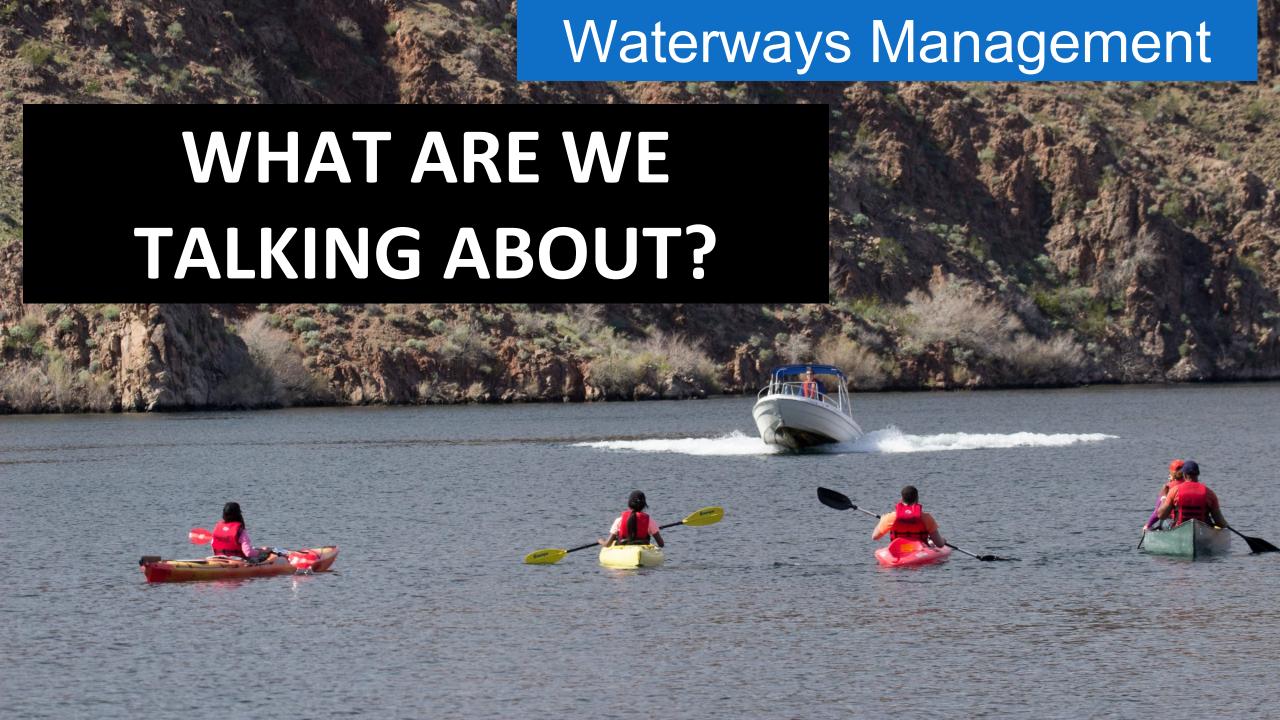


WATERWAYS MANAGEMENT

Pamela Dillon
Waterways Management Project Director
NASBLA
April 17, 2023







Multiple Use Waterways

WHAT ARE WE TALKING ABOUT?

Waterways **Safety** Management

Enjoyable Boating

Conflict Resolution

SHARED WATERWAYS

User Conflict

Resource **Protection** Multiple Use Waterways

WHAT ARE WE **TALKING ABOUT?**

Capacity

Visitor Experience













 The integrated use of education, technical assistance, regulation, enforcement, and other policies and programs to govern the waters of the state for navigation, public safety and access in ways that reduce conflicts, enhance the experience for waterway and shoreline users, and minimize risks to natural resources.

2006 NASBLA Waterway Management Committee

 The integrated use of education, technical assistance, regulation, enforcement, and other policies and programs to govern the waters of the state for navigation, public safety and access in ways that reduce conflicts, enhance the experience for waterway and shoreline users, and minimize risks to natural resources.

