



June 11, 2026

To: Land Conservation and Development Commission

From: Brenda Ortigoza Bateman, Ph.D., Director
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Subject: **Agenda Item 3, June 25-26, 2026, LCDC Meeting**



Rulemaking: Coastal Public Access

I. Agenda Item Summary

Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD or the department) staff will present new proposed administrative rules related to coastal public access as division 48 in Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR) chapter 660. The proposed rules provide definitions and direction to local governments related to their obligations to protect, maintain, and increase coastal public access under [Goal 17: Coastal Shorelands](#). Staff will summarize changes to the proposed rules since the April commission meeting, including feedback received from the Rulemaking Advisory Committee (RAC) and public comments. The public comment period for this item closed on May 14, 2026. Department staff request that the Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC or commission) consider adopting the proposed rules.

a. Purpose

Department staff will summarize the proposed rules to OAR chapter 660 division 48 and provide an update on the department's engagement process that informed the rules. The purpose of the proposed rules is to provide clarity for local governments on the requirements of Goal 17: Coastal Shorelands related to coastal public access.

b. Objective

Commissioners are up to date on the proposed rules implementing the coastal public access requirement of Goal 17: Coastal Shorelands and public comments received by May 14. The commission considers adopting the new proposed rules recommended by the department in Attachment A or adopts the new proposed rules with amendments.

For further information about this report, please contact Meg Reed, Senior Coastal Policy Specialist at 541-514-0091 or meg.reed@dlcd.oregon.gov.

II. Background

Statewide Planning [Goal 17: Coastal Shorelands](#) requires local governments to maintain and increase public access to coastal waters. However, Oregon Administrative Rules do not

currently include implementation direction for local governments on how to achieve these requirements. This new rule division is meant to provide those clarifying requirements. The commission initiated this rulemaking effort in October 2025 and held a public hearing on the draft rules in April 2026. LCDC charged the RAC to develop rules that include defining terms related to public access, requiring certain minimum information to be included in programs to maintain and increase public access, increasing coordination with relevant agencies and tribes, and providing more clarity on rights of way that provide public access. The commission also directed DLCD staff and the RAC to keep local government capacity constraints in mind.

DLCD staff held a total of four Rulemaking Advisory Committee (RAC) meetings between December 2025 and May 2026 to support staff in the development of the new rules. The recordings and summaries of the RAC meetings are available on the department's rulemaking webpage. Commissioner Lianne Thompson served as the commission liaison for the rulemaking effort and attended all RAC meetings.

In addition to the four RAC meetings, staff convened two technical advisory committee meetings with the local government representatives of the RAC in February and March 2026 and one meeting with staff from the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department in March 2026. Staff also hosted two webinars for coastal local governments in May 2026 to share information on the draft rules and hear feedback from attendees. Staff used feedback from all meetings to further inform and revise the rule language.

III. Rule Changes

This rulemaking would require the addition of a new division (048) in Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR) Chapter 660. The revised rules, included in Attachment A, include the following sections: purpose, policy, definitions, applicability, reporting, rights-of-way, coastal public access program, inventory, and coordination.

The following sections describe changes to these rule sections since the April LCDC meeting.

a. Purpose, Policy, Definitions, and Applicability

The Purpose, Policy, and Definitions sections of the rules set the stage for the rest of the rules. Staff did not change any text in the Purpose or Applicability sections of the rules. Staff changed the Policy section based on comments from the Department of Justice (DOJ) and RAC members. There are two concepts within the existing Goal 17 language. One is related to the increase of coastal public access within the course of local government planning. The second is no net loss of public access, which is related to individual actions that impact existing coastal public access areas. The revised language in the Policy section highlights those two concepts in separate policies. At the request of RAC members, staff added "Tribes" to the text in this section that directs local governments to work with other entities to provide increased public access to coastal waters. Staff also added a new policy statement to this section which addresses replacement of access sites and that replacement sites should meet or exceed the quality of the site being replaced. While the RAC was generally supportive of this addition, there was some disagreement on the exact language to express the idea of exceeding the quality of a site, as "quality" is a subjective term. Staff feel the ambiguity of the term is generally helpful in this

section to provide flexibility to local governments. Staff added additional context to the term in the section on rights-of-way.

