



U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management

Coos Bay District Office
1300 Airport Lane
North Bend, Oregon 97459

September 1995



Coos Bay Shorelands

Final Management Plan



As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering the wisest use of our land and water resources, protecting our fish and wildlife, preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places, and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The Department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to assure that their development is in the best interest of all our people. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in Island Territories under U.S. administration.

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IN REPLY REFER TO

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
COOS BAY DISTRICT OFFICE
1300 AIRPORT LANE
NORTH BEND, OREGON 97459-2000

September 19, 1995

Dear Concerned Citizen,

Thank you for your interest in the Coos Bay Shorelands (CBS) and in the development of the Final Coos Bay Shorelands Management Plan. Enclosed within this document is the Decision Record and Final Management Plan for the Coos Bay Shorelands.

The final management plan reflects public comments and input from BLM resource specialists. This final plan includes management actions that will retain many of the current uses on the CBS while protecting sensitive resources within the planning area.

You may appeal this decision within 30 days of the receipt of the decision. The appeal must be filed in writing to this office. If no appeal is filed, this decision will become effective and be implemented in 30 days.

If you have any questions regarding the CBS Management Plan or the appeal process, please feel free to write our office at the above address, or call Ron Andersen at (503) 756-0100.

Again, thank you for expressing interest in management of your public lands.

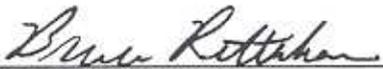
Sincerely,

Daryl Albiston
Area Manager
Umpqua Resource Area

**Final Management Plan
for
Coos Bay Shorelands
(Including Coos Bay Shorelands Special
Recreation Management Area
and
North Spit Area of Critical Environmental Concern)**

**Umpqua Resource Area
Coos Bay District
Bureau of Land Management
United States Department of the Interior**

Final Plan Prepared by:



Bruce Rittenhouse
District Botanist, Coos Bay District

9-18-95
Date

Reviewed by:



Ron Andersen
Resources Operations Manager, Umpqua Resource Area

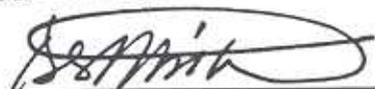
9-18-95
Date



Steve Morris
Environmental Coordinator, Coos Bay District

9-18-95
Date

Approved by:



Daryl L. Albiston
Umpqua Resource Area Manager

9/19/95
Date

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Decision Record for the Coos Bay Shorelands Management Plan

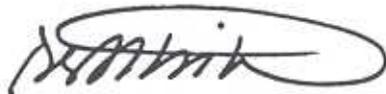
Decision

It is my decision to approve the management plan as outlined in Section Two of this document for the Coos Bay Shorelands Special Recreation Management Area and North Spit Area of Critical Environmental Concern. This decision is most closely related to Alternative B (Proposed Action) of the draft plan with some modifications. The modifications reflect the decision to not implement development proposed in the draft for Management Actions 7, 11, 12, 16, 20 and 21. These changes do not affect the Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) published in the draft management plan.

Rationale

This decision reflects updated information, public comments on the draft plan, and input from BLM staff specialists. This plan conforms with the Record of Decision for the Coos Bay District Resource Management Plan and all other federal, state and county laws and regulations, and plans.

Management actions 1 and 2, respectively, propose road improvement and construction on the north dike road and upland along the bay beaches to bypass sensitive salt marsh wetlands. While these actions were not fully analyzed in the draft plan, supplemented site-specific documentation concludes that there would be no significant impact to cultural/historical resources or to special status species, including those listed as threatened or endangered. Also, there are no hazardous materials associated with these actions.



Daryl L. Albiston, Umpqua Resource Area Manager

9/19/95
Date

Section One - Background Information

General Description and Overview

The Coos Bay Shorelands (CBS) is the southern tip of the Coos Dune Sheet that extends from Florence to the mouth of Coos Bay. Of the approximately 3,750 acres within the planning boundaries, about 1,700 acres are public domain (see Map 1). In addition to the lands on the North Spit of Coos Bay, the CBS planning boundaries include approximately 90 acres at Coos Head above the south jetty of Coos Bay. The biological and recreational resources of the CBS are similar in character to the Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area (ODNRA) that borders the CBS on the north.

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has managed the CBS since 1984. In the Coos Bay BLM District Final Resource Management Plan, the CBS is designated as a Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA), and the southern portion of the North Spit is designated an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)(see Map 1).

Under this plan, the CBS will be managed as a predominantly natural area with conservation of botanical, cultural and wildlife resource values while providing educational, interpretive and recreational opportunities for the benefit of local and regional visitors and economies. The objective of this plan is to provide a broad range of recreational opportunities on the CBS while also managing for the protection, maintenance, and rehabilitation of the area's natural systems. A dual approach that seeks to reduce conflict within the recreation community, as well as between recreationists and wildlife, is necessary to achieve this objective.

All recommended management actions are for lands currently under BLM administration. Where recommended actions may affect other lands, the explicit intent is to provide the framework for forging cooperative agreements or acquiring easements or title.

Nature of the Action

The Bureau of Land Management proposes to establish specific management objectives to provide for the long-term output of public goods and benefits from the Coos Bay Shorelands. This action is required by the Coos Bay District Final Resource Management Plan (RMP). Direction in the Management Plan (Section Two) is intended to provide guidance for 10-15 years. The

Umpqua Resource Area Manager, who is the deciding official for this action, has selected the proposed action for the Coos Bay Shorelands from the four alternatives in the draft plan, with some modifications, considering public and BLM staff input.

Underlying Need

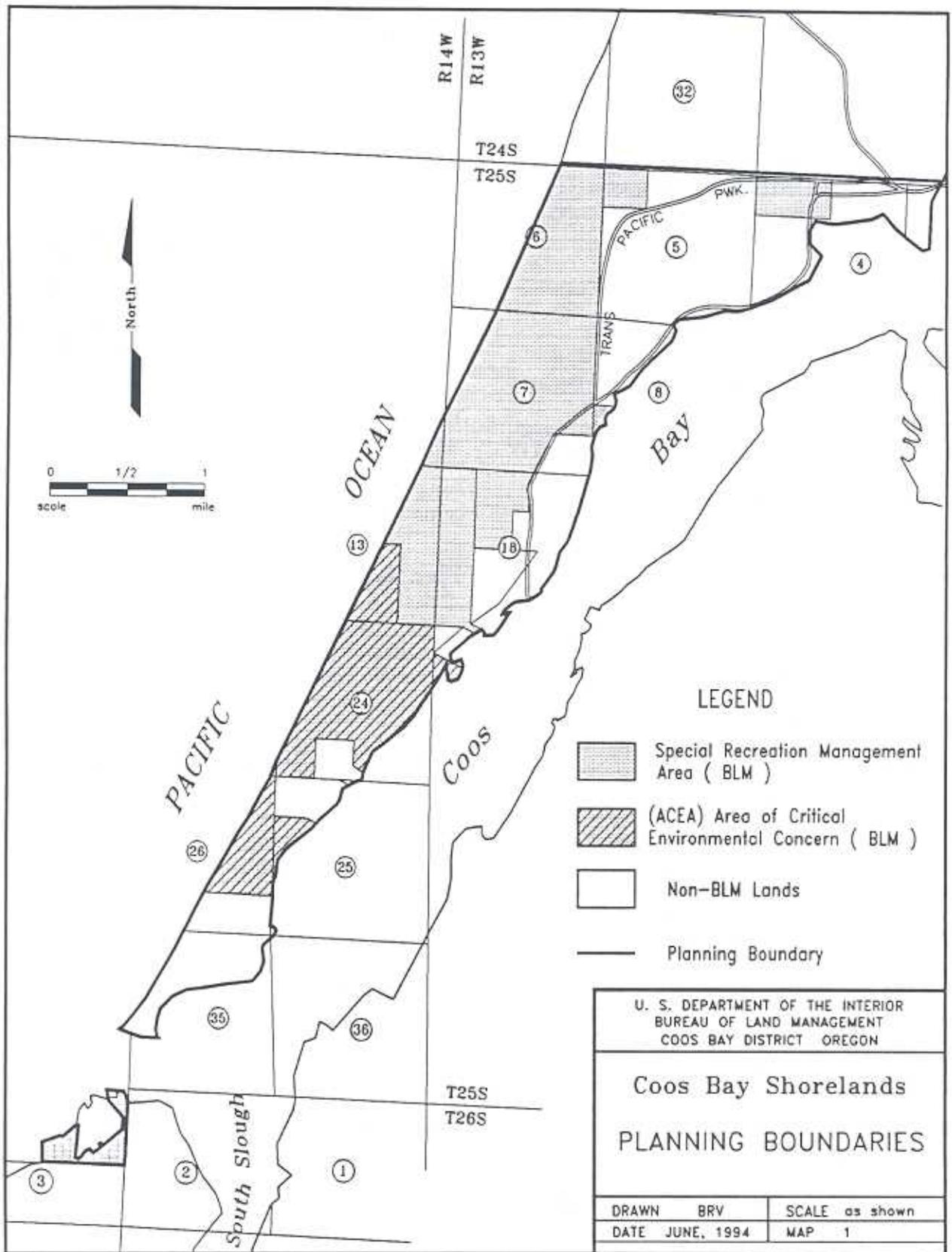
Currently, there is general guidance, from the 1984 Amendment to the Coos Bay District Management Framework Plan and the Coos County zoning regulations, on permissible uses within the planning boundaries. However, changes in recreational use patterns, resource conditions, and public values require management of specific resources. This specific management is needed to ensure ecosystem health in the future and an adequate supply of amenity resources to meet current and future recreation demands.