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Scenario

A one-lane launch ramp was built with funding from the Sport Fish Restoration and Boating Trust fund. The new ramp is located between riprap on a rocky embankment without a beach access.

On summer weekends, paddlesport livery uses the ramp 6-8 times every day, launching 12-18 paddlecraft from a trailer each time. Each launch takes 20-30 minutes to assist people safely into boats on the water.

Powerboat operators have logged several complaints about the need to wait for this lengthy process saying the ramp was built with motorboat fuel taxes. The livery owner argues it is a public access facility.

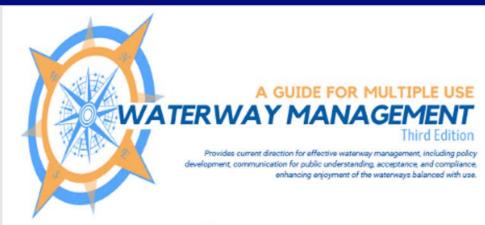
Scenario

How do you address this issue?

A one-lane launch ramp was built with funding from the Sport Fish Restoration and Boating Trust fund. The new ramp is located between riprap on a rocky embankment without a beach access.

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A GUIDE For MULTIPLE USE WATERWAY MANAGEMENT

(THIRD EDITION)

AVAILABLE FOR FREE DOWNLOAD

www.waterwaymanagement.org







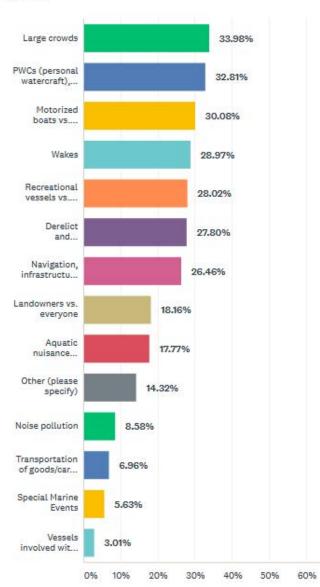


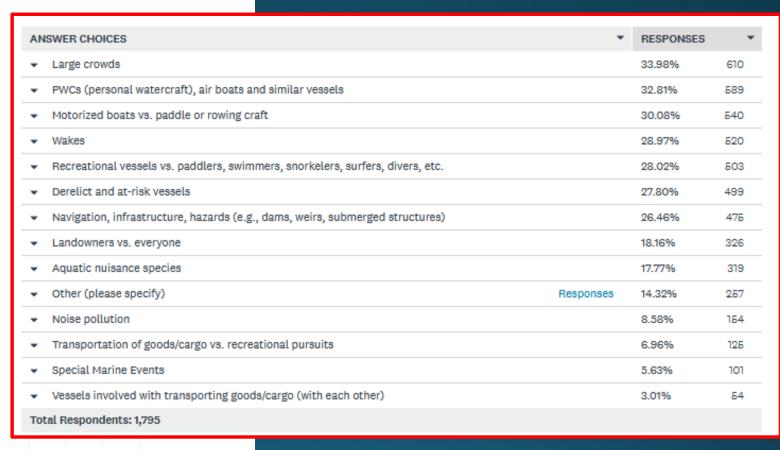
Which of the following create the greatest challenges on your waterway(s)? Check up to three.

90% 100%

70%







Q5 – All Complete Responses/ "Challenges" Which of the following are the primary drivers of use conflicts on your waterway? Select up to three.

16.75%

30%

12,70%

20%

10.34%

7.87%

4.33%

Answered: 1,779 Skipped: 16

Disputes over

access right...

Retailers who

provide no...

Private vs.

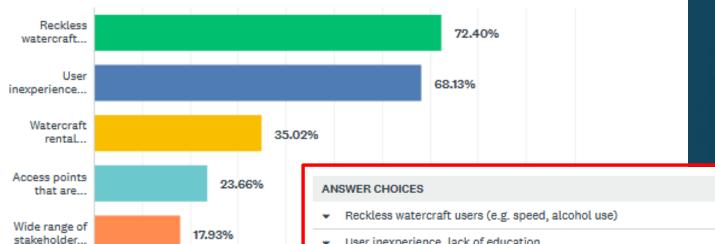
public water...

