JOINT MEETING OF THE COASTAL MARSHLANDS and SHORE PROTECTION COMMITTEE Friday, March 7, 2025 9:30 a.m.

Georgia DNR Coastal Regional Office

Susan Shipman Environmental Learning Center

One Conservation Way

Brunswick, Georgia

Debbie Gilbert, RPR, Certified Court Reporter, B-515



P. O. Box 1894 (31521) 1607 Norwich Street Brunswick, GA 31520

gilbertandjones I@gmail.com 912.264.1670 P. O. Box 14515 (31416) 7505 Waters Avenue, F3 Savannah, GA 31406

PROCEEDINGS

CHAIRMAN RABON: Good morning.

SPEAKERS: Good morning.

CHAIRMAN RABON: I would like to call our meeting to order, the March 7th, 2025 CMPC meeting.

We have a few guests that I would like to introduce really quick. First and foremost, we have our two deputy commissioners somewhere in here. In the back, we have Thomas Bernard, who is over operations, and Trevor Santos, who is over our administrative services, just wanted them to come down and let y'all put some faces with some names.

I know many of you interact with them, sometimes daily, sometimes weekly, anyway faces with the names. Appreciate all that they do to support the Department of Natural Resources as well as this committee from time to time. I think on the phone from the attorney general's office, we have Robin Leigh, Andrea Hartung and Claire Provano with us as well.

In the back of the room with your law enforcement division, we have Sergeant Tim

Morris and Game Warden Lucas Bernard, and then I also think on the phone we have our DNR executive's counsel, Kyle Pearson and Kate Iannuzzi with us.

With that, if you will bear with me, let me go through the order of projects as they are stated in our final agenda. Today we have eight projects total. Six will be through CMPA applications and then we've got two shore protection applications as well.

The first one will be Coastal Marshland Protection Act, James H. Alexander, Leo K. Sheehan and Margaret B. Sheehan. It's for construction and maintenance of a golf cart bridge and shared private dock. This is at 10 and 12 Horsepen Point Drive, Horsepen Creek, Tybee Island, Chatham County, Georgia.

The second is the Coastal Marshlands

Protection Act, Sorry Charlie's Oyster Company,

LLC. Construction and maintenance of a

commercial dock on the Bull River, Chatham

County, Georgia.

Our third will be the Coastal Marshlands

Protection Act, Blue Moon Marinas, LLC and that
is construction and maintenance of a private

marina and bank stabilization project at an existing commercial facility located at 3110 River Drive, Thunderbolt, Wilmington River, Chatham County, Georgia.

And fourth project will be a Coastal Marshlands Protection Act, located at East River or for East River Street, LLC, and this is for construction of a public access boat dock located at 620 River Street East, Savannah River, Savannah, Georgia, Chatham County, Georgia.

Our fifth project will also be a Coastal Marshland Protection Act, Vaden Enterprises, LLLP, and this is for fill of coastal marshland for construction of a residential driveway located at 113 Meriwether Drive, Dutch Island, Grimball Creek marshes, Chatham County, Georgia.

Our sixth project will be also for Coastal Marshlands Protection Act, City of Brunswick, west Brunswick drainage improvement, City of Brunswick, Glynn County, Georgia.

Our seventh project will be for the Shore Protection Act, PPHP, LLC, installation of a pool and spa patio, portion of a paver walkway and fencing located at 105 East 35th Street, Sea

1 Island, Glynn County, Georgia.

And then finally our eighth project will also be for Shore Protection Act, Glynn County Board of Commissioners, Coast Guard Park enhancements, located at 4101 First Street, St. Simons Island, Glynn County, Georgia.

At this time, I would like to call for a motion to approve the minutes from our November the 15th, 2024 meeting.

COMMITTEE MEMBER POOLE: Make a motion to approve the minutes of the November 15th, 2024 meeting.

CHAIRMAN RABON: I have a motion. Can I get a second?

COMMITTEE MEMBER HEPBURN: Second.

CHAIRMAN RABON: I have a second. That being, any discussion? Hearing none, all in favor.

SPEAKERS: Aye.

CHAIRMAN RABON: Any opposed? The motion is passed.

I will now call on Deb Barreiro, who will introduce our first project of the day.

MS. BARREIRO: Good morning.

SPEAKERS: Good morning.

1 MS. BARREIRO: Our first project today is 2 a CMP application for James Alexander, Leo 3 Sheehan and Margaret Sheehan. 4 This is always embarrassing. 5 MS. DIANA PATRICK: We're having some 6 issues with Zoom now, sorry. 7 MS. BARREIRO: Surely. Next slide, 8 please. 9 MS. DIANA PATRICK: Hold on a second, Deb. 10 MS. ANDREWS: We don't have any of our 11 Zoom attendants. MR. HAYMANS: Are we getting them back? 12 How long will it take to 13 CHAIRMAN RABON: 14 get them back? MS. ANDREWS: We don't have a connection 15 16 out here. Zoom is not connecting. 17 MS. DIANA PATRICK: It was connected when 18 I first got in here. 19 CHAIRMAN RABON: Can we get them on the 20 phone? 21 MR. HAYMANS: Yes, we can. 22 CHAIRMAN RABON: Get them on the phone. 23 MR. HAYMANS: Give them a call. Just dial 24 them up and put them on a speaker phone until 25 they get connected.

CHAIRMAN RABON: I know that the

Department of Natural Resources is the only
agency, entity that has any kind of technical
issues ever. We apologize.

MS. ANDREWS: We're going to go ahead and start the meeting and put you on the speaker phone.

MS. BARREIRO: Good morning.

CHAIRMAN RABON: Good morning.

MS. BARREIRO: I'm going to wait for the PowerPoint or should I just go?

CHAIRMAN RABON: We've got copies in front of us.

SPEAKER: Zoom is not responding. We're hosting.

MR. HAYMANS: It's working now.

MS. BARREIRO: Thank you. Our first project today is a CMPA permanent application for a golf cart bridge and a private shared dock. The project is located at 10 Horsepen Point Drive and 12 Horsepen Point Drive, and with that, I'm going to let Dan Bucey, who is the agent for the applicant, take it from here.

CHAIRMAN RABON: We've got them.

MR. DAN BUCEY: There you go.

Good morning. Dan Bucey with Resource and Land Consultants. With me today is the applicant, Mr. Sheehan and Mr. Alexander and Jud Turner, counsel for the applicants.

As Deb said, the proposed project is located at Horsepen Creek. The dock application that is before you today has already been approved by the Corps of Engineers, the provisional Section 10 permit, back on August 15 of 2023.

The proposed dock will originate uplands known as Parcel A, which will be accessed by a wooden bridge spanning a manmade tidal ditch beginning at the lot line for Lot 5 and Lot 6.

As you know, this was before you previously, and since that time we've come back with a modified application to further minimize the size of the structure.

The proposed wooden bridge is six feet wide by 174 feet long with access to Parcel A and the dock would originate from seaward of Parcel A, consisting of the 740-by-4-foot walkway, 15-by-20-foot, 300 square foot covered fixed deck, 120-foot square -- foot gangway and 8-foot-by-30-square-foot floating dock.

The fixed deck will extend approximately -- go back to the other slide. The fixed deck would extend approximately 28 feet beyond mean low water at a location Horsepen Creek at approximately 98 feet wide -- excuse me, 93 feet at mean low water and the floating dock would extend 18 feet beyond mean low water at a location that is 78 feet wide at mean low water.

The total structure proposed would be 4,664 square feet, which is a significant reduction in the size from the previous proposal.

There's been many public comments about -MS. DIANA PATRICK: Are you missing a
slide?

MS. BARREIRO: We're trying to get to the end of the PowerPoint, the slides that were added yesterday. Keep going, four more slides I think.

MR. DAN BUCEY: We had prepared some exhibits that showed some of the other locations of existing docks to address the navigation concerns.

This particular dock has had a registered

surveyor conduct a bathymetric survey which clearly shows the, you know, extent of our dock at the different tide levels.

Based on aerial imagery, there's 32 docks on Horsepen Creek, an additional two docks that have been authorized but have not yet been constructed, and if I was able to access our slides, you would clearly see that the vast majority of the docks on this particular creek are much further affecting navigation than the proposed dock.

MR. HAYMANS: I think it's in your handouts.

MS. BARREIRO: It is.

MR. HAYMANS: Slides B and C, so they are all seeing what you're talking about.

MS. BARREIRO: He just continues through those, I think.

MR. DAN BUCEY: Yes.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HEPBURN: Tell us what you're looking at? The public can't see.

MR. DAN BUCEY: We took aerial photography of the Horsepen area and we took photos representing at high tide and low tide and we took measurements around the clearances around

are having significant effect on navigation, and our dock is probably going to be one of the few that's actually positioned correctly based on bathymetric survey.

Most notably Dock Number 3, which would be the second dock from the entrance to the tidal

the existing docks to, you know, show that

there's many, many docks in that particular area

creek, totally spans the low tide channel where
you would have to go underneath the dock at low
tide, half tide and then the rising tide also.
So our bathymetric survey shows there's
plenty of room to get around our dock. There

is -- my notes -- at mean low water the proposed dock will be 45 feet of clearance between the nearest downstream dock and 68 feet between the nearest upstream dock at mean low water, so it's our contention that this dock will not unreasonably obstruct the flow of navigational waters within the affected area.

I'm going to turn it over to Jud Turner, counsel for the applicants.

MR. JUD TURNER: Thank you, Dan, and thank you, members of the committee, Commissioner, and staff for working with us to come back after

1 November.

I'm going to be brief and I'm not going to have slides you have to find, but if you have a navigation question, I will obviously -- that's what those were designed to address and, of course, Dan is still available for that if you have questions, but I really just wanted to -- Jim. Jim and Leo are there.

This has been a ten-year journey for them and so I'm not going to give you a play-by-play on all those years, but it really -- I think it's important to recognize, you know, that over this journey this issue of the hammock -- and this picture right here is a good visual.

I might get you to move one more -- move one more slide. These are -- can I do that here? Let me see.

Okay, this is a good visual. So we talked a lot about hammocks and I know the coastal marshland protection where we're having this issue of ownership that often comes up, the committee is well aware of that and staff is well aware of that.

I want to make sure that the hammock we're talking about, the .97-acre hammock is that --

GILBERT & JONES

you can see it best here. It's the upland and you see that straight tidal ditch that goes through there, and so this whole hammock, this whole peninsula is what is called Horsepen Hammock, and if you go back 2018 when the law department confirmed ownership of that eastern left side hammock that we're talking about accessing with the bridge, that ownership question had to be confirmed before the sale of that portion of the -- of the upland to my clients, and so this took a long time, a lot of effort, and you'll see all those smaller hammocks out towards the water.

Ownership is not confirmed in those, and so one of the minimization efforts that we have done with this dock application is to avoid crossing those.

So just for the record, you know, this was all -- if you go back to the king's grant at issue that transferred this property to private ownership in 1758, it was of all this island or peninsula, which it calls Horsepen Hammock, and so it's sometimes confusing I think in the public comments as if there is an ownership question -- there is not -- and there's an

2

3 4

5

6 7

8

9

10 11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18 19

20

21

22

23

24

25

impact to these smaller hammocks that are in jurisdiction -- there is not.

And so from a minimization standpoint, which is what's important for the act, you know, this is the second set of reductions in the dock that has occurred, and the placement and configuration of that dock took a lot of effort, and the biggest minimization effort is the fact that these two applicants are not applying for two docks and two bridges to that eastern hammock. They are combined. They are doing one so that in itself is a major minimization benefit, and then we are now -- the dock portion and the walkway portion is under the SOP square footage restrictions, so to the extent there was some question of minimization in November, while we wouldn't agree that it wasn't minimized, my client is happy to get under the SOP for purposes of the square footage on the dock.

And to clarify, that bridge, once that six-foot wide wooden bridge over to that upland, the earthen path for the golf carts to access the dock is not going to be paved. It's not going to be impervious.

It's going to require some removal of some

dead wood that has fallen in Matthew I think and some slight trimming, delineations occurred so that we know where to avoid any marsh encroachment on that upland, and so I think we are at the place, we hope, and that -- there is no question of minimization, which is what I was here to talk about.

Dan has addressed the navigation issue so those public interest factors under 12-5-286(g), I mean, there -- and all three of those, there is -- there are not -- is not an unreasonable impact to any of those public interest factors, and so we are hopeful today is the day that the committee can respond favorably to this application for Mr. Alexander and Mr. Sheehan. Thank you.