Area of Critical Environmental Concern Values

Portions of the CBS are designated as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) for the conservation of biological values. Examples of the area's outstanding resource values are unique assemblages of flora and fauna and critical habitat for special status species. This plan specifically addresses the full spectrum of ACEC values through management actions addressing ocean and bay beach resources, sensitive species habitat, wildlife viewing opportunities, non-native vegetation, resource inventory and mapping, and educational and interpretive programs.

Legal Requirements

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) requires that land use plans be prepared for all tracts of public lands (Sec. 202[a]). While the RMP provides compliance with this requirement by offering general guidance for public domain lands within the Coos Bay District, the nature of recreation activity on the CBS requires detailed management analysis. FLPMA further requires that, within ACECs, priority be given to management of those values for which the ACEC was established (Sec. 202[c][3]). Since a portion of the CBS is a designated ACEC, a more detailed plan is necessary to address specific resource management concerns.



The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires preparation of an analysis document on all actions potentially affecting the human environment. This mandate was fulfilled with the preparation and publication of the draft plan/EA.

The CBS contains various wetland resources. National wetland management guidance derives from the Clean Water Act, Executive Orders 11990 and 11998, the Flood Security Act of 1985, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) "Classification of Wetlands and Deep-water Habitats of the United States."

Special status species on the CBS include some which are officially listed as threatened or endangered under the provisions of the Endangered Species Act (ESA), candidates for listing as threatened or endangered, and designated by the Oregon/Washington State Director as sensitive. Special status species and their essential habitats will be managed consistent with the Endangered Species Act of 1973, current recovery plans, and BLM policy as outlined in Bureau Manual 6840.06 (Special Status Species Management).

In general, the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (CBRA)—passed by Congress in 1982—prohibits expending federal funds on the development or improvement of lands located within the Coastal Barriers System. While the CBS is proposed for inclusion within this system, the Act also explicitly grants exceptions for projects related to the study, management, protection and enhancement of wildlife resources and recreational projects (Sec. 6a[6A]). All actions in the CBS plan are within these excepted categories.

There are also legal mandates to be met for the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. This Act requires all Department of Interior agencies to provide access for all publics to a representative set of experiences within any developed recreation setting. The CBS offers a variety of ocean beach, estuarine, and dune recreation experiences to the public. While the public has access to the latter two experiences, the ocean beach opportunities are only marginally accessible to all publics.

Consistency Statement

BLM planning regulations require that resource management plans be consistent with officially approved or adopted resource-related plans, as well as the regulations, plans and ordinances of the federal agencies, state and local governments, and Native American tribes with affected resources (see Appendix A.)

Public Involvement

Public involvement in the CBS planning process began in 1989 with release of a Draft CBS Plan and request for public review. Input from this public review started the current planning process. About the same time the Draft Plan was released, a land exchange proposal was made by the International Port of Coos Bay. The purpose of the proposed exchange was to facilitate siting of an industrial project on the North Spit on lands zoned future industrial in the Coos Bay Estuary Management Plan. The Coos Bay RMP acknowledges this zoning and options for land tenure proposals.

Alternatives were developed to address the issues and an open house was held in April of 1993. In response to additional comments and public input, the alternatives were modified and presented in a second Draft Plan/EA. This Draft CBS Plan included four alternatives and was published in October 1994. To allow for public comment on the alternatives, public meetings were held in Coos Bay and Roseburg and there was a 45-day public comment period. A total of 52 letters were received.

Planning Records

All planning records, including files on public comments and minutes of interdisciplinary team meetings, are available for public review at the Coos Bay District Office.

Issues, Concerns and Opportunities

There were six resource values of interest identified through the scoping process. The issues, concerns and opportunities for the CBS are presented by resource value in the following discussion:

- Recreation
- Wildlife Habitat
- Vegetation
- Land Tenure and Cooperative Agreements
- Education and Interpretation
- Law Enforcement

Recreation

What mix and level of recreational opportunities will be provided on the Coos Bay Shorelands?

The CBS provides approximately 1,700 acres of undeveloped land in a rural setting where the public engages in a variety of recreational activities that are not dependent on infrastructure.

Over the past several years, unconstrained recreational use has produced several management concerns. Current use patterns cause some recreational conflicts and relatively high levels of impacts on other resources, reducing the quality of visitor experience and the net social benefit. In other cases, the absence of signed destinations and conventional motorized access results in under-utilization of the recreation resource base far below what could be experienced without adverse effects to sensitive or unique resources.

Conflict between motorized and non-motorized forms of recreation is a major concern. Acute conflicts are potentially greatest among off-highway vehicle (OHV) users, wildlife viewers, equestrians, and firearm enthusiasts. In addition, there sometimes is conflict between OHV use and other uses (e.g., hunting, mushroom and berry picking, day hiking, clamming and crabbing), but this conflict primarily concerns setting-preference among non-OHV users. There is also concern about OHV use on wetlands.

Another aspect of the recreation issue is the proposed distribution of infrastructure, particularly for conventional motorized access. Infrastructure distribution, which influences visitation patterns, plays a role in managing recreational uses. Under current management, impact to wildlife resources and other recreation users from recreation use, even though random, sometimes affects sensitive biological resources.

Developing facilities can serve to focus use in those areas best suited to withstand impact. Particularly important are recreational facilities that will reduce sanitation problems and mechanical impacts to vegetation. Currently, for the estimated 125,000 visits to the CBS each year, the only sanitary facility is a comfort station installed in 1993 at the North Spit Boat Launch.

Infrastructure development increases public benefit by creating new recreational opportunities through increased access and by supporting conservation objectives that improve biological health on the CBS. These two objectives can be economically beneficial by attracting new and repeat visitors from the large number of tourists traveling the Highway 101 corridor. These publics represent tourist dollars to the local economy.

Access to recreational resources is another management concern. Existing access patterns impact special status species and other sensitive plants and animals. Historic access patterns also contribute to distinct recreational preferences among local users for recreational activities and settings. Any resolution of conflicts or impacts must protect access to these recreational opportunities to the greatest extent practicable.

The majority of public comments concerning recreation expressed a desire to maintain existing and traditional use patterns and activities, such as the foredune and bay beach access to the north jetty, clamming, fishing, and wildlife viewing. Changes to the plan have been made to reflect these comments.

Following is a list of specific recreation management questions addressed in this plan:

- How will recreation be managed to reduce conflict between user groups?
- What blend of new recreational infrastructure and regulatory guidelines is appropriate?
- How will new management direction create new recreational opportunities for the general public?

Wildlife Habitat

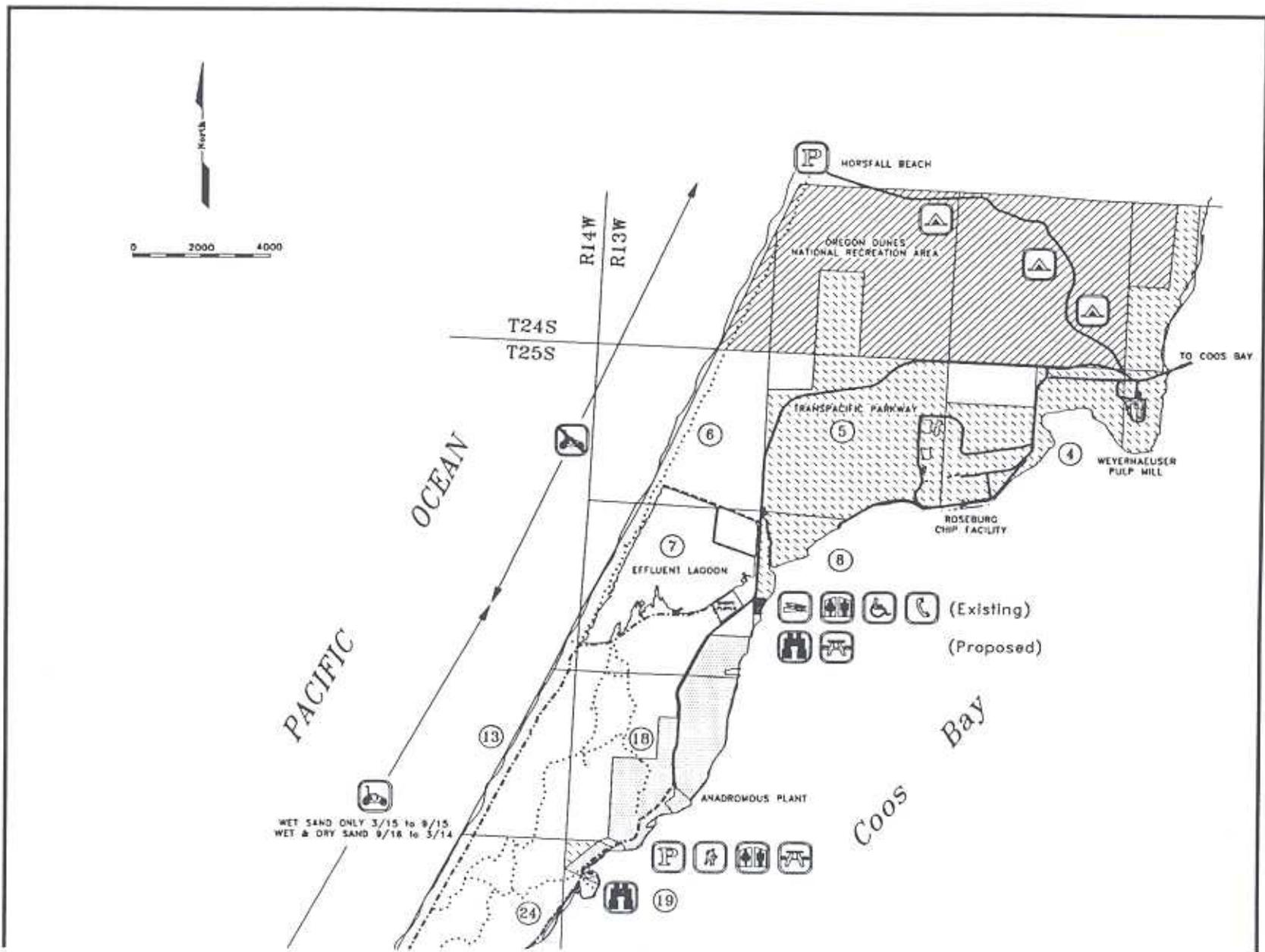
How will habitat for wildlife, including special status species, be managed on the CBS?