Other (please

specify)

Illegal

charters



Q6-All Complete Responses/
"Drivers"

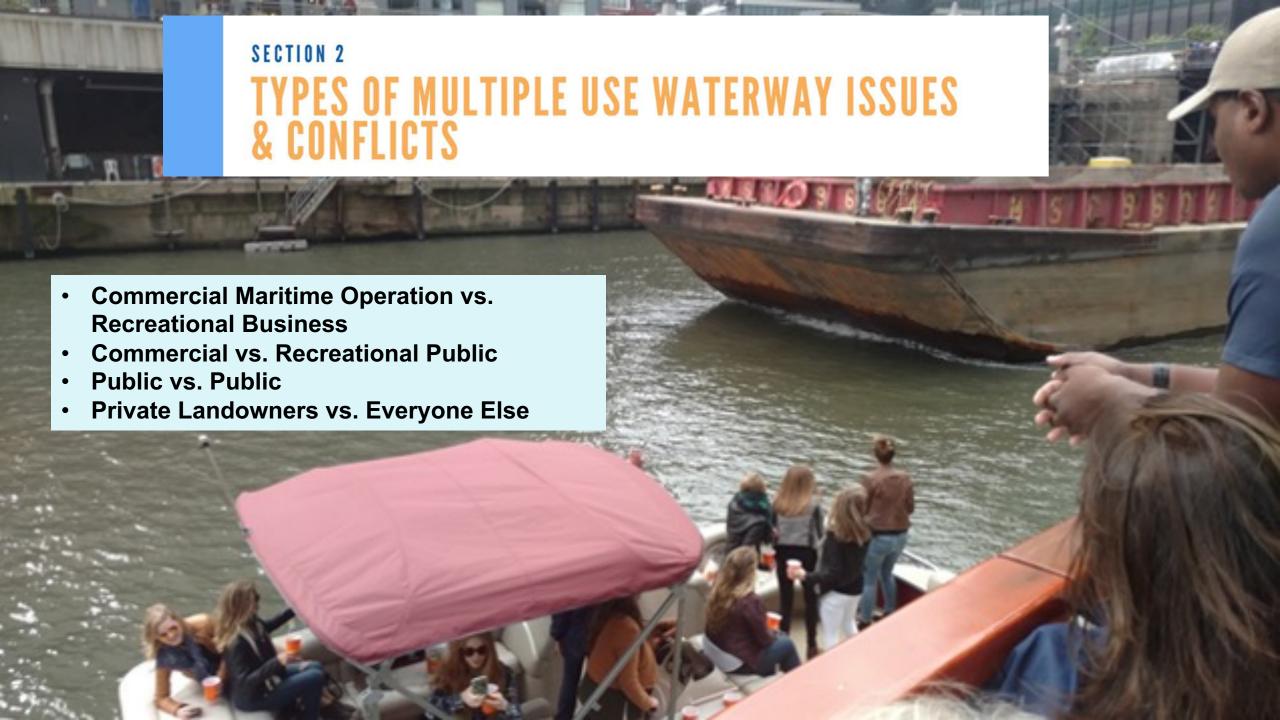


90% 100%





















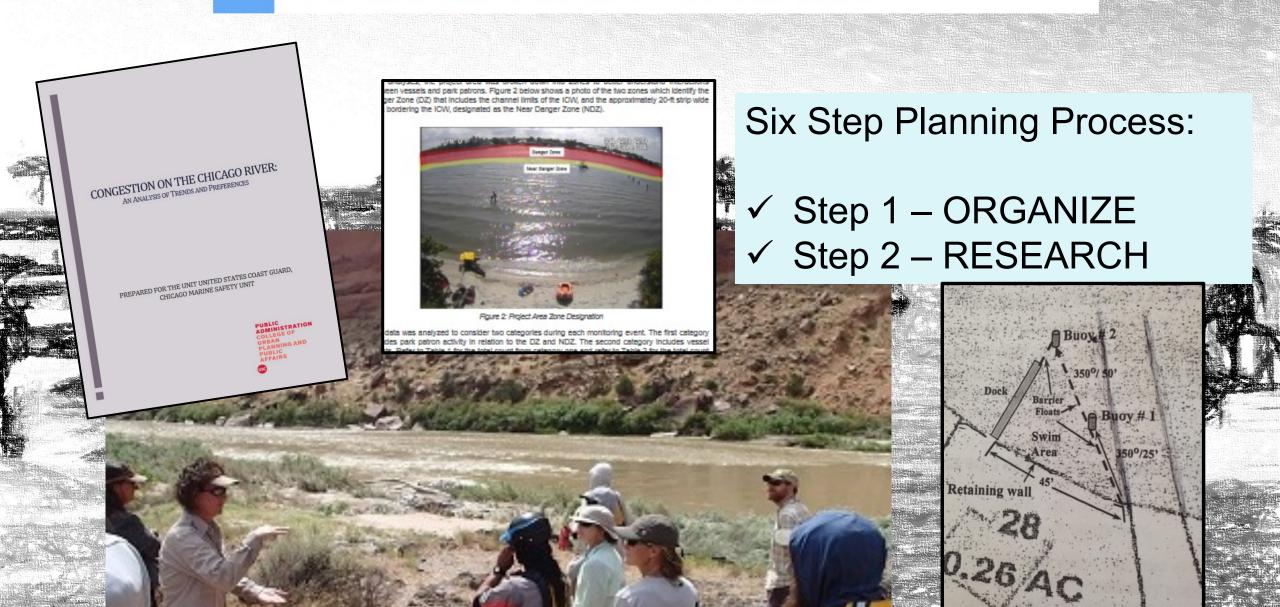




DEVELOPING PLANS & APPROACHES



DEVELOPING PLANS & APPROACHES



DEVELOPING PLANS & APPROACHES



DEVELOPING PLANS & APPROACHES

- ✓ Step 1 ORGANIZE
- ✓ Step 2 RESEARCH
- ✓ Step 3 PLAN

RESOURCES WITH HELPFUL PLANNING FRAMEWORKS

THE RIVER ACCESS PLANNING GUIDE

(2020) – A Decision-Making Framework for Enhancing River Access³ This is a document that provides a step-by-step process to planning for river access with recreation