Table Rock Lake Oversight Committee Meeting

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Dewey Short Visitor Center

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Beverly L. Nagle, CCR

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APPEARANCES

Table Rock Lake KEVIN MCDANIELS, Designated Oversight Committee: Federal Officer

TAMERA JAHNKE, Chairperson

ROBERT HUNT, Missouri Department of Natural Resources

RYAN BENEFIELD, State of Arkansas & Arkansas Natural Res. Commission

BECKY SHORTT, Operations Project Manager & Alternate Designated Federal Officer

SHEILA THOMAS, Table Rock Lake

Chamber of Commerce

PAT COX, Owner/Operator of the State Park Marina & Harbor Marina

Twilia Harrison, Table Rock Lake

Chamber of Commerce

Dana Coburn, Project Manager, Corps of Engineers:

US Army Corps of Engineers

Deanna Ray, Counsel on Legal Matters for Table Rock Lake

Rheannon Hart

Trish Tannehill, GIS Specialist

Rodney Raley, Deputy Operations

Project Manager

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MS. SHORTT: I'd like to call this meeting to order at this point.

MR. MCDANIELS: All right. Welcome, everybody. This is the first meeting of the Table Rock Lake Oversight Committee. My name is Kevin McDaniels. I am the designated federal officer for this committee. If you all have the agenda, we can follow along with that a little bit; and we're actually going to start off with some introductions. And as we all introduce ourselves here, we're going to allow the court reporter a little bit of time to make sure that everybody's name is properly recorded. But everything here will be recorded, everything that's said. So I'll let you go next.

MS. JAHNKE: Okay. So I am the Chairperson of the Committee. My name is Tamera Jahnke, also go by Tammy. And we'll just go around the room and let people introduce themselves.

MR. HUNT: My name is Robert Hunt. I work for the Missouri Department of Natural Resources.

MR. BENEFIELD: My name is Ryan Benefield. Ι represent the State of Arkansas and work for the Arkansas Natural Resources Commission.

MS. SHORTT: Good morning, again. My name is Becky Shortt. I'm the Operations Project Manager here

committee and the next thing that we have to do, all of the membership here is being designated as a special government employee by the Department of Army and Department of Defense. So we are going to administer an oath of office. Okay. So if the Committee would stand up and face the flag. And you can follow along on Part A here if you'd like, and then repeat after me.

(Oath Administered)

MR. MCDANIELS: And then each of the Committee Members, you all can sit back down, but you need to read Part B and C, and then sign this document.

(Committee Members Comply)

MR. MCDANIELS: Okay. So the next item on here is the purpose of the Table Rock Lake Oversight Committee. And I'm going to read to you from the charter that has been approved, the objectives and scope of activities. Pursuant to section 1185C2 of the 2016 WIIN Act, the Table Rock Lake Oversight Committee shall review any permit issued under the existing Table Rock Lake Master Plan at the recommendation of the district engineer, Little Rock District, US Army Corps of Engineers, and advise the district engineer on revisions to the new Table Rock Lake Master Plan and the Table Rock Lake Shoreline Management Plan.

So also in the WIIN Act it designated specifically

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24 25 who the committee members would be, and it's by who they actually represent, not necessarily by name. So Tammy represents conservation and Pat represents boating. Sheila and Twilia represent economic development; Ryan represents the State of Arkansas: Rob represents the State of Missouri; and that's how we got to the composition of our panel.

So during the course of this meeting, we're going to do an overview of the draft plans where we are now. Many of you are probably aware that probably a couple years ago we did a public meeting with the existing draft SMP. We got public feedback. The Corps of Engineers has gone and made revisions for that plan based on that public feedback. So as we kick off this committee, we're going to go over those changes that are made and present the draft plans. Those draft plans are available currently on the Table Rock Lake Oversight Committee Web site, and that address is here on the agenda sheet for you. After that, the committee will have discussion on both of the plans.

So as part of this committee is subject to what's called FACA, which is The Federal Advisory Committee Act, and there's a lot of regulations that go along with Part of that is that all of these meetings are open to the public, but at this particular meeting the

public is not invited to comment. Comments will be allowed at meetings two and three. We'll have a three-hour block, three minutes maximum. And you can find that information located in the Federal Register notice that was published. Comments can also be sent in in writing, and those locations are listed at the bottom of the page here; and we'll go over that towards the end of the meeting.

Any media inquiries are going to be sent to our public affairs office. We do have representatives from that office who can field questions after the meeting. And then again, all documents are available on the Table Rock Lake website and the pertinent documents are also placed into the GSA database under the Table Rock Lake Oversight Committee.

So at this point, we're going to have Dana Coburn do a presentation on the draft master plan and shoreline plans.

MS. COBURN: Good morning. Can everybody hear me? Good. So the purpose of today's presentation is an overview of the Table Rock Lake Master Plan and Shoreline Management Plan. A little bit of background, we're going to take a walk down memory lane.

Okay. So we first started with the Table Rock Lake
Master Plan. We began planning in June of 2012. We

held public and agency scoping workshops in November and December of 2012. We had a Draft Master Plan public comment review period in July and August of 2013. We held public workshops in August of 2013. And then in February 2014, we held the Final Master Plan and Environmental Assessment. They were released. In the fall of 2014, we began work on the Table Rock Lake Shoreline Management Plan.

A little bit of information on the scoping that took place in 2012. Again, the public comment period was held from the 14th of November to the 14th of December, 2012. We had three workshops, and those are the dates listed in 2012. They were in Reeds Spring, Shell Knob, and Branson. We had a total of 1,357 attendees that signed in at the workshops, but we know that it was probably more like 1,800 that attended based on the seating capacity, as everybody did not sign in. We had 615 comments collected via comment cards, fax, letters, e-mail, and verbal comments.

During the draft released in 2013, we had a public comment period from the 30th of July to the 30th of August. We had four public workshops and over 1,200 attendees. We collected 842 comments; again, comment cards, fax, letters, e-mails, and verbal comments.

For the Draft Master Plan, we had four original

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comments were collected. We had alternative 1, which was the No Action; alternative 2 was Balanced Use; alternative 3 was the Conservative; and alternative 4 was High Development. After the Draft Master Plan

additional alternatives developed, and that was alternative 2A, Slow Growth; alternative 2B, Historic

release and we collected the comments, we had five

alternatives developed after the scoping phase and after

High Density; alternative 2C, New High Density;

alternative 2D, No Vegetative Management; and alternative E, which was a hybrid and eventually became

our Selected Alternative.

The Selected Alternative Hybrid 2E was based on the public review of the draft comments, and it was our ninth alternative and it was a hybrid of alternative 2 with combining parts 2B, 2C and 2D. And this slide gives you an illustration of, from the 1976 master plan, the land classifications that went to the 2014 master plan.

We next started on the Table Rock Lake Shoreline Management Plan update. Again, we began planning this in the fall of 2014. We held public agency and scoping workshops in March of 2015. We held focus groups from August 2015 to June 2016, and then we did have a public review and comment period on the draft SMP and draft

environmental assessment from June 2017 to September of 2017. We held workshops in July and August of 2017, and now we are here in December of 2019, starting the Table Rock Lake Oversight Committee.

For scoping, during the Shoreline Management Plan update, we held scoping workshops over a three-day period in March of 2015. Again, all the workshops were held in the Branson Convention Center. We had 482 attendees and collected 502 agency and public comments. We had a comment period of 16 March through 1 May of 2015. And we developed six alternatives for the draft released during the summer of 2017; alternative 1, which was No Growth; alternative 2, Benefits to General Public Use; alternative 3 was the No Action; alternative 4 was Neutral Changes; alternative 5 was Accelerated Private Development; and alternative 6 was Maximum Private Growth.