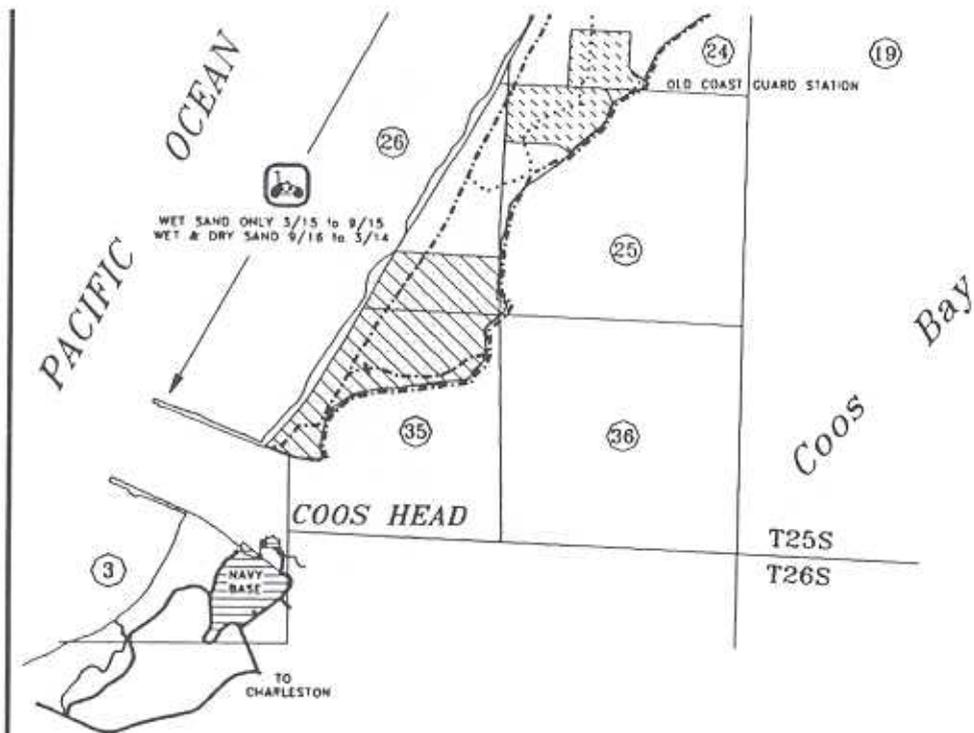
The combination of ocean, estuary, fresh-water wetlands, open sand, rocky headlands, and upland conifer forest environments on or immediately adjacent to the CBS provide habitat for an unusually rich and complex community of resident and migratory wildlife species. For some species, such as the threatened snowy plover and the great blue heron, the CBS provides both breeding and foraging habitat. Other species, such as the black brant, rely on these areas for important stop-over sites during spring migration. Conservation or improvement of natural habitats and the processes contributing to their formation is a desirable management goal. Successful nesting by snowy plovers is a special concern.

Public comments on wildlife focused on protecting the western snowy plover and other special status species, and providing habitats for a wide diversity of wildlife.

This plan specifically addresses the following wildlife habitat issue questions:

- What management is needed to protect wildlife species and their habitat on the CBS?
- How will wildlife habitats be managed on the CBS?
- How will habitat for special status species be managed on the CBS?





Legend

- EXISTING PAVED ROAD
- - - 2WD ROAD
- NONMOTORIZED TRAILS
- · - · 4WD BEACH ROAD
- +— ADMINISTRATIVE GATE
- BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT ADMINISTERED LANDS
- ▨ U.S. FOREST SERVICE ADMINISTERED LANDS
- ▩ INTERNATIONAL PORT OF COOS BAY LANDS
- ▧ CORPS OF ENGINEERS ADMINISTERED LANDS
- ▤ U.S. NAVY LANDS
- ▦ OTHER PRIVATE LANDS

RECREATION SYMBOLS

- LAUNCHING RAMP
- OFF ROAD TRAIL
- PARKING
- HANDICAPPED
- HIKING TRAIL
- PICNIC AREA
- RESTROOMS
- TELEPHONE
- WILDLIFE VIEWING AREA
- PROHIBITIVE ACTIVITY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
COOS BAY DISTRICT OREGON

Coos Bay Shorelands

FINAL PLAN

DRAWN	BRV	SCALE	as shown
DATE	SEPT., 1995	MAP	2

Vegetation

How will vegetation, including special status species and non-native vegetation, be managed on the CBS?

The vegetation of the CBS includes a wide variety of plant communities, ranging from fresh- and salt-water marshes, to sandy beaches and conifer forests. Introduction of non-native plant species such as European beachgrass (*Ammophila arenaria*), gorse (*Ulex europaeus*), and scotch broom (*Cytisus scoparius*) in the last century has altered the vegetative composition on the CBS, contributing to many of the current natural resource concerns. The BLM recognizes that establishment of European beachgrass has altered recent historical geologic processes and that restoration of those processes is contingent upon beachgrass control.

Besides the non-native plant species, the management actions need to consider the two remnant native plant habitats on the CBS: salt marshes on the bay shoreline, and Sitka spruce stands adjacent to the old U.S. Life Saving Station.

Consideration also needs to be given to the two special status plant species on the CBS: salt marsh bird's-beak (*Cordylanthus maritimus* ssp. *palustris*), a Federal Candidate Category 2 species which needs more information to propose for listing as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act; and sea-lavender (*Limonium californicum*) which is a BLM Assessment Species. Both occur in salt marshes and are currently being impacted by motorized vehicle access.

In addition, the CBS is within the historical range of pink sandverbena (*Abronia umbellata* ssp. *breviflora*), a Federal Candidate Category 2 species which is also listed by the State of Oregon as endangered. Small amounts of its habitat occur on the CBS.

The few comments about vegetation mentioned control of European beachgrass and protection of special status plant species.

The plan specifically addresses the following vegetation issue questions:

- How will non-native vegetation (including European beachgrass, gorse, and scotch broom) be managed?
- What management is needed to protect habitats of special status species?

Land Tenure and Cooperative Agreements

What acquisitions, right-of-way agreements, easements, or other land tenure instruments will be pursued to optimize resource management and provide the most public benefit?

Land ownership patterns on the CBS could limit or stop access to much of the public land (see Map 2). In some cases, resources on non-public lands adjacent to the CBS have high recreational value. Acquisition of some of these lands may be in the public interest. Additional agreements, rights-of-way, and a limited acquisition plan may be needed to protect and enhance public investment in recreational infrastructure on the CBS.

Education and Interpretation

What educational/interpretive themes are appropriate on the CBS and how will they be made available to the public?

Besides reducing the need for regulation and fostering increased appreciation of the natural environment, education and interpretation help the public to understand their important role in public land stewardship. The CBS offers numerous opportunities for the public to study the natural world and to gain insight into the relationships between ecosystem health, visitor behavior, cultural history, and agency mission.

Law Enforcement

What level of enforcement and other management methods will be employed to ensure regulatory compliance?

OHV use—a traditional recreation component on the CBS—has typically occurred in an unconstrained setting. Dispersed roadside camping has also occurred with little guidance from management on its allocation or distribution. Management initiatives that alter either of these conditions may be difficult to implement. Enforcement and/or concerted education programs would assist in establishing new use patterns. The plan's specific issue question for law enforcement is:

- What level of law enforcement is appropriate for the kind of management desired?

Section Two - Management Plan

Introduction

This section describes the Management Plan for the Coos Bay Shorelands, including the Coos Bay Shorelands Special Recreation Management Area and the North Spit Area of Critical Environmental Concern. The plan's objectives are to provide a broad range of recreational opportunities, while also managing for the protection, maintenance, and rehabilitation of natural systems and components on the CBS. Map 2 illustrates the types and locations of actions occurring under the plan.

Management plan decisions were based on input from the public and BLM staff specialists; federal, state and local regulations and plans; and county zoning ordinances (see Appendix A). Most concerns from public comments regarded access along the bay and ocean beaches. Many comments are reflected in changes to the management plan.

In summary, under this Management Plan, vehicular access to and on the CBS will remain much the same as currently exists. Two of the few modifications will be limiting OHVs to designated roads and trails, and allowing use of the open sand dune area by permit only. The potential for conflicts between various recreation users and wildlife should be substantially reduced under this management plan. Impacts to wetlands, special status species and wildlife will be reduced.

Management Actions

As discussed in the draft plan, several general management actions are needed to comply with BLM policy, federal laws (e.g., Endangered Species Act), and other planning documents. For example, wildlife management will focus on native wildlife species; designated access routes will reduce disturbance to wildlife and wetlands; and vegetation will be managed to maintain successional processes except in areas where unique resources (e.g., special status species and unique habitats) may be impacted. Some of the general management actions that are part of the final CBS management plan are described below.