users in mind. It is a resource for planners, river managers, and users as they approach site selection and design to establish new river access or improve existing access.

https://www.river-

management.org/assets/RiverAccessGuide/03012020%20Layout_RAPG_FINAL__Tags_v22.pdf

PREPARE TO LAUNCH!

(2018) – A resource designed to help facility and trail planners and park and recreation project leaders plan and build or update an access site tailored to the needs of canoeists, kayakers, tubers, stand-up paddlers, or small craft sailors.*

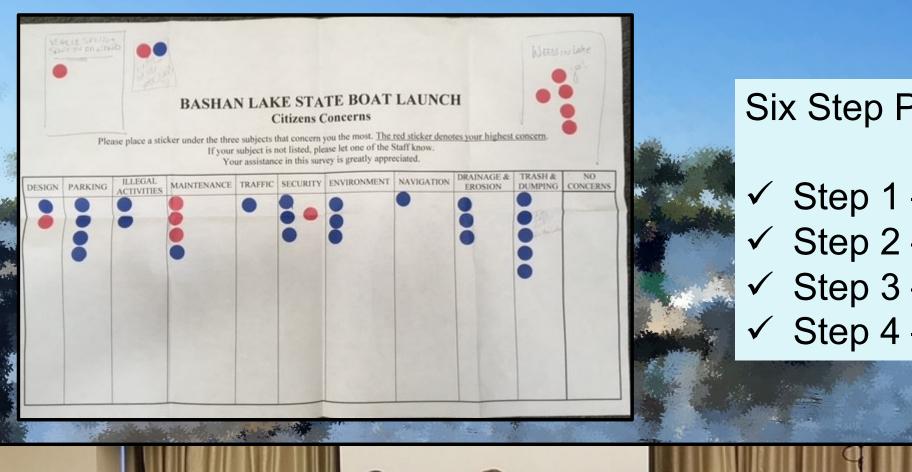
https://www.river-management.org/prepare-to-launch