MS. BARREIRO: Public notice of the Coastal Marshlands Protection Committee ran from February 7, 2025 through February 21st of 2025.

31 e-mailed comments were received in response to the public notice representing the viewpoints of 58 individuals.

Ten comments were supportive of the applicants and/or their application for the private shared family dock. Five of those

stated that the proposed dock location on Horsepen Creek the waterway was not navigable at mean low water; right. One comment recognized the value of a shared dock. Another supported the process by which the project has been reviewed and another supported private property rights. One commenter suggested that all of the existing docks on the eastern side of the creek caused sedimentation along the eastern side of the creek bank and resulted in the channel's migration toward the western side of the Horsepen Creek.

14 email comments with a total of 20 signatures in opposition to the project cited various comments including the proposed dock --dock's impact on navigation, concerns about structure, about the structure potentially creating a navigational obstacles at mean high water so vessels, including barges that maintain docks on the waterway, walkway orientation, such as east and west orientation of the walkway, potentially accumulating rack and the increased risk of habitat loss for species of marsh birds in the vicinity of the structure.

The proposed bridge to the hammock also

raised concerns about clearing of the upland component on the marsh hammock, the impact of clearing and grading potentially increasing erosion and sedimentation from the hammock as well as the lack of alternative locations provided for the project.

A concern raised the issue of coast-wide impact for CMPA or CMPC approval of the bridge to the hammock.

The remaining 28 individuals signed a petition opposing the project. The petition was circulated among Tybee residents with access to Horsepen Creek. The petition commented on the channel's westward migration, questioned the validity of the applicant's bathymetry and stating that recent mean low water observations at the project site are not consistent with the applicant's findings.

Additionally, petition raised concerns that potential modification of the existing private dock structures in the vicinity of the proposed shared private dock may be challenged as a result of the permanent structure potentially occupying the navigable channel at this location.

3

4

5

7

8

6

9

10

11

12 13

14

15

16

17

18 19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Should the committee determine that the proposed project is in the public interest, department and staff recommend the following standard and special conditions.

The elevated walkway may not traverse upland or hammocks not owned by the applicants. The permittee shall coordinate with the department prior to construction to confirm the walkway will not traverse uplands east of the The permittee will also provide copies hammock. of a binding covenant that runs with the land in favor of the state prohibiting the construction of further private docks from the parcels referenced in the deeds submitted in association with this permit application for 12 Horsepen Point Drive and 10 Horsepen Point Drive and a fee simple instrument deed executed January 5th, 2020 and recorded January 16th, 2020 in Book 1886, Page 140 through 142.

Permittee may be required to provide post-construction survey to the Georgia Department of Natural Resources that complies with the Plat Act. The permittee must install manatee awareness signage consistent with Fish and Wildlife and Georgia Department of Natural

1 Resources.

CHAIRMAN RABON: Thank you, Deb. We will now enter into the public comment portion of the meeting.

I just want to remind all of the speakers this is your opportunity to speak to the project. We will limit -- that mike -- we will limit your discussion to three minutes.

We will allow for someone to give their three minutes to one individual. And then I'm assuming that everyone who wishes to speak to the project had an ample opportunity to sign up for it at this time.

With that being said, I will now call on Mr. Andrew Watson to come speak, and for the record Mr. Daniel Tuberville has given Mr. Watson his three minutes to speak.

MR. ANDREW WATSON: I have a presentation --

CHAIRMAN RABON: Please step to the podium so that we can get everything on the record.

MR. ANDREW WATSON: I have a presentation.

I have it on disk or if we could hook up. I

don't know if you could put a disk in.

MS. DIANA PATRICK: USB?

ı

MR. ANDREW WATSON: Yes.

Good morning, everyone. Good morning, committee. Good morning, Leo and James.

We have several concerns with this dock.

And if you go to the next page. I've listed the three concerns that the CRD and the DNR asked us to concern ourselves with when we discussed this project.

First, it's the design of the project is such that no unreasonable harmful obstruction and this has to do with navigation, the second being there is no unreasonable or harmful increased erosion due to the dock being there and finally to wildlife.

So I'm going to talk to each one of these if I can.

The next slide, over the last few years, we built our dock -- by the way, my name is Andy Watson. I live at 1109 --

MR. HAYMANS: Mr. Watson, if you'll speak in the microphone.

MR. ANDREW WATSON: I have to talk in the microphone. I live at 1109 Venetian. My brother Allen Watson is with us. He lives at 1111. These are the two properties directly

across from where the Sheehan dock would be built. Together we own about eight acres of that marshland property in Horsepen basin.

In the last few years, specifically during the last two renourishment events on Tybee Island, the sediment from those two renourishment events settled on the eastward side of Horsepen Creek, so much so I'm at mean low water tide 12 feet from the water and you can see at the bottom on the right or in the center that's my dock.

If I were to ask, much like my brother has, and move out one-quarter of the distance into the channel, I would take about 30 feet from where my dock is now, which would reduce -- and it depends on the bathymetry of the creek obviously because, between 78 feet being what he said it was and 64 in my area, we're now looking to between 20 and 30 feet of distance between our two docks unless, you know, if there were two boats parked at either dock.

The crux of it is we're about to renourish again. We must renourish on Tybee in the next couple of years or we're going to lose the east side of Tybee. That renourishment event is

again going to deposit silt on our east side and further cut Horsepen Creek to the west, and if you don't think it's been cutting to the west, there was an oyster rig there just to the north of where that tributary is that is now gone.

The oyster rig was protecting from erosion.

It's no longer there. The creek is moving to the north.

As such, he is going to move or where he places his dock, that effective channel is going to, just like the one upstream or downstream rather, the Everett dock, that is going to move right under him and into the basin.

That's Number 1.

If I can go to the next slide. That is our dock at the top of the screen on the right. At mean low water, I'm 12 feet from the line.

Allen to the middle of the screen has moved out 30 feet his dock in the last six years.

You can see where it's cut migrating the river to the west. Next slide, please.

This is one of our concerns, and it has to do with navigation. We will reduce the navigation. We have two boats upstream that have a beam of ten feet or greater. One of them

is a 50-foot trawler, and they would be very -it would be very difficult to get out of there.

Rack and debris retention, someone brought this up earlier. I want you to realize that what they are building crosses the entire basin, and I'm talking to Deb and I'm talking to my -- and I should be talking to you guys, the committee.

I want you to consider an event because this has happened three times, the last of which, Debbie. Debbie pushed enough rack up into the Tybee Creek basin, and it was two feet above the floodplain. It went under my house.

The rack, the Tybee basin would be completely blocked and the height of his dock is the height of what Debbie came in at.

Matthew and Irma were the other two. Rack completely comes in. It would stop right there. It would drop. You would have a marsh kind of erosion, stagnant water area probably several, several hundred feet in front of that dock, if we had that event.

Finally, the next slide -- and you can see what happens. Those two pictures on the right, by the way, are of the eroded area where rack

had built up on Allen and I's dock. You can see what happens to the area. It becomes stagnant water if the rack is not able to get out.

She says I have about a minute left. By the way, the last slide, oh, the slide before, just shows you in the blue -- I apologize for doing that. I am going to show a video that shows that area.

We have wood storks. We have roseate spoonbills. We have herons. Obviously they all use that tributary, especially in the off season you can see them glide in there but they use it for feeding. I'm going to show you a video of a pod of porpoises, which comes to the entrance to that video. They perch --

CHAIRMAN RABON: Wrap up your comments.

Get to the end.

MR. ANDREW WATSON: Last thing I will show you the video. That pod of porpoises is there all the time, every week. They herd the shrimp up. They go in. If you will press play at the bottom of that. There's the pod of porpoises. They herded the shrimp in that tributary and then they dive themselves up in there. They do it weekly. This is the first time I've been

able to catch it because I can't get down to the dock.

Just to conclude, we showed you three reasonable reasons for there being a lack of mitigation for these three items that you guys, the committee, said you needed to address, so with your permission, I will conclude with we really do not believe this is in the public's best interest to affect that basin, the navigability and the wildlife in that area.

CHAIRMAN RABON: Thank you, Mr. Watson.

Now call on Charles Watson, you've got three
minutes.

MR. CHARLES WATSON: I would like to give the rest of my time to him. My concern is three-fold, one, of course, is the environmental impact of such a long stretch of dock out to the waterway, and when I first moved here, I sat on his dock and we were just watching the creek go by and I had never seen one before, but I realized that it was a black skimmer, and he was shooting along the creek very fast, and if you know what those are, they have a bill, their bottom bill sits in the water as they fly, and then their head snaps down when they catch a

fish. That's just part of the beauty of the environment we live in there.

Of course, the second point I wanted to make is the navigability. That is going to be so close to our dock that it's going to be hard for people to get through there and I know that waterway is used at night.

My third point is aesthetic. This is right outside my bedroom window. This is what I would wake up to every day. I love watching the marsh. I can lay in bed and watch it a long time. I don't want to see a dock out there.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN RABON: Thank you, sir. Mr. William Fleetwood?

MR. WILLIAM FLEETWOOD: William Fleetwood.

I -- just upstream of this is our dock and we have a number of vessels that go by. I can't really add to Andy's presentation except to say if you remember the video and the video presentation, you will see that this particular dock permit application calls for a dock kind of cattywampus directly across from the existing dock, the Watsons' docks and it intrudes into the channel about 28 feet or more if there's a

boat tied to the outside of it, and if there's a boat tied to both docks, the Watsons' dock and the proposed, there is very little space to get between.

In the event the course you would have to take is going to be an S-shaped zigzag, which is certainly doable. It's not pleasant, but with the right size of boat, it can be done.

With a larger vessel with tide and wind being what they are, you could have a hazard, so we believe that the proposed dock is an obstruction to the navigation of the creek, the safe navigation. It's just on the wrong side of the creek, directly opposite of the docks.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN RABON: Thank you. Mr. Bill Walsh.

MR. BILL WALSH: I'm Bill Walsh. I've lived on Horsepen Creek for over 80 years, and the creek is constantly changing. I'm retired with a US Coast Guard license with a towing endorsement, and there is an obstruction that will be a bottleneck were those docks to be built in that position.

I also have a boat with a 11 feet beam

upstream and my neighbor has a boat with a larger beam than I have and trying to get those boats through there in certain conditions, it's just unsafe and the dock shouldn't be built in that location. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN RABON: Thank you, sir. And then lastly, Ms. Alice Keyes.

MS. ALICE KEYES: Good morning,

Commissioner. Thank you so much to the

committee for the opportunity to be here today.

My name is Alice Keyes, and I'm the Vice President of Coastal Conservation with 100 Miles coastal advocacy organization for 100-mile coast.

I'm here today to ask you to deny this multi-faceted application. The project proposed would negatively impact the public marshlands and the shared resources and is not in the public interest.

I have several concerns to express to you today. Misters Watson and Mr. Fleetwood covered the navigation issue pretty well.

So I'm going to spend my time talking about the impact that the project would have on the hammock and the marshlands.

1

4

5 6

7

9

10 11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18 19

20

21

22

23

24

25

The proposed vehicular bridge would harm the marshlands and unreasonably interfere with wildlife habitat of the Horsepen Creek basin and ecosystem.

Construction granted to marsh hammocks has not been a practice endorsed by the Department In fact, it has been a of Natural Resources. concern for over a decade. In 2002, the DNR commissioned the Coastal Marsh Hammocks Advisory Council, and these researchers and biologists reported that bridging hammocks leads to seven primary concerns that degrade the quality of the ecosystem and the sense of place, including but not limited to the degradation of coastal marshlands, view shed that are objectionable to surrounding residents, and the loss of critical local nesting and roosting habitat for endangered and threatened species.

The proposed project is also designed to dissect the hammock and is clearly within the CMPA buffer area.

Clearing of maritime brushes, trees and vegetation would affect the marshland view of nearby neighbors and the quality of the hammock. It would also increase erosion and sedimentation

to the creek and lead to the loss of the protective function that these marsh hammocks provide to the upland landowners.

It would be impossible for the property owners to treat, to restore the area to preconstruction stage because they would have to maintain the path as it's currently proposed.

While Mr. Alexander may own the hammock to which the bridge is proposed, ownership does not require this committee to allow permanent impact to the public marshlands for private access.