Biological Inventory and Mapping

Complete an inventory of the vegetation and wildlife communities on the CBS. Using mapping procedures similar to the methods of ODNRA, map the vegetative communities and wildlife habitats on the CBS. This

inventory will provide the baseline for future vegetation and habitat monitoring programs, as well as the information needed to develop habitat enhancement projects.

Wetlands

For all wetlands, natural ecological processes will be maintained. Recreational activities will be directed away from wetlands. The BLM will be available for opportunities for mitigation if a North Spit Proposed Land Exchange Mitigation Plan is established in Henderson Marsh.

Western Snowy Plover

Because of the importance of the CBS for the western snowy plover and its legal protection under ESA, plover management is a central issue for all resources on the CBS. The BLM has formally consulted with USFWS. The Biological Opinion provided by the USFWS from this consultation is available for review at the Coos Bay District office. It is the intent of this plan to comply with the terms and conditions of the USFWS Biological Opinion dated September 19, 1995.

The management plan will be amended, as needed, to achieve the objectives identified in the Western Snowy Plover Recovery Plan when it is completed, and to comply with guidance established for managing critical habitat as designated by the USFWS. Interim management guidance for the western snowy plover is being developed by the interagency Western Snowy Plover Working Team, which includes BLM as an active member.

Controlling non-native vegetation on the CBS will require extra management efforts. For example, recent (March 1994) habitat management for the western snowy plover included burning of approximately 150 acres of beachgrass and non-native shrubs to reduce predator habitat around the south spoils nesting area. An area of 50-100 acres was further scarified to temporarily provide western snowy plover nesting habitat. While most of this area was on COE lands, the benefits accrue to the population of western snowy plovers that utilizes the CBS in general. Snowy plovers utilized this area during the summer of 1994, but by the end of the year beachgrass had recolonized this area, essentially eliminating it as western snowy plover nesting habitat. In March 1995, another 100 acres were scarified and burned north of the 1994 treatment area, and scarification was done on the previously treated areas.

The BLM will petition to Oregon State Parks to prohibit the following activities on the CBS ocean beaches: removing surfcast kelp and driftwood, allowing dogs to run free, and falcon flying.

If a nest is found along the foredune road, the nest will be protected with an approved nest enclosure design. In addition, the road will be seasonally closed for 200 feet from the nest site until chicks have left the nesting area, or rerouted temporarily to avoid active nests.

For other actions pertinent to snowy plover management, see Management Actions 5 (Ocean Beach Access) and 18 (Beachgrass Management).

Cadastral Survey

Conduct a cadastral survey to determine the mean high tide line on BLM-administered lands along the bay in Section 19. The upland landowner administers land to the mean high tide line, and below this point the land is managed by the Division of State Lands. A population of salt marsh bird's-beak occurs in the upper margins of the intertidal zone on the northern bay beaches, but it is unclear what proportion, if any, occurs above mean high tide line. Locating this line is critical in recognizing the responsible agency for special status species protection. This action will also provide necessary information for development of a cooperative agreement as called for under Management Action 22.

Land Tenure Adjustments

Land tenure adjustments will only occur with willing landowners. Priorities for land tenure adjustment were determined by ranking the additional recreation and wildlife/botanical opportunities on non-BLM parcels within the planning boundary. Consolidation of management activities and the safeguarding of public investment were additional criteria.

These criteria were factored together to produce the overall land acquisition plan described below:

Priority 1 - International Port of Coos Bay - (approx. 120 acres). Parcels located adjacent to the terminus of the Trans-Pacific Parkway to ensure legal public access to the estuarine beaches of the CBS and other public lands within the ACEC.

Description:

- Portion of T. 25 S., R. 13 W., Sections 18 and 19.
- Unquantified accreted lands attached to Patent No. 481590 in Section 19.
- NE SW of Section 18.

- Section 18, west. portion of Lot 3, west of the centerline of the Trans-Pacific Parkway.
- Lot 4, Section 18.
- Unquantified accreted lands attached to Patent No. 93312.
- All portions south and west of the centerline of the Trans-Pacific Parkway and the Anadromous facility.

Comments: Critical botanical values, critical recreation access, and high recreation values.

###

Priority 2 - Russell Young and David Satterly - (approx. 57 acres).

Description: Lot 4, Section 24, T. 25 S., R. 14 W.

Comments: High recreation and wildlife values.

###

Priority 3 - George W. and Crystal M. Barton - (approx. 51 acres).

Description: Lot 1, Section 25, T. 25 S., R. 14 W.

Comments: High recreation and wildlife values.

###

Priority 4 - Weyerhaeuser Company - (approx. 5 acres).

Description: Section 8 adjacent to the North Spit Boat Ramp.

Comments: Recreation values.

###

Priority 5 - Miscellaneous lands within the CBS planning boundaries have moderate-to-high wildlife and recreation potential. The BLM will consider acquisition of other lands as opportunities arise.

The 24 Specific Management Actions

Listed below are the 24 adopted management actions as modified by the decision for the final management plan. The actions correspond by topic to those addressed in the draft plan. Refer to Map 2 for locations of management actions.

Management Action 1 - Road Construction (Foredune Improvement)

No improvements will be made to the foredune road south of the effluent pond to the north jetty. The road will remain a one-lane sand road with few turnouts. Access to the ocean beaches is addressed in Management Action 5. Authorized and non-authorized access points to the beach will be clearly posted. The road along the north side of the effluent pond will be opened to the foredune and will consist of a gravel surface to a turn-around at the base of the foredune.

Rationale - Considering current conditions, there is no need to improve the foredune road from the Trans-Pacific Parkway, south of the effluent pond. The foredune road provides adequate access for current uses, no facilities are proposed in this area, managed access along the bay front (see Management Action 4) provides adequate motorized access to the jetty, and the bay front road is already the preferred route for most jetty users.

Also, the road along the north dike road provides vehicular access for visitors desiring a non-motorized beach setting.

Management Action 2 - Road Construction (Trans-Pacific Parkway Extension)

The existing sand road south of the Trans-Pacific Parkway will be improved to a gravel surface to allow access to a day-use facility. The gravel surfaced road will be approximately 1/3 mile long, ending with a small turnaround at which point the road beyond will remain in its current condition.

Approximately 1/2 to 3/4 mile of new road will be constructed to avoid the salt marshes along the bay front (see Map 3). This road will be upland and will consist of a one-lane sand road with turnouts as necessary to accommodate two-way use. Existing vegetation will be used to stabilize the road banks. Contextually aesthetic posts and cables, or other non-polluting construction materials, will be installed at each end to direct traffic onto this new road and avoid the salt marshes. BLM will petition to the Division of State Lands to prohibit OHV access along this 1/2 to 3/4 mile area of the bay beach.

Rationale - Improving the road to the day-use facility will provide access to a wider range of recreational users.

Rerouting the bay front access road around the salt marsh will reduce current impacts to this sensitive habitat and to populations of salt marsh bird's-beak. The population of salt marsh bird's-beak in this area is distributed across the existing principal access route in a narrow band

defined by salinity gradients and inundation frequencies. This proposed management action would eliminate vehicle impacts to this species' bay beach salt marsh habitats. This new road construction will still provide for vehicle access along the bay beaches for traditional uses such as clamming, crabbing, wildlife and outdoor viewing, and fishing (see Management Action 4).

Management Action 3 - OHV Access

Motorized use on the CBS will be allowed on the following roads, trails and areas:

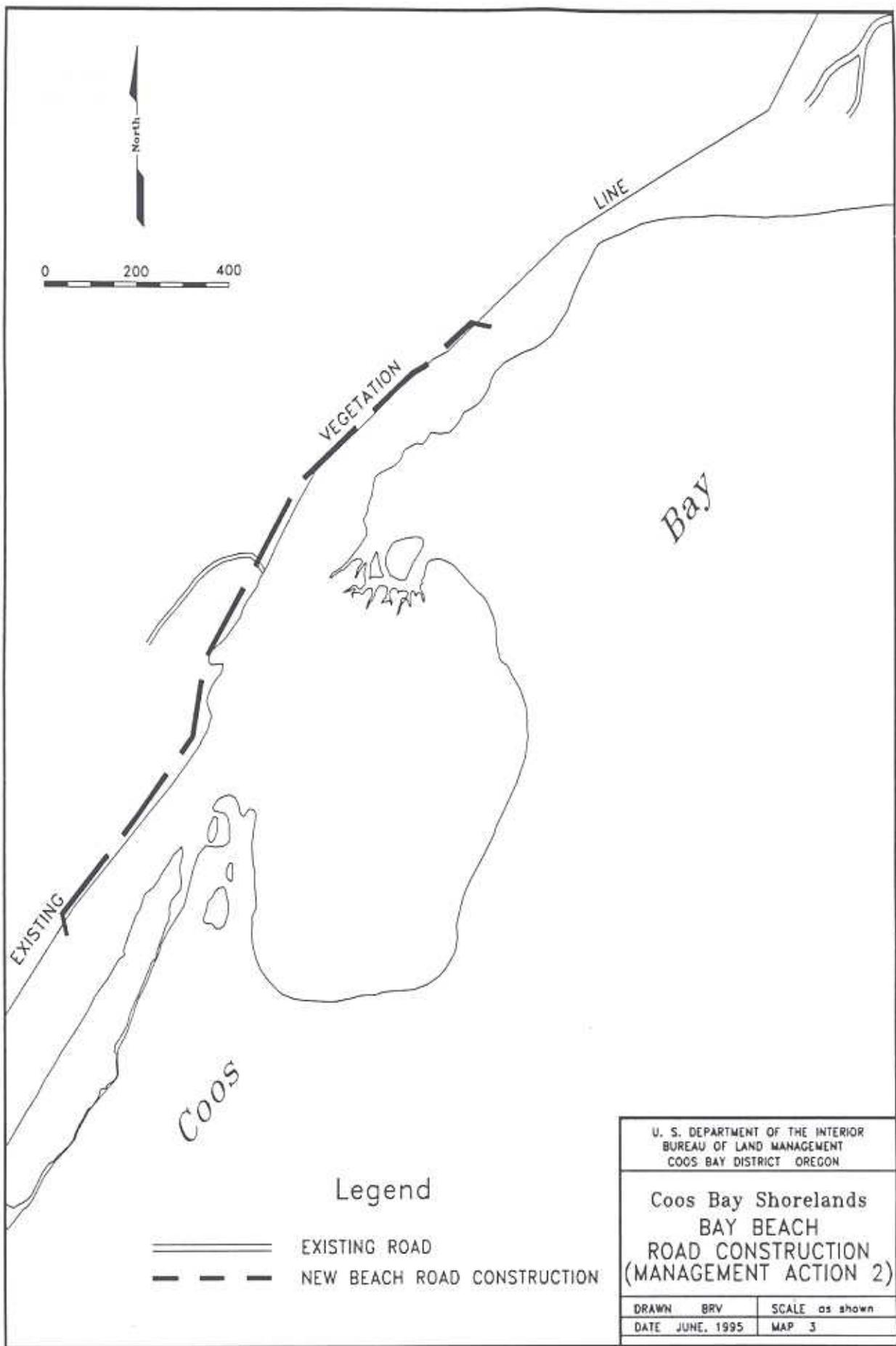
- Foredune road from the Trans-Pacific Parkway to the North Jetty.
- Wet sand along the ocean beaches year round.
- Dry sand along ocean beaches (September 16 - March 14).
- 2-3 access points from foredune road to ocean beaches in Sections 12 and 35.
- Bay beach south of Trans-Pacific Parkway to the North Jetty.
- 260-acre open sand area (by permit only - see Management Action 6).
- 80-acre parcel near Roseburg Chip Facility (by permit only - see Management Action 6).