During the draft release in 2017, we held a comment period from 30 June to 15 September 2017. We did three workshops and collected 3,175 comments, with 861 attendees to the three workshops.

After the public comment review and the workshops, we came back and we now have a seventh alternative in the draft Shoreline Management Plan, and that is alternative 4A, Revised Neutral Changes. I'm going to

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walk you through some of those highlights.

So in alternative 4A, this is now our proposed preferred alternative, the Park Buffer allocation name has changed to Public Recreation Area. Some of the Public Recreation Areas around the lake have been This will allow the potential for vegetation permits in some areas that were not previously allowed. Docks located outside of LDA and outside of Marina Buffer Areas that have been placed in LDA will be relieved of grandfather status for some of these docks. And docks located in Restricted Limited Development Areas will have fewer restrictions. If all other criteria is met, those docks may expand. They may add swim docks, but they would not be able to add slips. Community Dock only and Courtesy Dock only allocations have been changed to LDA. Some of those allocations have been relocated if inactive.

For Private Floating Facilities, which are also called Docks, new permits will be issued for new docks containing a range from 1 to 20 slips. There is now a combined total of 30,800 boat slips and launching ramp parking spaces that can be placed on the lake. We are acquiring two printed, legible, 11 by 17 and one electronic set of engineered stamped plans. Maximum slip size has changed from 14 by 30 to 12 by 30. And

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request to modify docks can only be submitted by the permittee and only one request will be considered in the five-year permit period.

So again, Private Floating Facilities, or Docks, PWC lifts attached to the docks must be owned/used by a slip opener in the dock. We did have originally, in the draft release in 2017, a requirement for alternative power sources. We are taking that out in this draft. But you will see in the fourth bullet, licenses for new land based electric service will not be approved. If a dock within -- with existing land based service is relocated or moved, the existing electric service must be removed and the area restored prior to the issuance or approval of the boat dock permit. In these instances, new electric service must be provided by an alternative power source. If a dock is rebuilt at the same location, the existing electric service may be Licenses for existing electric service to the docks may be renewed.

For vegetation modification permits, mowing and/or underbrushing permitted area may be limited in certain circumstances when determined to be in the best interest of the stewardship of the natural resources, for instance, if there's a protected species habitat, such as a bald eagle nest or if a safety issue is discovered

on site such as a creek crossing, a bluff or a government-maintained road. Trees and shrubs up to two inches in diameter, measured at ground level, may be removed. Cedar trees up to three inches in diameter, measured at ground level, may also be removed.

For other permits and outgrants, there will not be new -- no new ski courses -- ski course permits will be issued. No new licenses will be issued for stairs, steps, mooring buoys or tramways. And on the third bullet, this was also in the draft released in 2017, we are taking that out in this current Master -- or current Shoreline Management Plan.

So Kevin talked a little bit about the Table Rock
Lake Oversight Committee. We received this legislation
back in December of 2016 under WRDA. From March of 2017
until 21 October of 2019, there was a lot of work done
behind the scenes to try and get this oversight
committee set up. This gives you a little bit of
information on what kind of packages were sent forward
and what took place to try and establish this oversight
committee.

So our path forward, we did have an administrative meeting in September, and we are here in December of 2019 for our first meeting. The second meeting will be held on the 23rd of January, also here at the Dewey

Short Visitor Center. We have a requirement for all written public comments to be received by the 27th of February, 2020. Our third Table Rock Lake Committee Meeting will be the 5th of March and the fourth Table Rock Committee Meeting will be on the 6th of May. And that is the end of my presentation.

MS. JAHNKE: Thank you. Are there questions from any of the Committee Members?

MR. BENEFIELD: I'm sorry, I'm coming into this with less knowledge than most people. So the status of the Shoreline Management Plan's in draft. The master plan's also in draft or is it finalized?

MR. MCDANIELS: So the original update to the master plan back in 2014 was actually signed and implemented by the district; however, the WIIN legislation directed the Corps of Engineers to revise that which, in essence, means that we will be taking comments on the master plan as well. We will review those, and when the final release is made, the intent would be to resign that master plan also.

MR. BENEFIELD: So I guess that we'll be making recommendations on that also?

MR. MCDANIELS: Correct.

MR. COX: I have a question related to the electrical service on boat docks. Are there any clear

reasons why we're changing that to an alternative source? Is it safety? Is it difficulty in maintaining the inspection process? What is the rationale for that?

MR. MCDANIELS: So I'll give a couple comments, then I'm going to have Becky also comment, from the lake. The policy of the lake has been that all new boat dock facilities have required solar power for several years now. So basically after the comment period, we're resorting back to what the previous policy had been at the lake that we have been following, and Becky can tell you how long that has been for.

A couple of issues there when you're looking at cumulative impacts of putting in multiple electric lines around the lake, you're looking at, and there's a few bullets up there that reference the ARPA, the NEPA, things of that nature, environmental concerns, historic concerns, and cumulative impacts. And then, simply, the number of outgrants being issued, the costs associated with those, the processes with that, which is also part of the WIIN Act that we are told to make the program more efficient. And I'll let you comment on that as well.

MS. SHORTT: The same as what Kevin was saying, the change that we have made to the current draft that we have proposed for everyone to look at now

is the policy that we've been operating under since 2014. We originally proposed for everyone to move to solar power for multiple reasons, safety being one of the things that is an issue, but also like Kevin was saying, the corridors, the overhead power and also underground power along the shoreline, the impacts to the land from those and the maintenance that it takes to keep those lines cleared. And the other part of that is the federal laws that encourage the federal government to be green in our rule making.

MR. COX: I'll follow up with that. Do we know of any other Corps of Engineers lakes that are implementing this or have implemented this, converting to solar on boat docks?

MR. MCDANIELS: Yeah, we have multiple lakes around the Little Rock District that have already implemented this. And Dana, can you speak to -- do you recall the research we did around the nation?

MS. COBURN: As Kevin was saying, we have gone through multiple master plan and Shoreline Management Plan revisions at various lakes in the Little Rock District in Beaver Lake, Bull Shoals Lake, and right now Greers Ferry Lake is looking at implementing the solar requirements.

MR. COX: So does it work? I mean, are people

putting the battery capacity on their docks so they can operate 110 or how are they doing this?

MR. MCDANIELS: So I happened to speak to somebody from Beaver Lake the day before yesterday and asked them if they have had any complaints or heard any pushback since they implemented this in their new plan, and they said that they have not. So I think it's a matter of specking it out to what your requirements are, you know, looking at the number of cycles for how often you use a boat lift or if you're charging batteries on a fishing boat or doing things of those nature.

We did have some companies at the public meetings that I recall that installed solar power that talked about being able to design systems that would fit to most everybody's usage patterns.

MS. THOMAS: Becky, just to clarify, this rule has been in place since 2014, so all new docks since that time have been required to install solar; is that what you said?

MS. SHORTT: Becky, that's correct.

MS. THOMAS: Okay. A follow-up question to that, because we have a long coves that are in deep valleys, has that impacted the power to that dock because sometimes the sun doesn't get as, you know, doesn't -- isn't as bright in those cove areas, how has

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that worked here?

MS. SHORTT: I don't have a good answer for that. It's something I can research and get back to the committee on, give it some information. I have heard that there are issues in different places, but that's something that the committee could request some initial information on and we can research.

MS. THOMAS: Madam Chairman, I would like to have asked for that information.

