike shoulders exist along US 101, OR 42, OR 42S, OR 542 and a short segment of OR 241. These shoulder segments vary in width from one to eight feet and are in fair to poor condition. ODOT designates short segments of US 101, OR 540 and OR 542 as shared roadways. A portion of OR 542 maintains a seven-foot wide blacktop shared use path in most areas listed in fair condition.

In 1991, a Bikeway Master Plan was completed for Coos County to provide guidance for future bikeway improvements and to enable the County and the seven incorporated cities to be eligible for funding of specific projects and programs. While the Bikeway Master Plan is outdated, the existing bicycle system inventory and deficiencies identified in the Plan remain relevant to current County-wide conditions.

Bike Shoulders

The draft Oregon Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan recommends shoulders for bicycle use that are 6 feet wide, although a minimum 4-foot shoulder may be used when there are physical width limitations. A summary of shoulder widths from the highway inventory database for the six state highways in Coos County is presented in Table 1-2.

On the highways of statewide significance, US 101 and OR 42, approximately 85 percent of the roadways have paved shoulders that are 4 feet or wider, which meets the minimum width recommended in the state plan. Approximately 40 percent of US 101 and 65 percent of OR 42 have shoulders that are 6 feet or wider. The remaining 15 percent of the shoulders that are less than 4 feet must be considered shared roadway.

Of the district highways the Cape Arago Highway, OR 540, has more than 60 percent of the paved shoulders at 4 feet or wider. Less than 10 percent of the other highways have shoulders 4 feet or wider. While the district highways have lower volumes than the statewide highways, the average daily traffic volumes indicate that wider shoulders should be provided.

Most of the paved county roads are between 16 and 25 feet wide which does not allow for paved shoulder, thus any bicycles or pedestrians must share the travel lane with motorized vehicles.

Table 5-1: Rural Paved Shoulder Inventory on State Highways in Coos County

Highway	Direction	Miles of Paved Shoulder			
		6 feet or wider	4-5 feet	Under 4 feet	Total
US 101	Northbound	15.08	22.5	5.23	42.81
	Southbound	18.87	16.49	7.45	42.81
OR 42	Eastbound	27.49	6.87	5.94	40.3
	Westbound	25.26	8.49	6.55	40.3
OR 42S	Eastbound	1.15	0.29	15.16	16.6
	Westbound	1.15	0.12	15.33	16.6
OR 241	Northeast bound	0.22	0.97	16.49	17.68
	Southwest bound	0.39	0.28	17.01	17.68
OR 540	Northeast bound	0.54	5.2	3.92	9.66
	Southwest bound	0.83	5.51	3.32	9.66
OR 542	Northbound	0.46	1.06	16	17.52
	Southbound	0.46	1.09	15.97	17.52

Source: ODO's State Highway Inventory Reports

Sidewalks

Sidewalks exist along sections of the state highways within the cities but, with the exception of a few urbanized areas, such as Bunker Hill, there are few sidewalks outside city limits. Pedestrians in the rural areas are served by whatever shoulders are available, sharing those facilities with bicyclists. As noted above, shoulder segments vary in width from one to eight feet and are in fair to poor condition.

There is one sidewalk within the county maintained network, which is on West Central Boulevard in Coquille.

FUTURE PEDESTRIAN AND BICYCLE PLAN

The pedestrian and bicycle system plan is an adopted component of the Transportation System Plan and it addresses facility needs within Coos County along state highways and county roads. Currently, there is no extensive network of specifically designated bicycle routes serving Coos County other than the OCBR. In rural areas, the shared roadway is the primary facility for bicycle (and pedestrian) travel.

It is vital that the pedestrian and bicycle portion is contained in the TSP for increased funding opportunities.

Roads should include shoulders where bicycle use is high and motor vehicle speeds and volumes are also high. The Oregon Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan¹ recommends shoulders that are 6 feet wide for bicycle use, although a minimum 4-foot shoulder is considered adequate when there are physical width limitations. Wider shoulders allow a cyclist to ride far enough from the edge of pavement to avoid debris and far enough from passing vehicles to avoid conflicts. When feasible, paved shoulders should be widened to a minimum width of 4 feet during rehabilitation projects.

The Bicycle and Pedestrian Improvements table below summarizes recommended bicycle improvements on County roads that improve or augment the OCBR.

¹ Draft Oregon Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan, <http://www.oregon.gov/ODOT/HWY/BIKEPED/planproc.shtml>.

Table 5-2: Bicycle and Pedestrian Improvements

Project ID	Location	Description	Estimated Cost (2010 \$)
High Priority / Short Term (0-5 Years)			
BP-1	Seven Devils Road south of Cape Arago Highway and north of US 101	Create 'gateway' and/or innovative signage to inform motorists of shared roadway	\$50,000
BP-2	North 8th Street and Airport Way through Lakeside	Add a southbound bike lane through Lakeside, with a rest stop at the County Park. The lane would be a 6-foot paved shoulder.	\$600,000
BP-3	Coos Head area	Conduct a study and develop a cooperative multimodal management plan	\$250,000

Medium Priority / Mid Term (5-10 Years)			
BP-4	West Central Drive in Coquille, from Ivy to ●R 42	Add a sidewalk on the south side of the street to extend current improvements from the high school.	\$300,000
BP-5	Seven Devils Road/West Beaver Hill Road/Whiskey Run Road/ Seven Devils Road	Widen roadway to provide 4- to 6-foot shoulders on both sides of approximately 15 miles of roadway (where feasible)	\$7,700,000
BP-6	Riverside Drive from US 101 to Fillmore Avenue (1.3 miles)	Widen roadway to provide 4- to 5-foot shoulders on both sides of the road (where feasible)	\$825,000 - \$935,000
BP-7	Beach Loop Road* from Polaris Lane to US 101 (2.3 miles)	Widen roadway to provide bike lanes, ●R Provide multi-use trail along one side of the roadway	\$1,400,000 - \$1,700,000
BP-8	Seven Devils Road from West Beaver Hill Road to US 101	Following planned paving (R-14), add signage for a shared-lane bike route along Seven Devils (as an alternative to the adjacent ●CBR section)	\$15,000

*Note: Beach Loop Road project will need to be consistent with efforts in City of Bandon

6. RECREATIONAL NEEDS AND OPPORTUNITIES

NEEDS

In order to explore further needs Coos County used the information gathered by the Oregon Outdoor Recreation Survey as well as public input on this plan. A draft plan was placed on-line for thirty days and comments were encouraged. In addition, the plan was sent out to many agencies and committees² for suggestions.

OREGON OUTDOOR RECREATION SURVEY

Methodology

The Department of Forest Resources of Oregon State University conducted the Outdoor Recreation Survey. Telephone surveys to 4,411 resident households (just over 400 in each of 11 statewide regions) and 800 nonresidents from counties in bordering states and in Ada County, Idaho (because it contains Boise), were used to develop a sample of households that participated in outdoor recreation in the past year. Those who did were asked to supply their name and address to receive a more detailed, mailed survey. The telephone surveys were done at three-month intervals in four "waves" (or rounds of telephone calls). Professional interviewers from Market Decisions Corporation administered the questionnaire.

The Research Group (TRG) determined the sample design. Fifty percent of the in-state interviews were completed in September with the other 50 percent evenly distributed to March, June, and December. All out-of-state interviews were conducted in September. The telephone survey provides reliable data about participation estimates for 12 broad recreation categories and how participation varies by activity and season for 11 statewide regions. The margin of error for the telephone surveys is +/- 5%. Telephone respondents who had recreated within the past year were mailed a more detailed survey about 76 recreation activities in Oregon. Of 3,803 mailed, 2,238 (59%) completed surveys were returned. For Regions 1 and 3, response rates were 61% and 63%, respectively. These respondents comprise the survey "sample" of people who had recreated within the past year. The margin of error for the mail survey is +/- 8%. The primary goal of the survey effort was to estimate demand and needs within the 11 statewide regions. The results of the sample are statistically valid and were extrapolated to the population as a whole.

Approximately three in four, or 74% of Oregon residents, participate in some recreation activity. Note that participation in an activity is influenced by a variety of factors, including but not limited to leisure time, distance, income, and supply availability. Moreover the variables are inter-related in different ways (for example, people have less leisure time for a variety of

² The draft plan was reviewed by the Parks Advisory Committee, Planning Advisory Committee and Coos County Planning Commission. Suggestions have been incorporated into this plan.

reasons). However, activities that can be done close to home seem to enjoy more participation among residents.

According to the study recreation supply and demand are strongly associated with higher rates of physical activity, somewhat associated with lower rates of overweight, and weakly associated with rates of obesity. More hiking and urban trail miles per household were associated with increased rates of physical activity. More days spent in trail, road, and sports related activities were associated with higher physical activity rates. Hiking trail miles per household were negatively associated with being overweight, but not obese. Days spent in trail and sports activities were negatively associated with being overweight, while only days spent in trail activities was negatively associated with obesity.

An interesting fact of this study was that Coos County was not identified as a County identified as “high-priority” based on an increase in adult population not meeting CDC physical activity recommendations.

Even though Coos County was not identified in the study as a Rapidly Aging Population by the SCORP, or a County not meeting the CDC physical activity recommendation, Coos County has an aging population and has been identified as an unhealthy community.

- To address the aging population and physical activity crisis, the study suggests the following goals:
- Establish a statewide trails website to facilitate recreational trail.
- Facilitate the development of local senior walking clubs throughout Oregon.
- Establish educational programs for the public to encourage the use of recreational facilities.
- Identify ways to fund accessible trails in remote settings in close proximity to urban areas.

Greater priority was given to trail acquisition and development projects for close-to-home non-motorized trails. Other suggestions were made but these are some of the common for both categories and should be incorporated into local goals.

There were several comments received during the local public input portion of the draft plan for more equestrian trails and facilities which could fit within the overall goal of more non-motorized trails.

The following table shows the strategies that the state plan was set up to focus on. Again, this should be incorporated into the local level to help meet the needs of the county.

Table 6-1: 2008-2012 Oregon SCORP Recommendations Matrix

Focus Area/Planning Strategy	Key Planning Issues			
	Aging	Youth	Diversity	Physical Activity
<u>Website Development</u>				
Develop a statewide trails website to facilitate recreational trail use.	P	S	S	S
Develop a statewide interagency volunteer website to match Boomers with recreation or natural resource volunteer opportunities.	P			
Institutionalize the statewide trails website and add information about physical activity-related recreation programs and facilities.	S	S	S	P
<u>Marketing</u>				
Develop a statewide marketing plan to encourage Boomer outdoor recreation participation.	P	S	S	S
Develop a "Let's Go Camping" marketing campaign targeting Oregon adults with children with the objective of getting parents outdoors with their children.	S	P	S	
Develop a strategic regional marketing model designed to deliver outdoor recreation to under-represented populations.	S	S	P	S
Develop a statewide marketing plan to encourage Oregonians to become physically active by using park and recreation facilities and services.	S	S	S	P
<u>Recreation Programming</u>				
Facilitate the development of local senior walking clubs throughout Oregon.	P			S
Develop a menu of after-school programs that are linked to current education standards and that address key objectives of the statewide youth outdoor programming framework.		P	S	S
Create a new outdoor education and extension position at Oregon State University.	S	P	S	S
Create a pilot project to increase under-represented population access to outdoor sports fields.		S	P	S
Develop a regional youth framework to encourage under-represented youth participation in outdoor recreation activities through partnerships and investments in school-based recreation clubs.		S	P	S

P = Primary issue addressed by recommendation

S = Secondary issue addressed by recommendation

OPPORTUNITIES

Enhancement of the Oregon Coast Bike Route

The Coos County Road Department is currently working toward improving 23.8 miles of the Oregon Coast Bike Route. The improvements will begin at Charleston Marina Parking Lot and end at China Creek State Park, as shown in the figure below. This project will require funding before it can be started

Coos County

Oregon Scenic Bikeway Proposal

Charleston to Bandon

23.8 Miles of the Oregon Coast Bike Route

- 1 Beginning - Charleston Marina Parking Lot
Charleston Lodging / Restaurants
- 2 Charleston Marine Life Center
- 3 Bastendorf County Park
- 4 Sunset Bay State Park
- 5 Shore Acres State Park
- 6 Cape Arago State Park
- 7 South Slough National Estuarine Research Reserve
- 8 Seven Devils State Recreation Site
- 9 Whiskey Run Beach Access
- 10 Bandon Dunes Golf Resort
- 11 Bullards Beach State Park
- 12 Bandon Light House
- 13 Bandon Marsh National Wildlife Refuge
- 14 Bandon Marina Lodging / Restaurants
- 15 South Coast Bicycles
- 16 Face Rock Creamery
- 17 Face Rock Wayside State Park
- 18 Devils Kitchen State Park
- 19 Bandon Wayside State Park
- 20 Ending - China Creek State Park Parking Lot

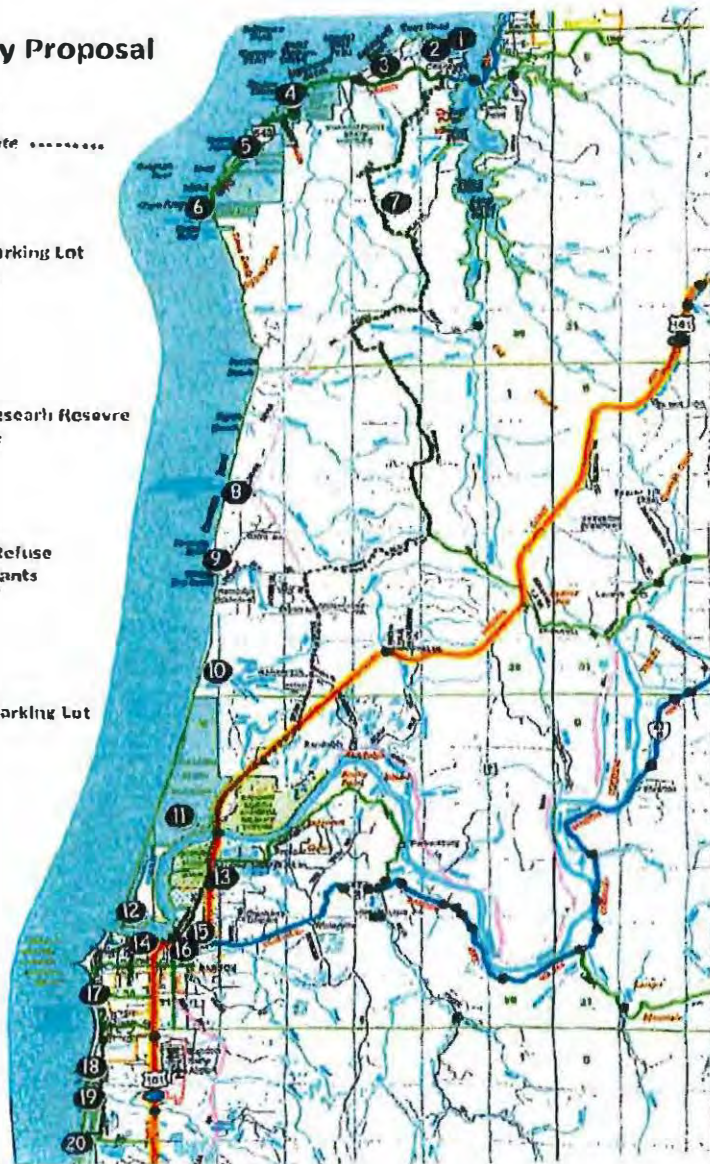


Figure 6-1: Proposed Oregon Coast Bike Route Expansion

Johnson Mill Log Pond

Coos County Parks has an opportunity to extend the river walk trail that starts in the City of Coquille out to Johnson Mill Pond. Coos County owns the right-of-way but this would require funding for development of a pedestrian and bicycle path. This would increase the use of Johnson Mill Pond day use facility and the County may consider expanding this use into tent camping in the summer months. The down side to this project will be seasonal flooding that will impact winter uses and could cause a maintenance use.

Currently Johnson Mill Pond is not generating any type of revenue but is costing the county to maintain. A minimal day use fee should be considered in order to cover that cost. Grant money will be applied for to enhance the non-motorized trail system and possible enhancements to day use. A partnership with another entity may be considered to achieve this project.

Powers Park Enhancement



Proposed Expansion area

The City of Powers is in the process of increasing the sewer capacity which will allow for expansion of this park. The top southern portion of the park is mostly undeveloped. This area could be used for a much needed convention center with kitchen area. Coos County is limited on convention centers, wedding venues and large recreationally areas that could be used for reunions. The rest of the area around the center would have an added restroom, cabins and open space area.

Currently Powers Park does not generate a positive revenue stream and this should be analyzed further prior to investing more money.