Staff made minor changes to the Definitions section of the rules. Based on comments from DOJ, staff removed the pieces of the "accessibility component" definition that relate to standards of construction that may change over time. The commission cannot delegate its authority in the form of potentially changing standards. The rules must include a specific standard or no standard. After reviewing how this term is used throughout the rules, staff decided to remove the standards altogether because they do not advance the rule requirements. Staff also added the term "Coastwide Public Access Database" to this section since it is used throughout the rule.

b. Reporting

This section of the draft rules outlines requirements for coastal cities and counties to report to DLCDC on changes to their coastal public access sites. Since April, staff changed this section based on feedback from many local government representatives. Staff revised the requirements for notification to the department to happen at the time of the change, instead of every two years. Local governments highlighted frequent staff turnover as the primary reason to report on these changes immediately. Notification to the department is required for changes to public access sites that are lost, replaced, added, or improved with amenities and infrastructure. Similarly, staff revised the language to require the department to update its own database on a more frequent basis (within three months). Staff also added language to reference an existing process for state agencies that own or manage public access to keep their datasets updated related to the Framework dataset process, in which DLCDC is involved. Lastly, based on written comments received from two participating RAC members, staff added language to the rules to use the information submitted by local governments to support the evaluation of trends in coastal public access.

c. Coastal Public Access, Rights-of-Way, and Replacement

This section of the draft rules is triggered when there is a request to or from a local government to vacate any portion of a right-of-way that currently provides coastal public access. Staff revised this section of the rules to remove the requirement to make the vacation of rights-of-way that provide coastal public access a quasi-judicial land use decision. Instead, staff revised the rules to require these vacations to be a public decision with public notice and comment opportunity and to include certain criteria for retaining public access in the decision process. The criteria for retaining public access across the affected site was slightly revised since April as well. In order to approve a vacation request, the local government must evaluate whether the retained public access is identified for public use, matches or exceeds the quality of the existing access in both character and condition, is owned or managed by a public entity, and retains connection to the Oregon Coast Trail or other known trail network, if applicable. The criteria may be included in an existing decision process or in a new process. The local government will have the choice to make this decision a land use process or not. These revisions were made based on many conversations with local government staff and the RAC.

Staff removed the placeholder text following the rights-of-way section related to the replacement of existing coastal public access sites if an existing site is sold, exchanged, or transferred. During RAC meetings, members had robust discussions on this section of the proposed rules around site replacement criteria and process. However, local government members of the RAC raised concerns about regulating the replacement of access sites. There was no agreement on a uniform approach that could work for all coastal local governments. Staff did not receive explicit feedback or support to include the replacement section in the rules. Therefore, staff are recommending this section be deleted. Replacement of public access sites are addressed in other ways throughout the rules, including in the policy, reporting and coastal public access program sections.

d. Coastal Public Access Program: Inventory, Coordination and Implementation

These sections of the rules apply when a local government voluntarily initiates a plan amendment process that impacts its comprehensive plan related to public access within coastal shorelands. In practice, this would likely occur when a city or county updates the Goal 17 chapter or section of its comprehensive plan. These three rule sections lay out the requirements for developing a Coastal Public Access Program, including minimum requirements for an inventory, coordination with agencies and tribes, and development of implementing policies and mechanisms to maintain and increase coastal public access.

Staff made only clarifying text revisions to the Coastal Public Access Program section of the rules, which do not change the meaning.

Similarly, staff made minor text revisions to the Coastal Public Access Program Inventory section of the rules. Staff deleted the text requiring the inventory of existing public access sites to include a plan for increasing public access in the jurisdiction because that is addressed more explicitly in the following section on coordination and implementation.