So I beg -- so I urge you to request this project be denied because it fails to include any alternatives of feasibility investigations that are required by Section (b)(8) of Georgia Code 12-5-286 and has been requested by CRD staff at the November 2024 meeting.

So again, we ask this committee to deny the permit. Approving a project of this nature and scale would establish a destructive precedent for future permitting and would cause unnecessary harm to the natural resources and the good that this committee is here to protect.

Thank you again for the opportunity to speak.

CHAIRMAN RABON: Thank you. At this time would the agents like to respond to the public comments?

MR. DAN BUCEY: Any chance of getting our slides that were at the end pulled up.

CHAIRMAN RABON: That's a good question.

We will see.

MR. DAN BUCEY: If we could see those, it is so clear that the vast majority of the existing docks on that creek extend well into the waterway, and in one case in the second dock coming up from Tybee Creek, it's a hundred percent over the channel. You would have to go underneath the dock at low tide to get up that creek.

SPEAKER: But you have to have 12 foot of width to get through.

MR. DAN BUCEY: We have 58 feet --

CHAIRMAN RABON: Talk to the committee, and any public comments need to be made from the podium. Thank you.

MR. DAN BUCEY: So this dock would otherwise just be just outside the current SOP, which was -- is the threshold for, you know, a revocable license from the staff level.

3

4

5 6

7

8 9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17 18

19

20

21 22

23

24

25

We've got plenty of room between our dock as proposed. Based on a bathymetric survey, which is scientific data, not just a napkin drawing.

CHAIRMAN RABON: Mr. Bucey, if you want to pause, we are getting there, Josh?

MR. NOBLES: No, sir, we don't have network access, which is where it's located so we will have to rely on the package, just the committee, two sets of drawings. One is at high One is at low tide and it's not to scale that's favorable to reading it. I guess if you blow it up.

CHAIRMAN RABON: Can you describe the sheet that you would like us to look at?

MR. DAN BUCEY: Our Sheet Number is -- low tide assessment, Figure 2 out of 10.

CHAIRMAN RABON: 2 out of 10, Tide Assessment, 2 of out 10; is that correct?

MR. DAN BUCEY: Yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN RABON: The committee found that. Describe what we're looking at.

MR. DAN BUCEY: So at the bottom of the page, Dock Number 1 has been authorized but not yet constructed.

If you look at that eastern shoreline that's where the channel is. That dock, based on this photograph with a GIS overlay, looks to be at least 50 percent out into where the channel is at this particular tide.

Up to the next dock, Dock Number 2, same thing. Now it's existing, but it's halfway into what's left at low tide, and Dock Number 3, towards the top of the page, is entirely across the channel at low tide, which is in this picture right here. That's Dock Number 3.

CHAIRMAN RABON: Do we have that picture in our packet?

MR. DAN BUCEY: We do not. No, it's not, so that dock is entirely across the channel at low tide and high tide there's plenty of water to get by, around it, but at low tide, half tide or whatever that is, you can't get anywhere.

Ours is sitting on the western shoreline, so if you go to Figure 3 of 10 on the low tide assessment, you will see our proposed dock.

Now this particular one I think is -might have the longer floating dock. So this
footprint wasn't revised by our dock. We've
reduced the size of our floating dock, and you

can see -- can we go back to the dock drawing on the presentation?

MS. BARREIRO: Back one.

MR. DAN BUCEY: There you go, so you can see the distances at mean low water distances from the southern end of the fixed deck and also from the -- where the floating dock is to the dock across the stream, so there's the distance between 45 feet and is that 58 feet?

SPEAKER: 68.

MR. DAN BUCEY: So I don't see how that could be an impediment to navigation. If you can't get your boat through 45 and 58 feet and the area where the actual water is but you can somehow get through a ten-foot piling space under somebody else's dock, for the -- you know, some of the commenters mentioned we can get through it because it's a 10-foot space and what about the vertical glimpse, so there is no doubt -- and if we go further upstream, you can see almost every dock is projecting much further out into the waterway at low tide.

Again, we are very confident that this is not going to affect navigation. This is the very same in character with every dock that's

5

permitted under the programatic revocable license permit through this office.

CHAIRMAN RABON: Thank you.

MR. ANDREW WATSON: Can I respond to that?

CHAIRMAN RABON: No, sir. Deb, any staff response from public comments.

MS. BARREIRO: Nothing in addition to what I've already stated.

CHAIRMAN RABON: At this time we will -- any deliberations from the committee, any questions?

COMMITTEE MEMBER HEPBURN: Can I ask, Dan, you've responded somewhat, you've responded somewhat to the navigation question, but you've not responded to the marsh impact, the building of the bridge over the hammock. Is there comment from either you or Deb about those concerns?

MR. DAN BUCEY: So what -- let's talk about the bridge first. The activity that's been permitted by the committee many times in the past, once we get -- Ms. Keyes spoke about the development of the island (unintelligible) and the hammock advisory council many, many years.

We're not developing on this island.

We're just providing access across it to get to our dock to access the water for water-dependent purposes.

The path is going to be at grade pervious, a hundred percent pervious. So view shed is -- there is no clearing that's going to -- nothing constructed that anyone is going to see, so view shed from the neighbors to this, you know, activity on the hammock, which is limited only to the at-grade path is not -- should not be a concern or have a negative effect.

The bridge itself is across an old manmade mosquito ditch I'm assuming for whatever reason they cut it. Spoil piles are still out there on that island from where it was dredged and then from there we're accessing our dock, which would otherwise meet programatic revocable license for which docks are issued every day. We've reduced the width to get us under 3,000 square feet, 740 square feet, which is a longer dock, but I permit docks like that all the time that are not before y'all because they are exempt.

Marsh rack, no different effect than the other 32 docks that are already out there, and,

you know, wildlife has already developed, there's houses all along that section and multiple docks there. Dolphins are going to continue to come up the waterway. This dock is not going to stop them.

Any other particular area?

COMMITTEE MEMBER HEPBURN: Is it the applicant's intent to continue the notion of using of golf cart on the path up until the point of the extension out to the dock?

MR. DAN BUCEY: Yes, for the -- onto the hammock to the dock access area.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HEPBURN: But not onto the dock.

MR. DAN BUCEY: It won't fit on the dock. We have four feet.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HEPBURN: The language still implies golf cart but -- and obviously we as a committee had a lot of concern about golf carts driving over the marsh.

MR. DAN BUCEY: Yes, ma'am, just to the beginning of the -- onto the hammock.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HEPBURN: Hammock.

MR. DAN BUCEY: Loading gear, so forth, and then pedestrian out to the dock.

COMMITTEE MEMBER POOLE: So, Dan, in summary from the last time we were here, the changes from what I could tell is the narrow portion of the dock that goes out to the actual creek has been reduced from six to four.

MR. DAN BUCEY: Correct.

COMMITTEE MEMBER POOLE: What other changes have taken place, I think, the dock from what I could tell --

MR. DAN BUCEY: Floating dock has been reduced, yes, sir, and I think the total impacts went from somewhere in the mid-6,000 range down to 4664 where we're at now.

COMMITTEE MEMBER POOLE: That's all.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HEPBURN: This really is a question for Deb and staff, so when we considered this project in November, it met none of the minimization standards for all three conditions.

We've reduced the width of the dock access from six to four and we've made the dock itself a little smaller, and now it suddenly meets all of the conditions with language that says "the applicant contends."

Help us understand how those changes move

it from having harmful impact on navigation, wildlife and erosion to suddenly not having any harmful impact.

MR. NOBLES: I think, Dr. Hepburn, what you're speaking to is the standard operating procedure that we have that we use to regulate docks through multiple actions, other docks that are exempt from the Shore Protection Act?

COMMITTEE MEMBER HEPBURN: No, I'm speaking to the public interest considerations.

MR. NOBLES: So in the minimization procedures what we have focused on are two things. Number 1 was the dock itself not meeting that standard operating procedure which is how we regulate private docks, so in order to get to that we had to work through those.

Through the three public notices that have been done on this project, it has been further minimized down to meet that. You know, with the initial public notice, the dock had proposed two boat hoists, I believe a thousand square feet floating dock. The extent of the waterway through all of these has pretty well been static, right? The project location has shifted south from what was initially presented.

The initial project had two bridges, I believe it was two bridges crossing tributaries. The project, the walkway was then shifted south in order to avoid the tributaries, which was a navigation concern at the November meeting.

They also moved the project location south, the terminal end, in order to not block the tributary. You will see the mouth of the tributary here, comments were made as relates to the navigability of small vessels, canoes, kayaks, that sort of thing.

So then it really boiled down, okay, what's it extend to the waterway at mean low water, you know, what -- that's what we're talking about, mean low water.

I hear channel. I hear other docks, but what we were focused on was mean low water, okay, which is an average of all tides over a 19-year tidal epic. It's not a -- weather can dramatically impact that, right, so if you take a photo on a hard west wind day versus one that's not, it can be visually dramatically different, so what staff determined in our recommendation as set forth in your report was that it does meet the percentages allowable for

2

3

4 5

6

7 8

9

10

11

12

13 14

15

16

17

18

19 20

21

22

23

24

25

navigation concerns in the public interest.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HEPBURN: Thanks, Josh.

COMMITTEE MEMBER POOLE: I took the opportunity to go back on Google Earth to take a peek at previous years and low water, high water, and it's apparent -- I know there's a concern about this one dock. I would be more concerned all the other docks, especially upstream and downstream, because it does, you know, have a navigation issue, so in high water it doesn't appear to have any from what I can tell.

MR. DAN BUCEY: Depending on the draft of the particular boat they would still weave their way around, but at low water it's very evident this is not -- ours is not going to affect, and there's other ones that are definitely affecting.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BARROW: I have a question for you, Dan, and I'm sorry, I think you might have mentioned this earlier. How many docks are on this creek total?

MR. DAN BUCEY: 32 visible in aerial photography, and I believe two additional ones that have been authorized but not yet

constructed.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BARROW: I'm sorry,
because I think you did answer this, how many
docks create a navigation channel less than what
is at the Alexander Sheehan dock right now?

MR. DAN BUCEY: I don't have an exact number but it's the vast a majority of them. I don't know if any of them that I've seen would meet the current SOP.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BARROW: Thank you.

MR. DAN BUCEY: And the one that was recently authorized, which will be the first one you come up to as you come up on Tybee Creek on Horsepen doesn't appear on the overlay, and I don't know if they did a bathymetric survey or not.

Bathymetric, as Josh pointed out, it's one thing to go out on a particular day and say, okay, the water was here; the water was there. It changes every minute every day. That's why they do it for that full lunar solar epic, and then the surveyor locates that with survey grade equipment so that's an exact number.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BARROW: I guess the last question, just more for educational purposes,

but the shoring of the floating dock looks
like -- and I'm sorry for directional purposes,
but it looks like it increased the passing lane
or navigational channel from -- I guess this is
on -- I don't know what page this is -- project
description, the proposed dock it looks like
it's 68 feet now or 58 versus --

MR. DAN BUCEY: Yes, it's much longer which was reduced -- would have pushed the upstream edge of the floating dock closer to the center line of the channel, which is that dotted line, that switches from the right side to the center line of the creek as you come by.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BARROW: So it increased that channel?

MR. DAN BUCEY: Yes.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BARROW: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN RABON: Any other questions of the committee? At this time I will now entertain a motion.

COMMITTEE MEMBER POOLE: I would like to make a motion to approve this project. I would ask that maybe we add an additional special condition and that is to perhaps hire an engineer to look at the longer spacing on the

k e a t

dock pilings to help minimize rack buildup. I know that's not a requirement in today's environment, but it's something we should look at, so I would make a motion to approve with that condition, normal conditions as well as special.

MR. HAYMANS: Can Diana capture your special condition so everybody sees it pop up in a Word document, Diane?

MS. ANDREWS: We can create it in the next slide.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HEPBURN: You're really pushing the envelope on that technology here, Mr. Director.

Can you articulate for Diana what the special condition is?

COMMITTEE MEMBER POOLE: Would request that they hire an engineer to look at dock piling spacing.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HEPBURN: Not request, require.

COMMITTEE MEMBER POOLE: Require, thank you. To increase the spacing between pilings to minimize rack buildup, especially on the east to west dock.