Riley Ranch Enhancement

Riley Ranch is financially secure and very popular with people who enjoy the use the dunes. The southern portion of Riley is expected to be developed into more camp sites and restrooms. There may be addition cabins and accessory structure to house additional equipment. Dunes recreation is steadily gaining population.

There were some public comments received requesting that a portion of the park be dedicated to equestrian camps and trails. This could generate additional income for the park. Currently the majority of the focus has been on ATV's but this mixed use would expand the uses.

General Ideas

Some of the general suggestions that multiple parks could take advantage of are listed as follows:

- Outdoor wedding venues.



- Beach volleyball courts and tournaments.
- Zip lines and zip line tress course



- Canoe and paddle boat rentals.

- Increased water activities such as a splash park.



- Develop a shooting range.
 - Need for long rifle range.
 - Archery Ranges.
- Equestrian Facilities
 - More trails.
 - Use of barns at the fairgrounds to board horse.
 - Year around horse actives such as competitions.
 - Group horse camps.
- Year around activities for the Fairgrounds.
 - Enclosed arenas would provide for more rodeos.
 - ATV race track.
 - BMX race track.
 - Develop RV Park area for year around use.
 - Paintball.
 - Archery Range.

7. DESTINATION RESORTS

INTRODUCTION

As part of satisfying recreational needs of the citizens of the state and visitors, Oregon Statewide Planning Goal 8 requires governmental agencies to plan for current and future recreational needs and opportunities for their populations.

As part of complying with Planning Goal 8, Coos County completed a destination resort inventory to map out areas destination resorts could be sited on rural lands subject to the provisions of state law, including ORS 197.435 to 197.467, and other Statewide Planning Goals, and without an exception to Goals 3, 4, 11, or 14.

METHODOLOGY

The purpose of Oregon Statewide Planning Goal 8 – Recreation Needs is “[t]o satisfy the recreational needs of the citizens of the state and visitors and, where appropriate, to provide for the siting of necessary recreational facilities including destination resorts.” The Goal places the burden of planning for current and future recreation needs on the government agencies having jurisdiction over a given area, in this case Coos County, and focuses primarily on the siting and development standards associated with destination resorts.

Goal 8 provides criteria the County can use in determining which areas would be most suitable for a destination resort. The Goal states that destination resorts may not be located in lands that meet the following conditions:

- (a) Within 24 air miles of an urban growth boundary with an existing population of 100,000 or more unless residential uses are limited to those necessary for the staff and management of the resort;
- (b) On a site with 50 or more contiguous acres of unique or prime farm land identified and mapped by the United States Natural Resources Conservation Service or its predecessor agency; or within three miles of a High Value Crop Area except that “small destination resorts” may not be closer to a high value crop area than one-half mile for each 25 units of overnight lodging or fraction thereof;
- (c) On predominantly Cubic Foot Site Class 1 or 2 forest lands, as determined by the State Forestry Department, that are not subject to an approved goal exception;
- (d) In the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area as defined by the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Act, P.L. 99-663;
- (e) In an especially sensitive big game habitat as generally mapped by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife in July 1984 and as further refined through development of comprehensive plans implementing this requirement.

Goal 8 defines a “large destination resort”, in part, as a development that is located on a site of at least 160 acres and has 150 rentable units for overnight lodging. Additional requirements exist regarding open space requirements, minimum improvement costs, and uses allowed, but these do

not affect how to determine eligible areas. “Small destination resorts” have similar requirements, but the property size and number of units are different and small destination resorts must meet additional requirements relating to existing land uses in the area proposed for development. Because there is a difference between “large” and “small” destination resorts, two maps were created to show which areas meet the eligibility criteria laid out in the Goal.

Large Destination Resorts

The areas eligible for large destination resorts were mapped using the criteria listed above and the following methods:

- (a) Within 24 air miles of an urban growth boundary with an existing population of 100,000 or more unless residential uses are limited to those necessary for the staff and management of the resort;
- (d) In the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area as defined by the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Act, P.L. 99-663;

Since Coos County is not within 24 air miles of an urban growth boundary with a population of 100,000 people or greater nor is it within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, those criteria were ignored and only (b), (c), and (e) were used to determine eligible areas.

- (b) On a site with 50 or more contiguous acres of unique or prime farm land identified and mapped by the United States Natural Resources Conservation Service or its predecessor agency; or within three miles of a High Value Crop Area except that “small destination resorts” may not be closer to a high value crop area than one-half mile for each 25 units of overnight lodging or fraction thereof;*

Goal 8 defines high-value crop area as:

“an area in which there is a concentration of commercial farms capable of producing crops or products with a minimum gross value of \$1,000 per acre per year. These crops and products include field crops, small fruits, berries, tree fruits, nuts, or vegetables, dairying, livestock feedlots, or Christmas trees as these terms are used in the 1983 County and State Agricultural Estimates prepared by the Oregon State University Extension Service.”

The Coos County Zoning and Land Development Ordinance contains a similar definition for high-value farmland:

"High-value farmland" means land in a tract composed predominantly of soils that are:

- A. Irrigated and classified prime, unique, Class I or Class II; or
- B. Not irrigated and classified prime, unique, Class I or Class II.

A and B, above, include the following soils: 2C, 5A, 5B, 33, 17B, 25 and 36C.

In addition, high-value farmland includes tracts growing specified perennials as demonstrated by the most recent aerial photography of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture taken prior to November 4, 1993. "Specified perennials" means perennials grown for market or research purposes including, but not limited to, nursery stock, berries, fruits, nuts, Christmas trees or vineyards, but not including seed crops, hay, pasture or alfalfa.

Also, high-value farmland, used in conjunction with a dairy operation on January 1, 1993, includes tracts composed predominantly of the following soils in Class III or IV or composed predominantly of a combination of the soils described in A or B above and the following soils: Meda (37C), Nehalem (40) and Coquille (12)."

Planning Department Staff concluded the existing definition for high-value farmland would satisfy the definition for high-value crop areas. Soil class information for the County was downloaded using the Web Soil Survey hosted by the United States Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS).

A column titled "High-Value" was added to the GIS layer included in the download. Soils classified as 2C, 5A, 5B, 12, 17B, 25, 33, 36C, 37C, or 40 were given a "YES" designation in this column; all others were left blank.

A new layer was exported from the original NRCS layer containing only the polygons where "High-Value" equaled "YES". This layer was called "high_value_soils" and held all of the soils in the County that were designated as high value per the definition adopted in the Comprehensive Plan.

This layer of high value soils had a buffer applied of three (3) miles to create a layer showing areas excluded from eligibility based on soil value. The size restriction of 50 or more contiguous acres was not taken into account for the map of eligible areas as Staff determined it would be better addressed during an application process.

(c) On predominantly Cubic Foot Site Class 1 or 2 forest lands, as determined by the State Forestry Department, that is not subject to an approved goal exception;

The publication titled "Land Use Planning Notes" published by the Oregon Department of Forestry Resource Planning Office in April 1998 states that Class 2 forest lands are capable of producing 165-224 cubic feet per acre per year of wood fiber and Class 1 forest lands are capable of producing 225 or more cubic feet per acre per year of wood fiber.

In order to determine which areas in the county are able to meet these production requirements, the Web Soil Survey was used again. The GIS data downloaded for the soil class requirement contained a number of reports, including one titled "Forestland Productivity" which provided the potential volume of wood fiber provided by a number of species in cubic feet per acre.

A copy of the original soil data attribute table was made and a new column added, titled "PRODUCTIVITY". This column was populated with the unweighted average (mean) of all the

species listed under each soil map symbol. For example, soil type 1B shows the following productivity:

Common Trees	Volume of Wood Fiber (Cu ft/ac)
Douglas-fir	143
Pacific madrone	---
Port Orford cedar	---
Red alder	---
Shore pine	86
Sitka spruce	200
Western hemlock	200
Western redcedar	---

For this soil type, the average of the listed numbers was taken $([143 + 86 + 200 + 200] / 4)$, resulting in an overall productivity rating of 157.25 cubic feet per acre per year. This process was repeated for each soil type.

All areas with a forest productivity rating of 165 or higher were exported into their own file, called “cubic_foot_site_class_1_or_2” and held all areas excluded from eligibility for large destination resorts based on forest productivity.

(e) In an especially sensitive big game habitat as generally mapped by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife in July 1984 and as further refined through development of comprehensive plans implementing this requirement.

The Coos County Comprehensive Plan has a map titled “Fish and Wildlife Habitat – Map II” which shows big game (deer and elk) habitat impacts across Coos County. The original data was derived from the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and modified when the original map was adopted in 1986.

This map was digitized using ArcGIS to create a shapefile showing areas of Impacted habitat, Peripheral habitat, and Sensitive habitat.

A new layer was created showing only the Sensitive habitat areas, titled “Sensitive_Habitat” and held all the areas excluded from eligibility for large destination resorts based on habitat concerns.

The layer showing areas of eligible areas for large destination resorts was created by overlaying the three layers mentioned above (high value soils buffer, cubic foot site class 1 or 2, and sensitive habitat) to find the areas that met all the criteria required by Goal 8.

Small Destination Resorts

The criteria for determining areas eligible for small destination resorts are the same as the criteria for determining areas eligible for large destination resorts with two exceptions: the buffer from high value soils is dependent on the size of the destination resort and areas identified as farm under Goal 3 and forest under Goal 4 are excluded.

Because the habitat and forest productivity requirements are the same for both small and large destination resorts, the layers created for large destination resorts for these two criteria were also used for small destination resorts.

Per Goal 8, small destination resorts are restricted to 25-75 units of overnight lodging and “may not be closer to a high value crop area than one-half mile for each 25 units of overnight lodging or fraction thereof.” As a result of this portion of the goal, a floating buffer was created, based on proposed resort size as shown below:

<u>Number of Units</u>	<u>Buffer Required (in miles)</u>
25-49	0.5
50-74	1
75	1.5

Using these three buffers, three layers were created by taking a buffer off the original high value soil layer and applying the correct distance based on number of units.

Planning Department Staff then created a layer showing all farm and forest designated areas by combining the following layers:

- Farm and Forest zones in the Balance of County zoning map shapefile
- Digitized version of Coquille River Estuary Management Plan Map 14 – Agriculture and Forest Lands
- Digitized version of Coos Bay Estuary Management Plan Map 32 – Agriculture and Forest Lands

All the layers except the floating soil buffer (sensitive habitat, forest productivity, and farm/forest layer) were combined to create a map layer that would not change based on resort size.

From that map, the three floating buffer layers were applied individually to create three layers: one showing all areas eligible for a small destination resort containing 25-49 units, one showing all areas eligible for a small destination resort containing 50-74 units, and one showing all areas eligible for a small destination resort containing exactly 75 units.

● On this map, a smaller proposed resort is allowed to be placed in an area eligible for a larger resort (a 25-49 unit resort can be placed in a 75 unit resort area) but the opposite is not true (a 75 unit resort cannot be placed in an area eligible for only a 25-49 unit resort).

ANALYSIS

After mapping the large designation resort areas, only three areas were identified as meeting the eligibility criteria. These areas stretch in a rough band across the central portion of the County and can be seen on the map below:

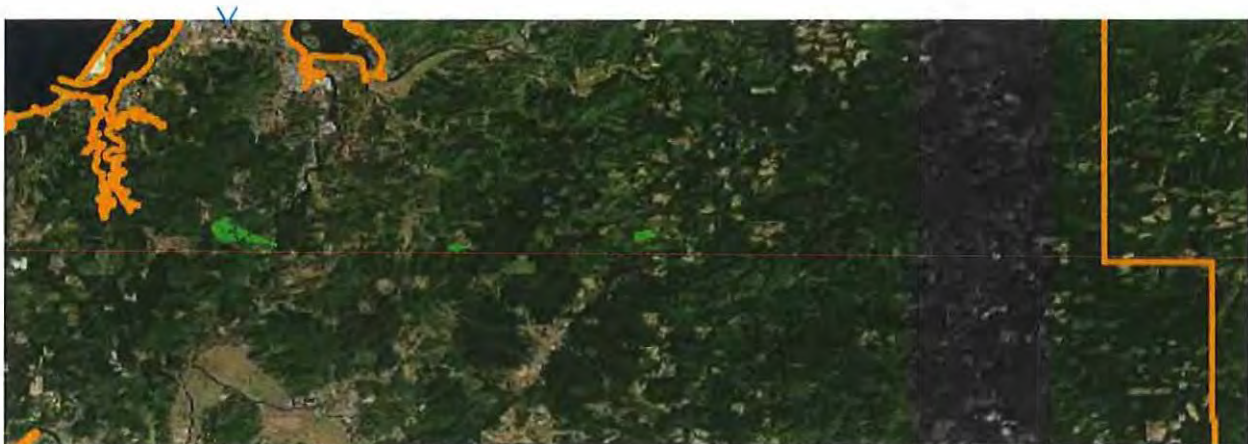


Figure 7-1: Large Destination Resort Eligible Areas

After mapping the small designation resort areas that would be eligible the results yielded more sites. However, there are a few located on federal or state owned land and will most likely never be developed.

The maps will be adopted as part of this plan.

Even if the site is designated as eligible an approved conditional use will still be required before a resort can be sited. This will be addressed in the implementing ordinance.

8. APPENDICES

INTRODUCTION

This section is dedicated to the information that necessary to understanding all recreational opportunities that are available in Coos County.

APPENDIX A: STATEWIDE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN (SCORP)

The Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) for Oregon was completed by the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD) and accepted by the National Park Service (NPS) in January 2008.

The following is a brief description from the SCORP plan:

Outdoor Recreation in Oregon: The Changing Face of the Future constitutes Oregon's basic five-year plan for outdoor recreation. The purpose of the plan was to provide guidance for the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) program and information and recommendations to guide federal, state, and local units of government, as well as the private sector, in making policy and planning decisions. The plan also provided guidance for other OPRD-administered grant programs and recommendations to the Oregon State Park System operations, administration, planning, development, and recreation programs. Each state is required to develop a SCORP to be eligible for matching grants from the LWCF grant program.

In the plan, OPRD addressed the limited number of important demographic and social changes that were facing outdoor recreation providers in Oregon including a rapidly aging population, fewer youth learning outdoor skills, an increasingly diverse population, and physical inactivity within the population. The planning process included a series of studies designed to provide outdoor recreation managers and planners a set of key planning recommendations for assisting recreation providers across the state to proactively address the issue.

The latest study revealed that within the next decade, 15 percent of Oregon's total population will be over the age of 65 and by 2030 that number will grow to nearly 20 percent. An enhanced focus on promoting and preserving the health of older adults is essential if we are to effectively address the health and economic challenges of an aging society.

Although Oregon is a state with abundant natural resources, there is growing evidence that Oregon's youth are gravitating away from outdoor experiences and towards a virtual indoor reality. Analysis of past SCORP survey results indicates that participation in traditional outdoor recreation activities such as camping, fishing and hunting has dramatically decreased. It could be argued that because of a variety of societal changes, Oregon has "lost a generation" of outdoor recreation participants.

Research done through the SCORP planning process has shown that people who do not participate in outdoor recreation as youth are less likely to participate in those activities as adults. By providing Oregon's youth with opportunities to learn outdoor recreation skills in outdoor settings, we have the opportunity to rebuild the foundation for future outdoor recreation participation, reestablish personal connections with nature and their public lands, and improve not only health and wellbeing of future youth and adults, but also instill a passion for nature that may parlay into nature stewardship.

The face of Oregon is changing. By the year 2020, Oregon's combined Hispanic, Asian, and African-American population will make up 22% of the state's population. Research identified that in general, minorities are less likely than whites to participate in outdoor recreation in the U.S.

According to the U.S. Center for Disease Control (CDC), rates of physical inactivity and obesity in the U.S. have reached epidemic proportions. Overweight and obesity are associated with increases in several chronic diseases such as coronary heart disease, type-2 diabetes, and various cancers. Regular, moderate exercise has been proven to reduce the risk of developing coronary heart disease, stroke, colon cancer, hypertension, diabetes, osteoporosis, obesity and depression. Public facilities such as trails, swimming pools and parks that are conveniently located have been found to be positively associated with vigorous physical activity in a number of studies, among both adults and children. By providing facilities and programs which encourage physical activity, parks and recreation providers can directly contribute to the battle on physical inactivity, obesity, and rising health costs in Oregon.