Rationale - Allowing OHV use on designated roads and trails will reduce the level of disturbance to wildlife including special status species and special habitats (e.g., wetlands and great blue heron/egret rookeries).

Management Action 4 - Bay Beach Access

Bay beach access will be open to motorized vehicles from the end of the Trans-Pacific Parkway to the North Jetty. The road will be improved to a gravel surface for approximately 1/3 mile to access the day-use facility in Section 18 (see Management Action 9). The rest of the road will remain in its present condition, with the exception of new road construction upland to bypass salt marshes in Section 19 (see Management Action 2).

Rationale - This action will allow for continuation of traditional uses such as crabbing, clamming, and wildlife and outdoor viewing. It will also provide traditional access along bay beaches to the North Jetty. Rerouting of the road to bypass sensitive salt marsh habitats and special status species will protect these natural resources while still providing vehicular access along the entire bay side beaches.



Management Action 5 - Ocean Beach Access

While beaches on the CBS are under jurisdiction of Oregon State Parks, the BLM as the upland landowner manages access to the ocean beaches. The BLM will make the following recommendations regarding ocean beach access to the Oregon State Parks and Recreation Department:

- From the south end of the effluent pond, north to the Forest Service boundary, ocean beaches should be closed to all motor vehicles.
- Non-vehicular access to the non-motorized portion of the ocean beaches will be allowed on the north dike road to the small parking facility east of the foredune (Management Action 1).

Ocean beach access will be managed as follows:

- South of the effluent pond, vehicle access will be permitted on the wet sand portions of the beach year round.
- From September 16 - March 14, the dry sand portions of the beach should remain open to vehicles.
- Access to the wet sand portions of the beach will be via 2-3 clearly posted routes near the south end of the effluent pond and at the south end of the North Spit near the North Jetty.
- Vehicle access on the ocean beaches will not be permitted between 30 minutes after sunset and 30 minutes before sunrise.
- Signs describing the closure will be placed at 1/8 mile intervals along the beach, facing the wet sand portion of the beach. Signs will also be placed at all authorized vehicle access points from the foredune to the beach.
- Existing access points not authorized for access will be clearly posted and vegetation will be allowed to re-establish.
- Several information signs will be placed in appropriate areas to explain the closure and the consequences of non-compliance.
- News releases will be distributed per the district media list explaining the dry sand closure for protection of snowy plover nesting and the consequences of non-compliance. News releases will be mailed one month before the western snowy plover nesting season.

- A public meeting will also be held prior to the first nesting season after the final plan's approval to answer any questions on the closure.

The dry sand closure will be monitored for compliance (see Monitoring section). Actions that constitute non-compliance include:

- More than two blatant (not incidental) encroachment of vehicles into the seasonally closed area during the western snowy plover nesting season (March 15 - September 15). Examples of blatant encroachment include, but are not limited to the following: driving vehicle around nest enclosures, driving vehicle greater than 1/8 mile in the closed area, parking vehicles in the closed area, using unauthorized access routes to beach, and destroying or altering signs.
- Destruction of a nest and/or nest enclosure by a vehicle or by vehicular activity.
- Documented killing of a snowy plover by vehicular activity.

Non-compliance will result in immediate closure of all BLM-controlled access points to the entire beach, and BLM will petition the Oregon State Parks to immediately close the wet sand portion of the beach for the remainder of the western snowy plover nesting season. At the end of the nesting season, the wet sand closure will be evaluated to determine if BLM should petition to Oregon State Parks about reopening or continuing the closure the following nesting season. If the recommendation is to reopen the wet sand portion, BLM will reopen access routes to the beach.

Recreation users will be encouraged to monitor activity on the beaches and assume responsibility for ensuring that ocean beach access continues to be open to vehicle uses in the future, by maintaining appropriate behavior and respect for signs.

Rationale - Closure of the beaches from the south end of the effluent pond north to the Forest Service Boundary will provide a non-motorized recreational setting. It will also be consistent with the motorized vehicle closure of the Forest Service from Horsfall Beach to the USFS-BLM boundary. Also, with the beach closure to OHVs, there will be less likelihood for vehicles to impact the sensitive wetland habitats in the large deflation plain north of the effluent pond.

Restricting access to the wet sand portions of the ocean beaches during the western snowy plover nesting season will reduce the potential for nest and brood disturbance. This change in the proposed management action from the

draft plan responds to the many comments received and the proposed designation of critical habitat for western snowy plovers.

The ocean beach access management action will provide for continued traditional surf perch fishing along the ocean beaches.

Having designated access points to the beach will reduce the likelihood of vehicles disturbing nesting western snowy plovers. Prohibiting vehicles from driving on the beaches at night year round will help protect western snowy plovers and other shorebirds, which are at greater risk than because they often do not fly as readily.

Management Action 6 - OHV Open Area

The 260-acre open sand area and 80-acre area near Roseburg Chip facility will be open to OHV use by permit only (Map 4). Since access to these areas may be across private land, permission may be required. Non-compliance with this permit system or vehicles in non-designated areas will result in complete closure of these areas. Signs will be clearly posted at the perimeters explaining the need for permits and where a BLM permit may be obtained, and also designating the perimeters of the open area.

Rationale - Having the 260-acre area open with permit will still allow for some OHV use on the large sand dune, but in a more controlled environment. This area is relatively small and does not provide the unique OHV experience that can be obtained on the ODNRA. This area is also adjacent to wetlands where trespass has been a problem in the past.

The 80-acre area is relatively isolated with little legal access to and from surrounding private lands, and no access to the ODNRA to the north.

Management Action 7 - Campground Construction

No campgrounds will be developed within the Coos Bay Shorelands.

Rationale - At this time there appears to be no need to construct a campground within the CBS, as existing campgrounds on the ODNRA and at nearby state parks and private campgrounds have less than full occupancy throughout the majority of the year.

Management Action 8 - Undeveloped Camping

Pack-in camping will be permitted throughout the CBS, with the exception of the dry sand portions of the ocean beaches during the western snowy plover nesting season (March 15 - September 15). Vehicles must remain within 100 feet of designated roads. Length of stay for all camping is no more than 14 days, consistent with the rest of the district.

Rationale - Confining vehicles to within 100 feet of designated roads will reduce the likelihood of increasing undesignated access routes into the CBS, and likewise reduce the risk of impacting special status species, wildlife, and wetlands.

Management Action 9 - Day-Use Facilities

The only day-use facility that will be developed is in Section 18 south of the Trans-Pacific Parkway (see Map 2). This facility is planned to have approximately five sites, each with a fire ring, picnic table, and garbage can. To facilitate current uses and minimize areas of disturbance, existing picnic areas will be utilized to the extent possible and there will be minimal vegetation removal. (Also see Management Action 10.)

No day-use facility will be developed in Section 7.

Rationale - Impacts over the general area are expected to be reduced by concentrating day-use activities to a facility designed to accommodate recreation activities and provide a central location for them.