Staff revisions to the Coastal Public Access Program Coordination and Implementation section of the rules were mostly minor text changes but also included a couple of substantial changes. First, staff moved an implementing policy measure from the non-required list to the required list. This measure requires local governments to address "[m]ethods to avoid or minimize impacts of potential development or redevelopment of areas surrounding coastal public access sites on those public access sites." Staff made this revision based on a comment letter submitted by two RAC members. While the rest of the RAC did not support or oppose this request, staff feel this requirement falls in alignment with the existing requirements of Goal 17 and the policy section of the rules that highlight the importance of protecting existing public access sites. Staff also revised the wording of the criteria for the replacement of public access sites to streamline and organize the components to address and did not change the meaning of the requirement. Likewise, staff revised the requirement to develop strategies to increase public access over time to integrate the language removed from the previous inventory section. Staff also revised the section listing further considerations that go beyond the minimum implementing requirements to include language that "encourages" or requires certain measures and added an additional consideration about encouraging or requiring "any new publicly funded projects within coastal shorelands to include adding or improving public access." Lastly, staff revised the timeline for

DLCD to update its own inventory of sites with the local government's revisions within a three-month period to match the requirement under the reporting section of the rules.

Revisions to the rules since April reflect comments received by the department through the public comment process, local government and state agency meetings, RAC meetings, and commission feedback, as well as staff research and recommendations.

e. Public Hearings and Comments

The commission held a public hearing on the proposed rules on April 23, 2026. Department staff held a geographic public hearing in Newport on May 4, 2026. A geographic hearing is required for any rule that applies only to a specific geographic area and not statewide. No one testified at either public hearing.

The public comment period for this rulemaking concluded on May 14, 2026. The department received six written comments during this time. All comments received are included as exhibits. To the extent applicable, staff integrated written comments into the revised rules. Several comments were submitted that asked for consistent hours for Oregon's public beaches. Staff were not able to address these comments as that is outside of the authority and scope of this rulemaking effort.

IV. Recommended Action

The Department of Land Conservation and Development recommends the commission adopt the proposed rules to OAR chapter 600 as a new division 48.

Recommended motion: "I move the commission adopt Oregon Administrative Rules chapter 660 division 48 as recommended by the department and shown in Attachment A."

Alternative approval motion: "I move the commission adopt Oregon Administrative Rules chapter 660 division 48 as recommended by the department in Attachment A with the following changes: [identify changes]."

V. Attachments

- a. Recommended revised draft rules

CHAPTER 660
LAND CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

FILING CAPTION: Describing the requirements of Goal 17 regarding public access to coastal shorelands

RULES PROPOSED:

660-048-0000, 660-048-0001, 660-048-0005, 660-048-0010, 660-048-0015, 660-048-0020, 660-048-0025, 660-048-0030, 660-048-0035

ADOPT: 660-048-0000

RULE TITLE: Purpose

RULE SUMMARY: This rule defines how state agencies and local governments comply with Statewide Land Use Planning Goal 17, implementation requirement 6 regarding public access in coastal shorelands.

RULE TEXT:

The purpose of this division is to interpret and carry out the requirements of Implementation Requirement 6 of Goal 17 Coastal Shorelands (OAR 660-015-0010(2)) regarding public access in coastal shorelands.

STATUTORY/OTHER AUTHORITY: ORS 197.040

STATUTES/OTHER IMPLEMENTED: ORS 197.225-197.245

ADOPT: 660-048-0001

RULE TITLE: Policy

RULE SUMMARY: This rule defines how state agencies and local governments comply with Statewide Land Use Planning Goal 17, implementation requirement 6 regarding public access in coastal shorelands.

RULE TEXT:

(1) The Land Conservation and Development Commission recognizes that public access to coastal waters is an important and unique benefit of Oregon's coasts. Therefore, it is important to provide public access to and along coastal waters.

(2) As a matter of state policy, there is to be no net loss of public access sites to or along coastal waters.

(3) Local governments shall work with state agencies, tribes, and other partners to provide increased public access to and along coastal waters.

(4) Existing public ownerships, rights-of-way, and similar public easements in coastal shorelands which provide access to or along coastal waters shall be retained or replaced.