OREGON SCORP PLANNING REGIONS REFERENCE MAP

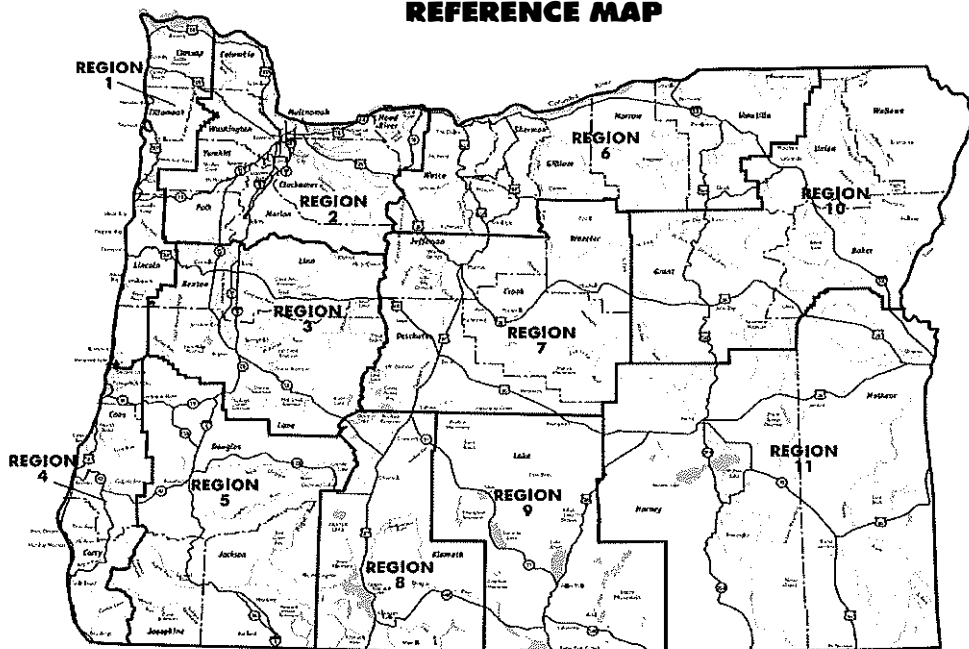


Figure 8-1: Oregon SCORP Planning Regions

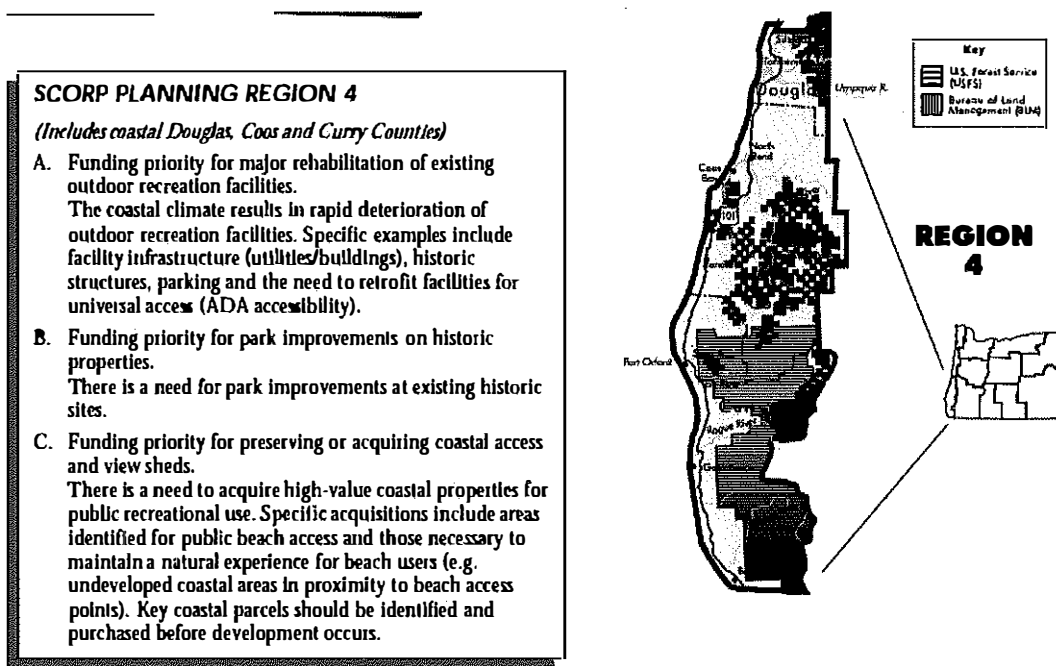


Figure 8-2: SCORP Planning Region 4

Because of population densities and the lack of large open space areas and resource-based recreation opportunities, municipal recreation systems tend to concentrate on providing more

intensive, user-oriented facilities that require relatively little space. However, some municipalities and Special Districts also administer land acquisition programs or levy special taxes or fees for parks and have assumed some responsibility for providing resource-based recreation. Local recreation providers tend to be more heavily involved in recreation and leisure programming to address a wider variety of public leisure needs.

According to SCORP, all municipal recreation providers, large or small, are faced with the task of providing their citizens the full range of recreational opportunities. The type of areas and facilities acquired, developed, and operated may be diverse, including not only multipurpose parks, playgrounds, community centers, sports fields and courts, and swimming pools, but also facilities for performing arts, golf, ice skating, camping, and the enjoyment of nature. Marinas, zoos, aquariums, gardens, museums and galleries, libraries, and cemeteries may also be provided.

Most small park and recreation departments rely on community volunteers to coach and officiate sports leagues, as well as to organize and run youth recreation programs. It is also common to find many recreation programs and community-wide special events co-sponsored by schools, local church groups, civic and fraternal organizations, and local businesses. In contrast, larger municipalities often have large recreational staffs.

Larger municipal park and recreation departments work closely with voluntary agencies, schools and colleges, church groups, and business and industry entities in offering programs, services, and community-wide special events. Programs may include team sports (softball, baseball, basketball, volleyball, soccer, and football); individual sports (tennis, golf, aerobics, swimming, and gymnastics); outdoor recreation (picnicking, boating, fishing, hunting, skiing, swimming, biking, walking/hiking, and nature study); summer recreation programs and camps; before-school and after-school programs; instructional classes (arts and crafts, music, dancing, drama, and martial arts); concerts, cultural exhibits; special events; and special programs for people with disabilities.

Counties provide a substantial amount of the public sector boating access and RV or camping related facilities around the state. Many of the county facilities are overnight and day use, water-based recreation facilities providing access to lakes, streams and rivers. Most county programs would fall in the mid-range of the recreation opportunity spectrum providing developed and semi-developed outdoor recreation opportunities for people in the urban/rural interface. Counties provide a significant amount of the facilities for access to natural resource orientated activities such as camping, hiking, fishing, picnicking, motorized and non-motorized boating, water-skiing, swimming, ATV riding, bicycling, nature study and interpretation.

Significant Resources and Facilities provided by counties include:

- Parks and open space areas including linear parks, waysides, and water access points.
- Overnight camping: RV and tent sites, group areas, dispersed areas, cabins, and yurts.
- Day use: Picnic shelters (group and individual), hiking and nature trails, ATV and equestrian facilities, playgrounds, and sports fields.
- Water-based: Boat ramps, piers, docks, and moorage.

- Swimming: Beaches, pools, and waterslides.
- Museums and nature centers: Cultural, historical, and natural history.
- Many counties also administer and manage forest resources/timber programs.

County agencies have been under increasing pressure to be fiscally self-sufficient. With budget constraints and ballot measure constraint, county park systems will be looking for creative ways to generate more revenue in order to be able to maintain their systems. This could lead systems to prioritize revenue-generating facilities over facilities that do not generate or generate very little revenue. Politically, it has become very difficult to justify acquiring open space or constructing new day use and dispersed non-motorized boating facilities. Traditionally, county recreation facilities have been a place that local families, seniors, and lower income people have been able to use with little or no cost. That role could change as counties charge more and more user fees for facility access.

On the brighter side, in more urban areas there will be pressure from community and environmental groups to acquire more open space, especially along the urban fringe. This fringe area, more often than not, falls under the jurisdiction of the counties. Counties in Oregon have traditionally been very conservative and the idea of acquiring areas solely for open space and resource protection has not been a priority. The county role of providing solely traditional forms of parks will need to evolve.

Counties are also experiencing an increased demand to provide recreation areas/opportunities for ATV and other motorized and non-motorized recreation activities, which are increasingly restricted on Federal lands. These recreationists participate in activities that are often viewed as detrimental to the environment and are finding it increasingly difficult to locate areas where they can participate in their chosen activities.

Coos County is no different and, in response to this demand, Riley Ranch was developed.

Oregon Trails 2005-2014: A Statewide Action Plan

The last Statewide Trails Plan for Oregon was completed by the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD) in February 2005 and maintains the state's eligibility to participate in the Recreational Trails Program (RTP). That plan is called "Oregon Trails 2005-2014: A Statewide Action Plan." In 2013, OPRD started working on a two-year statewide trails planning effort. The effort involved separate (but concurrent) All-Terrain Vehicle, snowmobile, non-motorized, water trail, and Scenic Waterway planning components. The final product will include five planning documents, packaged into one volume entitled "*Oregon Trails 2015: A Vision for the Future.*" The plan will be written primarily for recreation planners and land managers. Final documents are scheduled for completion in December 2015.

Once this plan is in place there may be future updates to Coos County's Parks and Recreational Master Plan. This plan is important to the local government plan for consistency and to ensure that adequate recreational lands and uses are planned for.

Oregon Coast Trail

The Oregon Coast Trail follows the coastline with the majority of the route on the beach. The rest of the 382 miles of the Oregon Coast Trail winds through state parks or other public lands and on trail easements or permits from generous private landowners. The Oregon Trail was designated a Statewide Significant Trail in the Oregon Trails 2005-2014: A Statewide Action Plan.

After several years of growing public support and the passing of the Oregon Recreational Trail Act of 1971, Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD) began developing the trail.

In 2009, the concept of the Oregon Coast Trail turned 50 years old. In 2021, the Oregon Coast Trail will be 50 years old. We are now at that critical moment in time to begin planning for the completion of the Oregon Coast Trail by its 50th birthday. The trail was deemed “hikable” in 1988. However, there are 31 critical gaps in the Oregon Coast Trail today. A critical gap is where a hiker currently has to use a transportation corridor that was not designed for people walking. Many of these gaps are a result of restrictions caused by natural occurrences, such as waterways or due to settlement patterns blocking access. The collective total length of gaps is less than 50 miles.

A comprehensive plan for the Oregon Coast Trail has not been completed since 1972. An Oregon Coast Trail Connection Strategy was completed in January 2011. In that plan, the trail was divided into 10 sections and the 31 gaps were reviewed section by section. Current use and future short-term and long-term connections were identified and development concepts were formulated through input from the stakeholder meetings. The development of the concepts reflects resource constraints and opportunities and addresses the goals, opportunities, and constraints established in the planning process. The concepts include site plan drawings and written descriptions of the gaps, locations, sizes, and proposed short-term and long-term solutions. Coos County was mainly designated as section seven as shown below. There are portions of Coos County in sections six and eight but there were no gap in those areas.



Figure 8-3: Oregon Coast Trail Regions



Section 7
 North Bend to Bandon

Figure 8-4: Section 7 Gaps

Coos Bay Connection:

The Coos River creates a barrier that cannot be forded. The current route leaves the beach at the Horsfall Beach access and follows the road back to Hwy 101, through North Bend, Coos Bay and Charleston.

Short-term Solution:

Enhance the ability to walk on the road.

Long-term Solution:

There are three options to explore: the first is to extend the trail south to the North Spit area, where BLM has a trail system. The trail could then connect to the river side of the spit, near Empire. There, if a ferry service existed, it could go from Empire to the existing boat launch on the spit. The second would have the trail go to the end of the spit near Charleston and explore a ferry from there to the Charleston marina, and the third would be to follow the Sawmill Trail alignment through North Bend and Coos Bay. This trail alignment is not yet established.



Figure 8-5: Coos Bay Connection

Charleston Connection:

The Coos River and South Spit create a barrier that cannot be forded. The current route follows Cape Arago Hwy into Charleston and follows secondary roads over Coos Head to Bassendorf. A through hiker follows Seven Devil's Road.

Short-term Solution:

Enhance ability to walk on Cape Arago Hwy. About half of the route currently has a bike path.

Long-term Solution:

BLM and the Coos Confederated Tribes have plans to develop trails over Coos Head. Explore the feasibility of a ferry service to the Charleston Marina from the BLM trail system on the North Spit. Explore the feasibility of a trail from Yoakam Point to Sunset Bay State Park.



Figure 8-6: Charleston Connection

Cape Arago Connection:

Bluffs around Cape Arago create a barrier. The current route requires through hikers to hike Seven Devil's Road to Seven Devil's State Recreation Site.

Short-term:

Enhance the ability to walk on Seven Devil's Road.

Long-term:

Explore the feasibility of using existing forest roads on private lands to connect with Seven Devil's State Recreation Site, or the beach north of it.



Figure 8-7: Cape Arago Connection



Coquille River Connection:

The Coquille River creates a barrier that cannot be forded. The current route returns to Hwy 101 at Bullards Beach State Park. It then follows Riverside Dr. to Bandon and returns to the beach.

Short-term Solutions:

Enhance the ability to walk on Hwy 101, the bridge over Coquille River and on city streets.

Long-term Solutions:

Explore the feasibility of a ferry from the Bandon Lighthouse to the Bandon Harbor.

Figure 8-8: Coquille River Connection

The next step for the Oregon Coast Trail Plan is to develop feasibility planning, operational planning, and design planning on each gap identified in the Connection Strategy. This effort would only be successful with local interest and partnerships with OPRD, local communities, or other land managers. This will be addressed in the new state trails plan titled "*Oregon Trails 2015: A Vision for the Future.*" The Oregon Coast Trail is an important component of recreational trails and needs to be included.

Current plans to develop the Coos Head area include plans to enhance the trail between the Charleston Marine Life Center and Bastendorff County Park.

Table 8-1: Resources and Facilities in Coos County vs. State of Oregon

Resource/Facility	Units	County	Federal	Private	State	Municipal	Other Public	School	Total	State Average	Comp. ³
Backcountry Road Unpaved	Linear Miles		557		361				918	2784	-1,866
Baseball/Softball	Fields	2				21		12	35	75	-40
Bicycle Trails Surfaced	Linear Miles	1	2		3	6			12	26	-14
Bicycle Trails Un-surfaced	Linear Miles		26	1	1		10	1	39	46	-7
Boat Ramps	Lanes	14	4	6	3	10	2		46	25	21
Community Walking Trails/Paths-Surfaced	Linear Miles					10	2		12	22	-10
Community Walking Trails/Paths-Un-surfaced	Linear Miles					6	1	5	11	20	-9
Cultural Historic Sites	Sites	1	2			7	1		11	15	-4
Day Use Picnic Tables	Tables	250	10	104	252	158	23		792	874	-82
Designated Bridle Trails	Linear Miles		31		13		5		49	200	-151
Designated Hunting Areas	Acres		78,403		66,001		60		144,464 (12.5%)	504,298 (0.8 %)	11.7%
Designated Motorized ATV and Motorcycle Trails	Linear Miles	3	26						29	101	-72
Designated Mountain Biking	Linear Miles						5		5	4	1

³ This column is a comparable of Coos County's facilities to the state average facilities. Resources and Facilities based on the 2011 Supply of Outdoor Recreation Resources and Facilities by Major Supplies in Coos County 2011 SCORP Report http://www.oregon.gov/oprd/PLANS/docs/scorp/2013-2018_SCORP/2013-2017-SCORP_App_B.pdf. Pink are lower and Green is equal or greater than the state average. State of Oregon 98,466 SQ Miles/ 63,018,240 acres; Coos County 1,806 SQ Miles/ 1,155,840 acres Coos County = 1.83% of land in Oregon

Table 8-1: Resources and Facilities in Coos County vs. State of Oregon

Resource/Facility	Units	County	Federal	Private	State	Municipal	Other Public	School	Total	State Average	Comp. ³
Trails											
Dump Stations	Stations	6	1	1	1	1	3		13	14	-1
Equipped Play Areas	Acres	2				36	1	15	53	65	-12
Fishing Piers	Linear Feet	600	60	300	200	600	720		2480	1013	1467
Football/Rugby/Soccer	Fields					7		17	27	58	-31
Freshwater Beach Areas Total	Acres	100,000		2,000	6,500	23,000	500		3	16	-13
Freshwater Beach Areas	Areas	5		1	2	3			11	11	0
Freshwater Beach Length	Miles	1				1			2	19	-17
Golf Course Areas	Acres			613					613	466	147
Golf Course Holes	Number of holes			54					54	66	-12
Group Day-Use Shelters	Shelters	15				10			26	14	12
Hiking Trails	Linear Miles		60	2	17	11	6		96	302	-206
Indoor Swimming Pools	Number of Pools			1		1			2	4	-2
Jogging Trails – Surfaced	Linear Miles					6			6	18	-12
Jogging Trails – Un-surfaced	Linear Miles			1	12	3		2	17	22	-5
Museum/interpretive Building Sites	Sites			5	3	7	3		18	20	-2
Natural/Interpretive Trails Surfaced	Linear Miles		1			9	2		13	11	2
Natural/Interpretive Trails Un-surfaced	Linear Miles			2	9	2	6	3	22	22	0
Non-Motorized Boat Launches	Sites	3		1	2	4	3		13	26	-13
Outdoor	Number of					3		1	4	4	0

Table 8-1: Resources and Facilities in Coos County vs. State of Oregon

Resource/Facility	Units	County	Federal	Private	State	Municipal	Other Public	School	Total	State Average	Comp. ³
Swimming Pools	Pools										
Outdoor Basketball	Courts	6			1	21	4	33	65	116	-51
Outdoor Recreational Land	Acres	1,660	242,388	92	70,297	372	390	221	315,410 (27.3%)	917,108 (52.39%)	-25.09%
Outdoor Recreational Water	Acres	3,000	80	1	1,332	354	126		4,893 (0.04%)	22,766 (1.30%)	-1.26%
Outdoor Tennis	Number of Courts	2				13		8	23	37	-14
RV/Trailer Campsites	Sites	506	39	1,970	359	10	150		3,034	1,422	1,612
Shooting Ranges – Archery	Ranges			3					3	1	2
Shooting Ranges – Rifle/Pistol	Ranges			6					6	3	3
Shooting Ranges – Skeet/Trap	Ranges			6					6	4	2
Skate Board Parks	# of Parks					3			3	2	1
Tent Campsites	Sites	75	100	79	129	16	5		404	388	16
Windsurfing Access Sites	Sites	2		1	2	3	2		10	3	7

STATE PARKS AND RECREATION INVENTORY

Introduction

The Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD) works on a variety of coastal resource planning efforts ranging from rocky shore site management planning to a conservation plan for the Western Snowy Plover, a threatened species. OPRD also participates with its partner agencies and stakeholders in statewide coastal and near shore planning efforts that have the potential to impact recreational and natural resources of Oregon's Ocean Shore Recreation Area.