Management Action 10 - Sanitation

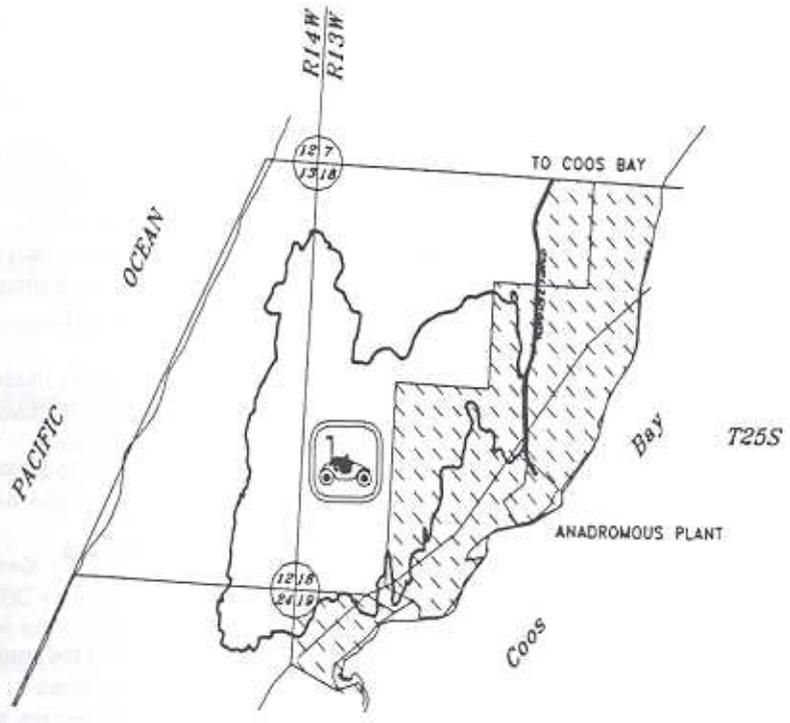
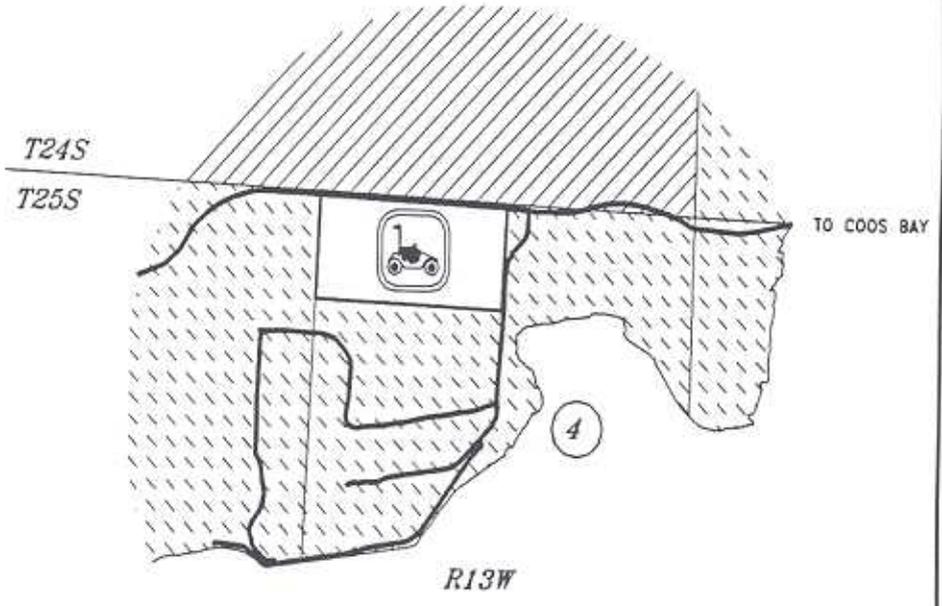
Vault toilets and garbage cans will be placed at the day-use facility in Section 18.

Rationale - Sanitation facilities at the developed day-use recreation site in Section 18 will likely reduce the amount of litter and other waste products on the CBS. No vault toilets will be placed at the day-use facility on the north dike road due to its close proximity to the North Spit boat ramp which has existing sanitation facilities.

Management Action 11 - RV Dump Station

No RV dump station will be installed at the North Spit boat launch facility.

Rationale - The level of RV use on the CBS at this time is low and does not warrant development of an RV dump station at this location.



Legend

-  EXISTING PAVED ROAD
-  OHV OPEN AREA
-  BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT ADMINISTERED LANDS
-  OTHER PRIVATE LANDS
-  U.S. FOREST SERVICE ADMINISTERED LANDS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT COOS BAY DISTRICT OREGON	
Coos Bay Shorelands OHV OPEN AREA (BY PERMIT ONLY)	
DRAWN BRV	SCALE as shown
DATE JUNE, 1994	MAP 4

Management Action 12 - Equestrian Staging Areas

No equestrian staging area will be developed on the Coos Bay Shorelands (Section 7), although equestrian use on the CBS will still be permitted.

Rationale - Currently, there does not appear to be a specific need for a developed equestrian staging area on the CBS. Similar facilities are already provided at Horsfall Campground on the ODNRA.

Management Action 13 - Non-Motorized Trails

Approximately 12 miles of trails will be available for public use within the CBS. These trails will be unmaintained and will primarily be existing access routes that will be closed to motorized use. Authorized trails will avoid sensitive wildlife areas such as wetlands. Trailheads will be located in Section 7.

Rationale - Designated trails will provide visitors a chance to experience a variety of outdoor viewing opportunities. When evaluated considering concurrent restrictions on motorized uses, this action will substantially reduce impacts to wildlife. This action provides a portion of the rationale for pursuing acquisition, easements, or agreements from the Corps of Engineers, the International Port of Coos Bay, and the Barton and Young/Satterly estates on lands affected by this action.

Management Action 14 - Firearms Policy

Discharging of firearms will not be permitted within 200 yards of developed recreation facilities including, but not limited to: day-use areas, paved roads, sanitation facilities, trailheads, parking areas, boat ramps, and campgrounds. Discharging of firearms will also be prohibited on the 80-acre parcel in Section 4 (north of Roseburg Chip Facility).

Rationale - The firearms use restriction is due to public safety concerns.

Management Action 15 - Watchable Wildlife

A primitive Watchable Wildlife area will be located at the dredge lobe along the bay (Section 19). Unobtrusive interpretive signs and panels may be developed and installed, but no platforms will be constructed.

Rationale - Besides providing a geographic center for wildlife interpretation and ecosystem education, identi-

fied wildlife viewing sites will provide opportunities for visitors to view a variety of shorebirds, wading birds, and waterfowl. By concentrating visitor use, these viewing sites will also reduce impacts to the general area.

Management Action 16 - Barrier-Free Interpretive Loop

No barrier-free interpretive loop will be constructed in Section 7. Trails and access, however, will be barrier free to the extent possible. Periodic evaluations will be conducted to determine if additional barrier-free access is necessary and cost effective.

Developed facilities will be barrier free in accordance with the Americans With Disabilities Act and the BLM's Access Means Freedom initiative.

Rationale - Demand for development of barrier-free facilities appears to be low at this time.

Management Action 17 - Road Rehabilitation

All roads within the CBS not designated for vehicular access will be closed at road access points by placing structures, such as root wads or logs. These roads include all currently existing OHV trails throughout the CBS. Native species may be used to revegetate disturbed areas associated with any roads that are closed.

Rationale - Closing these roads will reduce the likelihood of non-designated roads being used by vehicles, as well as the potential for impacts to wetlands from vehicles.

Management Action 18 - Beachgrass Management

Beachgrass removal will be concentrated on the southern end of the CBS, and also will only be done when desirable for management of special status species, most notably western snowy plover.

Rationale - Management of European beachgrass within the CBS is essential for maintaining habitat of the federally-listed western snowy plover. Monitoring will determine the effectiveness of varying treatments. Expanded areas of open sand will create opportunities for native vegetation restoration.

Management Action 19 - Noxious Weed Control

Scotch broom and gorse will be removed in areas where their growth directly conflicts with sensitive biological resources, such as special status plant and animal species and wetlands. Control methods will involve both manual and herbicide treatments.

Rationale - Throughout the United States the spread of noxious weeds is reaching epidemic proportions. Scotch broom is a Class B noxious weed, which is a weed that has been found in Oregon for a long period of time and is expanding its range and increasing in density within its range. Gorse is classified as a Class T weed because of its capacity to dominate the landscape, potential as a fire hazard, and difficulty to control. These two plants regularly outcompete native vegetation, reducing resource values through declines in biological diversity and restrictions on other human activities as a result of habitat loss and subsequent crisis management of affected species.

Management Action 20 - Coos Head

No day-use facility will be developed at Coos Head.

Rationale - At this time there is no need to develop a day-use facility at Coos Head as the area between Charleston and Cape Arago already has many outstanding facilities and opportunities for recreation.

Management Action 21 - Timber Cutting

No cutting of any timber, standing or down, will be allowed within the CBS planning boundaries.

Rationale - This action is consistent with the protection of ACEC values and the conservation of the natural settings within the Special Recreation Management Area. Timber on the CBS has little commercial value.

Management Action 22 - Intertidal Agreement

A Conservation Strategy will be initiated with state and federal agencies, possibly including Division of State Lands, Oregon Department of Agriculture, International Port of Coos Bay, South Slough Estuary, U.S. Forest Service, and possibly U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The strategy may include landowners and public agencies that currently have populations of salt marsh bird's-beak on their property. The intent of this conservation strategy is to manage salt marshes within the Coos Bay estuary.

Rationale - Having a coordinated strategy will provide management guidance for protection, monitoring, and habitat enhancement of the populations and habitats of salt marsh bird's-beak in the Coos Bay estuary. It will also establish the lead agency in locations where ownership is either mixed or unclear.

Management Action 23 - Salt Marsh Restoration

Restoration of coastal salt marshes along the bay side will be initiated if these areas do not recover following rerouting of the bay beach access around these habitats. These areas will initially be allowed to recover naturally, but if they are not recovering after two years, restoration activities may be initiated. Researchers involved with salt marsh restoration will be consulted to determine the best restoration methods.

Rationale - The salt marshes along the bay front on the North Spit are currently in a degraded condition. The upper portion of the salt marsh is absent due to motorized traffic on the principal access route to the southern spit. Restoring this portion of the salt marsh would significantly increase salt marsh bird's-beak habitat, roughly 80 percent of which overlaps the motorized access route.

