

CpaPublic Access Logic Table and Work Plan

Primary Users: Goal Implementation Teams, Workgroups, and Management Board | **Secondary Audience:** Interested Internal or External Parties

Primary Purpose: To assist partners in thinking through the relationships between their actions and specific factors, existing programs and gaps (either new or identified in their Management Strategies) and to help workgroups and Goal Implementation Teams prepare to present significant findings related to these actions and/or factors, existing programs and gaps to the Management Board. | **Secondary Purpose:** To enable those who are not familiar with a workgroup to understand and trace the logic driving its actions.

Reminder: As you complete the table below, keep in mind that removing actions, adapting actions, or adding new actions may require you to adjust the high-level Management Approaches outlined in your Management Strategy (to ensure these approaches continue to represent the collection of actions below them).

Long-term Target: 300 sites by 2025

Two-year Target: 95 sites by 2017

Factor	Current Efforts	Gap	Actions (critical in bold)	Metrics	Expected Response and Application	Learn/Adapt
<i>What is impacting our ability to achieve our outcome?</i>	<i>What current efforts are addressing this factor?</i>	<i>What further efforts or information are needed to fully address this factor?</i>	<i>What actions are essential to achieve our outcome?</i>	<i>Optional: Do we have a measure of progress? How do we know if we have achieved the intended result?</i>	<i>Optional: What effects do we expect to see as a result of this action, when, and what is the anticipated application of these changes?</i>	<i>Optional: What did we learn from taking this action? How will this lesson impact our work?</i>
Public sector funding						
Land use and ownership		Liability and safety issues are often major concerns with private and corporate riparian land owners when it comes to considering making portions of their property available for public access. Good successful examples and education are needed to address these concerns.	Management Approach 12			
Public Lands	As a part of ongoing planning and update cycles, agency partners are evaluating the potential of additional public access opportunities under our control. When site master plans or resource management plans are updated, the potential for	Ongoing planning is contingent upon scheduled review cycles as well as staff limitations and funding.	11.1			

Factor	Current Efforts	Gap	Actions (critical in bold)	Metrics	Expected Response and Application	Learn/Adapt
	additional public access are evaluated and included in the new plans as appropriate.					
Permitting requirements		Paddle-craft are generally not registered or licensed in many jurisdictions as are power craft and thus do not contribute to the funding for public access. It is the fees generated by taxes and license requirements on power craft that often fund the access facilities				
Enhance accessibility to diverse populations and meet the needs of those with disabilities	<p>Identifying new access sites to meet the needs of a diverse population.</p> <p>Increasing connectedness of existing access sites, making them more accessible to urban populations.</p>	Development and urbanization of waterfronts, higher land values, economic and social influences, population density, transportation systems, concentrated water pollution and different levels of commitment to public access all combine to present substantially different circumstances and call for unique strategies.	4.1			
Local government capacity	Localities have leveraged local funds, grants, and donations from private corporations to help with the development of new public access sites. These efforts have produced results—the average number of new sites brought on line in the past three years has slightly exceeded the minimum of 20 sites per year needed to reach the 300 site goal.	Capacity and funds that enable state agency partners to hire staff to support site development and monitoring at the local level have been limited. State agency partners have reported that their staffing, operational budgets, and state funds for local project assistance have seen significant reductions thereby, reducing their ability to support these activities.	(1.1) , (1.2) , (2.1) , (2.3) , (5.1) , (6.1)			

Factor	Current Efforts	Gap	Actions (critical in bold)	Metrics	Expected Response and Application	Learn/Adapt
Conflicts among users	Recognize and work towards meeting the need for access facilities, parking and support amenities at suitable locations	Conflicts can take many forms. They may develop when a site is designated or perceived to be designated for one use but is used in other ways. For example, anglers' use of a boat launch pier or parking area may be in conflict with those trying to launch or retrieve boats. Conflicts also arise among users based on who is perceived to have paid for the access site.	(5.1) , (6.1)			
Railroads		There is a need to reduce liability and hence we should consider an increase in safety guidelines around such areas.	Management Approach 10			
Climate Change	Considering actions that can address this real and growing concern: Identifying and assessing existing public access sites that are at highest risk for negative impacts related to climate change and rising sea levels. Employing and encouraging use of sustainable strategies that can help compensate or reduce the impact of rising water levels into the design, development, and/or retrofitting of public access projects so that investment equates to reasonable life expectancy of the project. Evaluating potential sites for vulnerability and sustainability. Striving to achieve "no net loss" of existing public access sites.	Climate change and sea level rise are growing concerns globally and in the watershed in particular. The transition zone between water and land is where public water access sites are located and it is also where the first impacts of sea level rise will become evident. While most marine or water related facilities are designed to be able to survive the frequent storm events and to a degree hurricanes, less emphasis is given to designs which address sea level change which many perceive as being "down the road."	Management Approach 15			