The mission of the Oregon State Parks and Recreation Department is to provide and protect outstanding natural, scenic, cultural, historic and recreational sites for the enjoyment and education of present and future generations. All information in this section was obtained from the Oregon State Parks and Recreation Department.

Parks



Figure 8-9: State Recreation Sites in Coos County

Bandon State Natural Area



Bandon State Natural Area is a day use park. Bandon awaits the beachcomber, the explorer, the artist and the dreamer. Located along Bandon's Beach Loop Road, there are several locations with beach access, picnicking and unsurpassed views. Parking is ample at all locations.

No beach camping from Bandon to Floras Lake.

The land was acquired between 1954 and 1970 by purchase from various owners and a gift from Coos County. The city of Bandon was named for Bandon, Ireland, by George Bennett, who settled in the area in 1873.

This property contains 878.81 acres and the annual day use attendance is 26,812. The amenities at this park are hiking, picnicking, restrooms, viewing, beach access and fishing.

Bullards Beach State Park



Bullards Beach is a large, family-oriented park located just two miles north of Bandon. The campground is nestled among shore pines and well protected from the strong ocean breezes. Besides three loops of campsites, the park boasts 13 yurts, making year-round camping a very popular choice.

The horse camp features easy access to the beach and dunes for our equestrian campers. Well known for excellent fishing and crabbing opportunities on the Coquille River, our boat launch facilities are well-used during the summer and fall seasons.

From the registration booth in the campground, take a walk or bike ride on the mostly paved pathway to the beach (a little more than a mile). The path weaves through the open, grassy fields and lowland forest across a plain to the sandy dunes. All along the path are views of the beautiful Coquille River. Across the river is Bandon Marsh National Wildlife Refuge, sporting a variety of resident and migrating wildlife. Be sure to bring your binoculars!

The historic Coquille River Lighthouse is located at the end of the beach access road in the park. It's staffed from mid-May through mid-October with park volunteers who interpret the history of the area. From this point, there are 4.5 miles of open beach to explore. Bring your mountain bike to ride along the hard-packed sand along the edge of the surf, or just enjoy a leisurely stroll along the ocean shore. And there's more nearby. Across the river is Bandon by the Sea. Visit a variety of shops, galleries, and restaurants in the town that is called "The Cranberry Capitol of the World," as well as the "The Storm Watching Capitol of the

World." Learn the legend of Face Rock and access miles of shoreline at our day-use state parks on Beach Loop Drive. For more information on the local area, visit the Tourist Information Center in Old Town.

The Coquille River Lighthouse is opened 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily from mid-May through mid-October. If you would like to go into the lantern room (up the tower) please bring closed-toe-shoes. Call the park office at 541-347-2209 for current information.

Campground Information:

- Approximately 100 full-hookup sites;
- More than 82 electrical sites with water;
- 13 yurts (three pet-friendly as of 12/1/2014);
- Horse camp with eight primitive sites;
- Hiker/biker camp;
- Yurt meeting hall;
- RV dump station;
- Universal Access; and
- Six campsites and three yurts are accessible to campers with disabilities.

The park was acquired between 1962 and 1985 by purchase from various owners, including the U. S. Bureau of Land Management. The Coquille River Lighthouse, built by the U. S. Coast Guard in 1896 and operated until 1939, sits at the confluence of the river and ocean. The Bullard family were early settlers in the Bandon area. Robert Bullard established a store and post office at the mouth of the Coquille River and operated a ferry, which crossed the river near the present bridge on U.S. 101.

The property contains 1289.32 acres with an annual overnight attendance of 93,622 and annual day use attendance of 417,704.

Cape Arago State Park



Cape Arago may be the end of the road (the road out of Coos Bay goes no further), but it's really only the beginning if you want to explore the southern Oregon coast. This park offers hiking, picnicking, restrooms, wildlife viewing, fishing and beach access.

Located at the end of Cape Arago Highway about 15 miles southwest of Coos Bay, Cape Arago is a scenic headland jutting into the Pacific Ocean. Long used by Native Americans, Cape Arago was first sighted by Europeans during one of Sir Francis Drake's expeditions in the late 1500s. Modern visitors can scan the horizon for migrating whales and other marine mammals as well as fishing boats and ships entering and leaving nearby Coos Bay.

The south cove trail leads down to a sandy beach and superior tide pools where you can visit intertidal plants and animals (but please enjoy them with your eyes only). The north cove trail provides access for fishing, beachcombing, and viewing the off-shore colonies of seals and sea lions at Shell Island - a designated National Wildlife Refuge. The trail is closed March 1- June 30 to protect seal pups. Picnic tables, restrooms and a gazebo shelter are available for daytime use.

The park was given to the state in 1932 by L. J. and Lela Simpson, Coos County and the Cape Arago Park Commission. The original developments were carried out by the Civilian Conservation Corps in the 1930s, few of which remain. Originally named Cape Gregory by the English navigator James Cook and honoring the saint on the day of sighting, March 12, 1778. Since the US Coast Survey of 1850, it has been called Cape Arago for Dominique F. J. Arago, French physicist and geographer. In the 1970s, a theory was posed that English privateer and explorer Sir Francis Drake anchored in the south cove of Cape Arago in June 1579. Followers of this theory believe Drake mistook the dune area between the Coos and Siuslaw Rivers for low, snow-covered hills and sailed down the coast to California, having abandoned hope of discovering a northwest passage back to England. A monument to Drake was placed in the park in 1977

The park has 145.6 acres and the annual day use attendance is 350,196.

Coquille Myrtle Grove State Natural Site



The Coquille Myrtle Grove is located along the Powers Highway. This is a popular swimming and fishing hole. The upper area is a myrtle wood grove with parking and picnic facilities. The road leads down to the river with sanding beach area that follows the Coquille River. There is a restroom on site but no drinking water.

This park became part of the Oregon Parks inventory in 1950 as a donation to protect the myrtlewood stand. This park is day use only and no fees are charged. The park is located off o the Powers Highway between the community of Broadbent and the City of Powers.

Face Rock State Scenic Viewpoint

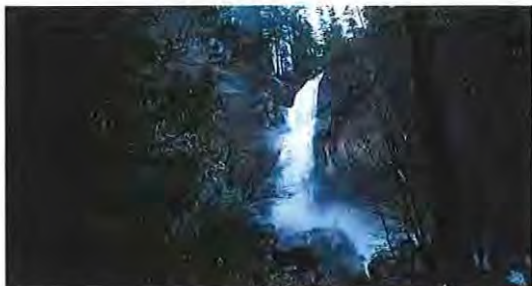


There is an American Indian legend about this spot. Some say they hear a maiden's voice on the wind, and standing on the cliff overlooking the ocean you can easily pick out the face on Face Rock. There is a well-kept trail to the beach, and several rocky intertidal areas to explore at low tide.

The original land was given to the state in 1931 by J. F. Kronenberg of Bandon. Other land was subsequently acquired from private owners in 1964. The park was formerly known as Bandon Ocean Wayside. The rocks and tidal flats at Face Rock are protected as part of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge because they provide important nesting habitat for birds.

This property contains 14.84 acres and the annual day use attendance is 252,248. This property features hiking, picnicking, restrooms, scenic viewing, beach access and fishing.

Golden and Silver Falls Natural Area



A hidden gem in the dense coastal forests of southwest Oregon, Golden and Silver Falls State Natural Area may be hard to find, but it is well worth the 24-mile drive from Highway 101. The final 3 miles narrow to a one lane gravel road. The small parking and picnic area are located along the banks of Glenn and Silver Creeks and is shaded by large maple, alder, and Oregon myrtle trees. Hiking trails wind through scenic canyons to each of the waterfalls that plunge over sheer rock cliffs to moss covered boulders 100 feet below.

Hike 1.4 miles to the top of Golden Falls to get an eagle-eye view of the cascading waterfall and giant old-growth firs and cedars.

In 1936, Waterford Lumber Company gave the original land for the park after Coos County and the state made the road a secondary highway. For this, the Oregon Highway Commission agreed to spend \$10,000 to make the road suitable for log trucks. In 1938, Coos County deeded 17.27 acres to the state, including Silver Falls, which had been given to the county for park purposes by Weyerhaeuser Timber Company in 1935. An

additional 28 acres was given by Coos County in 1955. Golden Falls was named for Dr. C. B. Golden, first grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of Oregon and an early visitor to the falls.

This property contains 157.27 acres and the annual day use attendance is 14,974. This area may be affected by road closures and State Parks Department should be contacted prior to use. This park offers hiking, picnic facilities, restroom and fishing.

From Coos Bay take South Broadway to Bunker Hill. Take Coos River Road, Coos River Hwy 241, East Fork Road and Weyerhaeuser Lane to Glenn Creek Road. For more detailed directions check the Oregon State Parks webpage.

Hoffman Memorial State Wayside



Hoffman Memorial Myrtle Grove is a shaded glen canopied with spectacular myrtle wood trees. The myrtle wood tree is a relative of the bay laurel. Many people cook with myrtle wood leaves in place of bay leaves.

The tract was given to the state in 1948 by the heirs of Henrietta Hoffman. This property is about 4 acres. This is a day use area with a restroom and picnic area, but no drinking water is available.

This wayside is located just south of the City of Myrtle Point off of Hwy 42.

Seven Devils State Recreation Site



Seven Devils Wayside is the jumping-off point for sandy beach adventure. At this access point, you can travel several miles up and down the open beach. Agates are often the beachcombing goal of visitors to this out-of-the-way spot.

This site was acquired in 1966 and 1967, from private owners, by purchase and litigation. This property contains 54.37 acres and the annual day use attendance is 58,936. There is picnic area, restrooms, fishing and hiking available at this wayside.

Shore Acres State Park



Perched on rugged sandstone cliffs high above the ocean, Shore Acres State Park is an exciting and unexpected combination of beautiful natural and constructed features. Once the grand estate of pioneer timber baron Louis Simpson, Shore Acres now features lushly planted gardens with plants and flowers from all over the world. Something is in bloom almost every day of the year.

In the landscaped area you'll discover a formal garden, a Japanese-style garden with a lily pond, and two rose gardens which include All American Rose Selections. From Thanksgiving through New Year's Eve, the gardens are ablaze with thousands of colored lights and holiday decorations put up by community volunteers and The Friends of Shore Acres in cooperation with the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department.

After seeing the garden, you can stroll down a trail to a secluded ocean cove at Simpson Beach or skirt the cliff's edge to see spectacular ocean vistas which often include towering waves crashing against the shoreline after a storm and migrating grey whales. On the site of Simpson's vanished mansion, a fully enclosed observation building will allow you to view the ocean and protect you from the weather. The observation building has interpretive panels describing the history of the Simpson estate.

Shore Acres Park is located on the Cape Arago Highway, 13 miles southwest of Coos Bay/North Bend and U.S. Highway 101. The park is open every day from 8 a.m. to dusk. Please check posted times at park entrance for exact closing times. A daily vehicle parking fee is charged. Annual day-use permits are available for purchase. An Oregon Pacific Coast Passport or your camping receipt from Sunset Bay State Park or any other Oregon state park campground is accepted as a daily permit. Please display the receipt on the driver's side of your dashboard. No animals permitted outside of vehicles, with the exception of service animals.

The Friends of Shore Acres operate an information and gift center at the entrance to the formal gardens where visitors can purchase items that relate to the historical and natural features of Shore Acres. The Friends also sponsor a variety of horticultural and cultural events at the garden throughout the year.

A large Monterey Pine (*Pinus radiata*) dates back to the historic Louis J. Simpson estate. A member of the national Big Tree Register, the pine is 95 feet tall with a 208-inch trunk circumference and a 74-foot crown spread. It shares co-champion honors with a Monterey Pine in Carmel, California, which has a smaller trunk, but a wider crown. It was probably planted around 1910.

The initial holding was purchased from Louis J. and his wife, Lela G. Simpson, in 1942, and included the Simpsons' ocean front estate with its formal garden. Later additions were acquired from other owners between 1956 and 1980. The garden fell into disarray in the period 1942-1970 but it has been restored to perhaps an even grander scale than that achieved by Louis Simpson. "Shore Acres" was the name given by the Simpsons to their large estate on the spectacular Cape Arago sea coast. The house sat on a precipitous bluff overlooking the rocky ocean shore. The Simpson family was important in the development of the Coos Bay area, beginning with Captain Asa M. Simpson, who founded the town of North Bend after his arrival on Coos Bay in 1855. Simpson and his sons were leaders in shipping and the lumber industry. They owned land from Cape Arago to North Bend.

This property contains 745.07 acres and the annual day use attendance is 208,436.

Sunset Bay State Park



Situated in one of the most scenic areas on the Oregon coast, Sunset Bay State Park features beautiful sandy beaches protected by towering sea cliffs. Only a short walk from the beach, the campground has sites for tent camping and RV's, as well as cozy and comfortable yurts. Day-use and picnic facilities are located along the bay to allow easy access for beachcombing, fishing, swimming, and boating.

A network of hiking trails connects Sunset Bay with nearby Shore Acres and Cape Arago State Parks. Hiking these trails will give you a chance to experience pristine coastal forests, seasonal wildflowers and spectacular ocean vistas from atop the rugged cliffs and headlands. From points along the trail, you'll be treated to views of Gregory Point and the Cape Arago lighthouse.

A public golf course is located next to the park and the nearby fishing village of Charleston provides opportunities for crabbing, clamming and fishing. In fact, there are plenty of secret treasures in the Sunset Bay area.

Campground Information:

- Approximately 30 full-hookup sites;
- Approximately 35 electrical sites with water;
- More than 65 tent sites with water nearby;
- Eight yurts (one pet friendly);
- Two group tent camping areas;
- Hiker/biker camp;
- Flush toilets and hot showers;
- Firewood for sale;
- Universal Access; and
- Three campsites and three yurts are accessible to campers with disabilities.

The land for the park was obtained between 1948 and 1984. The original tract, including the bay front, was given to the state by Coos County in 1948. Ralph Barker gave a water supply location in 1954. Later tracts were acquired by a grant from the Bureau of Land Management, and by purchase, litigation and exchange with private owners.

The property is about 405.49 acres with an annual overnight attendance of 68,219, and an annual day use attendance of 970,618.

William M. Tugman State Park

Despite its close proximity to Highway 101, Tugman State Park is relatively unknown – a private hideaway on the wondrous south coast. Situated on Eel Lake near the community of Lakeside, Tugman offers campsites with electric/water hookups tucked away in a mature stand of shore pines. The day-use area has a restroom and gazebo-style shelter surrounded by broad green lawns.