MS. SHORTT: Okay.

MS. JAHNKE: And, Becky, I'm going to make an assumption that you know exactly what she's asking for so we don't have to clarify.

MS. SHORTT: Yes.

MS. JAHNKE: Okay. Very good. Very good.

MS. THOMAS: I'm curious as to the reason -the reasoning behind the dock permit modification every
five years. That appears to me to be a long time. Is
that -- what is the reasoning behind that restriction?

MR. MCDANIELS: Becky, do you want to answer that one?

MS. SHORTT: As part of this process, our master plan team was tasked at looking at ways that we can make our program more efficient, that we can continue to operate at the same service levels for the

most part while still maintaining the same staff levels as our permit program grew, and so as one of the cost saving measures that we looked at was limiting the number of inspections that we go out and do on an annual basis. So putting a little bit more responsibility on the permittee to get with the dock owners and community docks and consolidate their requests.

MR. HUNT: Is there a -- is there a public comment record that we would be able to look at from the last round of comments?

MR. MCDANIELS: Are you referring to the last round of the -- the draft release or the Master Plan?

MR. HUNT: Well, probably the management plan?

MR. MCDANIELS: Are those on the Web site?

MS. COBURN: Yes. All the public comments that we have received, through scoping, through the draft release both on the master plan and Shoreline Management Plan, they are on our Web site, should be appendices.

MR. COX: Another question. Would you generally agree that most of these changes have something to do with saving money and moving us toward better stewardship of the lake, those are really the two motivations for these changes?

MR. MCDANIELS: I would say those are two

issues.

MS. THOMAS: I have another question about the elimination of the remote service dock program. The question specifically is that that is in the plan to be removed one year from the signing of the plan but the area then would not be converted to LDA. So am I understanding it correctly that once that program is removed, that those areas that were previously available to be served by a remote service dock would not be eligible for any type of permit?

primary motivations with the other one being safety

MS. SHORTT: Yes, you're correct.

MS. THOMAS: Okay. Can we -- can you tell me the reasoning behind that?

MR. MCDANIELS: Is it within a Marina Buffer Area?

MS. SHORTT: It is within a Marina Buffer
Area. And so those areas were originally set up, it was
a pilot program that was started on Table Rock Lake back
in the '90s, and it was due to, at that time, from what
I read, it was due to public -- perceived public need
for boat docks next to communities within the Marina
Buffer Area. And so there was a plan come up with to
have these remote service docks to serve the
communities.

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federal agency and those commercial facilities are open to the general public, we started getting a lot of calls and complaints because the marinas were leasing the slips to people outside the community and there started to be a lot of rub with people driving in and out to

access these boat docks.

The rub came in when -- you know, because we're a

And so in response to the public comment that they didn't like the remote service docks and the fact that it was a pilot program that was started on Table Rock Lake, never adopted at any other Corps lakes, we wanted to give a sudden set period to stop the program.

MS. THOMAS: But why specifically wouldn't we convert that area to LDA since it was previously allowed to be served by a dock?

MR. MCDANIELS: So I'll address that part.

That's certainly a recommendation that can be made. It would have to be in light of the Marina Buffer Areas being removed so that a Limited Development Area could be placed in that area, which would potentially make some changes within the master plan as well as the Shoreline Management Plan, but that would have to be considered as an offset from the public use development to private development and changing that area from a recreation marina type usage to a private exclusive use.

So that's the two sides that would have to be conflicted in that proposal. So that would be something to consider.

MS. THOMAS: I'll just -- the reason I'm asking is, for example, in Kimberling City, there is an area through this remote service dock program that would be served by the Port of Kimberling or could be served by the Port of Kimberling. But if that program is removed, then those folks along that area have no -- no method to ever gain a community dock or any type of other dock. So we're basically just taking that out of a possibility. So that would be my concern with that, that program being totally removed and not replaced by LDA.

MR. MCDANIELS: Okay. They would have the one year to request and put in a remote service dock. So they do have that opportunity, just so --

MS. THOMAS: Yeah.

MR. MCDANIELS: Just so we know.

MS. THOMAS: Yeah, the one year is fine. I'm just thinking for future, ever, development of property, where there are some existing docks, I mean, it's -- it's a commercial area. So it just seems like we would be limiting that excessively if we weren't allowing some type of remedy.

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MR. COX: I own and operate two marinas, but I do not utilize a remote service dock program, just hasn't been the right opportunity. Could be in the I've had some people ask from time to time. future. And if we eliminated this designation forever, then that wouldn't be -- that wouldn't be open in the future to new owners, new things that are going to change over the next few decades, it might be wise to look to maybe addressing the limitations, frustrations with what's happened in the past regarding the traffic flow and the Maybe that's something we could look into as conflicts. a committee to mitigate those impacts but still have this opportunity to do a smaller remote dock if the community needs one. So there might be a couple ways to look at that.

MS. THOMAS: Mm-hmm, yes.

MR. COX: I do want to jump back on to the boat dock electrical service because I think the job of this community is to ask questions to truly try to understand all the underpinning and decisions and maybe -- we'd be doing a disservice if we didn't. I'm interested in knowing the cost difference between a typical 10-slip boat dock, I know because I'm in the boat dock business what the cost is of powering the traditional method, but it would be interesting if we

could bring by the next meeting a couple of cost estimates on going to solar. I think it sounds terrific, but I want to make sure we're not going along with something that is prohibitively expensive and ridiculously expensive because it's possible it is.

And if that's the case, if it's not possible on a boat dock because of its location relative to the sun or the size of the dock itself, then perhaps there's an alternative and there could be a fee associated with this. For example, if it's, you know, \$20,000 more to go solar and there's a \$1,500 fee to the Corps to get an exception to that and then that would fund the proper inspections, that might be something we can look at.

I happen to know quite a bit about the electrification of boat docks because I have a lot of which have 400 to 600 amps of power; and it's something that keeps me up at night because we're very concerned about having electricity around the water. And there are a lot of new technologies available with GFI and how the electrical is run to the boat dock, i.e., keep it out of the water, there might be some things we can look into implementing to address the safety. So that's one area in which I think the committee's going to gather some more information.

MS. JAHNKE: Are there other questions or

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points of clarification from committee members?

MS. THOMAS: Yes, I have another question. Kevin's not surprised, I don't think. I always have lots of questions.

The carrying capacity study and access opportunity restrictions that are -- they have not changed from the previous draft to this draft, maybe slightly to update some numbers, but I guess my -- my question is, is there, in those calculations, is there any consideration given to that not every boat in every slip and in parking space in every boat launch would be used at one time?

MR. MCDANIELS: Yes. So when they do carrying capacity studies, Beaver was the most recent that we had done, but yeah, they all factor into it. They factor in different, whether it's a weekday or a weekend or a holiday, but if you look at the carrying capacity of 30,000, and we have done calculations by taking out shallow waters, max at coves, et cetera, we're just over the 30, maybe 31 -- 33,000 acres of useable water. carrying capacity, if you think about 30,000 plus slips or opportunities, if everybody was using them at one time, you would have one boat per acre out there. think about your average residential house being half an acre, maybe, yard or 3/4, that will kind of give you,

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you know, think about the land and subdivision and everywhere there's houses, there's boats.