1 MS. DIANA PATRICK: Can you say it again. 2 MR. HAYMANS: Go slow. 3 MS. DIANA PATRICK: Required to hire an 4 engineer to request to --5 CHAIRMAN RABON: To reduce the possibility 6 of rack buildup. 7 MS. DIANA PATRICK: I got it. 8 Mr. Poole, were you speaking MR. NOBLES: 9 specifically to the walkway or the bridge and the walkway? 10 11 COMMITTEE MEMBER POOLE: Specifically to 12 the -- specifically to the four-foot walkway on 13 the way out to the creek. 14 MR. NOBLES: Thank you, sir. 15 CHAIRMAN RABON: Would require to hire an 16 engineer to increase the spacing to reduce 17 possibility of rack build up for the four-foot 18 walkway. 19 Require an engineer, take MR. HAYMANS: 20 out the "hire" as well and then Davis needs to 21 check it. 22 MR. NOBLES: Davis, is that --23 COMMITTEE MEMBER HEPBURN: Spacing of the 24 pilings.

MS. ANDREWS:

Can you change "would" to

25

1 applicant "shall" hire an engineer; is that 2 correct, Davis? COMMITTEE MEMBER POOLE: Yes. 3 4 COMMITTEE MEMBER HEPBURN: We have a motion. 5 CHAIRMAN RABON: I have a motion with 6 7 special condition attached. Can I get a second? COMMITTEE MEMBER BROOKSHIRE: 8 Second. 9 CHAIRMAN RABON: I now have a second. Any 10 further discussion? Hearing none, now call the 11 motion to vote. All in favor, please say aye. SPEAKERS: Aye. 12 13 CHAIRMAN RABON: Any opposed? 14 COMMITTEE MEMBER HEPBURN: Nay. 15 CHAIRMAN RABON: One nay, the motion is 16 carried. Thank you. 17 Moving on to our next project, Sorry 18 Charlie's Oyster Company. I will now call on 19 Paul to present this project. 20 COMMITTEE MEMBER BROOKSHIRE: I'm going to 21 recuse myself from this. CHAIRMAN RABON: Let the record reflect 22 23 that Mr. Brookshire has recused himself from 24 these deliberations.

Go ahead, Paul.

25

. .

MR. TOBLER: Thank you, Mr. Commissioner.

Good morning y'all. This is a CMPA application for Sorry Charlie's Oyster Company, LLC. The project location is 230 East Point Drive, Talahi Island on Bull River in Chatham County, Georgia.

The proposed project is to construct a commercial dock facility along the Bull River, Chatham County, Georgia.

The first public notice of the Coastal
Marshlands Protection Committee ran from October
3rd, 2024 to November 1st, 2024. 18 comments in
opposition and a petition in opposition of 58
signatures were received during this first
public notice hearing. Two more opposing
comments were received after the period expired.
The comments expressed concerns with upland
zoning regulations, increased traffic and noise,
environmental impacts, proximity to extended
property lines, proximity to existing adjacent
docks and decreased property values for
neighbors.

The agent responded to all comments received during that first public notice period.

So as the committee members will remember,

we heard this project for the first time on November 15th of 2024, and CMPC tabled it pending clarification on compliance with local zoning ordinance.

Since that meeting, we had a second public notice run from February 1st, 2025 to February 15th, 2025.

During that notice period we received 11 comments in opposition to the project. Several of the comments in opposition were actually received after the public notice period had expired.

So the public comments -- I'm sorry, I'm jumping ahead. The comments during the second public notice period in February expressed concerns with zoning regulations, increased traffic and noise, environmental impact, potential of decreased property values, proximity to extended property lines, interference with a potential new dock and lack of inclusion of an upland component.

The agent responded to all comments received during the public notice period, and then staff wanted to give you guys a brief overview of the local zoning information. That

was the reason we tabled it at the November meeting.

I wanted -- we wanted to read y'all the statute, which is OCGA 12-5-286(b)(6), and that statute states a letter from the local governing authority of the political subdivision in which the property is located stating that the applicant's proposed is not violative of any zoning laws.

The requirement of this code section has been met, and I would like to take you through a little of the history of this particular requirement.

Initially when we received the application, we had a zoning letter dated January 31st, 2024 stating that the project is not in violation of any local zoning ordinances and the letter was not conditioned.

On November 1st, 2024, we received a zoning letter that stated they can -- that the local zoning authority can neither approve nor deny the proposed changes to the dock and they fall under the state's purview.

We received another letter November 7th that attempted to clarify the role of the county

and state in regulating dock structures located over coastal marshlands.

Then as I mentioned in the previous slide, that we did have the -- the committee meeting on November 15th, in which it was tabled. And the committee required further zoning clarification.

We had that -- the public notice from
February 1st to February 15th, in which we
received several comments. After -- both during
and after the public comment period that ended
on February 15th that contained correspondences
with the Chatham County Department of Building
Safety and Regulatory Services that seemed to
refute the official's finding that the project
was not violative of the zoning law.

The latest correspondence referenced in the comments is dated February 20th, 2025. On February 21st of 2025, we received -- we had -- CRD staff had contacted said zoning administrator, and we received confirmation from the assistant director that the project was not violative of zoning law.

And now we are here, and now I will pass this project off to the agent, Sam Labarba.

MR. SAM LABARBA: Good morning, everyone.

I'm Sam Labarba, Labarba Environmental Services.

Also here is Harley Krinsky of Sorry Charlie's

Oyster Company.

At this site nothing has changed since the last meeting as far as the plans for the dock. Currently at the site is a previously existing causeway that has sunken below jurisdictional elevation, which will be replaced with a walkway, but the walkway that is currently there is 383.74 square feet.

The fixed deck has pilings and some pile caps and stringers but is in need of repair, and the existing floating dock, which will be removed, is 315 square feet, so the existing dock facility, the walkway will stay and tie into the proposed walkway. The fixed deck will be enlarged and the ramp will stay.

The project description for the proposed document, the proposed modifications are to facilitate a commercial oyster operation.

The applicant has an active shellfish lease from the state of Georgia as the leaseholder. The applicant received a master harvester certification and shellfish mariculture permit.

The applicant is also certified by the Georgia Department of Ag to sell as a shell stock shipper.

The proposed commercial dock facility will provide the necessary mooring space and work area for the applicant to harvest and process the oysters from the lease, and the lease is located on Bull River approximately a ten-minute boat ride from this location.

The proposed dock facility will consist of a 6-foot-by-421-foot walkway extending from the upland out to a 24-foot-by-32-foot covered fixed deck.

On the left side of the fixed deck will be two boat hoists, which will be a 13 and a half feet by 30 feet with a catwalk going down the middle for access to either side. 6-by-32-foot ramp will extend seaward from the fixed deck to access a 12-foot-by-88-foot floating dock.

The dock will be located 55 foot from the nearest dock to the west and 208 feet to the nearest dock on the east.

Also installed at that facility will be floating upweller. There are several variations of floating upwellers which are used to grow

oysters from sea into large enough organisms to take out to the farm.

MR. TOBLER: Thank you, Mr. Labarba, and staff would like to recommend that, should the committee determine that the proposed project is in the public interest, the department staff recommends the standard conditions, the Coastal Marshlands Protection Act standard conditions, the standard conditions for the commercial dock and we have no additional and special conditions. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN RABON: Thank you, Paul. We have a number of people that have signed up to speak. I'm going to start -- I think this is pronounced Ms. Denise Holdine?

MS. DENISE HOLDINE: Holdine, if you don't mind, I will go last. I think there are other people -- does it matter?

CHAIRMAN RABON: Let's just keep it in order.

MS. DENISE HOLDINE: So, the first thing I wanted to address was the MPC and the language going back and forth. MPC is saying they don't find any violations for the permit, period.

They are saying that's for residential.

That's not commercial. That's for the permit, and that's as far as they go. The DNR is responsible for the approval here.

But you can't have a commercial dock
leading out of a residential area. So we would
have to wait until they erect it to claim the
violation. I live on Lake Drive. I am a
retired manager post office operations over
Tybee and Savannah.

I'm very well aware of the traffic that goes in and out. Lake Drive leads to East Point. It was closed -- East Point was closed years ago to enlarge Highway 80 to four lanes, so the only way into East Point is through Lake Drive.

My house is the first house on the right.

My kitchen looks out at the street and I see the traffic is already increasing, potholes up and down the street.

At the end of the street what used to be a beautiful walk through our neighborhood, we now look over at fine fish, The Boathouse, which has an enormous amount of traffic with a lot of inexperienced boaters that are causing issues, as well as the Bull Street or the Bull Marina,

which is supposed to be a small scale, which is very busy now, so the congestion in that short area is definitely an impact on waterways, and noise is again aesthetically not conducive to a neighborhood.

I love oysters but not to point where I'm ready to see the traffic go in and out in order to support that.

This is a neighborhood with children running through. My grandchild is in my neighborhood. We don't need two-ton, ten-ton trucks making deliveries and pickups one way in and one way out at a dead end street at the end of this. That's all.

CHAIRMAN RABON: Thank you. Ms. Patricia Lucy.

MS. PATRICIA LUCY: I defer my time to Luke Graham.

CHAIRMAN RABON: Okay, Mr. Luke Graham, if you will limit your comments to six minutes.

Let me remind you, please state your full name for the record.

MR. LUKE GRAHAM: Thank you. Thanks for your time this morning. I'm Luke Graham, resident at 220 East Point Drive. I live two

houses away from the 230 East Point Drive, where the dock is being installed or going to be applied for installation.

So in November the committee said there needed to be a clear answer from Chatham County zoning on whether this commercial dock facility was violating any zoning ordinance.

To us this is still unclear. This dock applicant, Mr. Krinsky, received a letter from Mr. Marcus Lotson, the assistant director of Building Safety and Regulatory Services in Chatham County, saying that a marine dock would be non-violative of the zoning ordinance, and the February 21st letter confirms this letter was written in response to the question of if a dock would be violative.

The dock on the property was built in 1975. We already knew that a certain type of dock would be non-violative because one has been on the property for the last 50 years.

This letter does not specify what type of dock would be non-violative and under what circumstances.

It does not say that the project at hand would be non-violative. When Mr. Lotson was

questioned about a commercial dock in a letter sent on February 4th, he confirmed that a commercial dock is not permitted in this zone, Zone CM. That letter is included in the zoning documents that I think that you guys have.

Section 4-4 of the zoning ordinance states if either a use or class of use is not specifically indicated as being permitted in a district either as a matter of right or on the approval of the board of appeals, then such use or class of use shall be prohibited in such district.

More specifically, use 31(a), marshland agriculture, is allowed in this zone but use 31(b), waterfront facilities for the launching and care of marshland agriculture equipment, is not a permitted use.

This is confirmed in another letter sent on February 20th from Mr. Lotson that is included in the zoning letters. This is what this is, this project. The commercial dock facility is a waterfront facility to be used for marshland agriculture.

Section 3-2 of the zoning ordinance states zoning affects all land and buildings. No land,

buildings or structures shall be used; no building or structure shall be erected and no existing building or structure shall be moved, added to or altered except in conformity with these regulations.

They could not build a dock or any structure for that matter that does not conform with the regulations. A commercial dock facility on this property for the purpose of marshland agriculture does not agree with the use table that says that waterfront facilities for marshland agriculture are prohibited.

We spoke with Mr. Brad Clement,
development services for the Metropolitan
Planning Commission, to formally appeal the
January 24th letter that was mentioned to the
Chatham County board of appeals, but we were
told that a project site plan has not been
submitted. The January 27th letter was
inconsequential. It didn't reference their
project at all.

Given the opportunity, we would like to take this to the zoning board of appeals to get a clear answer, but so far nothing has been written that we can appeal that says that this

project or even that a commercial dock facility for marshland agricultural is non-violative.

We firmly believe that this does not, in fact, violate -- sorry, we firmly believe that this does, in fact, violate the zoning ordinance of Chatham County but the county keeps writing these vague letters that don't say anything of substance, in our opinion, respectfully, since there is no project site plan for the County.

You know, finally my last point is that the dock applicant who is leasing land in the neighborhood has, for this project, has demonstrated that he does not care about the neighborhood or the neighbors.

When made aware of this dock -- the dock plans were over neighboring property lines and taking away rights of theirs to build their own dock, he made no offer to change anything about the dock plans. The dock plans are the same as they were last time.

He didn't get a permit when he started construction on this dock over a year ago. When he was told to use the existing dock for commercial purposes by the DNR, he used it to load equipment on a commercial boat. He misled

the Georgia Department of Agriculture to state that the garage and commercial refrigerator were on the 230 East Point Drive instead of 228 East Point Drive, which is residentially zoned, in order to get a shellfish license without proper zoning approval.