There's plenty of space for large and small groups to enjoy themselves. The waters of Eel Lake are outstanding for fishing, swimming, canoeing, sailing and boating. A trail around the south end of the lake allows hikers to get away from the developed area of the park and explore the lakes many inlets. Maybe you'll catch glimpses of osprey, crane, eagle, deer and other forest creatures as you walk through forests of spruce, cedar, fir, and alder.

The famous Oregon Dunes Recreation area is less than a mile away. Tugman is centrally located for visitors wishing to explore the Oregon coast from Reedsport to Coos Bay.

Eel Lake is brimming with fishing opportunities. The brush-lined shore, steep drop-off and underwater structure makes it the perfect lake for a bass boat and bass fishing. The lake has a good population of largemouth bass (some running up to five pounds), and other fish species include crappie, rainbow trout (which are stocked), steelhead, and coho salmon. All coho, even those under 15 inches long, must be released. There is a fully-accessible fishing dock at the day use area near the boat ramp. Trout and bass are often caught from the dock.

Campground info

- Approximately 94 electrical sites with water

- 16 yurts (6 are pet-friendly)
- Hot showers and flush toilets
- Hiker/biker camp
- RV dump station
- Universal Access
- Two campsites and 11 yurts are accessible to campers with disabilities.

The lake had been filled with spruce logs that had been harvested for use in World War I to build aircraft. When the war ended there was no further use for the logs and the log rafts eventually sank. Eventually, the Game Commission acquired the property to build a fish hatchery and in 1953 brought in divers from Michigan to salvage the logs. A small mill was set up to cut the logs to be used as crating during the Korean War. The hatchery was never built when it was realized that the lake did not have enough oxygen in it to support a hatchery facility. The park was acquired between 1962 and 1976 through gifts from the Oregon State Game Commission and purchase from private owners. The park protects the public access to and use of Eel Lake, which over many years had become partly filled with logging debris. The lake was cleaned out by the Game Commission prior to its transfer for park purposes. The area has been developed for camping and day use, including boating and swimming and fishing. The name commemorates William M. Tugman (1894-1961), prominent newspaperman of Eugene and Reedsport. Tugman headed Governor Paul Patterson's State Park Advisory Committee, which made the important citizens' report and recommendations on State Parks in 1956. He became the first chairman of the State Parks and Recreation Advisory Committee, which was formed in 1957.

The park is approximately 560 acres in size with an annual overnight attendance of 32,352 and an annual day use attendance of 255,128.

APPENDIX B: FEDERAL PARKS AND RECREATION INVENTORY

Introduction

The Coos Bay District of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) manages 325,000 acres of public lands in the Coast Range of southwestern Oregon and the BLM is committed to a multiple-use approach to managing public lands. Major programs include forestry, recreation, and fish and wildlife habitat management.

From the Siuslaw River to the California border, the Coos Bay District of the BLM offers a rich and diverse outdoor recreation resource to explore. Within the District's 300,000 acres of public land are 12 miles of coastline; 350 miles of fishable forest streams; 700 acres of coastal marshlands and estuaries; and over 1,500 miles of forest roads and trails.

Coos Bay's recreational activities abound from beaches to trails, wildlife viewing, lighthouses, to gold panning. The map shows the sites that are located within Coos County.



Figure 8-10: Selected Federal Recreation Sites in Coos County

Parks

Bastendorff Beach



Bastendorff Beach offers a wide variety of ocean shore recreation activities including walking, dog exercising, picnicking, camping and kite flying. The ocean off of Bastendorff Beach is popular for activities such as surfing, boogie boarding and fishing. There are restroom facilities located at this site.

- *Season Dates*

Open year-round

- *Fees*

No fees associated with this site.

- *Directions*

From Coos Bay/North Bend, travel west approximately 10 miles to the Charelston area. West of Charleston, turn right on Bastendorff Beach Road and drive half a mile to Bastendorff Beach.

Bluebill Campground,



Bluebill Campground is located in the Horsfall Area, known for its excellent off-road vehicle trails. It is also conveniently located less than a mile from Pacific Coast beaches and 2 miles north of North Bend, Oregon. With such an ideal location for recreation, it's no wonder families love this site.

Surrounded by shore pine, huckleberry and wax myrtle, Bluebill lies near Bluebill Lake, within a short drive from the coast. It is part of the Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area, known for its wind-sculpted sand dunes towering up to 500 feet above sea level.

Rainbow trout fishing in Bluebill Lake is great, and the campground links up to the Bluebill Trail, which is a one-mile loop around the lake.

Off-road vehicle enthusiasts flock to the campground to cruise the surrounding dunes. Some parts of the dunes are designated for hiking and horseback riding only.

Bluebill is equipped with drinking water, vault toilets, campfire pits and dumpsters. A host is available to answer campers' questions.

Scenic waterways are in every direction of the campground. Head south to Coos Bay, west to the Pacific, and northeast to Horsfall Lake.

Activities and Amenities

Within Facility

Beachcombing	Host
Berry Picking	Self Pay Station
Drinking Water	Trash Collection
Fishing	Vault Toilets
Hiking	Wildlife Viewing

Within 10 Miles

Beach	Showers
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This park has no off-road vehicles allowed in the campground and a limit of 2 vehicles per site.

From Reedport, Oregon, take Highway 101 south for 22 miles to the Horsfall Dunes and Beach road sign; turn right and follow signs.

From Coos Bay/North Bend, Oregon, take Highway 101 north for about 2 miles to the Horsfall Dunes and Beach road sign, turn left and follow signs.

Doerner Fir Trail



The Doerner Fir is one of the largest coast Douglas fir trees in the world. Winding roads take travelers through some of the most valuable forests in the nation to this site 50 miles from Coos Bay in Oregon's Coast Range mountains. Once at the trailhead, take a half-mile hike through a pristine old-growth stand to the Doerner Fir. There are restrooms on site.

- *Season Dates*

Open year-round

- *Fees*

No fees are associated with this site.

- *Directions*

From Coos Bay: Travel south on Hwy 101, then continue south on Hwy 42 to Coquille. Turn left onto the Fairview - Coquille road and proceed to Four Corners in Fairview. Turn right at this intersection onto the Coos Bay Wagon Road and proceed 3.9 miles to the Middle Creek Access Road. Turn left and drive approx. 8 miles. Turn right (west) onto Vaughns Creek Road (#27-10-6.3). Stay on Vaughns Creek Road as it turns into Burnt Mountain Access Road. Travel about 8.5 miles and turn right on Road #27-9-21. Travel about 4 miles to the well marked trailhead.

NOTE: Slides in 2012 winter storms blocked the Middle Creek Tie Road. Please see visit http://www.blm.gov/or/resources/recreation/site_info.php?siteid=47 for travel updates.

Eel Creek



Eel Creek Campground sits among coastal shrubbery on the edge of the sandy dunes of Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area. Eel Creek attracts campers who plan to do more than off-road vehicle riding

during their visit to the dunes.

Hikers and birders are attracted to the peaceful atmosphere of the campground. The most popular trail here is the John Dellenback Dunes Trail, which guides hikers through the scenic dunes to the Pacific beach.

The section of dunes in the Umpqua Dune Area features spectacular heights, and the area is one of the easiest locations for pedestrian beach access.

Most sites are secluded and private due to dense shrubbery like rhododendrons and Salal. Sites 7, 8, 42 and 43 are perched on the sand of the dunes. The Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area, in the southern end of Siuslaw National Forest, is known for its wind-sculpted sand dunes towering up to 500 feet above sea level.

The campground is divided into a North and South Loop. Amenities include flush toilets, drinking water and a self pay station. A campground host is on hand and an amphitheater sits between the two loops.

This facility has access to the John Dellenback Dunes Trail takes hikers on a 2.7-mile trek from a conifer forest to private vistas of fresh water lakes like Threemile Lake. The trail finishes at a beach on the Pacific.

This hike makes for an incredible workout, due to tall dunes and soft sand. Quality wildlife watching is also a feature of the campground.

Activities and Amenities

Within Facility

Drinking Water	Host
Flush Toilets	Picnic Area
Hiking	

Within 10 Miles

Boat Rentals	Off-Road Vehicle Trails
Crabbing	Pay Phone
Fishing	Restaurant
General Store	

This park is located at 72044 Highway 101, Lakeside Oregon 97449. This park is part of the Siuslaw National Forest. This campground is on the west side of Highway 101 at mile post 222.

Hauser Sand Camping

Hauser offers a selection of dispersed campgrounds in the heart of the largest off-road vehicle area in Siuslaw National Forest. Campsites sit in the middle of the 47-mile stretch of dunelands that make up the Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area. The location is also ideal for its proximity to the Pacific beach and a variety of small lakes.

Campsites are in the soft sand of the Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area. The dunefield is known for its wind-sculpted sand dunes towering up to 500 feet above sea level. The Pacific Ocean lies to the west of the campsites and to the east visitors can find many lakes and ponds including Beale Lake.

The sand dune terrain is ideal for thrill seeking off-road riders. A few designated off-road routes include the Hauser Beach Sand Route, the Bark Sand Route and the Coast Guard Sand Route.

Beach goers are just a short ride from the beach, and bird watching is recommended.

Standard sites fit five vehicles and up to 20 people. The two group campsites fit 10 vehicles and 40 campers. Note that all sites can only be accessed by 4X4 vehicles. Campsites are available year-round and reservations may fill up quickly in peak summer season.

No water is available so campers should bring an ample amount. Campsites are primitive and it's recommended that all campers bring portable toilets and fire pans.

Head south to Coos Bay, a picturesque inlet where the Coos River flows into the Pacific Ocean. The waterway is about 3 miles wide and 10 miles long, creating a flourishing habitat for sea birds.

Activities and Amenities

Within Facility

Beach Access	Off-Road Vehicle Trails
Beachcombing	Parking Area
Berry Picking	Self Pay Station
Fishing	Wildlife Viewing

- No drinking water or facilities available; please bring all necessary equipment including water, portable toilets and fire pans
- Access is by 4X4 on soft sand only
- Please bring garbage bags; this is a "pack in-pack out" facility
- Possession of alcohol is prohibited
- State of Oregon OHV permit required for off-road vehicle riding
- This facility has first-come, first-served sites outside the reservation season
- All motorized vehicles on sand must adhere to Oregon OHV regulations. [Click here for OHV requirements](#)

From North Bend, Oregon, travel north on Highway 101 for 6 miles to Hauser Depot Road. Turn west and proceed 1/4 mile. Turn left on Sandy Way.

Horsfall

Horsfall Campground, tucked in the Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area, provides access to miles and miles of dunes, beckoning off-road vehicle riding enthusiasts.

The unique landscape creates a contrast between the dry dunes and a number of watering holes. The campground sits within a mile of Horsfall Lake, Bluebill Lake and a selection of tranquil ponds.

Just over a mile away visitors can reach the Haynes Inlet, extending from Coos Bay, and the Pacific Coast.

At an elevation of 100 feet, Horsfall sits in a valley of dunes near the Pacific Coast. The Haynes Inlet is a short distance east.

Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area is 47 miles long and 1 mile wide, boasting wind-sculpted sand dunes towering up to 500 feet above sea level. The dunes are surrounded by forests and the Pacific Coast.

The number one activity is off-roading on the dunes. Trails and open riding zones are northwest of the campground.

Due west is the beach and the Wild Mare Horse Trail, open to hikers in addition to horseback riders.

Perks include flush toilets, drinking water and token operated showers. An ATV loading ramp is also available. Picnic tables and grills are at each campsite and there are facilities for dumping gray water.

Explore Coos Bay, a picturesque inlet where the Coos River flows into the Pacific Ocean. The waterway is about 3 miles wide and 10 miles long, creating a flourishing habitat for sea birds.

Activities and Amenities

Within Facility

Beach	Iron Ranger
Beach Access	Off Road Vehicle Trail
Beach Shower House	Off-Road Vehicle Trails
Beach-Combing	Outdoor Showers
Beachcombing	Photography
Campfire Rings	Picnic Area
Coin Showers	Picnic Tables
Drinking Water	Self Pay Station
Fire Rings	Showers
Flush Toilets	Water Drinking
Hiking	Wildlife Viewing
Hiking Trail	

- Shower facility is now a token-based system. Exchange \$1 and \$5 bills for tokens on-site.
- Limit 2 vehicles per site
- No alcohol allowed in off-road riding area

- For more information on Siuslaw National Forest, [click here](#)

From Reedsport, Oregon, take Highway 101 south for 22 miles to the Horsfall Dunes and Beach road sign. Turn right and follow signs.

From Coos Bay/North Bend, Oregon, take Highway 101 north for about 2 miles to the Horsfall Dune and Beach road sign. Turn left and follow signs.

Horesfall Beach



Horsfall Beach Campground is located along the central Oregon coast, about 2 miles north of Coos Bay. The campground is ideal for off-road vehicle riders or for visitors looking to take it easy on the beach or go for a swim. Other activities in the area include hiking and horseback riding.

The campground sits on a beach of the Pacific Coast, within the Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area. The dunefield is a 47-mile stretch of wind-sculpted sand dunes towering up to 500 feet above sea level. The dunes cover 1,076 acres of land, surrounded by forests and the Pacific coast.

The number one activity is off-roading on the dunes. Trails and open riding zones are due north of the campground. Take in incredible views of the Pacific on the campsite's accessible beach viewing platform. Or hang out on the sandy beach for beachcombing, sunbathing and swimming.

The Wild Mare Horse Trail #4500 is another way to see the scenery and is open to hikers and horseback riders.

Flush toilets, drinking water, a picnic area and an accessible beach viewing platform are on-site. The day-use area provides a paved parking area for pedestrian beach access. The self pay station for this area is located on Horsfall Beach Road. There are no dump stations or RV hookups.

Head to Coos Bay, a picturesque inlet where the Coos River flows into the Pacific Ocean. The waterway is about 3 miles wide and 10 miles long, creating a flourishing habitat for sea birds.

Activities and Amenities

Within Facility

Accessible Trails	Host
Beach Access	Off-Road Vehicle Trails
Beach-Combing	Self Pay Station
Beachcombing	Swimming
Drinking Water	Trash Collection
Fishing	

- Limit 2 vehicles per site
- No alcohol allowed in off-road riding area

From Reedsport, Oregon, take Highway 101 south for 22 miles to the Horsfall Dunes and Beach road sign. Turn right and follow signs.

From Coos Bay/North Bend, Oregon, take Highway 101 north for about 2 miles to the Horsfall Dunes and Beach road sign. Turn left and follow signs.

New River



Running parallel to the Pacific Ocean for nine miles, this coastal river is separated from the ocean by only a thin foredune of sand. Many rare birds, animals, and plants depend on New River's estuary, forest, meadow, wetland, and shrub habitat for survival. Dedicated almost exclusively to Watchable Wildlife, the area remains secluded and primitive, providing nature enthusiasts with short, rustic, self-guided loop trails to view wildlife. There are four main access points to New River ACEC, Storm Ranch, Floras Lake, Lost Lake, and Four Mile. There is a boat ramp, restrooms, trails, picnic tables and water available at this site.

- *Season Dates*

Open year-round

- *Fees*

No fees are associated with this site.

- *Directions*

From US Hwy. 101, travel west at Croft Lake Lane, eight miles south of Bandon, OR. This portion of the New River is known as Storm Ranch. Entry through a gate is year-round, sunrise to sunset.

Park Creek

A primitive, remote fifteen-unit campground bisected by the creek and under old Myrtlewood and fir trees. This park has picnic tables and a restroom facility.

- *Season Dates*

5/23 - 9/30

- *Fees*

No fees are associated with this site.

- *Directions*

From eastbound State Hwy. 42 approaching Coquille, turn left onto West Central Blvd. and travel less than one mile. Turn left onto Fairview Road. From westbound Hwy 42, one block west of the traffic light in Coquille turn right onto North Central Blvd. Travel less than one mile and turn right onto Fairview Road. Travel north on Fairview Road 9 miles to the stop sign in Fairview at the Four Corners store. Turn right onto Lone Pine Lane and travel 4 miles to BLM's Middle Creek Road. #27-11-29. Turn left onto Middle Creek Road and bear right at the "Y" intersection at mile 8, go over the narrow bridge and continue 2 more miles to Park Creek Recreation Site.

The North Spit



This site is the southernmost end of a series of sand dunes extending along the Oregon coastline from Florence to Coos Bay. The ever-changing habitat is home to a wide variety of mammals and birds, including some threatened and endangered species. Strolling along the beach, visitors may glimpse an osprey diving for fish or whales spouting offshore. A full-sized boat ramp is open for public use at no charge. This site has restrooms, picnic benches and water on site.

- *Season Dates*

Open year-round

- *Fees*

No fees associated with this site.