VISITOR USE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

The framework offers cohesive guidance for managing visitor use on federally managed lands and waters. The framework situations vary in spatial extent and complexity from site-specific decisions to large-scale, comprehensive management plans and across multiple, tiered planning efforts.⁵ https://visitorusemanagement.nps.gov/VUM/Framework



DEVELOPING PLANS & APPROACHES



Six Step Planning Process:

- ✓ Step 1 ORGANIZE
- ✓ Step 2 RESEARCH
- ✓ Step 3 PLAN
- ✓ Step 4 DECIDE

DEVELOPING PLANS & APPROACHES

Effectiveness Factor Examples

Example

- A. Accident reduction potential
- B. Conflict reduction potential
- C. Quality of user experience improvement potential
- D. Environmental protection and enhancement potential
- E. Overall user satisfaction and acceptance potential Others

Feasibility Factor Examples

- F. Ease of administration and enforcement potential
- G. High benefit to cost potential
- H. Financial-resource availability potential
- I. Human-resource availability potential
- J. Special-user or interest group acceptance potential
- K. Limited new or revised legislation or regulatory potential Others

EFFECTIVENESS AND FEASIBILITY RATING MATRIX SAMPLE

Effectiveness 1-5, 5=

1-5, 5= Extremely High

Feasibility

Factor	Α	В	С	D	E	Subtotal	F	G	Н	I	J	K	Subtotal	Total



DEVELOPING PLANS & APPROACHES



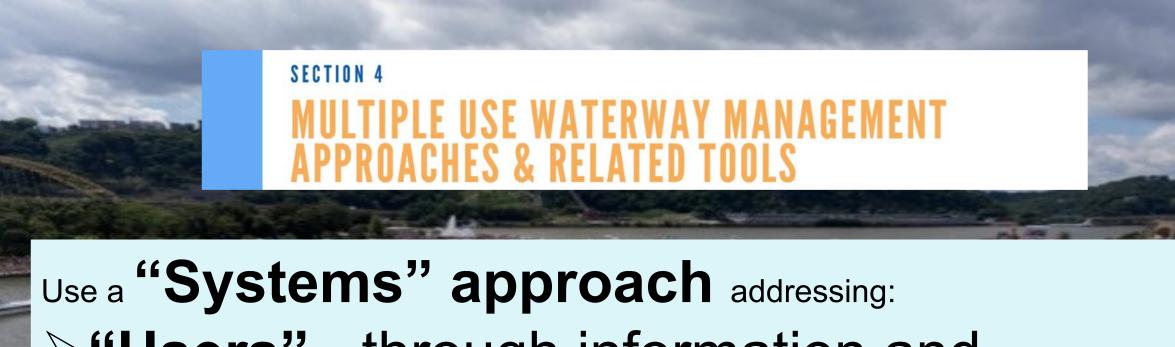
Six Step Planning Process:

- ✓ Step 1 ORGANIZE
- √ Step 2 RESEARCH
- ✓ Step 3 PLAN
- ✓ Step 4 DECIDE
- ✓ Step 5 ACTION









> "Users" - through information and education; signage



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- >"Usage" Such as zoning use areas for specific activities



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MULTIPLE USE WATERWAY MANAGEMENT APPROACHES & RELATED TOOLS

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- ➤ "Regulations" Designated anchorage zones, speed limits, or traffic patterns

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- > "Enhancing Management Practices" Supporting harbor safety committees, friends groups, or other networks for stakeholder involvement, input, and communication.