KEY: Use the following colors to indicate whether a Metric and Expected Response have been identified.				
Metric	Specific metrics have not been identified			
	Metrics have been identified			
Expected Response	No timeline for progress for this action has been specified			
	Timeline has been specified			
WORK PLAN ACTIONS				
Green - action has been completed or is moving forward as planned		Yellow - action has encountered minor obstacles		Red - action has not been taken or has encountered a serious barrier
Action	Description	Performance Target(s)	Responsible Party (or Parties) & Geographic Location	Expected Timeline
Management Approach 1: Track progress towards the 300 new sites goal: At the end of each calendar year partners will compile a list of all new public access sites opened in their jurisdiction during the year. These sites will be tallied and tracked by NPS and counted towards the 300 new sites by 2025 goal.				
1.1	Report on new public access sites opened each year.	New public access sites opened in watershed with target of 20 per year.	All state and federal partners in Public Access Workgroup Regional	Reports filed in February for the proceeding calendar year
1.2	Identify new potential public access sites each year that could fill in system gaps and contribute towards goal.		All state and federal partners in Public Access Workgroup Regional	Updates done in February for the proceeding calendar year
Management Approach 2: Make funding for public access a priority: Sustain funding for development of new public access sites and maintenance of existing sites, including maintenance dredging of small channels. Relevant state and federal funding or matching grant programs should consider targeting or giving bonus points for projects that include new public access sites. For example, the National Park Service Chesapeake Office will continue to prioritize funding for public water access site development through its financial assistance awards.				
2.1	Develop new public access sites by targeting financial assistance programs as appropriate.	Evidence of grant/financial award programs with application criteria supporting public access development.	State and federal partners who administer appropriate financial assistance awards programs (This list includes: VA DCR, VA DGIF, PA DCNR, MD DNR, NPS, USFWS, WV DNR, NY DEC, DE DPR and DC DOE	Grant funding in many states has been significantly reduced due to budget constraints which will limit access project development.

			Regional	
2.2	Maintain and upgrade public access sites on DoD installations.	Maintain public access sites on DoD installations where site security allows.	DoD installations	
2.3	Work collaboratively with Bay Program partners to identify legislative, budgetary and policy needs to advance the goals of the Chesapeake Bay Agreement. We will, in turn, pursue action within our member state General Assemblies and the United States Congress. (Per CBC Resolution #14-1)	Work with GIT to consider policy changes or legislative actions identified by the GIT.	CBC PA, MD, VA	
Management Approach 3: Establish a process that ensures public access is considered in the planning of all appropriate transportation projects: Many road projects across or adjacent to streams or rivers could provide public access opportunities. Where they do not yet exist, a state's recreation and resources agencies and its department of transportation (DOT) should consider establishing an MOU or other appropriate.				
3.1	Develop as needed MOU/agreements with state DOTs for public access development in conjunction with road projects.	A defined process, where one does not exist, for maximizing the development of new public access sites in harmony with road and bridge construction projects.	The state agencies which have primary responsibility for their state's public access planning and development. (This list includes: VA DCR, VA DGIF, VDOT, MD DNR, MDOT, PA DCNR, PDOT, WV DNR, WV DOT, NY)	This is now in play in all states
Management Approach 4: Enhance Public Access for a Diverse Population: As the population of the watershed grows, it becomes increasingly diverse with a population containing a broad range of ethnic, language and cultural backgrounds. As the makeup of the population changes, so has the way in which the various groups utilize and access the resource. If we are to continue to build strong support for the care and conservation of the Bay, it is important that all segments of the population have reasonable access. Actions to accomplish this include looking at gaps in types of access and how it relates to the various user populations in our urban areas. It includes looking at underserved populations and determining what may be needed to enhance their access opportunities. To be successful the Bay Program partners need to honor the culture, history and social concerns of local populations and communities and include a wide range of people and diverse groups in our decision making processes. Enhancing public access for diverse populations may also involve informational and programmatic shifts that target minority and underserved populations. This is becoming particularly true as it relates to informational signage at public access sites. Increase the effectiveness of existing public access sites by better communicating their location through improved signage and online resources. Such signage, whenever possible, should use universal symbols and be in the languages of the primary user to develop a more diverse user population.				
4.1	Improve access to and increase amount of open green space, with specific emphasis on currently underserved neighborhoods and communities.	Identify new access sites to meet the needs of a diverse population (Focus areas include local and regional greenways, city parks, restored urban stream corridors and street trees and urban forests). Increase connectedness of existing access sites, making them more accessible to urban populations.	Greater Baltimore Wilderness coalition equity workgroup, Greater Baltimore Area Greater Baltimore Wilderness coalition equity workgroup, Greater Baltimore Area	