Within the past week someone has anonymously reported my own personal house for having home renovation done without a permit when it wasn't required.

Just the overall point is our neighborhood is not really in a great place right now.

Please consider the riparian rights of property owners in that neighborhood. Please deny this project at this specific location.

Thanks for your time.

CHAIRMAN RABON: Thank you. I think it's -- is it Mr. Michael Case?

MR. MICHAEL CASE: Thank you. My name is Michael Case, and I'm the next-door neighbor to this operation. I will state clearly that we're not opposed to this gentleman making a living.

That's not what we're talking about here.

We're talking about where he's trying to make a
living. That's the issue, and I believe Paul

came down, or I'm sorry, I forgot your last name, I should address you with your last name, came down and actually saw the area when he posted the last public announcement about how narrow the road is, and he got to see firsthand -- I happened to be out there in the yard and had an opportunity to talk to him.

Secondly, what I believe he didn't mention was I have captured about 30 videos of traffic increasing to include a tractor-trailer already going down there, picking up material. Again we're not against this gentleman making a living, but this is the wrong place to be doing it.

And I've lost time with my business to come down here twice. I'm paying attorneys and I'm just -- would ask that you vote against this.

It's not necessary and he just needs to find another place to do the operation. Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN RABON: Thank you, Mr. Judson
Turner.

MR. JUD TURNER: Thank you. Commissioner, members of the committee, good to see you again.

I'm here on behalf of Mr. Case who just spoke, and really I will be brief. Mr. Graham did a good job walking you through those letters, but what you have in front of you is confirmation of one thing, and that is a dock can be rehabilitated, a marine dock, without a problem from the zoning.

You have a letter that says a commercial dock is a problem for zoning, and then you have all sorts of evidence that commercial activity on the upland component, storage, transport.

There's no confirmation -- you have no confirmation of zoning. The applicant says they don't have an upland component on it because they are not building a storage facility or a parking lot or something else, but the statute requires zoning to be confirmed for a reason, and this is it.

And so what the county has been doing -- I don't know why; we just got retained and we will also be trying to get an answer, too -- but clearly Mr. Lotson is answering specific questions asked of him, so the first question is can we rehabilitate a marine dock. The question that has never been asked by this applicant is

does a commercial dock in the CM zone violate zoning. That's as to the dock and then he's never been asked about an upland component because the applicant's position is we don't have an upland component, so you don't have zoning and it shouldn't be on your agenda today, so with that, I will yield the well.

CHAIRMAN RABON: Thank you. Mr. Harley Krinsky.

MR. SAM LABARBA: I will respond to his comment.

CHAIRMAN RABON: This would be the time to respond to public comment.

MR. SAM LABARBA: To start off, in regards to the zoning, I understand there's been back and forth, DNR staff and I believe above the Brunswick level looked into that and interpreted it, and as was shown in the presentation today, the applicant has met the requirement to be brought to the Coastal Marshland Protection Committee.

SPEAKER: Sorry.

MR. SAM LABARBA: I don't want to get any further into interpreting the county. I just wanted to add that a set of drawings were

provided to the county with our request for the original letter. I believe the response from the county was because they don't have zoning authority or any authority over the marsh, they checked with their legal counsel and said that they have the drawings but they won't sign them because it's outside of their purview.

In addition to that, before Mr. Krinsky started the business, one of the first thing he did was sat with the Chatham County in their office. We want to get this lease for a shellfish mariculture permit. This is a facility we have available and he was directed, yes, this will be okay, so this whole business venture was undertaken with an understanding with the county of what was going to be going on here.

But the rest of the list, in regards to traffic, we reviewed all the videos by Mr. Case. I believe around 95 percent of them were just vehicles, pickup truck. There might have been an SUV in there a couple of times, so it's the normal traffic you would see in any neighborhood, the same vehicle that I drive out front that I'm sure a lot of people drive pickup

trucks to their house every day. These are the vehicles that are typically in use of the road.

The one instance in which a bigger vehicle was brought in was in direct response to our previous comments, so in the first set of comments we received, part of the complaint was bulk materials being left on the site, so in response to try to make the neighborhood a little happier about the project, Mr. Krinsky sold any bulk equipment he had on the site, so a truck came in one time and took all the equipment away. That's not a regular use of the road.

It's standard vehicles that will be used. In terms of traffic from a trailer and boat -there were a few videos that had a boat attached to a vehicle -- the dock is the best solution to that. If they have a dock, the boats will stay in the water. They won't have to trailer the boats in and out of the neighborhood. So that would cut down on traffic immediately.

I would venture to say that the neighborhood probably has a bigger impact on roads from Amazon deliveries than a couple of pickup trucks coming to work in the morning and

leaving at the end of the day.

And in response to us not being willing to work with the community, prior to the first CMPC meeting, we sent out an invitation to everyone in the community to attend a meeting on site.

We sent those certified mail, provided receipts to DNR staff. We invited everyone from the community to come out there, look over the operation and, you know, provide us feedback.

We only had two people come to the meeting out of the around 60 that we invited. So we tried to reach out at that point, and no one was willing to engage with us, and also yesterday I spoke on the phone with Mr. Case's attorney, Amber Carter, and offered to have a conversation with them. I never received a call back. I think that was two days ago. They haven't responded.

We believe we've done our best to try to reach out to the community and try to make everything agreeable. We've done all we can do, and we feel we've met the requirements to the public.

CHAIRMAN RABON: Any response by staff to the public comments?

MS. ANDREWS: Just for the committee, I think I wanted to clarify, just a couple of things. On behalf of the committee if you will, to make sure that you did have an answer to the zoning, I did reach out the zoning administrator and requested in writing that he confirm his position for the county. That request was specific to a commercial dock facility located 230 East Point Drive, so on multiple occasions Mr. Lotson did respond to commercial dock facility, and so I did respond on February 21st back to the department.

I believe his letter -- is this the one he sent on the 21st that is in your packet? So he said it was in response to whether his construction renovation of the dock at 230 East Point Drive violated the zoning ordinance and stated that it did not.

So Mr. Lotson did share that there had been other communications. I think Mr. Turner correctly pointed out as unique questions were coming into the zoning office unique responses were going out.

I understand that there have been additional responses that are not -- questions

5

and responses that are not part of your packet. Mr. Lotson was offered the opportunity to come to the meeting. It's probably not something that he would typically do, but I wanted to point out that we did specifically request clarification on a commercial dock facility at that location.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HEPBURN: So -- and I don't know if Andrea can still hear us or whatever, but do we have input from the attorney general's office about the -- has Chatham County met the burden of the statute and is the attorney general's office willing to tell us that if they have weighed in.

MS. ANDREWS: I don't know if they have a way to communicate with us at this point.

However, we did have a conversation with them and I believe that the finding was that the January 2024 letter as well as the 2025 letter both met the requirement of the act.

CHAIRMAN RABON: Let's ask Andrea if she can --

COMMITTEE MEMBER HEPBURN: I think the challenge for us and for the community certainly is that with each -- to Jud's point, with each

passing written word, the story changes each time so we have a couple of things that seem definitive and then a couple of things that aren't as definitive, so that's the question, whether or not we could get as a committee some guidance from the attorney general's office about whether the statutory requirements are met. Yeah, I don't know that she can hear me.

MS. DIANA PATRICK: I don't think she can.

MS. ANDREWS: Andrea, do you want me to put this on speaker phone or how would you like to do this? Let me put you on speaker phone with the microphone.

Andrea, you're on microphone.

MS. HARTUNG: This is Andrea Hartung with the attorney general's office, so Valerie, I appreciate you raising this concern and I think I was able to hear most of what you had said so under OCGA 12-5-286 Section (b)(6), the requirement is to have, with any application, a letter from the local governing authority of the political subdivision in which the property is located stating that the applicant's proposal is not violative of any zoning law, and our CRD staff has described today it's been determined

2

4

5

6

7

9

10 11

12

14

13

15

16

17

18 19

20

21

22

23

24

25

that this February 21st letter meets this application sort of conclusion requirement.

MS. ANDREWS: Thank you, Andrea.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HEPBURN: Thank you, Andrea.

MS. HARTUNG: No problem.

CHAIRMAN RABON: Any other questions?

COMMITTEE MEMBER HEPBURN: So, Mr.

Chairman, I think that the challenge that you're struggling with and I'm sure the community is struggling is with is if, in fact, as staff and the AG's office has stipulated that there's not a zoning problem with respect to the dock and that the jurisdiction is totally CMP driven, then the question is the upland component over which we don't really have any jurisdiction, but the dock by its very nature needs someplace to process what's happening on the dock, and I guess the question maybe to the agent and the applicant is if you have a commercial dock that is properly permitted and properly zoned and you do not have an upland component that you can use for processing and everything else that you're doing there, what happens to the operation?

MR. SAM LABARBA: I think the confusion is

in the word "processing." So there is no processing of shellfish that takes place on the upland at any time, so the farm is out there on the lease in Bull River. There's a floating platform out there where the staff, two or three people goes out and works the farm, so they will empty the cages and there's a floating platform out there where they will sort them. They use a -- you remember in our first application, we have a tumbler. So that's how they sort the sizes of the shellfish.

We had initially planned on having that at the end of the dock but in response to the community not wanting noise or anything like that, we moved that out to the lease facility, so there will be no processing of turning them into another product or even sorting.

Anything that comes back to the dock is going to be a full-grown oyster that's ready to ship that gets placed into a freezer and into a truck eventually to its consumer.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HEPBURN: But just to clarify the processing -- but there is commercial activity occurring at the other -- the subject address I guess would be 228 East

1 Point.

MR. SAM LABARBA: At 228, there is a building.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HEPBURN: Commercial.

It's not residential. No, no, you're using it as a commercial site.

MR. SAM LABARBA: Our application is strictly for 230.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HEPBURN: I understand that, but if you did not have commercial activity available to you at 228 --

MR. SAM LABARBA: It would still be landed at this facility and then trucked somewhere else, and I just wanted to clarify, too, when I said freezer and truck, it was not freezer truck. So it's put in a freezer and delivered in a pickup truck, not an oversized freezer truck. It's moved from a freezer to a regular pickup truck that takes it to where it's going.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BARROW: So I guess this is to the applicant. I have got three questions. Well, maybe this is to the staff but I think Valerie just kind of answered it, but I just want to be clear in my mind, is there an upland component to this project?

project.

MR. SAM LABARBA: No.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22 23

24

25

MR. NOBLES: Mr. Barrow, I would like to point you to Finding Number 31 in your report.

There is no upland component to the proposed

COMMITTEE MEMBER HEPBURN: And to clarify again, this is all semantics, but there is no upland component for us as a committee to consider. There may be upland activity but that's not within the jurisdiction of the Coastal Marshland Protection Committee and/or Act, but this particular project does not have an upland component.

MR. NOBLES: That's correct. Does that make sense to y'all?

COMMITTEE MEMBER BARROW: I have a question. So is there commercial activity happening -- I think it was 228 and 230; is that the address?

The only project, the MR. SAM LABARBA: only address associated with our project is 230 East Point Drive.

Our stance is if you get outside of our project, if you are looking at any facility, for example, Brunswick has a dock, DNR has a dock

here, which has multiple roads leading here; right. You don't extend out forever because eventually you've got part of the whole world is the upland component.

Specific to this project is the way that we believe that DNR interprets the rule and how it's been applied in previous projects. That's the way we submitted it was for this project there is no upland component.

And regardless elsewhere there is no construction going on. Isn't that what you're getting at? Is there something being built somewhere else in association with this? No, there's not.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BARROW: So would you have a commercial dock at 230 if you did not have activity to support that at 228?

MR. SAM LABARBA: Yes, and we discussed this in our response letter to some of the community, so the leases that were set by DNR with the new act that allows commercial harvest of oyster, you can't as an individual who wants to be an oyster farmer, you can't go out and pick where you're going to grow them and say, "Well, this place is very convenient because

3 4

5

6 7

8

9

11

12 13

14

15

16

17 18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

it's close to my dock." It's kind of a backwards process that you have the lease and you have to find the dock that's within the distance, within the range to get them back before the time expires.