- *Directions*

From US Hwy 101, just north of North Bend, OR, follow signs to Horsfall Beach in the Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area. Bear right over the second set of railroad tracks and stay on Transpacific

Parkway. Six miles will bring you to the only developed area, a boat ramp with parking area, restrooms, and more information.

Wild Mare Horse Camp



Wild Mare Horse Campground is located along the central Oregon coast, 22 miles south of the town of Reedsport, and 2 miles north of Coos Bay. This park is part of the Siuslaw National Forest.

Horse campers come here to explore the Wild Mare Horse Trail and take in captivating views of Oregon's Pacific Coast, just a half mile from the campground.

Tucked among shore pine, Douglas fir and huckleberry, Wild Mare is part of the Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area, known for its wind-sculpted sand dunes towering up to 500 feet above sea level. This region is in the southern tip of Siuslaw National Forest, hugging the Pacific Ocean.

Equestrian campers are fond of the Wild Mare Horse Trail #4500. This trail begins under a canopy of alder and spruce, and then emerges into an open dune area that crosses down to the beach.

Some parts of the dunes are designated for hiking and horseback riding only, while off-road vehicle enthusiasts can roam free on the dunes north of the campground.

The year-round campground is equipped with drinking water, vault toilets, a picnic area, trash bins and recycling receptacles. Horses are welcome in the 12 corrals provided. Head to Horsfall Campground for the use of token operated showers.

Scenic water attractions are in every direction of the campground. Head south to Coos Bay, west to the Pacific, and east to Horsfall Lake.

Activities and Amenities

Within Facility

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| Campfire Rings | Horseback Riding Trails |
| Corrals, Horse | Picnic Area |
| Drinking Water | Vault Toilets |

Within 10 Miles

Showers

- Hay brought to this facility must be certified weed-free
- No off-road vehicle riding in campground
- Limit 2 vehicles per site
- This facility has first-come, first-served sites outside the reservation season

APPENDIX C: CITY PARKS AND RECREATION INVENTORY

City of Bandon

The source for all the information for the section is from the City of Bandon.

The transition away from a timber dependent community has provided Bandon with a diverse economic base. Timber, tourism, small manufacturing, farming, agriculture, fishing and small independent businesses all provide opportunity for beneficial controlled growth. Bandon's population is 3,100 in the city limits and about 5,600 in what is referred to as the greater Bandon area.

The City of Bandon's Park Maintenance includes repair, cleaning, and maintenance of various recreational facilities such as the City Park restrooms and playground equipment, Community Center, Sprague Theater, and the City Library. The park staff is responsible for removal of downed trees and vegetation, mowing, and maintaining the restrooms at the Park on the South Jetty.

The City of Bandon owns over 30 acres of land which is included within this Plan as part of its overall Park and Recreation System, including a City (Community) Park, four proposed neighborhood parks, four proposed mini-parks and waysides, several special use parks, and numerous natural areas and greenways. Also included within the Plan is a connecting system of bicycle and walking trails, along with Other Parks and Recreation Opportunities within the community.

The following is a list of the different parks categories that have been identified within the Plan. Under each category is a list of the different parks that have also been identified and inventoried within the Plan.

The following is a list of the different parks categories that have been identified within the Plan. Under each category is a list of the different parks that have also been inventoried within the Plan.

Table 8-2: City of Bandon Parks Inventory			
Community Parks			
(C-1)	City Park at 11 th Street		
Neighborhood Parks			
(N-1)	Harvard Street Neighborhood Park	(N-3)	Ohio Street Neighborhood Park
(N-2)	Beach Loop Neighborhood Park	(N-4)	Bandon Heights Neighborhood Park
Mini Parks			
(M-1)	10 th Street SW Linear Park	(M-3)	Ferry Creek Mini-Park
(M-2)	Tewksbury Mini-Park	(M-4)	North Avenue Mini-Park
Special Use Parks			
(S-1)	City Hall Gazebo Park	(S-4)	Sports Park
(S-2)	Fillmore History Park	(S-5)	Community Garden
(S-3)	Park Manager Station and Education Center		
Waysides			
(W-1)	Garfield Wayside	(W-5)	Alex Linke Wayside
(W-2)	Chicago Wayside	(W-6)	Madison Wayside
(W-3)	Redmond Pond	(W-7)	Edison at 1 st Street
(W-4)	8 th Street Wayside		
Natural Resource Areas and Greenways			
(NR-1 and 2)	Spring Creek	(NR-11)	Gross Creek Youth Center Triangle/Pond Island
(NR-3 and 4)	Ferry Creek	(NR-12)	Redmon Pond
(NR-5 and 6)	Woolen Mill	(NR-13)	Rogers Place Wetland
(NR-7)	Gross Creek behind City Hall	(NR-14)	Periwinkle Wetland
(NR-8)	Gross Creek Waterway and Wildlife Corridor	(NR-15)	Johnson Creek
(NR-9 and 10)	Gross Creek School Parks	(NR-16)	Johnson Creek Wetland
Bicycle & Pedestrian Trails and Pathways			
(BP-1)	Spruce Grove Trail	(BP-7)	Table Rock Pathway
(BP-2)	Riverside Trail	(BP-8)	Old Town Walking Trail
(BP-3)	City Park Perimeter Trail	(BP-9)	Sports Park Path
(BP-4)	Woolen Mill Walking Trail	(BP-10)	Gazebo Park Trail
(BP-5)	Jetty Walkway	(BP-11)	The Commons Walking Trail
(BP-6)	Portland Avenue Linear Park	(BP-12)	Ocean Bluff Trail

City of Coos Bay

The mission of the City of Coos Bay Parks Department is to provide and protect outstanding natural, scenic, cultural, historic and recreational sites for the enjoyment and education of present and future generations. Coos Bay has over 194.1 acres of park land within the City’s park system. The Park inventory was last updated in 2013. These parks contain a variety of recreation amenities and facilities to support diverse recreation experiences. Coos Bay’s park inventory is presented in Table below organized by park type.

Table 8-3: City of Coos Bay Parks Inventory	
Park Site	Acreage
Active-Oriented Park	
Ed Lund Park	0.80
Taylor-Wasson Park	0.30
South 10 th Street Park	0.72
Windy Hill Park	0.63
Eastside Park	0.90
Total, Active-Oriented Park	3.50
Multi-Use Park	
Mingus Park	55.0
Total, Multi-Use Park	57.0
Special Use Areas	
City Dock	2.25
Empire Boat Ramp	2.80
Marshfield Pioneer Cemetery	3.86
Eastside Boat Ramp	7.00
Coos Bay Library	0.65
Coos Art Museum	0.25
Sun Building	0.20
Visitor Information Center	0.40
Fireman Memorial	0.10
Total, Special Use Areas	17.51
Passive-Oriented Park	
Empire Lakes	113.00
Boardwalk/Asphalt Trail	3.00
Total Passive-Oriented Park	116.00
Total of All	194.01

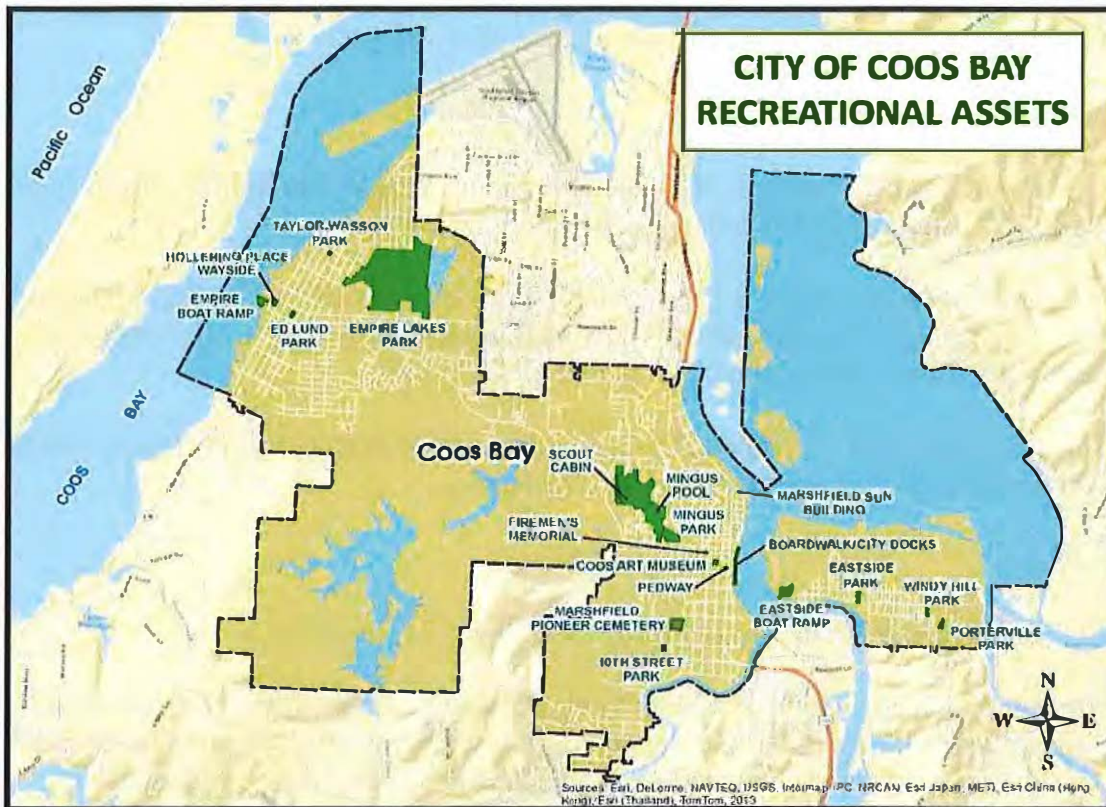


Figure 8-11: City of Coos Bay Park Map

City of Coquille

Located in Coos County in Southern Oregon, bounded by the Coquille River to the south and the beginnings of the Coast Range to the east and north the City of Coquille sits in the beautiful Coquille Valley. The Pacific Ocean just twenty miles downstream has a moderating effect on the climate and the City is much warmer and less windy in the summer than neighboring cities Coos Bay and Bandon.

The City of Coquille has not completed a Parks and Recreation Master Plan. The population was 3,866 at the 2010 census. The primary economic base is the timber industry. The city derives its name from the Coquille Indian tribe.

The City of Coquille has the following parks located within their jurisdiction:

- Sanford Heights Playground which is a day use facility. This park includes a tennis court and basket ball court. There is open space for other actives.
- Sturdivant Park which is a day use with some primitive camping area. This park offers a restroom, barbeque area, covered picnic area, play ground, several baseball fields, and boat ramp.
- 5th. Street Park which is a day use facility. This park has a playground area, tennis courts, baseball field, restrooms and a dog park.

- The Coquille Community Pool and Park. This property houses the Community building, Library, Community Pool, and small park area that has picnic tables and a play area.

City of Lakeside

Lakeside is in Coos County, Oregon, along U.S. Route 101, about 1 mile inland from the Pacific Ocean. The city is 15 miles north of Coos Bay and 197 miles southwest of Portland.

Lakeside borders Tenmile Lake and Tenmile Creek, which flows from the lake to the ocean. The city is 23 feet above sea level. According to the United States Census Bureau, the city has a total area of 2.29 square miles, of which 2.00 square miles is land and 0.29 square miles is water.

Coos County maintains a large park (Tenmile Lake County Park) that has camping, boat dock, ball fields and picnic areas. There appear to be no other city maintained parks.

City of Myrtle Point

The source for all the information for the section is from the City of Myrtle Point.

The City of Myrtle Point has a population of 2,514, Myrtle Point offers small town living with easy access to the Oregon coast and outdoor activities. The proximity of Myrtle Point to the Coquille River and the Coast Range mountains makes the community a favorite destination among hunters and anglers.

The timber and agricultural industries have historically provided Myrtle Point's economic lifeblood. In 2013, the Myrtle Point School District is the City's largest employer. Many residents opt to live in Myrtle Point while traveling to Coquille or the Coos Bay area for employment.

The City of Myrtle Point completed their Parks and Recreation Master Plan in 2013. The information in this section is from that plan.

CITY of MYRTLE POINT, OREGON
Parks and Recreation Facilities



Figure 8-12: City of Myrtle Point Parks Map

Lehnherr Park

Lehnherr Park is Myrtle Point’s oldest City Park. The land for the park was donated by community founder Christian Lehnherr. It once served a town square role for the community. The park is located on Spruce Street at the western extent of the downtown commercial district. The one acre park occupies an entire city block and is surrounded by residences to the north and west, the Valley Crest Foods plant to the south and the Saints Ann and Michael Catholic Church to the east. Aside from a lawn area, a number of mature trees and several shrubs, landscaping is minimal in Lehnherr Park. Those areas that experience a lot of foot traffic are worn to bare earth. The Myrtle Point Skateboard Park was constructed in 2001. Apart from the skateboard park, Lehnherr Park sees limited use. Other user groups are not accommodated. Playground equipment once located here has been removed and not replaced.

Lions Memorial Park

Lions Memorial Park is a moderately sized park, with much of its area dedicated to a softball field complete with dugouts, backstop, bleachers, scoreboard, and outfield fence. A 13 space parking lot is accessed via a driveway off of Maple Street. A fenced area with play equipment is adjacent to the parking area. The park sees a lot of use during softball season and serves as a neighborhood park during other times. Many neighborhood residents utilize the park as an unofficial dog park.

Rotary Park

Located in the Myrtle Crest School neighborhood several blocks to the north and east of Route 42, Rotary Park is the most diverse and most frequented City Park. It is centrally located, nearly equal distance from

the Myrtle Crest School and the Myrtle Point Junior/Senior High School. Its facilities accommodate large and small groups, adults and children, and performers in the Rotary gazebo. The Heimer community building that was located in Rotary Park was demolished in 2004. The two tennis courts are available to community members, but are locked. Users must contact City administration to access the courts. Rotary Park features a variety of play equipment including slides, a merry-go-round, and swings, but the structures are located at randomly throughout the park rather than concentrated in a single play area.

Sunset Park

Sunset Park is Myrtle Point's smallest city park of 1/10 (.10) acres and consists of a fenced area with several play structures. The park was developed by the Myrtle Point High School forestry program in the late 1970s. It is surrounded by Sunset Court on three sides and Sunset Lane to the north. The main play area is surfaced by wood chips within a wooden curb. This area is currently overgrown with weeds and the wood chips need to be replenished. Sunset Park primarily serves the residential area in the southeast hills of Myrtle Point. Users of this park are generally pre-school and elementary school age children from the nearby neighborhood. Because of its size and location, many in Myrtle Point are not familiar with the park. Despite this, Sunset Park is a great model for the development of other small neighborhood parks in Myrtle Point.

City of North Bend

North Bend is a city in Coos County, Oregon, United States with a population of 9,695 as of the 2010 census. North Bend is surrounded on three sides by Coos Bay, an S-shaped water inlet and estuary where the Coos River enters Coos Bay and borders the city of Coos Bay to the south. North Bend became an incorporated city in 1903.

North Bend is near ocean beaches, including the Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area, which has camping sites, and outdoor recreation opportunities such as all-terrain vehicle driving on the dunes. The Oregon Dunes Recreation Area begins just north of North Bend and attracts approximately 1.5 million visitors each year. North Bend has a public recreational boat ramp that accesses Coos Bay, along with a new concrete pier/boardwalk area that was completed in 2010 per North Bend's regional urban renewal policy. North Bend has a public Olympic-sized indoor pool. The Pony Village Mall in North Bend is the largest mall on the Oregon coast. The Mill Casino is an Indian gaming entertainment center located in North Bend with a hotel, gambling and restaurants.