Management Action 24 - Pink Sandverbena

An experimental population of pink sandverbena may be re-established on the North Spit. This would be completed through a Challenge Cost-Share with the Oregon Department of Agriculture with the objective of developing guidelines for establishing new populations. Methods will include planting seeds and seedlings at different depths and stages of development to determine the most effective methods for re-establishment. Areas considered for experimental introduction will not be in areas that would further constrain vehicle and other access. Likely areas would be those where European beachgrass has been treated for western snowy plover habitat enhancement.

Rationale - The CBS is within the historic range of pink sandverbena and provides opportunities for re-establishing a population in areas that have had European beachgrass removed for western snowy plover nesting/foraging habitat. Successful efforts to determine methods for re-establishment could help avert listing of this species by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Monitoring

Monitoring programs will be developed and implemented to evaluate the effectiveness of the Coos Bay Shorelands Management Plan. Data collected through monitoring is essential for revision of goals and objectives under changing resource conditions. Below is a list of monitoring activities that will occur with implementation of the CBS Management Plan:

Recreation

- Monitor recreation activities to determine use of ocean beaches from motorized and non-motorized use and compliance with motorized use restrictions.
- Install permanent traffic counters to monitor volume of vehicles using bay and ocean beaches.
- Maintain continuous record of visitation volume.
- Evaluate user satisfaction, preference, and economic impacts by implementing visitor survey comparable to PARVS/CUSTOMER.
- Check compliance with dry sand beach closure during western snowy plover nesting season. Tally the number of documented violations, and note any destruction to signs and other structures.

Wildlife

- Monitor the ocean beach dry sand closure and determine its effectiveness by having a BLM Ranger patrol at least once per week along the entire North Spit ocean beach (North Jetty to south end of effluent pond) during the western snowy plover nesting season (March 15-September 15). In addition, BLM personnel will make at least one other patrol per week along the entire North Spit (North Jetty to south end of effluent pond), including at least one weekly visit on the weekend.

- Monitor nesting and brood success for western snowy plovers. This will be a continuation of existing monitoring with U.S. Forest Service and The Nature Conservancy. Monitoring will include number of nests and number of birds fledging. Any nests that are located will be enclosed to prevent predation from predators and disturbance from humans.
- Conduct heron/egret rookery monitoring to determine the following: 1) number of herons and egrets nesting and young successfully fledged, and identifying population trends, 2) any need for management action (e.g., building of a fence or otherwise limiting access), and 3) vegetative characteristics of the stand being utilized.

Vegetation

- Monitor the effectiveness of control measures for non-native vegetation, including European beachgrass, gorse, and scotch broom.
- Conduct population and habitat monitoring for salt marsh bird's-beak for at least five years, or until salt marshes are no longer being impacted from vehicle traffic. Have permanent photo points to document salt marsh restoration. Specific methods of monitoring and locations of photo points are on file at the Coos Bay District Office.

Implementation

Table 1 lists the planned schedule for implementing the management actions, as well as projected costs.

Table 1. Implementation Schedule and Projected Costs

Management Action	Immediate*	Short Term (FY 96-98)	Long Term (FY 99-03)	Ongoing
GENERAL ACTIONS				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biological Mapping of Plant Communities and Wildlife Habitats • Cadastral Survey • Land Tenure Adjustments 		\$7,000 \$10,000		\$2,000/year
MA-1. North Dike road improvement and turnaround construction			\$95,000	
MA-2. Extension of Trans-Pacific Parkway for 1/3 mile to day-use facility		\$57,000		
MA-2. Bay side road construction, includes post and cable installation		\$15,000		
MA-3. Petition Division of State Lands to prohibit motor vehicles on 1/2 - 3/4 mile section of bay beach around salt marshes	X			
MA-3. OHV access on designated roads and trails	X			
MA-5. Petition to Oregon State Parks to close dry sand portion of ocean beaches, south of effluent pond between March 15 and Sept 15 (western snowy plover nesting season)	X			
MA-5. Petition Oregon State Parks to close ocean beaches from south end of effluent pond to Forest Service boundary	X			
MA-5. Petition Oregon State parks to close ocean beaches from 30 minutes after sunset to 30 minutes prior to sunrise	X			
MA-5. Signs indicating designated access routes to ocean beaches, south of effluent pond		\$200		
MA-5. Signs indicating non-authorized access points to ocean beaches south of effluent pond		\$200		
MA-5. Informational signs explaining beach access		\$200		
MA-5. News releases and updates on ocean beach access				X
MA-5. Public meetings discussing beach access				X
MA-6. 260-acre and 80-acre open sand areas open to OHV's by permit only	X			

Table 1. Implementation Schedule and Projected Costs

Management Action	Immediate*	Short Term (FY 96-98)	Long Term (FY 99-03)	Ongoing
MA-6. Signs marking perimeter of open sand areas		\$400		
MA-8. Pack-in camping permitted throughout the CBS (with exception of dry sand on ocean beaches), with length of stay not to exceed 14 days	X			
MA-8. Vehicles remain within 100 feet of designated roads	X			
MA-9. Development of day-use facility in Section 18 (near Anadromous)		\$10,000		
MA-10. Placement of garbage cans and vault toilets at day-use facility near anadromous		\$17,000		
MA-10. Maintenance of vault toilets and garbage cans at day-use facility				\$9,000
MA-14. Firearms policy	X			
MA-15. Development and installation of Watchable Wildlife signs along bay and at north dike day-use facility			\$8,000	
MA-17. Closing of non-designated roads and trail using logs or root wads		\$3,000		
MA-18. Management of European beachgrass				\$12,000/year
MA-19. Noxious weed control				\$2,000/year
MA-21. Timber, standing or down, cutting prohibited	X			
MA-22. Development of interagency intertidal agreement, to manage salt marshes within Coos Bay estuary		\$3,000		
MA-23. Salt marsh restoration (depends on rate of natural re-vegetation of salt marsh)			\$8,000	
MA-24. Introduction of pink sandverbena (Contingent upon management of European beachgrass and current Oregon Department of Agriculture re-introduction study)		\$6,000/year for two years		

Table 1. Implementation Schedule and Projected Costs

Management Action	Immediate*	Short Term (FY 96-98)	Long Term (FY 99-03)	Ongoing
MONITORING:				
• Monitoring of dry sand closure during western snowy plover nesting season				\$12,000
• Installation of permanent traffic counters	X			
• Evaluate recreation user satisfaction	X			
• Noxious weed and exotic vegetation control effectiveness monitoring				\$2,000/year
• Salt marsh bird's-beak population monitoring				\$3,000/year
• Western snowy plover nesting exclosure and brood success monitoring				\$15,000/year
• Great Blue Heron/Egret Rookery monitoring				\$2,000/year
Totals		\$132,000	\$111,000	\$59,000/year

* Immediate refers to actions which will be implemented upon signature of Decision Record

Note: Actions 4, 7, 11-13, 16, and 20 are not included on this implementation table since the decision is to not implement these developments as proposed in the draft.

Appendix A

Consistency with State and Federal Laws

Consistency Statement

Introduction

The BLM administers approximately 1,700 acres in the Coos Bay Shorelands (CBS) in T. 25 S., R. 13, 14 W., and T. 26 S., R. 14 W., Will. Mer.

Compliance with BLM Planning

The final Coos Bay Shorelands Plan is in conformance with the Coos Bay District Resource Management Plan (RMP) and Record of Decision (BLM 1995).

Compliance with Coos County Zoning and Land Development Ordinance

According to Section 1.1.200 of the Coos County Ordinance, three of the top eight purposes for the Ordinance are: "1) Protecting and enhancing the environment...2) conserving natural resources...[and] 3) encouraging the most appropriate use of land." BLM is striving to meet these purposes in its management of the Coos Bay Shorelands.

Lands administered by BLM on the North Spit have four zoning designations, which are listed below:

Conservation Shorelands: The purpose of the "CS" zoning district is to allow existing uses, development of recreation facilities, and protection of the existing heron rookery. Conservation Shorelands are further divided into 1CS, 2CS and 4CS.

Recreation: The purpose of the "REC" district is to accommodate recreational use of areas with high recreational or open space value.

Natural Shorelands: The purpose of "NS" district designation is to conserve and enhance habitat resources. Natural Shorelands is further divided into two areas: 3W and 5A.

Water-Dependent Development Shorelands: The purpose of "WD" district designation is to manage these lands for water-dependent or related commercial/industrial development. Water-Dependent Development Shorelands are further divided into three segments: 3E, 5 and 6.

The Final Management Plan for the Coos Bay Shorelands (CBS) has identified Management Actions (MAs) that will be conducted in a manner which, to the maximum extent practicable and in BLM's opinion, is consistent with the Coos County Zoning and Land Development Ordinance.

The final management plan has 24 MAs. Six MAs (7, 11, 12, 16, 20 and 21) reflect changed management from the draft. Since all six of these MAs are now non-development actions, they have no impact on the Zoning and Land Development Ordinance.

The CBS Plan contains one administrative MA (MA-22) that would not directly affect or conflict with county zoning. (Also see MA-2 which is related to MA.)

Several management actions (3-6, 8, 13-15, and 17-19) encompass activities that are either designed to accommodate casual use, or are not recreational in nature. In either case, it is determined that, as a group, the actions are not in conflict with county planning.

Management Action 1 involves upgrading the North Dike road to a gravel surface. Gravel will be placed on the existing turnaround at the western end of the road. Any surface disturbance will require immediate stabilization consistent with Policy No. 31 of the Coos Bay Estuary Management Plan. The road improvement, which is within Zone 5A-NS as shown on Map A-1, is permitted subject to general conditions pursuant to an administrative conditional use.