So some of the rules are still changing with the shellfish folks, but I believe as it stands now, for summertime harvest, when you harvest an oyster, you have to have it in a mechanical refrigerator within two hours from the time you pick it or else you have to take it and put it back in the river for a set amount of days. I'm not sure how many days, 14 days, so when you locate the lease and basically draw a radius around that lease of how far can I get assuming the second that you take that oyster out, you got to take more out; you can't transfer one at time, so, say, you spend an hour and a half harvesting those oysters, well, now you've got 30 minutes to get to a dock, get it unloaded and bring it to a freezer, and so we have searched the area for another place that this could happen, and there is nothing available for our client. We have not found any alternative docks that would allow the type of

access that's needed within the time constraints that's required by law.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BARROW: Well, thank you for that, and I think somebody said it earlier, we all like oysters and we want, you know, the applicant to have a business, and I don't think anybody is denying that. I'm just trying to figure out if there's -- you mentioned a freezer truck and a freezer. The separation there, you're putting it into an actual freezer and it's actually on the adjacent property, and I'm just trying to think if there's -- well, I will --

MR. SAM LABARBA: I understand, it's the same thought process we went through when trying to find another suitable dock.

It's very difficult based on where the lease is. Other oyster farmers are having the exact same problem.

CHAIRMAN RABON: Any other questions?

Deliberations from the committee? We will now call the question. What will be the will of the committee?

COMMITTEE MEMBER POOLE: I make a motion to approve the Coastal Marshlands Protection

application for Sorry Charlie's Oyster Company,
LLC and using the guidance from the attorney
general's office and staff citing 12-5-286(b)(6)
I think that requirement has been met. It's
obvious today.

Therefore, we have a responsibility and obligation, at least, from my perspective to approve this project.

CHAIRMAN RABON: I have a motion. Do I have a second?

COMMITTEE MEMBER HEPBURN: I will reluctantly second it. I agree with Commissioner Poole. I think the component, the project itself meets the criteria based on staff recommendation.

I continue to believe that Chatham County zoning has both misled the neighborhood as well as us, but based on the attorney general's perspective and staff perspective, I think in keeping with the act and our responsibility, we are sort of hamstrung. It meets the criteria. It meets the test. It's just the tragedy of the adjacency of the neighborhood and how the property is being used so ...

CHAIRMAN RABON: I have a motion. I have

a second.

COMMITTEE MEMBER POOLE: Just want to amend that to include the standard conditions for both commercial dock.

SPEAKER: I'm sorry, can you repeat that?

COMMITTEE MEMBER POOLE: I amend the motion to approve based on standard conditions for both commercial docks as well as CPMC.

CHAIRMAN RABON: So we have a motion on the table. We're going to amend that?

COMMITTEE MEMBER POOLE: Just to include the standard conditions.

CHAIRMAN RABON: Just to include the standard conditions.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HEPBURN: Second.

CHAIRMAN RABON: And I have a second on the special conditions. We will now call the question. All in favor say aye.

SPEAKERS: Aye.

CHAIRMAN RABON: Any opposed, like sign?
The motion is carried.

We're taking a brief pause before we get into the next project to see if we can get our attorney back online.

(Recess from 11:22 a.m. to 11:31 a.m.)

CHAIRMAN RABON: Let's call the meeting back to order. Our next is with Blue Moon Marinas, LLC and I will now call on Deb to introduce the project.

MS. BARREIRO: CMP application from Blue Moon Marinas, LLC, is for proposed project to modify and maintain an existing marina facility on Wilmington River in Thunderbolt.

This is also the ICW at this location and it's approximately 200 feet wide. It's located at 3110 River Drive in Thunderbolt. I'm going to ask Dan Bucey, the agent for the applicant, to come up and present.

MR. DAN BUCEY: Thank you, Deb. Dan Bucey with Resource and Land Consultants, agent for the applicant. Also with me today is Jason Wald, the marine engineer, and Emile Bootsma, the applicant.

This picture shows the history of the site. It's been a commercial marina and fishing facility known as Thunderbolt Fisherman's Seafood that's been abandoned. The applicant purchased and is proposing to modify the existing facility to serve as a private yacht facility.

MS. DIANA PATRICK: Hold on, give me just a second.

MR. DAN BUCEY: So the marina will serve the *Blue Moon*, which is a 198-foot yacht with a homeport of Savannah and also for transient, a few transient vessels, based on availability.

The Blue Moon has been in Savannah for over ten years and has been unable to find a suitable permanent home and has been forced to dock at a variety of temporary sites and locations.

The proposed facility, as you can note the existing as you can see, would provide the dock space needed and also the upland area facilities that are necessary to service a boat of that size.

U. S. Army Corps of Engineers issued a provisional authorization on September 17th of last year and also a provisional verification to use nationwide 13 for the shoreline stabilization component of the project.

Existing facility within jurisdiction, we have a drawing for that. Should be the next one, keep going. I don't know if the existing one is on this slide.

MS. BARREIRO: That is the existing one.

MR. DAN BUCEY: So the existing facility is 0.29 acres which consists of a concrete pier head, a metal building, timber piles and riprap shoreline protection.

You go to the proposed. There you go. As proposed, the marshland component will occupy 0.48 acres that includes disassembly of the metal building, replacement of the concrete pier head with a concrete wharf and reconstruction of the metal building in the exact same location, which will be used for storage only.

Installation of two gangways to access the floating dock that will replace the existing pier heads, installation of a mooring piling, two sheep pile bulkheads and riprap for additional shoreline protection. Water and electric service will be extended to the dock and to the metal building located within jurisdiction.

The upland component is -- there we go.

So on this drawing, you can see the concrete wharf, the reconstructed metal building out over that concrete wharf and then parking in a marina service area in that building that's located in

the uplands. That building will provide laundry and restrooms for transient motors and crew, and it's going to be serviced by the town of Thunderbolt water and sewer, and as I stated previously, the storage building out on the wharf just has water and electric service. No sewer.

Go back to -- yes. Excuse me, go to the plan view of the proposed drawing. There we go. That's it.

So as Deb mentioned, the ICW is located at this location. We are hundred feet south of the southern limits of that. It's over 200 feet wide. The proposed marina would extend 98 feet into the river in a location that's over 395 feet wide and again a hundred feet south of the channel limits that you can see right there.

So based on this location and our design, we're clearly not going to unreasonably affect navigation or flow of navigable water.

We're also proposing to augment and put some sheep pile bulkheads, which will eliminate the erosion which will result in not unreasonably increasing erosion or causing areas of stagnant water, and since we're replacing and

rehabilitating existing features, existing marina, there's no significant unreasonable loss of marsh or estuarine habitats, mostly pile supported, and, therefore, will have no effect on marine life and wildlife and (unintelligible) water supply.

We ask that you approve this subject to the staff's recommended standard and special conditions.

MS. BARREIRO: The public notice of the Coastal Marshlands Protection Committee ran from January 29th, 2025 through February 27th, 2025.

No comments were received in response to the public notice.

Should the committee determine that the proposed project is in the public interest, staff recommends the following standard and special conditions.

Permittee is required to provide a post-construction survey that locates the marshland and upland components of the project, shall comply with the Plat Act.

Upon completion of construction, the permittee must contact the department for a water bottoms lease.

The reconstructed shed on the concrete platform is for storage purposes only.

Authorized utilities for the facility include water and electric only, and the installation of any sewage lines in CMPA jurisdiction is prohibited.

CHAIRMAN RABON: Thank you, Deb. We have no public comment requests so at this time, are there any questions or deliberations of the committee? Hearing none, I now entertain a motion.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HEPBURN: Mr. Chairman, I make a motion that we approve the application from Blue Moon Marinas with the standard and special conditions recommended by the staff.

CHAIRMAN RABON: I have a motion.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BROOKSHIRE: Second.

CHAIRMAN RABON: I have a second. Any other questions or discussion? Hearing none, we will now call the question. All in favor say aye.

SPEAKERS: Aye.

CHAIRMAN RABON: Any opposed like sign?
There is not -- the motion passes.

Moving on to our next project, East River

2

3

4 5

6

7 8

9

10 11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19 20

21

22 23

24

25

Street, LLC. Call on Cheyenne Osborne.

MS. OSBORNE: Thank you, commissioners.

Good morning, everyone. My name is Cheyenne Osborne. The applicant for this Coastal Marshlands Protection permit application is East River Street, LLC.

The project is located at 620 River Street East in the Savannah River in Chatham County. The applicant is proposing construction and maintenance of a public access boat dock seaward of the existing river walk.

The project will be constructed in two phases, and I would like to introduce the agent speaking on behalf of the project, Brandon Wall with Sligh Environmental Consultants.

MR. BRANDON WALL: Thank you, good morning, and I appreciate the opportunity today. I'm Brandon Wall. I'm with Sligh Environmental on behalf of the agent.

As Cheyenne mentioned, the property is located on the eastern end of River Street in downtown Savannah and consists of the construction of a floating dock for public access to River Street.

> The applicant owns a four-acre site. It's

the old Savannah Electric & Power Company headquarters. They are redeveloping that property into a hotel and commercial space. As an amenity to that development, they are proposing to install this floating dock.

The -- on the riverfront is the pilesupported river walk platform, underneath sheep pile bulkhead and some riprap.

This project was actually permitted back in 2014. We got a permit extension in 2019, but for a variety of reasons, the float was never installed.

So basically we're seeking permit reauthorization. There's been no changes to the site plan from what was concluded by the committee in 2014.

The total dock will be 360 linear feet, and the floats will provide, as I mentioned, access to this development, but also general public access to River Street on a first-come/first served basis. There won't be any long-term leasing or anything like that.

As Cheyenne mentioned, the project will be phased. Phase I will consist of a 12-by-6 -- excuse me, a 5-by-12 platform extending off the

river walk, and on the upstream side will be a 6-by-80 gangway connecting to a 200-foot long floating dock.

The floats will extend 20 feet from the face of the river wall or about 40 feet for the sheep pile bulkhead underneath the river walk, and the floats will be 130 feet from the edge of the federal navigation channel. The proposed impacts for Phase 1 total 2,927 square feet.

Phase II will be constructed when the need arises for additional mooring space. Phase II will consist of a 30-by-66 gangway extending on the downstream side of the platform and will connect to 160-foot float extension.

The proposed impacts for Phase II will be 2,112 square feet, and the total impacts for the whole project are 5,039 square feet.

MS. OSBORNE: The public notice of Coastal Marshlands Protection Committee ran from November 7th, 2024 through December 6th, 2024. One comment was received with questions regarding the project. The comment has concerns about the need for dock space, verifying the need for space, whether there was potential for reserved use of the dock and concerns regarding

the upland component. The agent has provided written responses to the comments.

Should the committee determine the proposed project to be in the public interest, department staff to the committee recommends the following special conditions.

The floating docks will be constructed in two phases. Phase I will include an 11-and-a-half-feet-by-200-feet concrete floating dock.

Phase II will provide additional mooring space by adding an 11-and-a-half-by-160-feet concrete floating dock.

Permittee must supply occupancy records deemed adequate for review and approval by the department prior to constructing Phase II.

No mooring space will be allowed on the inside of the floating dock adjacent to the river walk, and Number 3, as a public access dock, the mooring space shall remain first-come/first served for guests of the hotel development and the general public.

CHAIRMAN RABON: Thank you, Cheyenne. We have no one that has signed up to speak from the public. Any questions from the committee?

Hearing none, I would entertain a motion.

COMMITTEE MEMBER BROOKSHIRE: I make a motion that we approve Coastal Marshland Protection Act project East River Street, LLC, construction of a public access boat dock, 620 River Street East, Savannah River, Savannah, Chatham County, Georgia with the special conditions.

CHAIRMAN RABON: I have a motion. Can I get a second?

COMMITTEE MEMBER POOLE: Second.

CHAIRMAN RABON: I have a second. Any other discussion? Hearing none, we will now call the question. All in favor say aye.

SPEAKERS: Aye.

CHAIRMAN RABON: Any opposed? The motion is carried.

Our next project is for Vaden Enterprises, LLLP.

CHAIRMAN RABON: Go ahead, Deb.

MS. BARREIRO: Thank you.

The project is located at -- the project is located at 113 Meriwether Drive, Dutch Island, Chatham County.

5

The proposed project is to fill coastal marshlands for the construction of a private driveway. The proposed project is under a tenth of an acre and is considered minor.

I'd like to introduce Russell Parr. He's the agent for the applicant.

MR. RUSSELL PARR: Got you. Thank you, Deb.