So when we look at densities and we look at high usage or medium usage or low usage, typically, on a shoreline use permit for a private dock, you might get a number that's closer to one to ten that's factored in On a weekend at Table Rock, you're probably there. looking at most of the boat parking spots being closer But those calculations are used to come to one to one. to an overall kind of maximum density of Table Rock, we're targeting closer to one boat per ten acres in usage, although most other lakes in the nation we see trying to target closer to one to 16 or one to 18. by giving such a high number in that carrying capacity, it's kind of an intentional, and we kind of have referred to it in the past as managing towards red, when you think about the red, yellow, green about how busy and how dense the usage is, and red being very highly used, you know, getting close to those safety thresholds getting very congested, this plan is geared towards managing to red, about making this closer to the highest, pretty much recommended use of lakes across the nation.

MS. THOMAS: Okay.

MR. COX: So on a percentage basis, where are

so many numbers of parking spaces at boat launches, which you would assume are boats in use. But in that calculation, is there a percentage used to calculate the number of boats actually in use because not all -- just because someone has a slip, doesn't mean that the boat is on the water running.

MR. MCDANIELS: Right.

MR. COX: Right.

MR. MCDANIELS: So with those numbers that we've looked at, to get to the one to ten acres, the assumption would be that like one out of every ten private boat is in use at the same time, or I remember numbers like one to four at the marinas at certain times of the year are in use.

MS. THOMAS: Okay.

MR. MCDANIELS: But if you're looking at a one to ten ratio, one boat, you know, going 50 miles an hour within a ten-acre buffer, which is a theory calculation. We know the areas closer to the dam are more congested and there's boats closer. But you're actually looking at an assumption of 3,000 -- 3,100 boats at any one given time being used on the lake, which would calculate to us giving the opportunity to have 31,000 boats stored on the lake.

MS. THOMAS: Okay.

MS. SHORTT: So just to clarify, in the Shoreline Management Plan in the draft, on page 30A, it talks about in 2009, there was a boat study that was -- a boater use study that was completed on the lake. And when they were out on the lake on a summer non-peak weekend day in 2009, they counted, physically counted 2,090 boats on the lake. At that time there were a total of 19,254 boat slips and boat launching ramp parking spaces.

So we use that number and -- sorry -- extrapolate it out what would be a 60 percent increase from that, those two numbers, to figure out what our maximum density should be on the lake based on that study.

MS. THOMAS: That -- that was my question, though, is that looks like that assumes that all those boats are in use.

MS. SHORTT: No. There were 2,090 boats in use, and there were a total of 19,000 slips on the lake at the time. So only a percentage of the boats were in use from the slips that were in place. Only 2,000 of those were in use. Does that make sense?

MS. THOMAS: I'm not sure.

MS. SHORTT: So we estimated in the draft there, a 30,000 number, so the 30,000 threshold number that we came up with for total boat slips and parking

Is there any possibility for people to put a short-term? I mean, I know you have bench permits and such. But I can understand not wanting something to be installed and left there and just unattended, you know, potentially, but to just say no, seems like it's quite a limitation on recreation.

MS. SHORTT: Yeah. So a permit would only be required for things that were going to be left out in the lake permanently.

MR. COX: Mm-hmm.

MS. SHORTT: So if there was a special event application for a temporary permit, that's something that we work with water patrol.

MR. COX: Mm-hmm.

MS. SHORTT: If there wanted to be a weekend event or something like that, but the ski courses that are mentioned there were the ones that I want to say either three or five currently on the lake that are permitted to be for permanent use and haven't permitted any new for many, many years. Not since in the 20 years I've been here have we permitted a new one so it seems like it must be something that's kind of going to the wayside. So it's something we didn't think we needed to continue.

MR. MCDANIELS: Okay. So Raley indicated six?

1	MR. RALEY: Yes.
2	MR. MCDANIELS: Correct? And any member of
3	the public can use any permitted ski course out there?
4	MS. SHORTT: That's correct.
5	MR. MCDANIELS: And you can set up a temporary
6	ski course for the day as long as you take it down at
7	the end of the day
8	MS. SHORTT: That's correct.
9	MR. MCDANIELS: before dark.
10	MR. COX: Okay. That's good. I'd like to see
11	us just, let's put a sentence behind that, let folks
12	know it's still available to them for the day. I think
13	that's very reasonable.
14	And with regard to stairsteps, I understand mooring
15	buoys, and that's the water patrol's domain in regard
16	to, you know, these floating regulatory things like a
17	mooring buoy or a a mooring buoy is actually attached
18	to a boat and stays there permanently, and I understand
19	that.
20	The stairsteps, this is regarding people installing
21	things on the shoreline; is that right?
22	MS. SHORTT: Yes.
23	MR. MCDANIELS: Correct.
24	MS. THOMAS: Why would that not be allowed?
25	What is the reasoning behind that?

Becky?

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MR. MCDANIELS: You want to do that one,

MS. SHORTT: Sure. Twofold reason behind it. For every set of steps or stairs that we outgrant on public land, we take on a real estate instrument that the Corps of Engineers have to administer. And so there is a manpower issue at that. The other part of it being the environmental concerns of creating a corridor that goes down the lake, that those areas tend to start areas of erosion.

> MR. COX: Mm-hmm.

MS. SHORTT: Hoping that when we place new boat docks, we place them in areas where people can access their boat dock without having to have steps and stairs to access them.

The language regarding the MS. THOMAS: vegetation modification permits has been changed in the new draft. Would you just give us a little bit of highlight on what you changed there, what that really means for people?

MS. SHORTT: And, Dana, I'm going to look at you to chime in because you -- on your presentation, you had the two things and so I want to make sure that I remember them correctly, the first one being that we're not going to issue new permits for areas that cross

something that could potentially cause a danger. So we don't want people mowing on the bluff area. We don't want them to be crossing a major road, something that's maintained by the government. We don't want people riding their lawnmowers across the road to be able to mow government land or if there is a ravine or something, something that would potentially be a safety hazard.

And, Dana, I see you moving. Go ahead, Dana.

MS. COBURN: I was just gonna add, if an endangered species habitat is discovered, I know recently on one of our other lakes we discovered a bald eagle's nest and that was something that was brought to our attention, actually, by an adjacent landowner. So if something is discovered, there would not be a vegetation modification issued or it could be specific, site specific.

MR. MCDANIELS: And then the other change was we were going to allow cedar trees to be cut up to three inches instead of two as a result of the public comments, and the two or three-inch measurement is now taken at ground level instead of at DBH, which would be four and a half feet high, which there is absolutely no way for us to tell what that was after you cut it.

MS. THOMAS: And that's done -- they can do

1	that without a permit?
2	MR. MCDANIELS: No. They need a permit for
3	that.
4	MS. THOMAS: To cut cedars?
5	MR. MCDANIELS: Yes.
6	MS. THOMAS: Okay.
7	MS. SHORTT: And a quick point of
8	clarification on the electric policy, I said 2014.
9	Their policy was actually first signed in March 1st of
10	2013.
11	MR. COX: Do we have anybody on Table Rock
12	currently using solar?
13	MS. SHORTT: Yes.
14	MR. COX: Okay. I might get their contact
15	information. I just want to be more educated on this.
16	MS. SHORTT: Mm-hmm.
17	MR. MCDANIELS: So Pat, would you like us to
18	see if we can have somebody here to give you a
19	presentation on solar power like a solar power company
20	during the next discussion session in meeting 2?
21	MR. COX: I think I'll take this on, on my own
22	personal sidebar and just do some research, in advance
23	of the committee talk to some to see if boat dock
24	owners are using solar and take a look at some costs and
25	modifications and benefits. It sounds great; but I just

then if it's really not possible and if it's a burden on the Corps for inspections and safety and so forth, maybe there's some measures to be taken to mitigate that. So there's a few options out there. I personally looked into doing solar on our docks and it just isn't possible to gain that kind of capacity without having a bank of batteries and creating a whole range of new safety issues.

want to make sure we're not putting an undue burden, and

MS. JAHNKE: Are there any other questions, comments?