(5) Replacement sites for coastal public access should match or exceed the quality of the site being replaced.

STATUTORY/OTHER AUTHORITY: ORS 197.040

STATUTES/OTHER IMPLEMENTED: ORS 197.225-197.245

ADOPT: 660-048-0005

RULE TITLE: Definitions

RULE SUMMARY: This rule defines how state agencies and local governments comply with Statewide Land Use Planning Goal 17, implementation requirement 6 regarding public access in coastal shorelands.

RULE TEXT:

For purposes of this division, the definitions contained in ORS 197.015 and the Statewide Planning Goals (OAR chapter 660, division 15) apply. In addition, the following definitions apply:

- (1) “Accessibility component” means a physical or design element provided within a coastal public access site to remove barriers and accommodate disability-related needs. Examples of accessibility components include: accessible parking stalls and adjacent aisles designed, sized, marked, and signed in accordance with applicable requirements; ramps, pathways, trails, and thresholds meeting required slope, width, surface, and edge-protection criteria; tactile and Braille signage supporting navigation and interpretive use; or surfacing and infrastructure enabling access by mobility devices, including wheelchairs.
- (2) “Coastal lakes” mean lakes in the coastal zone that are bordered by a dune formation or that have a direct hydrologic surface or subsurface connection with saltwater.
- (3) “Coastal public access site” means physical or visual access to or along the ocean, estuaries, and coastal lakes that are publicly owned or managed. Coastal public access sites may include features such as paths, trails, stairs, ramps, boardwalks, boat ramps, piers, docks, fishing platforms, and other water access and viewing amenities. Generally, public access is provided through publicly owned property, easements, or public roads and rights-of-way that end at or abut coastal shorelines. Other amenities that may be associated with coastal public access sites include parking, interpretive signage, emergency evacuation signage, restroom facilities, recreational facilities, and accessibility components.
- (4) “Coastal resources” mean the diverse natural, biological, and physical assets, as well as the emotional, cultural, spiritual, and recreational values found within the land-sea interface. Examples include estuaries, beaches, dunes, headlands, and wetlands, as well as fish and wildlife and their respective habitats within these areas.
- (5) “Coastal shorelands” means those areas immediately adjacent to the ocean, all estuaries and associated wetlands, and all coastal lakes. In accordance with Goal 17, coastal cities and counties have a designated coastal shorelands boundary.
- (6) “Coastal shoreline” means the boundary line between a body of water and the land, measured on tidal waters at mean higher high water.
- (7) “Coastal waters” mean the territorial ocean waters of the continental shelf; estuaries; and coastal lakes.
- (8) “Coastwide Public Access Database” means the inventory of public access sites within Oregon’s

coastal zone that the department maintains.

(9) “Cultural areas” mean archaeological sites, landscape features of cultural interest, and sites where both are present. Also referred to as “cultural resource sites.”

(10) “Ocean shore” has the meaning provided in ORS 390.605(2).

(11) “Primary access site” means physical or visual coastal public access to or along coastal waters in public ownership or management that are currently improved or developed with amenities such as boardwalks, stairs, parking, interpretive signage, emergency evacuation signage, restroom facilities, recreational facilities, and accessibility components.

(12) “Secondary access site” means physical or visual coastal public access to or along coastal waters in public ownership or management that are not improved or developed with trails, infrastructure, facilities, or amenities. Secondary access sites include, but are not limited to, public roads and rights-of-way that end at, connect, or abut coastal shorelines.

(13) Tribe means a federally recognized Indian tribe in Oregon as defined in ORS 182.162(2).

STATUTORY/OTHER AUTHORITY: ORS 197.040

STATUTES/OTHER IMPLEMENTED: ORS 197.225-197.245

ADOPT: 660-048-0010

RULE TITLE: Applicability

RULE SUMMARY: This rule defines how state agencies and local governments comply with Statewide Land Use Planning Goal 17, implementation requirement 6 regarding public access in coastal shorelands.