Management Action 2 (which involves improvement of the existing sand road south of the Trans-Pacific Parkway), as well as MAs 9 and 10, are predicated upon a future land acquisition or exchange with the adjacent owner, The International Port of Coos Bay. The turnaround and low cost, low maintenance day-use facility proposed for Section 18 will be constructed in conformance with zoning conditions. Also, the 3/4 mile bypass road proposed to be built immediately parallel to the existing four-wheel drive road in Section 19, T. 25 S., R. 13 W., Will. Mer., to prevent continued degradation of wildlife habitat, is in conformance with the general and special conditions concerning Zone 2-CS which states: "any relocation of the present four-wheel drive road to meet current access needs, or any construction and improvement of a road to serve developed recreation facilities, shall be designed so that it avoids sensitive wildlife habitat..." Permitting of this MA to provide access for current needs is subject to conditions pursuant to an administrative conditional use.

Management Action 9 recommends placing a day-use facility in Section 18 along the existing sand road approximately 1/3 of a mile from the present southern terminus of the Trans-Pacific Parkway (see discussion of MA-2 above). This management action is in Zone 2-CS and is permitted subject to conditions pursuant to an administrative conditional use.

Management Action 10 recommends placement of a vault toilet in the day-use facility in Section 18 described in MA-2 and MA-9 above. This Management Action is in Zone 2-CS and is permitted subject to conditions pursuant to an administrative conditional use.

Management Action 23 involves restoring a coastal salt marsh in tidal lands under the jurisdiction of the International Port of Coos Bay. This action is predicated upon either an agreement with the Port, or acquisition/exchange of these lands with the Port. This Management Action is in Zone 2-CS and is permitted subject to conditions pursuant to an administrative conditional use.

Management Action 24 involves re-establishment of an experimental population of pink sandverbena in areas where beachgrass has been removed. This Management Action is limited in scope and magnitude and would occur only in Zones 1-CS and 2-CS. This Management Action is permitted subject to conditions pursuant to an administrative conditional use.

In summary, six Management Actions (1, 2, 9, 10, 23 and 24) are proposals for future projects under this plan and can only be initiated following approval of permit applications to the county.

Compliance with Oregon Coastal Management Program (OCMP)

"The objectives of the OCMP are to develop, implement, and continuously improve a management program that will preserve, develop and restore the natural resources of the coastal zone."

The Final CBS Management Plan provides recommended management actions that are similar to the state's objectives and activities for coastal areas, which are as follows:

- Create and maintain a balance between conservation and development, and between conflicting public and private interests, that will assure the greatest benefits to this and succeeding generations of Oregonians.
- Guide public and private uses of natural resources of the coastal zone to avoid irreversible damage.
- Protect the unique character of life on the coast.
- Manage the natural resources and uses of the coast on an evolving and flexible basis so that, as experience with and knowledge of the coastal zone increases, the program can be revised accordingly.

- Establish a working partnership involving local, state and federal governments to ensure coordination of coastal management planning and administration.
- Encourage research on coastal resources to provide a sound data and information base for planning and management decisions.
- Ensure through substantive citizen participation incorporation of the public interest during the development of comprehensive plans.

The BLM is managing a portion of the CBS as a special area with a designation of Area of Critical Environmental Concern. Section 303(3) of the Coastal Management Program encourages preparation of special area management plans to provide for "increased specificity in protecting significant natural resources..." Through this plan and EA, BLM is in compliance with this state requirement.

The top priority for using Oregon's estuarine and coastal shoreland resources is protection of coastal resources and uses that maintain the integrity of estuaries and coastal waters. The federal Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) requires that federal projects and "activities directly affecting the coastal zone shall be conducted in a manner which is, to the maximum extent practicable, consistent with approved state management programs (Section 307(c)(1),(2))."

The final CBS Management Plan follows this guidance and in BLM's opinion complies with the following Statewide Planning Goals:

State Planning Goal 5 (Natural Resources): Requires appropriate planning for, and protection of, important natural, ecological, historical, and scenic sites based on an analysis of economic, social, environmental and energy consequences of alternative uses.

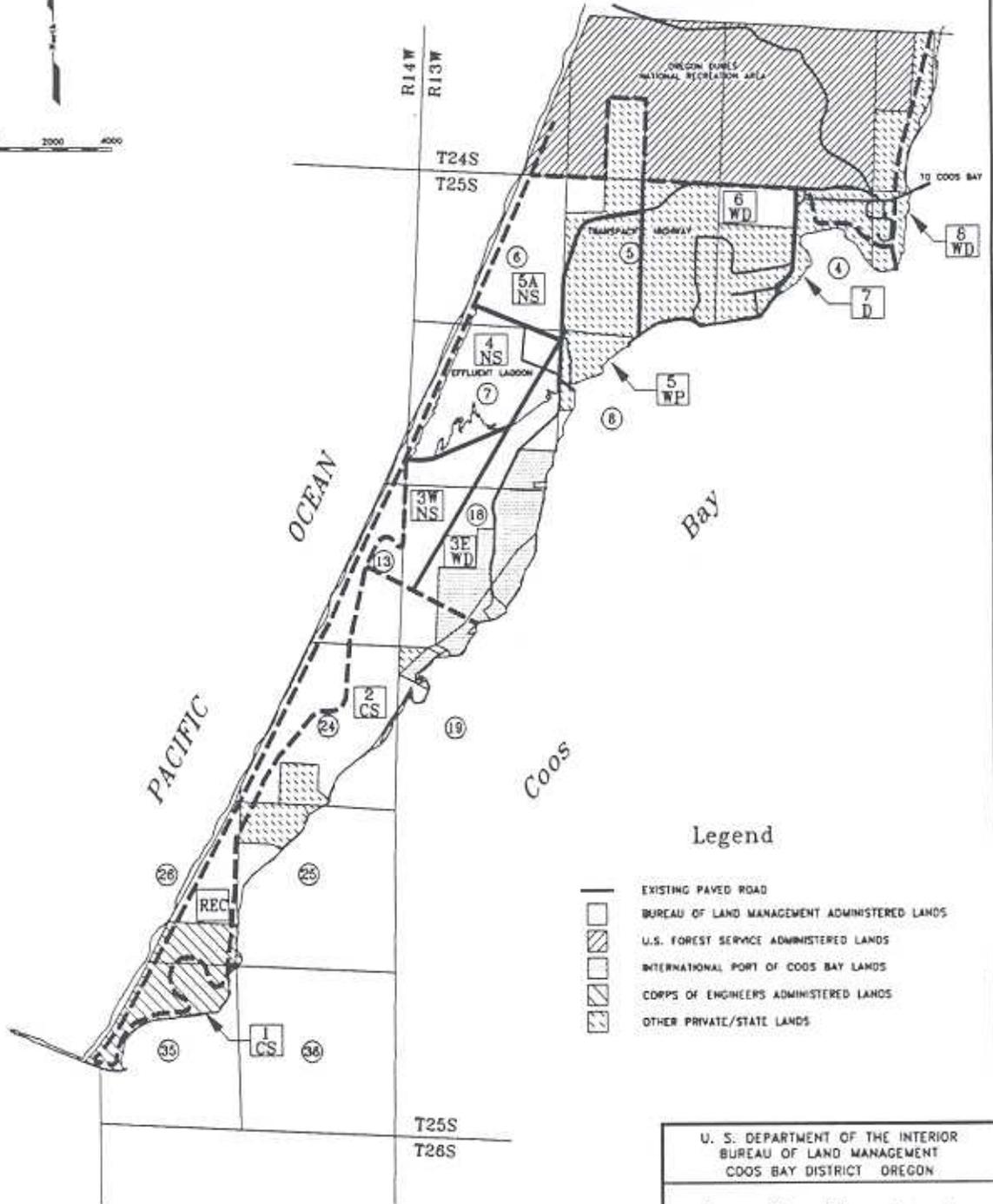
State Planning Goal 8 (Recreational Needs): Requires satisfying, by planning, the recreational needs of citizens of the state and visitors, both now and in the future.

State Planning Goal 16 (Estuarine Resources): Recognizes the need to protect unique environmental, economic and social values of the estuary and associated wetlands and, where appropriate, the need to develop and/or restore these resources.

State Planning Goal 17 (Coastal Shorelands): Requires protection, and where appropriate, development and/or restoration of the resources and benefits of coastal shorelands to include water quality, fish and wildlife habitat, water-dependent uses, economic resources, recreation, and aesthetics.

State Planning Goal 18 (Beaches and Dunes): Calls for conserving, protecting, developing (where appropriate), and restoring (where appropriate) the resources and benefits of coastal beach and dune areas.

Based on the above analysis, BLM has determined that the Final CBS Plan is consistent, to the maximum extent practicable, with the *Oregon Coastal Management Program, Federal Coastal Management Act of 1972* as amended, and the *Coos County Zoning and Land Development Ordinances*.



Legend

- EXISTING PAVED ROAD
- BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT ADMINISTERED LANDS
- U.S. FOREST SERVICE ADMINISTERED LANDS
- INTERNATIONAL PORT OF COOS BAY LANDS
- CORPS OF ENGINEERS ADMINISTERED LANDS
- OTHER PRIVATE/STATE LANDS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
 COOS BAY DISTRICT OREGON

Coos Bay Shorelands
**ZONING
 MAP**

DRAWN	BRV	SCALE	as shown
DATE:	SEPT., 1995	MAP	A-1

**UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT**

Coos Bay District Office
1300 Airport Lane
North Bend, Oregon 97459

**OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, \$300**

**FORWARDING AND ADDRESS
CORRECTION REQUESTED**