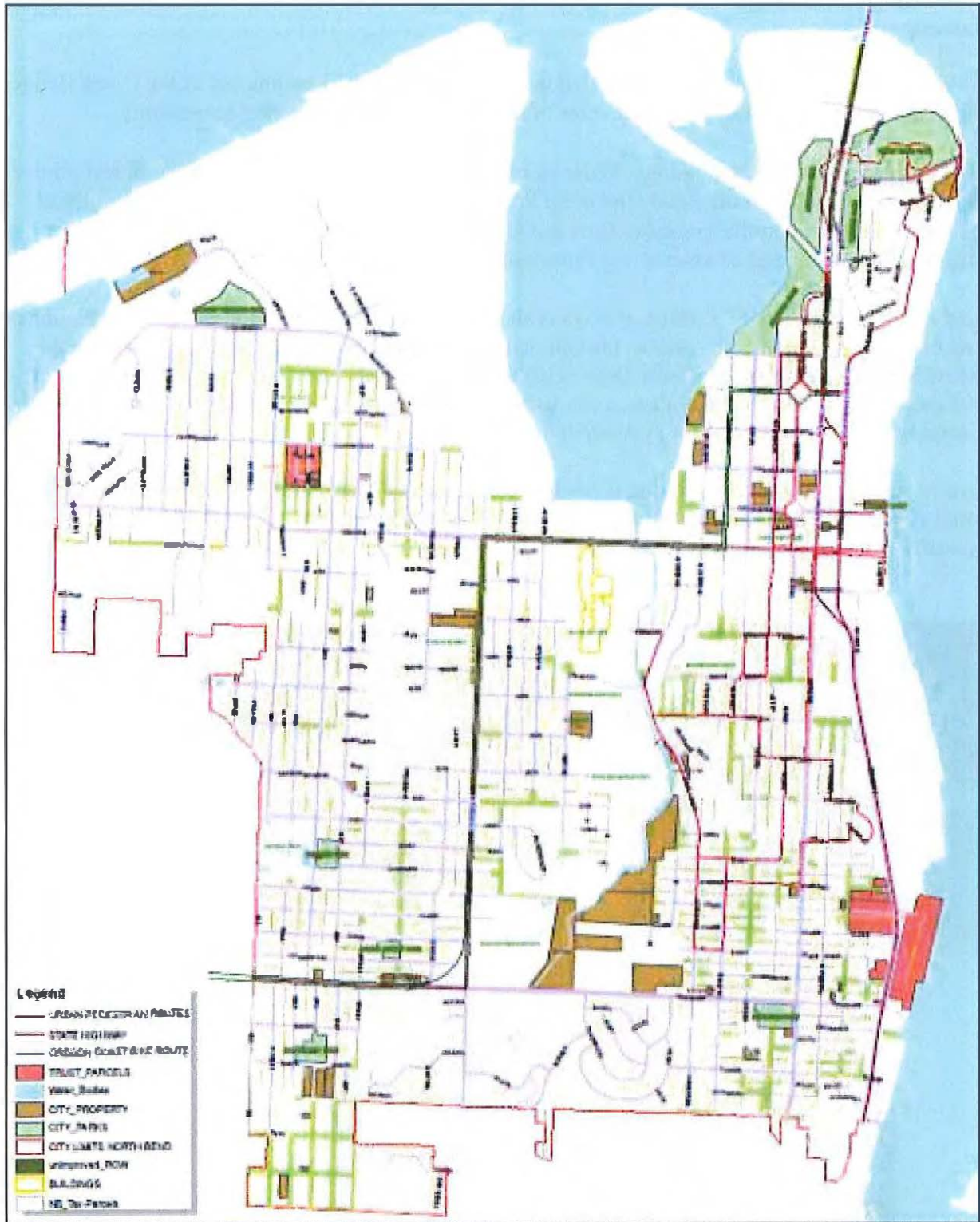


Figure 8-13: City of North Bend Parks Map

City of Powers

The City of Powers is nestled in a valley ringed 'round by steeply forested mountains of the Coast Range, Powers retains the close-knit, small-town character of a Pacific Northwest logging community.

The historic Wagner House, situated alongside the main road through Powers, is one of the oldest pioneer homes in the region according to the State Historical Preservation Office. There is an adjacent railroad museum, as well as displays on the grounds. The United States Forest Service (USFS) Powers Ranger District office is at the north end of town along Powers Highway.

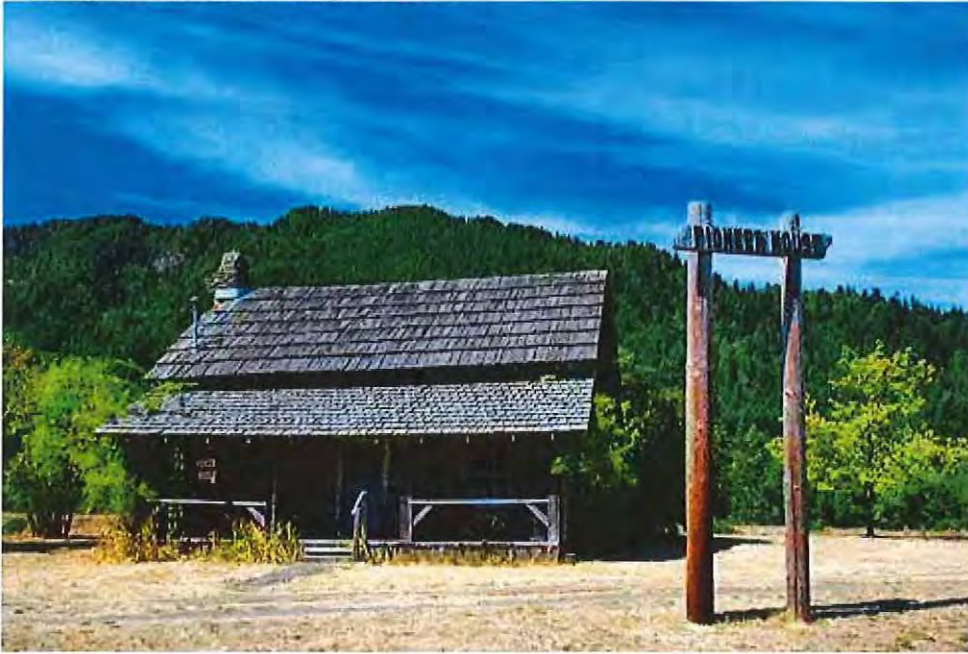
Powers County Park is near the USFS office. Powers is about 5 miles (8.0 km) north of the Siskiyou National Forest and its many campgrounds. The road to the national forest forms part of the Coquille-Rogue Scenic Byway. Powers holds its annual White Cedar Days celebration on Independence Day weekend. The City of Powers owns and maintains Bicentennial Park, a day use area, and Orchard Park, a combination day use and overnight camping area that is popular for swimming in the summer.

Beyond Powers and over a watershed divide is the Rogue River, which the road follows down to the Pacific Ocean at Gold Beach. Another route along the way is the Powers-Glendale Bike Route. These backcountry routes are usually closed by snow in winter.

Swimming and day use at the Orchard Park



Visiting the historical Wagner House



APPENDIX D: OTHER PUBLIC AND PRIVATE OWNED DESTINATIONS

Bandon Marsh National Wildlife Refuge



Bandon Marsh National Wildlife Refuge protects the largest remaining tidal salt marsh within the Coquille River estuary. Located near the mouth of the Coquille River, it is an oasis for migrating shorebirds, waterfowl, coho salmon, and threatened and endangered species including Bald Eagle and California Brown Pelican. The refuge encompasses 889 acres and is composed of two units: Bandon Marsh and Ni-les'tun. A salt marsh restoration project on the Ni-les'tun Unit was completed in September 2011.

The expansive mudflats at the Bandon Marsh Unit are teeming with a motley assortment of clams, crabs, worms, and shrimp, which provide a nourishing meal for migrating shorebirds. The refuge is renowned for its excellent shorebird viewing opportunities. Birdwatchers visiting in the spring or fall can expect to see thousands of Western and Least Sandpiper, Semipalmated Plover, Black-bellied Plover, Pacific Golden Plover, Red Phalarope, Whimbrel, Dunlin and those rarities like Ruff.

Waterfowl, herons and falcons can also be viewed from the Bandon Marsh observation deck located on the west side of Riverside Drive. Other public use opportunities include environmental education, photography, and clamming. The viewing area includes an accessible elevated viewing platform, a small parking area, and stairs leading to the mudflats. The marsh and observation deck are open daily from sunrise to sunset.

The Ni-les'tun Unit was established to protect and restore intertidal marsh, freshwater marsh and riparian areas that are habitat for migratory birds and anadromous fish (e.g., salmon, steelhead, cutthroat trout). An overlook area is underlain by a historic Coquille (Ko-kwell) Indian campsite. The Coquille Indian Tribe and archaeology students from Southern Oregon University investigated the site prior to restoration and now the 4,500-year-old site is protected.

In September 2011, the Refuge completed marsh restoration for this unit. The influx of saltwater and freshwater will allow re-establishment of mudflats and marsh plants, and interconnecting tidal channels bisect the wildlife habitat south of the overlook deck. As the land returns to a rich functioning intertidal marsh, flocks of seasonally driven migratory birds and young fish will use the restored habitat.

The marsh has expanded opportunities to hunt waterfowl on Bandon Marsh National Wildlife Refuge by opening an additional 299 acres. The latest expansion of the waterfowl hunting program occurs on refuge lands located east of U.S. Highway 101 known as the Ni-les'tun Unit. Waterfowl hunting will be allowed on recently restored tidal marsh. Hunters will be able to access the area by foot from North Bank Lane boat and by boat from the Coquille River east of the mouth of Fahys Creek. Waterfowl hunting will be permitted on the Ni-les'tun unit three days per week: Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday. Hunters can access the unit 2 hours before sunrise and remain up to one hour after sunset.

The portion of the Bandon Marsh Refuge west of Highway 101 (Bandon Marsh Unit) and outside of Bandon city limits will continue to be open for waterfowl hunting seven days a week during all authorized waterfowl seasons, excluding the early Special September Canada goose season. Hunters will access lands west of Highway 101 by using the Refuge's paved public parking lot located on the west side of Riverside Drive. They may also access the area by boat during higher tides from the Coquille River. Hunters should be aware that the southern 1/3 of this part of the Refuge is closed to hunting because it falls within the city limits of Bandon. The southern boundary of the public hunting area is posted with "Public Hunting Area" signs.

State hunting license requirements apply for all waterfowl hunting on the Refuge. Download the most recent Oregon Game Bird Regulations for more information

Coquille Point, a mainland unit of Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge, is an excellent place to explore the beach and observe wildlife, particularly seabirds and harbor seals. A paved trail winds over the headland and offers interpretive panels on wildlife and Native American history.

Directions:

Bandon Marsh Unit: From US Highway 101 just north of Bandon, turn west onto Riverside Drive and park in the refuge parking lot on the west side of the road.

Ni-les'tun Unit: From US Highway 101 north of Bandon, take Fahy Creek Road east to North Bank Lane. The parking lot and observation deck are on the south side of North Bank Lane.

Oregon Institute of Marine Biology

University of Oregon has been teaching and conducting research in marine biology on the southern Oregon coast since 1924, when summer classes traveled to nearby Sunset Bay and used tents for dormitories and laboratories. In 1928-29, a portion of the Coos Head Military Reservation was selected as the permanent site for the University's marine program and in 1931 over 100 acres of the Reservation, including some Army Corps of Engineers buildings, was deeded to University of Oregon. These buildings became the first permanent classrooms, laboratories and dormitories. In 1937, the Oregon State System of Higher Education shifted stewardship of OIMB to Oregon State University (then Oregon State College) until the Second World War, when the site was reclaimed by the federal government for strategic purposes. After the war, OIMB was returned, first to Oregon State College, then in 1955 to the University of Oregon. Until the mid-1960's, the facility served as a summer field station. In 1966, the University undertook a two-year program of extensive building repairs and began using the marine station as a permanent, year-round research facility. A few years later, year-round educational programs were added to the existing summer teaching program. These teaching programs, as well as the research mission, continue to the present day. In 1985, OIMB added new teaching laboratories, research facilities and dormitories with a major grant from the federal government. In 1999, OIMB celebrated the construction of two additional research laboratories as well as the Loyd and Dorothy Rippey Library. An additional program of building renovation is currently in progress.

OIMB's position at the mouth of Coos Bay provides easy access to the wave-swept open coast, as well as protected estuarine habitats. To the south, a typical west coast system of rocky headlands, rocky intertidal zones, and a few protected sandy coves are contained within State Parks. To the north, the Oregon Dunes System of high energy sandy beaches, shifting coastal dunes and permanent and temporary lakes extends for 40 miles and is protected as the Oregon National Dunes Recreation Area. Coos Bay itself, like most west coast estuaries, is a drowned river mouth resulting from sea level rise following the end of the last ice age. It is the largest estuary entirely within Oregon and contains an extensive network of tidal channels, sand bars, mud flats, eelgrass beds, and salt marshes. About an hour drive to the south is Cape Blanco State Park which contains the eponymous headland – the westernmost point in the state, and, arguably, in the contiguous United States, and a marine zoogeographic boundary. The best daylight low tides near Charleston are usually in the morning in Spring and Summer (lowest reaching about – 2.4 ft); the tidal amplitude is 10-11 ft.

A tour of the campus and facilities can be scheduled by contacting oimb@uoregon.edu and staff will try to accommodate the group but tour days and times depend on availability and schedule of staff.

The Charleston Marine Life Center

The Charleston Marine Life Center, a public museum and aquarium currently under construction at the edge of the small boat basin in Charleston, was conceived in 2007 during a community planning process convened by the Oregon International Port of Coos Bay. From the very beginning, it was viewed as a mechanism to stimulate the struggling economy of Charleston by attracting visitors into the heart of the town while also providing a rich educational resource to local teachers and families. It promises to be the University of Oregon's most visible public interface on the Oregon Coast and in the southern part of the state. Although the project has received some funding from various offices of the University and draws heavily on the expertise and resources of University faculty and staff, most of the construction and exhibit funding comes from private foundations, businesses, tribes and citizens. The project is approaching a completion date slated for 2015.

Because of its ideal location at the confluence of two major estuaries and in close proximity to some of the most pristine and spectacular coastlines anywhere, the institute attracts students and visiting scientists from all around the world, many of whom reside here for extended periods and all of whom spend money in the local economy. Usage of the marine lab, for teaching, research and community events currently averages approximately 23,000 user days per year (not including support staff). From an economic standpoint this means that an average of 60 individuals associated with the marine lab spend their money in Coos County each day.

As visitors approach the front entrance, visitors will view the 13-foot skull of a humpback whale. Inside the building, they will find five separate galleries on two floors, with all of the first floor galleries featuring large and small tanks with living marine animals. Life support for these tanks will depend on OIMB's extensive flow-through seawater system that supplies the campus with up to 70,000 gallons of cold seawater each day and is currently being upgraded with a facilities grant from the National Science Foundation. There will be energy demonstration projects, Marine Ecosystems Gallery, Underwater Oregon Gallery, Oregon Fisheries Gallery, Marine Mammal Gallery, and a Life Histories and the History of Life Gallery.

Port Districts

The Oregon International Port of Coos Bay

The Port will help build a diversified, healthy, stable regional economy through prudent management of its assets, by advocacy for infrastructure improvements and collaboration with other public and private entities.

The Oregon International Port of Coos Bay owns and operates the Charleston Marina, the Charleston Marina RV Park and the Charleston Shipyard, all of which serve various market segments in the community – commercial fishing and seafood processing, recreational fishing and boating, tourism, and a growing retail and commercial sector.

Within the Charleston community, a number of businesses provide goods and services that appeal to a broad range of visitors. These include, but are not limited to, retail establishments, eating and drinking establishments, lodging and RV facilities, charter boat operations, and provision services. The Visitor

Center, maintained by the Charleston Merchants Association, provides visitor information and maps at the west side of the Charleston South Slough Bridge.

Port of Bandon

The industrial economy of the early years called for engineering projects that improved shipping opportunities, jetties, harbor, and the on-going dredging of the Coquille River bar. The Port's focus today is on recreational, commercial, and environmental projects.

Working with various federal and state grant funding partners, including the City of Bandon, the Port of Bandon has developed the Coquille River waterfront area to include:

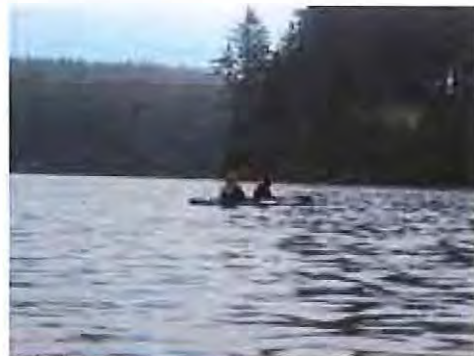
- Full Marina Facilities
- Full Service Stopover for commercial fishing and recreational vessels
- A popular Crab Dock just steps away from bait, tackle and restrooms
- A year round Boat Ramp and freshwater Fish Cleaning Station
- A scenic Riverwalk with Nature Pathway and Observation Areas
- A Boardwalk with glassed in Picnic Shelter and Amphitheater
- A refurbished 13,000 square foot fish processing plant, now home to the Old Town
- Bandon's Farmers/Artisan Marketplace

Port of Coquille

The Port of Coquille's office is located in Myrtle Point. They have the Bryant Park, as described earlier in the Myrtle Point Master Plan, off of River Road in Myrtle Point. This facility contains bathrooms and a boat launch. This site is primarily used for fishing.

The port also owns and maintains the Powers Airport. The runway is turf and there are no other improvements on site. There are future plans to expand the site with bathrooms and other minor updates but no timeline was available at the time this plan was adopted.