RULE TEXT:

(1) This division applies to all local governments with identified Goal 17 coastal shorelands. It applies to coastal public access sites within coastal shorelands. It does not apply to private coastal access sites.

(2) This division does not negate the need for entities to obtain any applicable local, state, or federal permits related to the development or alteration of coastal public access sites.

(3) The requirements of Goal 17 supersede requirements of Goal 5 as required by OAR chapter 660, division 23 for natural resources that are also subject to and regulated under Goal 17. For purposes of coordination with OAR 660-023-0240(2), coastal public access sites are considered natural resources.

STATUTORY/OTHER AUTHORITY: ORS 197.040

STATUTES/OTHER IMPLEMENTED: ORS 197.225-197.245

ADOPT: 660-048-0015

RULE TITLE: Reporting

RULE SUMMARY: This rule defines how state agencies and local governments comply with Statewide Land Use Planning Goal 17, implementation requirement 6 regarding public access in coastal shorelands.

RULE TEXT:

- (1) Each city or county with identified Goal 17 coastal shorelands shall notify the department of changes to coastal public access sites within their jurisdiction when they occur. Changes to a coastal public access site that requires notification to the department shall include when a coastal public access site is:
 - (a) Lost, whether intentionally, such as via the sale of land, or unintentionally, such as via erosion or landslide;
 - (b) Added as a new site or as a replacement site for a site lost in subsection (a); or
 - (c) Improved, such as with new trails, parking, or accessibility components.
- (2) The department will provide the applicable coastal cities and counties with instructions to carry out section (1).
- (3) State agencies that manage coastal public access sites shall follow the Framework Program Stewardship Plan for Shoreline Public Access Data endorsed by the Oregon Geographic Information Council to notify the department of coastal public access site changes within state jurisdiction or management.
- (4) The department will update its Coastwide Public Access Database to reflect the information provided under section (1) within three months of receiving the notification. The department may use this information to evaluate trends in coastal public access.
- (5) Each city, county, or state agency shall, upon request by the department, provide the department with other information necessary to carry out section (4).

STATUTORY/OTHER AUTHORITY: ORS 197.040

STATUTES/OTHER IMPLEMENTED: ORS 197.225-197.245

ADOPT: 660-048-0020

RULE TITLE: Coastal Public Access and Rights-of-Way

RULE SUMMARY: This rule defines how state agencies and local governments comply with Statewide Land Use Planning Goal 17, implementation requirement 6 regarding public access in coastal shorelands.

RULE TEXT:

(1) The requirements of this rule apply when there is a request to or from a local government to vacate any portion of a right-of-way that provides coastal public access.

(2) Requests, whether by an applicant or by the local government, to vacate a right-of-way that provides coastal public access must be a public decision with notice and opportunity for public comment. Public notice must be included in at least two of the following: newspapers, websites, newsletters, press releases, or e-mail lists. If the right-of-way extends onto the ocean shore, the local government must coordinate with the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department before issuing a decision on the vacation request.

(3) Local governments must develop a decision process for requests to vacate rights-of-way that provide coastal public access. In addition to the applicable requirements of ORS chapter 271, the local government decision process must include the criteria provided in subsections (4)(a) to (e). The local government may include this decision process within their municipal code, zoning code, or other applicable ordinance or apply the criteria in subsections (4)(a) to (e) in an existing decision process.

(4) Local governments may vacate a right-of-way to permit redevelopment of coastal shoreland areas provided public access across the affected site is retained. A local government may not vacate any interest in the ocean shore except as expressly provided by state law. Public access across the affected site is retained if the public access meets the following criteria:

(a) Is clearly identified for public use;

(b) Matches or exceeds the quality of the existing access, including providing equivalent public access in both character and condition;

(c) Is owned or managed by a public entity; and

(d) If applicable, retains connection to the Oregon Coast Trail or other known trail network.

(e) If criteria (a) through (d) cannot be met, the governing body shall deny the vacation request.