MR. COX: I have another question.

MS. JAHNKE: Okay.

MR. COX: With regard to the request for a new boat dock, is there something you can provide the committee that gives us the required information that an owner needs to submit, for example, the justification for the number of slips, do we still require folks to submit documentation on who's going to be in the slip? Is there an actual boat that's going to be allocated to that slip? Because, as we know, there was quite a cottage industry a few years ago where folks would get a 20-stall boat dock permit and then proceed to go sell the slips at 20, \$30,000 apiece. And, unfortunately, the Corps got zero of that and it was quite a little

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entrepreneurial boom for developers around the lake.

MS. SHORTT: Bear with me. I'll have to look in the Master -- or in the Shoreline Management Plan and to make sure I get it correct.

And you can provide that -- you MR. COX: know, just whatever that new application looks like, you just provide that to the committee.

MS. SHORTT: It's on page 15 of the Shoreline Management Plan, it talks about application process.

> MR. COX: Okay.

MS. SHORTT: After the site approval, the applicant provides the following, the shoreline use application form, two printed and one electronic set of engineered stamped plans for the facility, the dock owner information sheet with name, addresses, boat registrations for all slips, a copy of the current boat registration for each new slip, boat length cannot exceed the length of a slip. A boat with marine sanitation devices are recommended to be moored in a commercial marina which can provide appropriate sewage pump out. A recorded dedicated easement for access and parking with planning and zoning approval if applicable, and -- and then if the LDA where they're going to place the boat dock is in an area where there's a known cultural site, there's a survey required to comply with

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MR. COX: Okay.

MS. THOMAS: How does that work with, you

know, there's been a major increase in the use of vacation rental type properties over the last several years, like Airbnb and HomeAway and Expedia, those type

of properties, how does that work with the property owner who owns a vacation rental, using it as a vacation

rental and they have a slip; are the renters of that

property for however period of time, are they allowed to

use that slip?

Short answer is no. MS. SHORTT: Sorry. wasn't close enough. Short answer to that is no. Title 36, which is a Corps of Engineers-wide regulation, it's 36 US Code of Federal Regulations, part 327, one of the conditions for a shoreline use permit is that the slips may be used only by the owner of the slip.

MR. COX: Do we have any data that would, even if it was rough, that would indicate how many slips that are held in private hands are actually occupied currently?

MS. SHORTT: I'm looking at Trish Tannehill because she's our numbers guru, and she's shaking her head no.

> MS. TANNEHILL: No.

Trish?

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MS. SHORTT: Anything you want to clarify,

MS. TANNEHILL: It would have to be done at one moment in time to go out to the entire lake to see. We don't have those numbers.

MR. COX: You're right. I assume you don't.

MR. MCDANIELS: We did attempt to do that at Beaver Lake, and it is very difficult because you have to try to make that decision about whether that boat is out being used or whether that boat slip is vacant. But when they did that, they went along and they looked at things like cobwebs covering, you know, that would indicate that a boat had not just recently left there or that it had not been used. But that is a very difficult number to try to get a handle on.

MR. COX: Yeah. It's just interesting that we're using up our capacity as a lake and -- the public's capacity, I should mention, on, you know, some docks that have been put out there essentially, you know, to die that are unoccupied. There's really no mechanism, you know, for that, you know, for that to end at some point. You know, the fees are so low to have a boat dock. There's no motivation for folks to get the junk off the lake. And close by or within the area there might be a real need for that capacity to be

residing, correct?

MR. MCDANIELS: Correct.

MR. COX: Okay.

MR. MCDANIELS: With the exception, I guess currently there's about 300 that are located outside of LDA that the new plan will realign the LDA to put all those docks back in. Those were either maybe placed out due to a mapping error or something like that in the past.

MS. THOMAS: Take that 65 percent up that's currently being --

MR. MCDANIELS: Actually, it -- well, I guess we would have to look at that, but we're actually moving LDA to accommodate that. So I guess technically that would increase the percentage. But we have LDA in areas that cannot be developed because the adjacent property blocks it from access. So some of those are being moved, some of those you have an existing LDA area that will be shifted left or right to accommodate those.

MR. COX: So just rough numbers, if we're at 13,500 private use slips and we're at 65 percent capacity, so roughly 4,000 slips theoretically could be added over the next --

MR. MCDANIELS: So when we look at capacity, we need to keep an eye on that it includes all three

features; marinas, private docks and boat ramp parking. We, as the Corps, are probably not going to be adding a whole lot of boat ramp parking. We don't get funding to do that, nor do we really have the staff, manpower, all of that to increase those facilities. Marinas around the lake can still look at adding slips. So if any of those increase, that comes off of that total number as we approach the capacity.

MR. COX: So --

MS. SHORTT: I was going to say, and that the other thing that we look at in LDA to determine what's the maximum number of slips that can potentially be created on the lake, we have to look at if that LDA was utilized to the maximum extent possible.

MS. THOMAS: Right.

MS. SHORTT: If all docks were 20-slip boat docks, you know, spaced a hundred feet apart, how many would actually fit? And Trish ran some numbers.

 $\label{eq:MS.THOMAS:} \quad \text{If there were two slip docks,} \\ \text{four slip docks --} \\$

MS. TANNEHILL: We'll have to rerun the numbers because those were back from '17. But we can get those numbers still. They will be estimates, of course.

MR. COX: We're at 21,000, and we can go

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MR. COX: Got you.

MR. MCDANIELS: And that also takes into account, if you have an LDA and there's a current dock there that may be placed in a location that may not allow the maximum number of boat docks to be put in So we leave that up to the boat dock owners to work out amongst themselves if they want to shift that boat dock left or right a little bit to allow another one to fit in.

MR. COX: I guess I'll continue the Mm-hmm. questions. This committee was formed to explore and also validate and hopefully better communicate what's going to be the final implementation of shoreline plan, and I think the motivation of the creation of the committee was to address maybe three or four key issues. Could you maybe provide that to the committee and what you think, Kevin, is, these are the things, the sticking points, if you will?

MR. MCDANIELS: So one of the primary sticking points, I'll start with the easier one first, was the no-wake buoy issue. So since that has happened, we had some language put in the draft, no-wake buoys had to be removed by a certain point in time. After those public meetings and after having additional meetings with the State of Missouri, that requirement is being removed.

We are still going to encourage that those buoys be appropriately maintained, that they be kept a hundred foot from the end of the dock, that they not be allowed to migrate out into the middle of coves to essentially block off huge portions of the lake or at least to give the perception to the public that they are blocked off. So that part has been removed.

In the draft mas -- or shoreline plan that was put out, we did have a requirement that to be a new boat dock owner on Table Rock Lake, you had to own an adjacent piece of property where that dock would be located. We have since removed that from this Shoreline Management Plan. That is a requirement for many other shoreline plans across the nation, including some of the others in our district, but we will continue to allow people who don't live at the lake to have private docks at the lake.

The electric lines were a third issue. And originally in the plan there was a date by which all shore power had to be removed. So either underground or overhead electric lines would have to be taken off of the lake by a certain date and everybody would have to convert to solar. As we have already talked about before, new docks have been required to go with solar for several years here, so what we did in this version

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of the draft, we reverted back to that where if you have an electric line, you can keep that electric line. would just continue with new boat docks having to go solar.