4.2	Create a visual of current and proposed access sites and compare it to Environmental Justice Screen which is an EPA mapping tool with communities and environmental justice sites.	Completion of visual evaluation tool to potentially show correlation of access to areas of potential need related to diverse communities.	This project would be accomplished through a cooperative effort involving NPS Chesapeake, Bay Program and EPA.	This project has been initiated and is well underway.
Management Approach 5: Carry out and support more detailed assessments and project design for potential sites: Most of the over 400 potential new public access sites identified in the plan require more detailed assessments and construction designs prior to implementation. Pre-planning and design of public access sites is a key step in their future development. This is an area in which funding is needed. Agencies at all levels should provide, within resource capabilities, technical assistance and funding for site analysis and design.				
5.1	Provide technical assistance in site assessment, pre-planning, project design, and compliance/permitting to local access site development partners.	Within resource limitations, federal and state staff provide assistance to local partners when opportunities are identified.	All state and federal partners that are involved with the Public Access Working Group Regional	Funding among many state agencies to help with planning has been greatly reduced. Some funding for project planning has been made available through grant programs, there is still a great need for site preplanning.
Management Approach 6: Fill strategic gaps in access along water trails: NPS will work with partners to identify, prioritize and develop sites that fill public access gaps along the Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail, Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail, Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail and recognized water trails throughout the watershed. This will also include efforts to find and develop sites to support boat-in primitive camping along the trails.				
6.1	Develop new public access sites that fill gaps and support boat-in primitive camping along the trails by targeting financial assistance programs as appropriate.	Evidence of grant/financial award programs with application criteria supporting public access development projects that fill gaps and support boat-in primitive camping along the trails.	Evidence of grant/financial award programs with application criteria supporting public access development projects that fill gaps and support boat-in primitive camping along the trails.	Several state agency partners report that their state appropriated grant budgets have been zeroed out; therefore there are greatly reduced funds in place to support financial assistance programs.
6.2	Develop new public access sites that fill gaps and support boat-in primitive camping along the trails. Target Youth Conservation Corps to implement smaller projects as appropriate.	Evidence of appropriately directed YCC projects, within the overall program scope of work, that support public access development projects that fill gaps and support boat-in primitive camping along the trails.	State partners who administer appropriate Youth Conservation Corps programs, Regional	Funding by both federal and state agencies is dependent on appropriations and subject to change yearly.