(5) State agencies that own or manage public access sites are required to notify the applicable local government before vacating a right-of-way that is used for coastal public access and after a decision is made on the vacation. A state agency may not vacate any interest in the ocean shore except as expressly provided by state law.

STATUTORY/OTHER AUTHORITY: ORS 197.040

STATUTES/OTHER IMPLEMENTED: ORS 197.225-197.245, ORS 390.615, ORS 390.620

ADOPT: 660-048-0025

RULE TITLE: Coastal Public Access Program

RULE SUMMARY: This rule defines how state agencies and local governments comply with Statewide Land Use Planning Goal 17, implementation requirement 6 regarding public access in coastal shorelands.

RULE TEXT:

(1) A Coastal Public Access Program includes a coastal public access site inventory, associated maps, related comprehensive plan policies, and related implementing measures. A local government shall apply section (2), OAR 660-048-0030, and OAR 660-048-0035 when it adopts or amends a Coastal Public Access Program, a coastal public access inventory, or coastal public access related policies within their comprehensive plan.

(2) Local governments with Goal 17 coastal shorelands shall develop and implement a Coastal Public Access Program to protect, maintain, and provide increased public access to and along coastal waters. For purposes of this division, increased coastal public access means adding additional coastal public access sites beyond those already inventoried by the local government, or improving existing coastal public access sites with amenities such as parking, bathrooms, recreational facilities, accessibility components, or boardwalks, or any combination thereof.

STATUTORY/OTHER AUTHORITY: ORS 197.040

STATUTES/OTHER IMPLEMENTED: ORS 197.225-197.245

ADOPT: 660-048-0030

RULE TITLE: Coastal Public Access Program Inventory

RULE SUMMARY: This rule defines how state agencies and local governments comply with Statewide Land Use Planning Goal 17, implementation requirement 6 regarding public access in coastal shorelands.

RULE TEXT:

- (1) A Coastal Public Access Program must include an inventory of coastal public access sites within the jurisdiction of a local government.
 - (a) For cities, the inventory shall include all coastal public access sites within the city's urban growth boundary, including any coastal public access sites that may be in the ownership or management of other public entities, such as state or federal agencies.
 - (b) For counties, the inventory shall include all coastal public access sites outside of urban growth boundaries and within the county, including any coastal public access sites that may be in the ownership or management of other public entities, such as state or federal agencies.
- (2) Local governments shall use the Coastwide Public Access Database from the department's Oregon Coastal Management Program as the starting point for the inventory and inventory updates and may augment that data with available local information.
- (3) The local government's inventory must include a table and map of all coastal public access sites within the city or county's boundary as described in section (1). The table of coastal public access sites must include the following information:
 - (a) Whether each site is a primary or secondary access site;
 - (b) Whether each site provides visual access, physical access, or both, to coastal waters;
 - (c) Ownership and management of each site; and
 - (d) For primary access sites, the table must include the amenities, features, facilities, or improvements present at the site.
- (4) If any of the coastal public access sites in the inventory include an easement or a right-of-way that is essential for providing public access, the inventory must include a map or description that delineates the area that is publicly owned or managed or must reference where this information is located.
- (5) The local government may include any additional information it deems applicable in the coastal public access inventory.

STATUTORY/OTHER AUTHORITY: ORS 197.040

STATUTES/OTHER IMPLEMENTED: ORS 197.225-197.245

ADOPT: 660-048-0035

RULE TITLE: Coastal Public Access Program Coordination and Implementation

RULE SUMMARY: This rule defines how state agencies and local governments comply with Statewide Land Use Planning Goal 17, implementation requirement 6 regarding public access in coastal shorelands.