And then the vegetation seems to continue to be a public concern as far as, you know, how much of the government property can be mowed or cut between a residence and the lake.

MR. BENEFIELD: So Kevin, you're saying that that made up the bulk of the public comments of the issues?

MR. MCDANIELS: I believe it did. And I'll let Dana comment because she's kind of been keeping track of all those comments, but I think those were the primaries.

> Yes, I would agree. MS. COBURN:

MR. BENEFIELD: So I guess we will be taking comments on the overall master plan also, what would the comments -- what would those mainly consist of?

MR. MCDANIELS: So the master plan comments, I think we have resolved most all of those. There were probably a few individual landowners who wanted to be able to do certain things behind their properties, but in order to keep contiguous protected boundaries in certain areas, that those maybe weren't approved.

other than that, I'm not really aware of a lot of issues, nor when we opened up the master plan public comment period again, we essentially had no comments.

MS. COBURN: You're correct.

MR. MCDANIELS: So one thing, though, there are changes that could be made to the shoreline plan that may require a change to be made to the master plan, but that will be something that the Corps team will have to look at. So the marina buffer zone, that would be an example of it. We would have to change the land classification in the master plan as well as changing the zoning in the SMP to create an LDA in an area like that.

MR. COX: I have a new question. So one big limiting factor in the utilization of your LDA is the requirement to put a boat dock not to be more than one third of the cove and have a hundred feet between the docks. Is there a good -- some sort of precedent or how did that come about that that number was used?

MR. MCDANIELS: So on the 100-foot spacing, Becky mentioned the federal code of regulations which talks about shoreline management and it talks about in their maximum density which refers to spacing of boat docks, typically 100 feet is relatively close to not exceeding the 50 percent utilization of an LDA, just in

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rough terms. But things like 100-foot spacing, things like 1/3 cove width, 200 foot to a boat dock, a lot of those things, I think really just developed years and years and years ago when the first SMPs were started to be developed across the country and they were adapted from one plan to another plan. They're relatively consistent, like the 1/3 cove width especially is relatively consistent.

There are lakes that have less spacing of boat Typically, if they're not community boat docks docks. and there are two-slip boat docks where people enter, you know, from the shoreline going straight out instead of these big 20-stall boat docks where you've got people, you know, entering in together. But that's going to relate more to the density of the use of the shoreline, and the 1/3 cove width is going to be more about just the safety of, you know, boats traversing. You've got boat docks and if they happen to be directly across from each other and you start putting those boat docks too close to each other, in essence, with state law here, with the 100-foot no-wake zone, you can make that into a no-wake cove very, very quickly and cut off usage to the lake for the general public, or that cove anyway.

Anything else to add?

MR. COX: To provide my perspective on that, the marina industry standard for a fairway between boat docks is 1.5 the length of the boat. So if it's a 30-foot slip, then it's 45 feet. Generally, and with our company, we try to aim more toward twice the length of the slip to give more room and some ability to adjust. So this, the 100 feet far out exceeds that.

Also, in the marina industry, you look to protected areas, you look at places that are ideal locations for a dock and that are out of the main channel, they're away from boat traffic, again, more protected, and generally you try to fit in or to accommodate as many slips as you can in those prime areas. And you think about the lake and total visitor experience, I think it's advantageous to think about having boat docks back into coves where they're not as visible, there's not as much traffic around them. That may be something we can look at and study further. I'm not sure we're utilizing our LDA as we could. And if they're also benefit some of the other motivations of the shoreline plan, something to consider.

I know in our marinas, you know, we don't have those limitations. And I have 600 slips a mile from here and we generally have about two times the boat length distance between docks, and in some instances the

dock itself is beyond one half of the cove and even water fluctuations, it's manageable, it's fine. When you have a higher density and someone's coming in on a boat, they are going to adhere to boating laws where they are forced to slow down. In some instances, if there's a dual distance between docks and someone feels comfortable enough, they can be ripping through a couple boat docks that are two to 300 feet away, whereas if everything was positioned back in a tighter format, it would feel more like you were in a zone where you needed to be going slower. So we can think about this. It might convey a little more LDA space, going forward.

MR. MCDANIELS: So a couple of comments for you as you continue to look into this. One is if you look at Title 36, the federal government would have to go through a rule making process to change that maximum density.

The other thing is that in the master plan, the area that your marina is located in is classified as a high density recreational area, so that is designed or set aside for a high impact, high use, very close. And you are collect, the 1/3 cove width does not apply to that. You can take an entire cove and as long as you have safe ingress/egress, the marina areas are completely idle speed usually --

MR. COX: Is the 100-foot rule -- no wiggle

room there?

MR. MCDANIELS: Yeah, the 100 foot is not in there. What's in Title 36 is 50 percent of the LDA. And typically, like I said, as a general rule, 100 feet tends to work out close when you look at anchorage point to anchorage point. That's a mathematical calculation that you're going to have to figure out based on how many slips are in the boat, the direction, the orientation, the length, the width, et cetera.

MS. SHORTT: The PDT did consider, there was a suggestion, I believe, from the focus groups to consider a shorter distance in between the boat docks, either 70 or 75 feet.

MR. COX: Yeah.

MS. SHORTT: And some of the considerations that we looked at and decided not to change from 100 feet was that we didn't get a public comment requesting that to change, that the 100 foot has seemed to work relatively well for us at Table Rock. And we also look at the differences between marinas and private boat docks to where at a marina, there is one owner who is in charge of adjusting all of the boat docks, and so if the lake is fluctuating and under high winds, you know, if you haven't maintained your boat dock and it swings into one of your other boat docks, it's yours. But in the

private boat dock world, if you have a neighbor who's not been totally responsible in taking care of their boat dock, it can impact someone next to them. So that additional space kind of alleviates some tensions for neighbors.

MR. COX: Mm-hmm.

MS. JAHNKE: As chair, I'm going to recommend that we take a ten-minute break and then we'll come back and see if you have any further questions before we end this meeting. But we'll take a ten-minute break at this time.

(A recess was taken.)

MS. JAHNKE: All right. I will call us back to order. And one of the comments I heard was that, indeed, I didn't say where I was from. I'm from Springfield. I am a faculty member at Missouri State University and currently serve as the dean of the College of Natural and Applied Sciences.

So I have a question that I -- that's come up is we have at draft environmental assessment that was done in October of 2019. How often are those environmental assessments done or how often is that updated?

MR. MCDANIELS: Dana?

MS. COBURN: Yeah. Any time there's a federal action such as updating master plan or Shoreline

public and the requirements therein for the federal

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advisory committee?

MR. MCDANIELS: Yes. So I was actually going to do that kind of in the --

MS. THOMAS: Never mind.

MR. MCDANIELS: The section 5. But veah, as part of the FACA law, there's a lot of very strict requirements, one of which is that the committee is only really to have public engagement in an open public meeting, a forum such as this. They can receive verbal comments at meetings number 2 and number 3, and we have those set up for a three-hour time block, which will be the maximum, two hour -- or two minutes maximum per person to speak, and that's just to give the maximum number of opportunities for the maximum number of folks from the public to come and address the committee.

But otherwise, outside of that, these committee members are essentially prohibited from engaging in one on one conversations with members of the public, or members of the press or Congressional delegation or essentially anybody. So they're directed to send any questions that they have to myself and Becky, as the designated federal official and the alternate. Written comments can be accepted at any point in time up until that deadline, and we did establish that deadline so that they had time to review all of those prior to

meeting 3, which is when they will make their final recommendations to the district commander. The district commander will not be here, but they will make those recommendations and we will be putting that together in a report.