Good morning, my name is Russell Parr. I work for Resource and Land Consultants. I have Dan Bucey from RLC and I believe we have one of the trustees of the Vaden Enterprises coming in now. The project is located on Dutch Island at 113 Meriwether Drive.

We are proposing a point -- this is Wes, he's one of the trustees of the Vaden Enterprises.

The proposed project is a driveway crossing of a tidal ditch that is going to be 0.013 acres of impact. The applicant has held interest in the property since 1994. And so the total parcel size is 3.09 acres with 1.57 acres of upland, 0.15 acres of non-tidal freshwater marsh, freshwater wetlands, excuse me, and 1.37 acres of coastal marshlands.

The coastal marshlands includes 0.97 acres of salt marsh, 0.23 acres of manmade lagoon that you can see there in blue, 0.09 acres of salt pond, which is kind of in that tan color and 0.08 acres of manmade tidal ditch, which is the gray in that picture.

Throughout the presentation, I will talk about upstream and downstream, but in general that means that the area around the tan salt pond would be the upstream area and the lagoon would be the downstream area.

The upland is divided into two areas by the aquatic resources including the tidal marsh, the tidal ditch and the freshwater wetland.

Based on our observations, the manmade ditch and upstream CMPA (unintelligible) are not subject to the average daily tide but do receive tidal influence on larger tides.

The upland along the Dutch Island and Meriwether Drive is accessible via a 30-foot access easement, but the rear of the upland is not, which necessitates the driveway crossing.

So the proposed crossing location is approximately ten feet wide. Again the total impacts are 0.013 acres. The driveway width is

20 feet with two-foot grass shoulders.

The proposed crossing was designed by a professional engineer with Thomas & Hutton with two 15-inch culverts to maintain the preconstruction flow as required by Chatham County.

The slope stabilization measures will be used to make sure that there is no additional erosion. The upland is currently unimproved and fully pervious.

The 50-foot marshlands -- the 50-foot marshlands buffer is 0.35 acres. Permanent structures in the buffer will be limited to the driveway and all surfaces will remain pervious following construction.

So just to reiterate the compliance with the CMPA and OCGA 12-5-288, I'm going to run through the requirements of the public interest factors.

So Number 1, whether or not unreasonably harmful obstruction to an alteration of natural flow of navigational water within the affected area will arise as a result of the proposal.

There are no functional navigable waters within the site that will be unreasonably obstructed by

1 this project.

Whether or not unreasonable harmful or increased erosion, shoaling of channels or stagnant areas of water will be created. The project has been designed to maintain the hydrologic activity that is currently provided by the ditch and it will not unreasonably increase erosion, shoaling of channels or increase stagnant areas of water.

And Number 3, whether or not the granting of a permit and the completion of the applicant's proposal will unreasonably interfere with conservation of fish, shrimp, oysters, crabs or other marine life, wildlife or resources that -- including but not limited to water and oxygen. The proposed culverts within this manmade ditch and the existing flow rates will be maintained. The culvert will not -- will allow the passage of any marine animals that currently use the ditch and the existing flow rates will be maintained and not have an unreasonable effect on the water and oxygen supply.

So I have a few pictures, and it looks
like you can see them pretty well here, but just

__

to kind of give you some context of what we're talking about, that board, you will see it in the other pictures, but it's roughly where the proposed crossing would start.

To the left, you do have some freshwater wetland areas. We have a permit to cross those areas from the Corps of Engineers that we received last year.

And so just to give you some context, I'm standing in the tidal area looking downstream of the ditch.

Let me go back to -- go back one more, please. So this is looking upstream at the same location. The board has not been moved. It's in the same spot.

What you see in that ditch is not from a tidal event that day. Just again the context, this is on March 1st during a spring tide and an 8.9-foot tide event, so I would expect if you were going to see tide, you would see it now.

Obviously -- we're not debating anything about whether it's tidal but just the fact that it's not accessed regularly by average tides.

If you will go to the next slide, please, and so on the top picture, you can see on the

right, that's the manmade lagoon. On the left where you can see that flag is the terminus of the ditch, and then you can kind of see a deer path right there in the middle, and there is no water that's going in or out of that ditch at this point, and again this is at the peak of an 8.9-foot tide.

In the bottom picture, you can see I am looking upstream of the ditch. There is no water present, and there is some vegetation in that picture, but we don't have very much tidal marsh vegetation at the crossing location.

And so in conclusion, the proposed impacts are limited to .013 acres of manmade tidal ditch. The culverts will maintain the existing marsh (unintelligible) and the rear upland cannot be accessed without crossing these tidal areas or without going through another private property.

The proposed crossing is at the narrowest point allowable, and just to reiterate, compliance with the CMPA and the public interest considerations, it does not reasonably interfere with navigation; it preserves the existing hydrology through the properly sized culverts

and the placement of the culverts within the manmade ditch will not unreasonably interfere with marine life conservation.

And with that, I respectfully ask for approval of the project and any special conditions that are warranted.

CHAIRMAN RABON: Deb?

MS. BARREIRO: The public notice for the Coastal Marshlands Protection Committee ran from August 2nd, 2024 to August 16th of 2024. No comments were received in response to the public notice.

In accordance with OCGA Section

12-5-288(b), the decision of whether the proposed project may be approved shall be in the sound discretion of the committee.

Should the committee approve this project, it is within the committee's discretion to adopt special and standard permit conditions as it deems appropriate.

Special conditions may include the permittee shall be required to provide a post-construction survey. Such survey shall comply with the Georgia Plat Act.

Permittee shall be required to maintain

1 tidal flow under the driveway. Permittee shall 2 mark with PVC or other acceptable means the 3 boundary footprint of the constructed driveway. 4 Such markers shall be included on the survey and 5 monitored annually to ensure the permitted 6 footprint of the project is not exceeded, and 7 the applicant shall provide the department plans 8 for routine maintenance of the culvert and 9 project footprint and timely reporting to the 10 department. Such plan must be approved by the

CHAIRMAN RABON: Thank you, Deb.

department prior to construction.

We have no one signed up to speak from the public. Any questions from the committee or deliberations? Yes, ma'am.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HEPBURN: Deb or agent, so what is the current use of this property?

MS. BARREIRO: The project at 113 Meriwether is a vacant lot.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HEPBURN: It's a vacant

MS. BARREIRO: It was subdivided from -COMMITTEE MEMBER HEPBURN: There is no
house on it.

MS. BARREIRO: Not on 113.

23 24

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

25

COMMITTEE MEMBER HEPBURN: Is there approval by the county to build something on it?

There's a lot of wetlands there.

MR. RUSSELL PARR: Yes, it is a buildable lot.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HEPBURN: You have approval?

MR. RUSSELL PARR: Yes, ma'am.

SPEAKER: We submitted a -- my fault.

Several years ago a floor plan was submitted to --

MR. HAYMANS: Start again. State your name for the record.

MR. WES BEAVER: Wes Beaver, so a floor plan was submitted to receive feedback on whether a home could be built on that lot, and we did receive feedback that there's enough uplands and setbacks to build a home there.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HEPBURN: Feedback, but you don't have standing approval to do construction at this point in time?

MR. WES BEAVER: We have not applied for construction approval, but we did want to get some indication if there was -- we met the setback requirements for uplands.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HEPBURN: And you do have access to the property currently through the easement or the relationship with the other, so you can access the property without this driveway being built?

MR. WES BEAVER: No, ma'am. No, ma'am.

MR. RUSSELL PARR: I will take this. You cannot access that rear upland portion without crossing this wetland. So you can access the front lot but you cannot access the rear lot.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HEPBURN: Okay.

COMMITTEE MEMBER POOLE: I do. The area that you're crossing over that you're requesting to fill marshlands, what's the length and width of that.

CHAIRMAN RABON: Any other questions?

MR. RUSSELL PARR: I believe it's ten-feet- by-56, 57, maybe. Do we have that on -- 10-by- 56?

COMMITTEE MEMBER POOLE: 10-by-56, got it.

Have you looked at any other alternate ways to cross over that marshland?

MR. RUSSELL PARR: Yes, sir. We had the consulting engineer look at building a bridge or a bottomless arch culvert that was well over ten

3

5

4

7

8

6

9

10

11

13

12

14

15

16 17

18

19

20

21

22 23

24

25

X the cost to be able to do that and it kind of makes -- it makes the project not economically viable.

CHAIRMAN RABON: Any other questions of the committee?

Hearing none, I would now entertain a motion.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HEPBURN: Mr. Chairman, based on staff findings that the public interest considerations have not been met, based on, I think our obligation to protect the marshlands, I make a motion that we disapprove this project and encourage the applicants to find another approach that does not fill the marshlands.

CHAIRMAN RABON: I have a motion to disapprove. Do I have a second?

> COMMITTEE MEMBER POOLE: Second.

CHAIRMAN RABON: I have a second, any other discussion? All in favor to disapprove the project say aye.

SPEAKERS: Aye.

CHAIRMAN RABON: Any opposed? The project is denied.

Now call on Paul Tobler to present the next project for the City of Brunswick.

MR. TOBLER: Thank you, Mr. Commissioner, pardon me. We have a CMPA application. The applicant is the City of Brunswick. The project location is at three tidal -- or two tidal drainage ditches and one outfall located on the west side of 341 within the City of Brunswick, Glynn County, Georgia.

The project proposed is to stabilize and maintain two storm water drainage ditches and install a tide control valve at one existing storm water outfall location within the City of Brunswick/Glynn County, Georgia.

And I would like to invite up Mr. Cohen Carpenter, the agent for the project.

MR. COHEN CARPENTER: Good afternoon,
Commissioner and committee members. My name is
Cohen Carpenter. I'm with GWES, the agent for
the project. Here with me today is the City of
Brunswick, the applicant, Mr. Garrow Alberson,
the city engineer and public works director, as
well as Mr. Ben Pierce, also with GWES, the
engineer of record for this project.

So this project, as Paul mentioned, is a combination of projects collectively referred to as improving resilience in west Brunswick.

These projects, the design of which was funded through the Coastal Incentive Grant, a NOAA-funded project that is administered through the Coastal Resources Division, and so three of the outfalls here came into consideration for this CMPA permit where there were other multiple outfalls with the ultimate goal of providing some upstream storm water capacity as well as restoring some of the degraded outfall ditches that are within the city's jurisdiction, so I'll start with Palmetto Cemetery ditch.

This one, if you are around this area much, as you leave town on 341, this one you've probably seen before.

So the Palmetto Cemetery ditch has a road that goes across it, Ross Road, and Ross Road is kind of where you see most of the erosion that's currently occurring, so these pictures do a fair bit of justice to it, but they are certainly pretty visible from the road, and the issue here is a safety concern.

The goal with this ditch is to stabilize the banks and restore the previous grades that would have been there in that outfall ditch.

So we can go to the next. Okay, so this

2

4

5 6

7 8

9

10

11 12

13 14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2324

25

is the T Street ditch, which is at the neighboring Greenwood Cemetery as well as the entrance to the Brunswick-Glynn Joint Water and Commission Academy Creek wastewater pollution control plant.

As you can see here, there is some significant erosion, some varying sized banks to these ditches that are right next to the entrance road, so, again the issue being a safety concern and the goal being to restore those banks and stabilize them.

So we can move on to Howe Street. So iust an aerial here of the Howe Street outfall. This one is on Georgia Ports Authority property. You can see the outfall there with a red arrow, coming in right behind the Georgia Ports Authority dock, the issue being that this outfall is frequently submerged by tidal waters, which just reduces the upstream storm water drainage capacity and has led to some flooding issues upstream, so the goal here is to replace an existing tide valve with an in-kind tide valve that is functional. The current one is non-functional and allowing storm water to or tidewater to take up capacity within the

drainage system.

So we can go to the next slide, so the proposed project for the Palmetto Cemetery ditch is going to impact approximately 782 linear feet. 116 cubic yards of material will be removed from the toe of the slope and replaced with a riprap footer, if you will, for toe protection of this slope. Approximately 380 cubic yards of fill dirt also will be placed on the banks to restore desired slopes, and 104 cubic yards of Flexamat and geotextile fabric, will be installed for bank stabilization.

Flexamat, if you are not familiar, is one of several alternatives to traditional hard armoring, which is something that I know the Georgia Coastal Management program really promotes getting away from, hard armoring ditches where it's viable, and the City of Brunswick has done a good job of looking for opportunities to utilize non-hard-armoring solutions to these sort of problems.