RULE TEXT:

- (1) The local government must adopt the Coastal Public Access Program into the local government's comprehensive plan.
- (2) When adopting the Coastal Public Access Program into the comprehensive plan, the local government shall adopt implementing policies to protect, maintain, and enhance public access to coastal waters, as well as balance the need for public access against potential impacts of public access on cultural areas and coastal resources within the local government's coastal shorelands.
- (3) The local government shall also adopt implementing measures as necessary to operationalize the Coastal Public Access Program. Implementation measures may be integrated into any other applicable plans that include or are related to coastal public access within the local government. Examples of applicable plans may include tsunami evacuation facilities improvement plans, transportation system plans, park master plans, or capital improvement plans.
- (4) The local government must address the following in their comprehensive plan policies, implementing measures, or any combination thereof:
 - (a) Requirements to prevent coastal public access sites from being physically obstructed or from being designed, maintained, or presented in a manner that would deter, obscure, or discourage public use.
 - (b) Methods to avoid or minimize impacts from coastal public access to cultural areas or coastal resources.
 - (c) Methods to avoid or minimize impacts of potential development or redevelopment of areas surrounding coastal public access sites on those public access sites.
 - (d) Criteria for replacing coastal public access sites if existing sites are lost. Criteria for replacing coastal public access must address location, equivalence of access, timeline for replacement, accessibility components, coastal hazards and safety, coordination, avoiding or minimizing impacts on cultural areas or coastal resources, and equitable access to the coast.
 - (e) Strategies or plans to increase coastal public access within the city or county over the time horizon identified in the local government's comprehensive plan, including potential future amenities, improvements, facilities, partnerships, or new sites anticipated. The city or county must set a baseline of existing coastal public access, a goal to pursue, and a way to measure increased public access over the time horizon identified in the local government's comprehensive plan. Strategies or plans for increasing public access may include partnering and planning with other entities, such as other public land managers.

(f) A plan for maintenance of inventoried primary access sites within the local government's ownership or management. The plan for maintenance must include routine inspections, strategies for repairs or cleaning, coordination with emergency services if applicable, and other needs specific to the management of each site. For primary access sites that have overlapping jurisdictional management, the local government must coordinate with the other entities involved in the management of that site to develop joint maintenance plans.

(g) A process to update the Coastal Public Access Program on a regular basis. At a minimum, the local government must update the Coastal Public Access Program every ten years.

(5) The local government may include additional implementing policies or measures that go beyond the minimum requirements described in section (4), such as processes and strategies to:

(a) Reduce current and future impacts from chronic coastal hazards, such as flooding and erosion, on coastal public access sites.

(b) Encourage or require new coastal public access sites with new development projects, such as subdivisions or hotels, in coastal shoreland areas where public access is currently lacking.

(c) Encourage or require new coastal public access sites or improvements to existing coastal public access sites to include accessibility components.

(d) Encourage or require any new publicly funded projects within coastal shorelands to include adding or improving public access.

(6) The local government shall coordinate with the following entities throughout the establishment of and any subsequent amendments to the Coastal Public Access Program:

(a) The department;

(b) Oregon Parks and Recreation Department;

(c) State Historic Preservation Office;

(d) Department of State Lands;

(e) Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife;

(f) State Marine Board;

(g) Tribes with ancestral ties to the area in which the coastal public access sites are located. The local government shall obtain a list from the Legislative Commission on Indian Services (LCIS) of tribes that have ancestral ties to the area in which the sites are located; and

(h) Any other applicable state agencies, federal agencies, special districts, or neighboring local governments with interest or authority in the area in which the coastal public access sites are located.

(7) The local government shall coordinate with the entities listed in section (6) as close to the beginning of establishment or amendment of the Coastal Public Access Program as is feasible and continue coordination throughout the process. This coordination shall take place before the start of the post-acknowledgement plan amendment process.

(8) If the entities listed in section (6) do not respond to a request to coordinate or decline to coordinate with the local government within 60 days of the request for coordination, the local government may continue to move forward with development of the Coastal Public Access Program.

(9) Once a local government has adopted the Coastal Public Access Program within its comprehensive plan, the department will update its Coastwide Public Access Database to reflect the local government's inventory of coastal public access sites as soon as possible, but no later than three months after receiving the post-acknowledgement plan amendment adoption notice.

STATUTORY/OTHER AUTHORITY: ORS 197.040

STATUTES/OTHER IMPLEMENTED: ORS 197.225-197.245