The committee can also make recommendations at meeting 2 or, like in the case of today, asking for a specific group, person, entity to come and make a presentation or comments to the committee. But essentially, the avenues that you guys have and are listed here, you can go to the Web site, you can access the comment part there or provide comments. You can use that e-mail. And I will note that it's impossible to see, but between Table Rock SMP and FAC, there is an underscore in this e-mail, so the little line at the bottom, you have to have that in order for the e-mail to reach them.

All public comments will be put out there for everybody from the public to read and everybody to review, so just be aware of that when you're commenting. If you choose to include any personal information, that will be -- and I'll look to my lawyer, but essentially unredacted and put on to the Web site.

MS. RAY: (Nods.)

MR. BENEFIELD: Are they going to be put up at

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the end or realtime?

MR. MCDANIELS: So I don't think that we have the technology or maybe the -- the authority or whatever the linkage is to go realtime, but I think that our intent is every few days or within a week or so to put the updated comments thereon to the Web site because we're going to have to take each individual comment and we'll probably kind of group those into documents or make that into a running document so that we can add those.

So I don't -- if an individual sends one at like 10:38 a.m., you're not going to see it at 10:39, but it will be within a few days or so.

MR. BENEFIELD: That's what I mean by realtime. I didn't mean realtime [laughter.]

MR. MCDANIELS: Yeah, you're not going to have to wait until whatever date that is in February to get however many comments. We'll continue to put those up there periodically.

MS. JAHNKE: Great. Kevin, are there any other announcements that need to be made at this time?

MR. MCDANIELS: So next meeting date and time is January 23rd. It is here from 8:00 a.m. until 5:00 And just like this meeting, if we don't need that entire timeframe, we won't use the entire timeframe, but

we are going to end promptly at 5:00 if we do go that long.

That will be the one, again, where you can make public comments. We're going to be starting out with that. So with that two-minute maximum, probably 90 people will be about the max that would allow to comment, so that will be first come, first serve.

Websites, everything else are here. And if there's anybody from the media, the gentleman in the blue polo shirt there is one of our public affairs guys, I don't see the other one -- oh, right there in the sport coat; they are available for questions and I think their contact is on this sheet as well. Is it? Yep. Down there at the bottom under BD. So you can contact them if you're with the press.

But I believe those are the only announcements.

Becky, do you have any other announcements that we need to make?

MS. SHORTT: No. I think we're good.

MR. MCDANIELS: Okay.

MS. JAHNKE: Okay. So Committee Members, one last chance for questions or comments. Yes. Patrick's got one, good.

MR. COX: Better pack a lunch. No. [Laughter.]

So regarding this -- regarding the no new permits issued for stairs/steps, in the past or currently, are there accommodations made for folks with limited mobility? And can we explain that and are we going to be eliminating that?

MR. MCDANIELS: Deanna, are you prepared to answer the legal responsibilities of the Corps in relation to ADA and private facilities?

MS. RAY: I can. The Corps does not have to provide access to private docks or allow private access to docks under the ADA. We -- we do get a question a lot, particularly with homes that are on bluffs and people want access to the lakes and they want us to allow a tram or some other way to allow a mobility-challenged person to get down to the lake. But under the ADA, that is not something that we have to allow.

MR. COX: We don't have to.

MS. RAY: Does that answer your question?

MR. COX: But should we? Have we done it in the past?

MR. MCDANIELS: So what we have done in the past is there are, I guess there is a program. Is that what you call it? So there is the opportunity to get some assistance to get down to the lake like with a golf cart or some type of vehicle if you bring a note from

your doctor that shows a mobility impairment that would require that.

As far as the -- the ADA part, what we have historically not done or not allowed or not gone in the direction of is putting in concrete sidewalks, pathways, switchbacks, all of those types of ADA type facilities. Those facilities are available in the public use areas and variable in the marinas to provide access there. So the AAB programs is the extent of what we have done in the past. And if you have any further comments.

MS. SHORTT: In the Shoreline Management Plan on page 40, it discusses ADA accessibility on the Table Rock Lake and the plans, and no plans to change our current policy to have a letter of permission to use a golf cart or other ambulatory assistance vehicle to get to boat docks for those who present the need for that.

We, from 2000 to 2017, we had a hard surface path policy for the purpose of access to permitted docks when the use of golf carts or other turf-tired vehicles are impractical, but due to slope requirements the ADA requires to consider something ADA accessible, there were none of those created on the lake because no one was able to meet the slope requirement without excessive costs.

MR. COX: Mm-hmm.

MR. HUNT: I have a couple of other thoughts too. Knowing that we have a limited number of meetings to discuss the topics to the starred items I have in my notes. One is about the remote service docks. I didn't know there was, do we need to ask for someone to come talk about that at the next meeting or gather information for us? I don't know if that was leaning toward some sort of recommendation potentially, but do we need more information that could be presented at the next meeting?

MS. THOMAS: Maybe. I'm certainly not the person that's the expert on that. But I just, I question if we're going to remove one program and not replace it with something that allows the public to access what they previously would have been able to access is a concern. I'm not sure who that person or organization would be that would talk to us about that or if that's just -- it would require more information.

MR. MCDANIELS: I think that when it comes to remote service dock, the conversation you all are having when this transcript gets posted, and that is an issue that hopefully we will get comments from the public either verbally here or in writing on either side in favor to or opposed to eliminating those marina buffer zones and replacing them with an LDA.

MS. THOMAS: I'm sorry. I don't think most people understand that removing the marina buffer zone means removing everything. They -- some property owners I think believe if the marina buffer zone were removed, then they would be able to have their own, you know, private dock. But if you remove the LDA, they would not be able to do that. So I think there was some confusion maybe in the public through the last processes on that. Because I think people spoke sometimes in favor of removing the remote service dock program thinking that that would free them up to do something with their property, and it does not.

MR. MCDANIELS: You are correct. It would not without an addition of an LDA into that area.

MS. THOMAS: Right.

MR. MCDANIELS: And a potential master plan change.

MR. COX: Kevin, as you pointed out, vegetation is really one of the -- it's probably the main sticking point. It's the one that I have no knowledge of and I don't know if any of the committee members do, but can you describe, is there a -- what's the scope of something like that? Is it you go down and assess the property and say, okay, you can do this to this area or this area or is there some formula that's

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used?

MR. MCDANIELS: So I'll have Rodney address how they do those specifically.

MR. RALEY: Yeah. Currently, when somebody applies for a vegetative permit, an actual park ranger will go out on site and meet with them and basically go over all the parameters of the permit. As far as the limitations, where, how far, you know, right now it's 200 feet from an ample structure. They go over the size of trees, the type of trees, just basically do a complete site inspection and meet with the person, so let them know the dos and the don'ts.

MR. COX: So under these changes, everyone that currently has a permit is going to be maintaining that? Are we eliminating permits?

> MR. RALEY: No.

MR. COX: What's the sticking point? that we change the tree size or --

MR. MCDANIELS: So the primary change right now -- well, there's two things. One is that we did not open it up to where you could mow everything all the way down to the lake. That was a request that we had seen.

The other part of the change would be that for new permits that if you come to a roadway, if you come to a creek, a stream, a river, a rock bluff, some type of

natural barrier, that we would end the permit there even if it was less than 200 feet away.

MR. COX: Got you.

MS. JAHNKE: Rob, you had a second one?