South Slough National Estuarine Research Reserve



The South Slough National Estuarine Research Reserve (South Slough NERR) is a 5,000 acre natural area located in the Coos estuary on the south coast of Oregon. The Reserve was designated in 1974 as the first unit of the National Estuarine Research Reserve System (NERRS), a network of estuarine habitats protected and managed for the purposes of long-term research, education, and coastal stewardship. Established by Congress in 1972 as part of the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA), the NERRS is administered as a partnership between the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the coastal states. In particular, South Slough NERR is affiliated with both NOAA and the Oregon Department of State Lands. The Reserve's immediate governing body is the South whose members are appointed by the Governor of Oregon.

South Slough NERR encompasses a mixture of open water channels, tidal and freshwater wetlands, riparian areas, and forested uplands. The Reserve supports and coordinates research, education, and stewardship programs which serve to enhance a scientific and public understanding of estuaries and contribute to improved estuarine management. Over the past 37 years, South Slough NERR has grown in the depth and scope of its programs and developed facilities to meet the needs of visitors and staff. South Slough NERR welcomes the public to explore the estuary through our interpretive center, trails and waterways, programs, and online resources. There are various activities and educational opportunities offered.

Tribes Located in Coos County

The Coquille Indians and the Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians play a major part of Coos County's development, culture and history. This section describes the recreational opportunities that are available to the general public as each tribe has their own recreational and open space plans.

The Coquille Indian Tribe

The Coquille Indian Tribe is comprised of people whose ancestors lived in the lands of the Coquille River watershed and lower Coos Bay, the Coquille Indian Tribe today has over 900 members and a land base of 7,043 acres. After the United States reinstated federal recognition to the Tribe and restored its full sovereignty rights in 1989, the Coquille Tribal government created an administrative program that now provides housing, health care, education, elder care, law enforcement and judicial services to its members. The Tribe is the second largest employer in Coos County, Oregon, with successful business ventures in forestry, arts and exhibits, gaming and hospitality, assisted living and memory care, high-speed telecommunications, and renewable energy.

- ***Coquille Economic Development Corporation (CEDCO)***

CEDCO is governed by a Board of Directors appointed by Tribal Council, and is delegated responsibility for economic development and business enterprises intended to generate revenue to support Tribal governmental operations. The CEDCO Board of Directors meets quarterly, and publishes an annual financial report to the Tribal Council and Tribal membership. CEDCO includes some of the following recreational opportunities:

- The Mill Resort & Casino, located on Highway 101 in North Bend, Oregon, which provides tourists and visitors casino-style gaming, fine dining, and entertainment in a waterfront facility in the Coos Bay harbor. A 112-room hotel opened in May 2000.
- The Resort has an RV Park.
- Annual Tarheel Lake Fishing Derby- a collaboration/partnership with ODFW to provide a “free fishing day” to Tribal Youth and invited local residents.
- South Coast Striders Euphoria Ridge Hike- an annual cultural-natural history hike on and across a parcel of the Coquille Forest (native plants and ecologies, traditional land use, tribal history) led by a Tribal Member.
- Mill Casino-Hotel BBQ Blues and Brews Festival (public in May).
- Mill Casino-Hotel Miluk Salmon Celebration (public in September).

Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians

The Coos tribe lived on the southwest Oregon Pacific Coast. The Hanis speaking Coos lived in now day North Bend, while the Miluk speaking Coos lived on the South Slough. Several Oregon landmarks are named after the tribe: the Coos Bay, the city of Coos Bay, and Coos County. Most of them were hunters, fishermen, and gatherers. For entertainment, they held foot races, canoe races, dice (bone or stick) games and target practice.

Even though the U.S. government officially terminated them in 1954, the Confederated Tribes never sold their small reservation and Tribal Hall and, instead, have maintained it. During the Termination Years (1954 to 1984), the Confederated Tribes attempted to provide services to its members with the few resources that they had. They also continued to fight for restoration, and recognition as a sovereign nation.

Then, on October 17, 1984, as a result of a long moral, legal and legislative battle, President Ronald Reagan restored the Tribes to federal recognition by signing Public Law 98-481. The Tribes’ sovereignty was once again recognized and funding was restored for education, housing and health programs. In 1987, the Tribe approved a constitution and began to lay the groundwork for a self-sufficiency plan.

Since this historic event, there has been a period of rapid growth, along with some political and administrative pains as a result. This internal turmoil has created impediments to progress in achieving self-sufficiency and cultural restoration. In spite of these obstacles, the Tribes have been continually building on the basic framework established by Restoration Act.

During the past several years, the Tribal Planning Department, Tribal Council, and Tribal members have conducted and participated in studies to develop demographic data and determine socioeconomic needs of the tribal membership. Through formal survey, input has also been obtained from tribal members concerning priorities and needs relating to restoration of a tribal forest land base. Using information obtained from these studies and surveys, goals have been established for service delivery programs, forest land restoration, and other Tribal government functions to meet the needs of tribal members. These activities represent a major effort to plan for the future of the Tribes and establish the foundation for development of a Reservation Plan and Forest Land Restoration proposal.

The Hollering Place is a historical site of one of the Hanis Coos Tribe villages (El-ka-titc). The Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians submitted a proposal for redevelopment

of this area to the City of Coos Bay. The plan includes a lodge; large meeting room, restaurant with lounge and boardroom; retail shops; visitor and commercial services; a cultural exhibit space; and a promenade for pedestrians. This proposal is designed to use all of the available property.

The Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians have obtained the 43.10 acre tract known as Coos Head, located near Charleston, OR, in late 2005. Coos Head had a long history of military use beginning in 1875 – first by the US Army, then the US Navy, and finally by the Oregon Air National Guard. Throughout these 130 years of military occupation, certain areas on the property were contaminated. After a ten year process 80 percent of the site is cleaned up. They will continue to cleanse the site but have started to develop a master plan for the property. The master plan at this point is conceptual but will contain mix of uses such as a resort, cultural area, educational facility, etc. There will be an enhanced trail that for the public to walk from the Charleston Life Marine Center to the Sunset Bay. The tribe is in the process of developing the plan and hopes it will be an asset to the Coos County.

Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians are in the process of developing the Three Rivers Casino in Coos Bay on tribal land. This project will be completed by early summer of 2015. This is a Class II gaming facility which includes bingo and nonbanking card games.

Golfing in Coos County⁴

Coos County is home to 6 known golf courses. The courses are outlined in this section. There may be additional private courses but no information is available at this time.

Bandon Crossings Golf Course

Located at 87530 Dew Valley Lane, Bandon, Oregon 97411 approximately 15 minutes south of the Bandon Dunes Resort and near the port town of Bandon, this 18 hole course opened in 2007. While few golfers probably come to this new golf hotbed on the west coast of Oregon for Bandon Crossings, the golf course does represent a niche here as a return to parkland golf. Unlike Bandon Dunes, golf carts are offered not to mention a much lower sticker price and even lower special deals. Bandon Crossings was designed by Dan Hixon and features five par 3s and five par 5s, four sets of tees and a maximum yardage just under 6,900 yards. The heathland-style is far different from the four courses at Bandon Dunes, with plush rye fairways, though the design does play naturally to the ground it sits on.

The golf course takes on several different looks throughout the 18 holes, as the beginning holes play on more wide-open, links-style terrain, while the middle part of the course plays through tall, coastal firs, cedars and old redwood trees, before finishing back out on more open terrain.

Bandon Crossings stays open throughout the year and offers seasonal specials. Facilities here include a driving range and small pro shop.

Bandon Dunes

⁴ The majority of the information related to golf course is from <http://www.oregongolf.com/>

According to the Bandon Dunes Resort webpage, at Bandon Dunes Golf Resort, you'll find five distinctly different courses built on a beautiful stretch of sand dunes perched 100 feet above the Pacific Ocean. Bandon Dunes and Pacific Dunes feature a dozen holes that run along the bluff overlooking 2.3 miles of sweeping, undisturbed shoreline. Bandon Trails begins on a massive dune, works its way through open meadows and upland forest, and then finishes in the dunes. Old Macdonald moves through dune to ocean revealing breathtaking views throughout. The courses here weren't built as much as discovered. Among the coastal forest, dunes and gorse, lay golf holes that yield fresh rewards each time they're played.

Accommodations provide a refuge of relative seclusion. Chrome Lake rooms offer double king and two-room lofts. Lily Pond rooms offer two queen beds, while the Lodge offers single rooms and three suites, many with dramatic golf course views. Our Grove Cottages are designed specifically for a foursome of golfers, with four private rooms and a shared parlor and patio. The Inn at Bandon Dunes provides single king and double queen beds just a short walk from the Lodge.

Located on the property are full service restaurants, lounges, golf shops, hot tub, sauna, exercise room, massage and locker rooms. A 30-acre practice center allows you to hone every shot required at Bandon Dunes and features a one-acre practice putting green and bunker practice area.

Bandon Face Rock Golf Course

This is a developed but closed site, located at 3235 Beach Loop Rd Bandon, Oregon 97411 this is a 9-hole Bandon Face Rock Golf Course. This course is a public golf course that opened in 1926. Designed by Lee Smith, Bandon Face Rock Golf Course measures 2,222 yards from the longest tees and has a slope rating of 116 and a 31.5 USGA rating. The course features 2 sets of tees for different skill levels.

Coquille Valley Elk Golf Course

Coquille Valley Elk Golf Course is located off of Lee Valley Road south of the City of Coquille and North of the City of Myrtle Point. The 9-hole Coquille Valley Elks is a private golf course. Designed by Clarence Sutton, Coquille Valley Elks measures 2216 yards from the longest tees and has a slope rating of 103 and a 31.3 USGA rating. The course features 2 sets of tees for different skill levels. This is a year round course. There is a restaurant and lounge on site.

Sunset Bay Golf Course

Sunset Bay Golf Course is located at 11001 Cape Arago Hwy Coos Bay, Oregon 97420. The 9-hole Sunset Bay Golf Course is a public golf course that opened in 1969. Designed by John Zoller, Sunset Bay Golf Course measures 3020 yards from the longest tees. The course features 2 sets of tees for different skill levels. This course is open all year round. There are no other amenities available at this time besides an office.

Watson Ranch

Open year round, Watson Ranch, formerly known as Coos Country Club, has offered spectacular golf on the Southern Oregon Coast since 1923. Golfers will discover 18 unique and challenging holes in natural

forested --and wetlands terrain. Nine new holes were added in 1998. As a semi-private course, play is open to those living 50 miles outside of the Coos Bay area year round.

The Club maintains two putting greens, a pitching green and a driving range that are open to the public. During the season, the Club hosts member tournaments, couples, and student events. In addition, there are tournaments and competitive events with other courses. Golfing activities are held for men, women and seniors.

The Course and Clubhouse are available for charity events, business outings and large or small tournaments.

The Golf Shop is fully stocked with top quality merchandise and equipment. Private and groups lessons available from Golf Professionals.

Art Attractions

Coos County's weather is described as mild but it can be wet; therefore, it is important in this plan to describe indoor recreational opportunities. Although a small community, Oregon's Bay Area does not lack for cultural attractions and activities. You will find wonderful museums and art galleries, live theater, and numerous festivals that draw thousands of locals and visitors each year.

Museums/Art Galleries

- *Coos Art Museum*

Location: 235 Anderson Ave. Coos Bay
Contact: (541) 267-3901
Hours: Tues-Fri 10am-4pm; Sat 1pm-4pm. Closed Sun and Mon and holidays.

The Coos Art Museum is the center of the creative community, offering artists exposure and patrons enlightenment and education. It is currently housed in the former city post office building, a beautiful example of the art deco style. Collections include contemporary American prints and contemporary Northwest art, in addition to changing and permanent exhibitions. The Steve Prefontaine Memorial Collection is located on the 2nd floor and several galleries display local artists.

In addition to the galleries at the Coos Art Museum, artists' works are featured at several smaller galleries in the community. The Gallery at Evergreen Court in North Bend has a changing gallery that is open 7 days a week. Exhibits are also on display at the Coos Bay Library, the North Bend Library and occasionally at Pony Village Mall.

- *Coos Historical & Maritime Museum*

Location: Front Street, Coos Bay
Contact: (541) 756-6320
Hours: Open all year long except major holidays Tuesday - Saturday, 10am - 4pm.

Oregon's South Coast residents have a long heritage of living and working along the rivers, sloughs, bays, lakes, and ocean coastline. The Coos History Museum & Maritime Collection will tell the authentic story of the entire region and create a positive memory of the South Coast for its visitors, providing numerous itinerary options and a reason to stay a little longer as folks tour the region. The Museum will be a starting point for a "South Coast Adventure" as visitors and residents orient themselves to our past and learn about the many exciting places in the area to discover.

The Coos History Museum & Maritime Collection will be a beautiful new hub of activity for cultural events, an important education and research facility, and a great place to host community events. Showcasing the South Coast waterways heritage will also be an important component in the economic redevelopment of the region.

The 11,000 square foot Museum provides a modern and attractive setting for one of the region's oldest community supported institutions. Since 1891 when Coos County citizens formed our historical society, the organization has grown in its efforts to preserve the history of the South Coast. Over the years, patrons have donated over 50,000 artifacts and 250,000 images – all focused on our region - to the Coos County Historical Society, a non-profit organization with no government funding.

The interior was designed to encourage social interaction and enjoyment of our waterfront, including:

- A community hall, off the main lobby, to host author talks, videos, special exhibits, and other presentations. A small kitchenette will support events. The hall, with bayside window views, will have doors that allow for connections to the plaza and the sky-lit lobby, creating versatility for Society events and group rentals.
- A 2nd floor, bay-view, research library will enhance comfort and access to thousands of images, maps and printed materials.
- Improved climate controlled artifact storage and preparation areas that will further protect our collection.
- A larger museum store, with bay window views, that will provide books and locally-relevant items which visitors can purchase and share with others.
- An ample parking lot, right off Hwy. 101 with space to accommodate cars, tour buses, and RVs.
- Large facility grounds will allow us to showcase outside maritime artifacts.
- A wind-sheltered waterfront plaza on the south side of the Museum for outdoor events.

- ***Marshfield Sun Printing Museum***

Location: 1049 N. Front St. Coos Bay
Contact: (541) 267-3762
Hours: Open from Memorial Day to Labor Day

A unique turn-of-the-century newspaper and job printing shop, this five-sided building contains all of the type cases and printing equipment used by The Marshfield Sun newspaper, a weekly that began publication in 1891 and continued until 1944. At that time it was the oldest newspaper in Oregon continuously published by one editor. The museum also exhibits photographs of early Marshfield (now Coos Bay) and river transportation.

- *Oregon Coast Historical Railway Museum*

Location: 766 S. 1St St. Coos Bay
Contact: (541) 297-6130
Hours: Wednesdays & Saturdays
Website: www.orcorail.org

Exhibits include railroad and logging equipment in an outdoor display area and a mini-museum with photos and railroad memorabilia. This museum's signature piece is a restored 1922 Baldwin steam locomotive that worked for many decades in the region's forests. Also displayed is a diesel switcher locomotive used in a local sawmill along with road building machines used in conjunction with railroad logging and 2 restored vintage cabooses.

- *Coos County Logging Museum*

Location 705 Maple Street, Myrtle Point
Contact: (541) 572-1014
Hours: Open Memorial Day through Labor Day, Monday through Saturday, 10:00am - 4:00pm

A permanent display contains tools, artifacts and photos of the early logging industry. Housed in a building that is a replica of the Tabernacle in Salt lake City, Utah, the collection includes nine large, hand carved myrtle wood panels depicting the glory days of logging in bas-relief.

Live Theater

The area's lively theater community supports several year-round theaters including, among others, Little Theatre on the Bay in North Bend. Little Theatre on the Bay is the second longest-running community theatre in Oregon. Other area productions are staged by the Bandon Playhouse, Lakeside Theatre Company, and the Sawdust Theatre of Coquille. Area high schools add a number of student productions each year.

Other Activities

Some other indoor activities include bowling at the North Bend Lanes and skating at the Coquille Community Center.

There are several private RV parks located within Coos County that offer a variety of recreational opportunities. Some private RV parks offer direct access to the beach or dunes while others are located near a river or urban population.

The Boys & Girls Club of Southwestern Oregon provides for several youth recreational activities. They have an after-school drop-in Youth Center (grades 1-6) and Teen Center (grades 7-12), provides arts & crafts, technology, a gymnasium, a central games room with pool, foosball, and bumper pool, access to tennis, and a learning center with educational enrichment programs. They also host basketball and volleyball tournaments.

There are many outdoor related groups that operated in Coos County including 4-H clubs (youth), ATV Groups, Oregon Hunters Association, Equestrian Clubs, Bicycling Clubs, and Hiking groups.