		Public access site development objectives are incorporated into CAJO Segment Implementation Plans as these plans are developed to assist in strategic public access development in development of the trails.	NPS-Chesapeake, state partners, Regional agencies, and local government	
Management Approach 7: Further examine urban public access issues and needs: Recognizing the complex factors associated with expanding access in urban communities, governments at the local, state and federal levels should support and pursue studies assessing specific urban access issues and needs.				
Management Approach 8: Work with private sector funders to develop access: Many companies and foundations often have objectives that can be advanced through partnerships to develop public access sites and facilities. Public access managers and advocates should actively work with private sector funders on access projects.				
Management Approach 9: Engage in hydropower relicensing processes to expand public access: Relicensing of existing hydropower projects provides significant opportunities for expanding access to the water. Local, state and federal agencies should participate in re-licensing processes to make the case for specific public access projects as a part of new license agreements.				
9.1	State agency partners will be involved in any major hydro project relicensing when they occur in their state. Specific actions can be identified in future plans as appropriate.	As hydro and other major energy projects come up for review, public access is considered when and where appropriate. New public access facilities have been an outcome as part of mitigation for some of these projects.	VA, MD, PA, NY, DE, WV	This is dependent on the project, location, and environmental factors involved.
Management Approach 10: Explore options for resolving railroad crossing liability: Railroads along rivers—and associated liability concerns over track crossings—limit water access. Some states have identified railroads from liability at at-grade crossings for public access purposes, but it is suggested that federal action to limit liability may be needed to address the railroad companies’ concerns.				
Management Approach 11: Explore potential for additional access on public lands: Management objectives and practices on public lands may not account for recent changes in access needs and opportunities. As circumstances permit, managers of public lands fronting streams and rivers should re-evaluate these lands’ public access potential. This can occur through regular master planning processes or as ad hoc assessments. When new opportunities are identified they should be included in the properties’ master plan and scheduled for development as soon as resources allow.				
11.1	As a part of ongoing planning and update cycles agency partners will evaluate the potential of additional public access opportunities on lands under their control. When site master plans or resource management plans are updated, the potential for additional public access will be evaluated and included in the new plans as	Public access has and is being included in planning on public lands at the federal, state, regional and local level. Implementation, however, is contingent on staffing and funding.	All federal, state, regional and local agencies involved in land use and natural resource planning.	While progress is being made, budget reductions and funding constraints will continue to be an issue.

	appropriate. Federal and state agency partners in the water shed. Region Opportunities will be ongoing through 2017 within agencies’ resource, funding and management constraints. Absorbed as part of agency operation costs. N/A Planning is contingent on scheduled review cycles as well as staff limitations and funding.			
Management Approach 12: Managing land control for water access using various instruments: Gaining control of water access sites can be accomplished using several “land or site acquisition” techniques or instruments. Land control can be achieved through fee simple acquisition of the land, recreational easements, leases and cooperative agreements. Even when sites are purchased in fee simple caution must be exercised to be sure the property does not contain restrictions that could make it difficult to achieve its intended use. Easements, leases and agreements should clearly state the uses that will be allowed and provided for on the property. In addition, they must clearly state the terms of use.				
Management Approach 13: Prevent loss of access on public rights-of-way: Over the course of many decades roads leading to the water’s edge for uses such as steamboat docks, ferrys or for other reasons have been abandoned as a part of the road system when newer facilitates/infrastructure was developed. Many of these rights-of-way over time have been taken over by neighboring property owners or simply abandoned. It is important that each jurisdiction maintain control of such roads and rights-of-way since they can provide public access. Where clear legal grounds exist, those that may have been lost to other uses should be reclaimed.				
Management Approach 14: Incorporate identified proposed public access sites and actions in key plans: Elements of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed Public Access Plan, including potential new public access sites and key actions, should be incorporated as appropriate into major state and local outdoor recreation and open space planning documents, such as Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plans (SCORPs) and local land use plans. Local units of government are encouraged to incorporate potential new public access sites and policies in local comprehensive and capital improvement plans.				
				From segment plans for the Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail, State SCORPS, Regional Plans and local plans we are seeing the inclusion of potential new public access sites.

Management Approach 15: Climate Change: As we move toward achieving the Chesapeake Bay Public Access goal we must identify how planning and implementation can be adapted to address climate change and sea level rise projections

Management Approach 16: Fully address accessibility at public access sites: Public access sites are subject to federal and state standards and guidelines for ensuring access by a population with diverse physical capabilities. Yet it is not always clear how some of these guidelines may apply, particularly to boating access sites. NPS should work with its partners to clarify approaches to addressing accessibility needs.

16.1	Establish as a condition of financial assistance awards, the development of new public access sites in compliance with accessibility standards and guidelines to ensure access by a population with diverse physical capabilities.	Evidence of grant/financial award programs with requirement of compliance with accessibility standards and guidelines to ensure access by a population with diverse physical capabilities.	NPS- Chesapeake and financial assistance recipient(s). Regional	This is being done with most new sites meeting appropriate accessibility criteria.
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Management Approach 17: Build opportunities for citizen stewardship- Many public access sites are remote from regular maintenance staffs. Communities, user organizations, water trail managers and others should work to develop volunteer citizen stewardship programs to care for and maintain specific access sites.