MR. HUNT: Yeah. The other kind of hanger is the discussion about a mechanism for moving -- identifying and removing unused docks you brought up, Pat. I don't know if there's more we need on that other than just continuing conversation with the public or if there would be someone from the Corps that can talk in more detail about how that process has gone in the past. I'm pretty ignorant of all this stuff. I'm not sure if I'm barking up the wrong tree. But with so few meetings, I would hate to keep repeating the conversation.

MS. SHORTT: Would it beneficial to have a presentation on the boater use study that was done in Table Rock Lake in, I believe it was 2009. That's where we got our boater access numbers. And then also maybe a presentation on the recent carrying capacity that was done at Beaver Lake where they did some more in depth, would that be maybe beneficial on this topic?

MR. COX: Yeah.

MS. SHORTT: Okay.

MR. COX: At what point does a boat dock go

away? Right now it's first in for life, no matter what the dock's condition or whether it's being used. I mean, you're talking about capacity and you got me thinking decades down the road, and I think there should be some mechanism.

MR. MCDANIELS: Yeah. So there is a public law that we have to comply with that, in essence, and I don't remember what the number is, Rodney, 89 something. But we can get you the law number if you're interested. But, in essence, if a boat dock is maintained and meets all the conditions of the permit, that we, the federal government, cannot, will not remove it. So that is legislative requirement on the Corps of Engineers that we have to comply with.

We do remove boat docks from lakes when there are other violations. Whether they're associated with an easement, whether it's a timber trespass, if you go out and you cut down all the trees between your house on the lake and then you go and spray herbicide, then we will put in the recommendation that those boat docks be removed and we have removed those in the past. But typically it's some sort of a violation, and right now I'm not sure that legally there is a remedy for removal just for non-use of a boat slip as long as it's maintained within the conditions, the irony of that

being that the regulation that authorizes boat docks is very clear that it's strictly for the mooring of a boat. It's not for a party structure, it's not for an investment, it's not for whatever. It's for strictly the mooring of a boat, which is part of the reason why the program is designed the way it is. So I'm not sure if that's helpful.

I share your concern with -- with them not being used, but I also feel we probably don't have the manpower to go out there and count the number of folks that are actually using slips.

MS. JAHNKE: Okay.

MS. THOMAS: I have one other question that I've just heard over the years talked about, and I think that you have answered this before, but is it a true statement that the Corps of Engineers has not -- does not have the authority to mandate boat size on the lake, other than enacting restrictions on slips and so forth like.

MR. MCDANIELS: Yeah, I would say that we do not have the authority to limit boat length, nor do we have the authority, when it comes to boat wake, when you look at other provisions or sections within 327 of Title 36, our ranger forest has the right to right to grant citations for unsafe or destructive behavior, reckless

operation type things. But just strictly based on boat size, weight size, et cetera, we do not have that kind of regulatory or law enforcement authority. We don't have law enforcement authority, period. We just have regulatory authority and we write citations under that.

MR. COX: Do you happen to know offhand what revenue you are producing or collecting on private slips annually?

MR. MCDANIELS: So boat docks are \$30, whether it's one slip or 20 slips, that's for five years. That money goes to the treasury. It does not stay with the Corps. If you have an electric line or stairsteps, minor outgrant, the fee is what, Becky, 400, 500?

MS. SHORTT: \$505.

MR. MCDANIELS: \$505 for five years. So you can kind of calculate that out what it costs for a slip for five years in a 20-stall boat dock. That means that you're -- the 2016 WIIN legislation does require the Corps of Engineers to look at that fee structure. That process is slowly kicking off and getting underway. I can tell you that the last time that we did a study, it cost us in the neighborhood of, depending upon, you know, specifics, but on average, probably 800, \$850 to issue a dock permit.

MS. SHORTT: Just to clarify, a boat dock that

has an electric line going out to it would be \$535 total, and then that fee increases if the boat dock has additional amenities, for instance, if they also have stairs or if they also have a road or a parking area, those types of things, that fee does increase by the number of amenities the boat dock has.

MR. COX: Mm-hmm. It's interesting how many times we touch upon what a burden it is to have these boat docks, and I think it's -- you know, being market minded, it's no wonder. My customers pay between 100 to \$500 per year to the state park for the space. So boy, that creates a great win-win relationship because they're making improvements, they're supporting their efforts, but when you're upsidedown like this, it's tough to be open at looking at folks' requests and so forth when you really aren't being funded for it.

MR. MCDANIELS: Did you say 100 to 500 a year or a month?

MR. COX: A year. That's the percentage that goes on to the landlord. In this case, you all --

MR. MCDANIELS: That's what you give to the state.

MR. COX: Mm-hmm.

MR. MCDANIELS: Personally.

MR. COX: Mm-hmm.

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MR. MCDANIELS: Got you. Understood.

MR. COX: And I'm not suggesting that's where this is going. I'm just saying when there's a funding source, you know, it's not quite a burden. It's so cheap that the nos start coming out because it's a burden to even look at something. But that would take an act of Congress; is that correct?

MR. MCDANIELS: So technically, no. And I am not the expert on this, but there are -- there's a couple different avenues, but there is a rules making process that can be gone through. We have definitely talked to our senators and congressmen about that and the Corps will continue to work through that. There are other existing authorities through those real estate licenses and agreements that we're looking at, too, but from a higher headquarters perspective, that team needs to go ahead and continue working through this to see what the end solution is; but there are different laws and regulations in place that do require that things that benefit the individual as opposed to benefitting the public at large must be paid for or the be government must be made whole for those. So that's what they're looking at there.

MS. JAHNKE: Anything else from our group because we don't meet again until January. So we want

to make sure that we give everybody a chance to include anything that you might want to think about now. The good news is is that we have two opportunities for the public comment and for us to get together before we make final recommendations, so that will help and that gives us some time to, you know, listen and more fully understand. Is there anything else today?

MS. THOMAS: I don't know if this is required in the open meeting, but the second meeting was scheduled at a time that I cannot be here. I will be on a trip. And I don't know if we need to officially appoint a separate secretary or if that's just someone else in the group that can take the notes, but I --

MS. JAHNKE: Yep. I think we need to have a secretary. So could I have a volunteer of someone to be secretary for our next meeting?

 $\label{eq:MS. HARRISON: Is this just the motions? Then I can.$

MS. JAHNKE: You're willing to do that?

MS. HARRISON: Yes.

MS. JAHNKE: Great. Thank you. Thank you so much. And thanks for making that known so that we could take care of that now.

If there's no further discussion, I would entertain a motion to adjourn this meeting today.

1	MR. COX: So moved.	
2	MS. JAHNKE: Is there a second?	
3	MR. BENEFIELD: Moved.	
4	MS. JAHNKE: All right. All those in favor,	
5	say aye.	
6	(All respond "aye.")	
7	MS. JAHNKE: Opposed, same sign.	
8	(No response.)	
9	MS. JAHNKE: We are adjourned. Thank you.	
10	(The foregoing meeting was concluded at 10:20	
11	a.m. on Thursday, December 12, 2019.)	
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1	REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE
2	
3	STATE OF MISSOURI)
4	COUNTY OF STONE)
5	
6	I, Beverly L. Nagle, Certified Court Reporter,
7	do hereby certify that on December 12, 2019, that I was personally present at the taking of the proceedings as
8	set forth in the caption sheet hereof; that I then and there took down in stenotype the proceedings had at said time; and that the foregoing is a full, true, and
9	correct transcript of such notes so made at said time and place.
10	and prace.
11	I do further certify that I am not related to,
12	nor attorney for, nor employed by any of the said parties, nor otherwise interested in the event of said action.
13	action.
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16	Beverly L. Nagle, CCR
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