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CASE STUDY #1 - BALLASTED BOATS

(AKA "WAKE BOATS")

#2 – Jupiter Inlet, Florida

#3 – Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

#4 - Oregon's Non-motorized Access Program



CASE STUDY #4 - OREGON'S NONMOTORIZED WATERWAY ACCESS PROGRAM

Background: In 2010, the Oregon State Marine Board (OSMB) began a comprehensive strategic planning process to determine how it could build upon past accomplishments while responding to current and future changes in recreational boating and emerging environmental issues. Seven focus areas were identified, with the OSMB determining 4 areas (label 1-4 below) to be priorities:

- · Education, engagement, and outreach 1
- Environment
- Facilities
- Funding and financing 2
- · Law enforcement and safety 3
- · Operations and staffing
- · Organizational purpose and identity 4

Fifty-two strategies were identified in the four priority areas. One strategy was identified as the Nonmotorized Project. The goal of the project was to actively integrate nonmotorized boater needs and participation of the nonmotorized community into OSMB agency operation.

Problem: Oregon State Marine Board has historically been funded by motorized boat fees, so the agency has focused programs to motorized groups only. The nonmotorized community wanted "a seat at the table" to provide input on facility and other program development for nonmotorized boating and paddling. Because there was no fee structure in place for nonmotorized boating groups, they were not contributing to funding for these specialized projects desired by their community.

STEP 1

Formation of a Nonmotorized External Advisory Committee

A process was developed seeking applications from those willing to provide input by serving on an advisory committee. Sixteen participants were selected representing various locations, backgrounds, and gender identity. The selected advisory committee included participants from whitewater, ocean, drift boating, dragon boat/outrigger canoeing, standup paddleboarding (SUP), outfitters/guides, environmental, wild and scenic rivers, flatwater, rowing, rafting, sailing, livery-rental, law enforcement, and parks.

The Advisory Group engaged in a two-year long process which included nine meetings, a statewide assessment, and a national survey of state programs. The survey of state programs had a 100% response from states on how fees were collected (or not collected) from nonmotorized boaters, including a look at titling and registration fees, sales taxes, permits, launch fees, and other funding processes. The Advisory Group and OSMB shared all findings at a series of seventeen public input meetings, with information captured and posted online during this robust process.



Start - 2010

Step 1 – Formation of a

Nonmotorized External Advisory

Committee

Step 2 – Legislative Attempt #1 (Failed)

Step 3 – Regroup and Legislative Attempt #2 (Passed)

Step 4 – Development of the

Waterway Access Grant Program

Step 5 – Transparency of the Program's Implementation

2020 – Accepted grant proposals for the first time.

Awarded \$412,082 to 10 projects Provided \$25,448 in additional technical assistance

REFERENCES AND SUGGESTED READING



Waterways conjure up a spectrum of images...



...and divergent views

- One person's exhilarating hub of recreational activity is another's over-crowded, intolerant, and noisy place.
- Another's tranquil refuge and scenic backdoor vista is somebody's inaccessible space.
- Someone's productive workplace or corridor of military or commercial activity is another user's competitive, intolerant passageway.

A GUIDE For MULTIPLE USE WATERWAY MANAGEMENT (THIRD EDITION)



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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

2020-21 WATERWAY MANAGEMENT PROJECT STEERING COMMITTEE'

American Canoe Association

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American Waterways Operators

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Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission

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Public Member

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States Organization for Boating Access

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U.S. Coast Guard

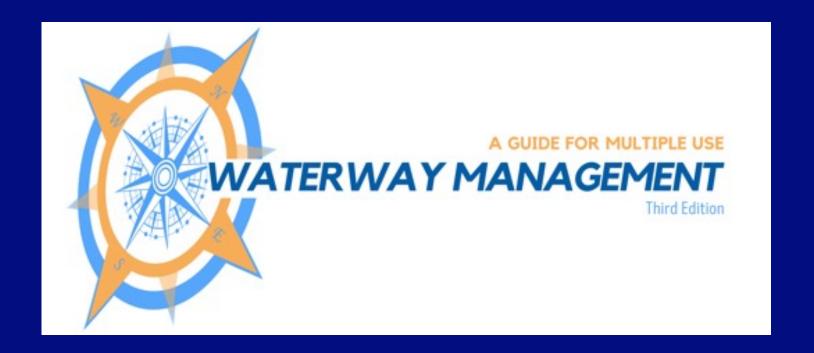
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Waterways Association of Pittsburgh

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DOWNLOAD at www.waterwaymanagement.org

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