So Flexamat is sort of a -- has some concrete pads that are in a grid-like fashion that allows you to plant in between in the interstitial space, so it allows a sort of a

3

5

4

6 7

8

9

10

11 12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

2021

22

23

24

25

green type approach, and this is one that we've worked with Coastal Resources Division staff to identify as a good option here.

So the total impact will be approximately .16 acres within CMP jurisdiction for this project.

If we can go to the next, please.

The T Street proposed improvements are very similar. The linear footage of impacts are Just to point out, there are currently 415. 3258 square feet of riprap located in the ditch. They are not associated with this project. cubic yards of material will be excavated from the toe of these slopes and replaced with riprap again for toe protection to allow that material on the -- further up on the bank to rest along that toe and be more stabilized. Approximately 480 cubic yards of fill dirt and topsoil will be placed on the banks to achieve the desired slope. 94 cubic yards of Flexamat and geotextile fabric will be installed for the bank stabilization, and then Flexamat as with the Palmetto Cemetery outfall will be planted with native coastal vegetation. Impacts will be approximately .21 acres of CMPA jurisdiction,

and I did just want to add that both these were permitted through the Army Corps through a nationwide permit for living shorelines.

And we can move on to Howe Street now. So for the Howe Street outfall, again this one is an in-kind replacement of a check valve that will result in approximately .02 acres of impacts which will just be temporary impacts for access to install the check valve.

MR. TOBLER: Thank you, Cohen.

The public notice of Coastal Marshlands

Protection Committee ran from January 29th, 2025

to February 27th, 2025 and no comments were

received during the public notice period.

Should the committee determine that the proposed project is in the public interest, the department staff recommends the following standard and special conditions. Number 1, permittee will be required to provide post-construction survey that complies with the Georgia Plat Act. Number 2, permittee must install manatee awareness signage during the construction of the project that was approved by Savannah District Office of Army Corps, US Fish and Wildlife and Georgia DNR. Number 3, erosion

control structures, such as silt fences, must be maintained during construction and removed immediately once construction is complete at each individual site.

CHAIRMAN RABON: Thank you, Paul.

No one has signed up to speak to this project. Any questions from the committee?

COMMITTEE MEMBER HEPBURN: I'm prepared to make a motion.

CHAIRMAN RABON: I would entertain your motion.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HEPBURN: Mr. Chairman, based on the findings of staff and presentations that we have heard here, I recommend that we approve the City of Brunswick's application for stabilization and maintenance of two storm water drainage ditches and the installation of a tidal control valve at another storm water outfall location with the standard and special conditions as recommended.

CHAIRMAN RABON: I have a motion. I have a second. Any other discussion? Hearing none, we will now call the question. All in favor say aye.

SPEAKERS: Aye.

CHAIRMAN RABON: Any opposed like sign? The motion passes.

Now call on Beth Byrnes to present the PPHP, LLC project.

MS. BYRNES: Thank you, Commissioner.

Good afternoon, everyone. My name is Beth Byrnes. The applicant for the Shore Protection Act permit application is PPHP, LLC.

If we can go to the next slide. The project is located at 105 East 35th Street on Sea Island. The applicant is proposing installation of a pool and spa, pool coping, patio, portion of a paver walkway, and fencing within the state's Shore Protection Act jurisdiction.

I would now like to introduce the agent speaking on behalf of the project, Mr. Dan Bucey with Resource and Land Consultants.

MR. DAN BUCEY: Thank you, Dan Bucey,
Resource and Land Consultants, agent for the
applicant.

As you can see on this drawing here, the jurisdiction line is at the rock -- the concrete revetment. Right in front of that revetment is rocks covered by dunes constructed from the

ongoing Sea Island beach nourishment programs.

Next slide, please. Another view of that.

Next slide.

So in the area in the foreground between the concrete revetment and the house they are proposing a 380-square-foot pool, 52 square foot of a spa, 135 square foot of the pool coping around it or pool decking, if you will, 22 square feet of safety fencing that's now a requirement of Glynn County, 391 square feet lounge and patio area, 175 square foot of pavers.

The -- no changes are proposed to the shoreline protection structures in the area. Any temporary disturbances during construction will be restored (unintelligible) the landscape plans submitted to the staff prior to that, and they will be installing underground irrigation as part of the project.

Upon completion, 52.74 percent of the jurisdictional area shall remain in the natural or improved topographic and vegetative condition.

There's the site plan, if you will, showing the pool. It's pretty tight in there,

but it meets the conditions of the permit. We got our county permits, conditional use permit through the beach and dunes zoning ordinance also prior to arriving here. So thank you.

CHAIRMAN RABON: Any special conditions, Beth?

MS. BYRNES: The public notice of the Shore Protection Committee ran from January 14th, 2025 through February 13th of 2025 and no comments were received.

Should the committee determine the proposed project to be in the public interest, department staff to the committee recommends the standard and following special conditions.

Number 1, in order to minimize the disruption of nesting activity from artificial lighting from the subject parcel, the permittee must comply with the Department of Natural Resources Wildlife Resources Division sea turtle nesting guidelines as well as the lighting ordinance of Glynn County and Sea Island.

Number 2, a final landscape plan depicting native coastal vegetation must be provided to the department for approval prior to installation, should the existing lawn be

disturbed during installation.

Number 3, permittee may be required to provide a post-construction survey that locates the proposed structures indicated in the application materials and such survey shall comply with the Georgia Plat Act.

CHAIRMAN RABON: Thank you, Beth.

No one has signed up to speak to this project. Any questions in our committee?

COMMITTEE MEMBER HEPBURN: Just one, Mr. Chairman. Beth or Dan, where is the jurisdictional line? Can you show on the map, just ...

MR. DAN BUCEY: Go to the site plan.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HEPBURN: That one?

MR. DAN BUCEY: It's the seaward face of that concrete revetment, that's the line plus 25 feet landward.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HEPBURN: Okay. But nothing in the project proposes crossing --

MR. DAN BUCEY: No, ma'am, nothing seaward.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HEPBURN: Based on that,

Mr. Chairman, I make a motion based on staff

findings and recommendations that we approve the

project proposed by PPHP, LLC with the standard and special conditions as amended.

CHAIRMAN RABON: I have a motion to approve. I have a second, any other deliberations, discussion?

Hearing none, we will call the question.

All in favor say aye.

SPEAKERS: Aye.

CHAIRMAN RABON: Any opposed like sign? Project is approved.

MR. DAN BUCEY: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN RABON: Last, certainly not least, we will call on Beth to present the next project for Glynn County Board of Commissioners.

MS. BYRNES: Good afternoon again. My name is Beth Byrnes. The applicant for the Shore Protection Act permit application is the Glynn County Board of Commissioners.

The project is located at 4101 First
Street on St. Simons Island. The applicant is
proposing the removal and installation of native
landscaping, filling of a wetland, establishing
a new beach driving access point, maintenance of
an existing crosswalk, installation of sand
fencing and a portion of a sand volleyball court

2 3

4 5

6

7

8 9

10

11

12

13 14

15

16

17

18 19

20

21

22

23 24

25

within the state's Shore Protection Act jurisdiction.

I would now like to introduce the agent speaking on behalf of the project, Mr. Rob Brown with Goodwyn, Mills & Cawood.

> Thank you, Ms. Byrnes. MR. ROB BROWN:

I'm Rob Brown with Goodwyn Mills Cawood and I am joined here today by Caitlin Roman from Goodwyn Mills Cawood and the applicant Jason Hagan from Glynn County.

Good afternoon, commissioners. So this project site, the area of jurisdiction is consisting of an existing boardwalk on the northern edge of the property. You can see on the right-hand side of that photo, it's a wooden boardwalk, beach access that's currently there existing, and then there's also an existing foot path and plastic mesh matting on the southern end of the property, maritime forest and freshwater wetland area between those two beach access points.

The areas of jurisdiction from that photograph, as you can see some of the sand in the dune there, and then there's some wooded area and then an open grass lawn area.

Most of the jurisdictional area is within the wooded area, and it's a 25-foot width of that.

The overall wooded area ranges from about 60 feet on the northern end, 100 feet in the middle, and then 50 feet on the southern end, so the majority of that is actually an upland but the shore jurisdictional area runs through that portion.

So I use the clicker here.

So here is a drone photograph of the site from September of this past year, 2024, and you can see the dune system that has -- exists currently in the current state, it's a very large vegetated area landward -- I'm sorry, seaward of the dune that's grown considerably, so the project area is the Coast Guard beach park, and we're looking at the jurisdictional area that's adjacent to the park and the sand dune.

And I'm going to highlight a couple other photographs later on to show how much accretion has occurred on this part of East Beach compared to just the past six years, but looking back longer than that to the past century ago

that we saw, the far western edge of Coast Guard beach park site is the historical Coast Guard station and the shoreline used to be right up against the historical structure that's the far westernmost part of the park, so there's been tremendous accretion and this wonderful dune system has grown so much just in the last few years so the county is making every attempt to protect that dune field as much as possible with this project.

So the project site here you see the aerial imagery just what happened in the last ten years with that tremendous growth of the dune field, about 300 to 500 linear feet across the project site, and then there's the northern beach access, the southern beach access and then the jurisdictional area between the two.

So there's a couple of primary areas, the first being the northern beach access. These photos taken this past July from shore SPA Permit 457 that was issued in March 2018, this authorized maintenance of the existing public crossovers on St. Simons Island including this here at Coast Guard park.

The existing wooden boardwalk began on upland and leads seaward. It's about 16 feet wide by 150 feet long, totaling 2288 square feet and then it goes 278.75 square feet is within the SPA jurisdictional area as permanent impact, and then the boardwalk terminates into mesh mats that are six and a half feet wide and run 3345 feet, and actually due to the maintenance from these mesh mats after this July photo, some of that mesh mat that extended beyond the ordinary high water mark has since been removed so the existing mats are only 300 feet long.

The applicant is proposing to demolish the western or landward portion of the beach access so from the top photo to the far end of that photo where the parking lot enters onto the wooden boardwalk, there is a small portion that is just disturbed and compacted soil that they're going to install a concrete sidewalk to connect and make a smooth access from the parking lot to the wooden boardwalk.

That's going to result in an additional 127 square feet of permanent impact within the jurisdiction and then at the time the project takes place, if there is any mesh mats that

3

4

5

6

7

9

10

11

12

13 14

15

16

17

18

19

20

2122

23

24

25

extend beyond the ordinary high water mark from its current position, those will be removed.

So here's the southern beach access. This is currently a six-foot wide by 200-foot long plastic mesh mats lining a foot path leading seaward from the upland.

Our current alignment, as we go along this path, it is entirely on county property on the upland. As we go through the jurisdictional area, it is still entirely on county property, and then 20 feet after you cross into the toe of the dune, after 20 feet in that pathway, it ventures into the St. Simons Land Trust property, and then after 65 total feet from the toe of dune, the entire path is on the Land Trust property, but this path had been there in place and a well used path since, from based on aerial photos, with a mat probably since between 2008 and 2015, somewhere in that time range, so over a decade that that path has been in place with the mat, but the path has been in use or shows up in aerial photos dating back to 1999.

So to minimize the impact on this new expanded dune field, we wanted to keep the path on its existing footprint as it travels over

this dune to avoid creating detrimental damage to the dune by relocating it entirely on the county property.

So we had several meetings with the DNR and then St. Simons Land Trust to utilize the majority of this existing path as it lies in its current state.

So Land Trust has provided written permission for continued use of the existing path and through a letter of understanding.

As the path goes further on from this photo, it does wander into Coast Cottages property, so the proposed -- the applicant is proposing to align the path after we get over the dune and into the dune field so that the segment that is on Coast Cottages property is back onto the Land Trust only property.

And this is also going to be added as an additional beach driving access point for emergency vehicles and for county staff because we are going to be creating a new life-saving tower and the headquarters for the lifeguard station, so providing access for emergency vehicles for this -- for this location so that they are not having to use the one that is the

northern beach access where pedestrians are walking up and down that path.

Here's another photo of that southern beach access back from July. So replacing existing mesh matting with -- or the existing matting with 10-foot wide by a 445-foot mesh mats that will terminate perpendicular with the shoreline seaward of the existing dunes and end at the ordinary high water mark.

Temporary impacts associated, there will be some temporary impacts associated with the abandoning and realigning just the portion of the trail that goes into Coast Cottages property, and we are going to realign or straighten out a meander in the bend on that so that overall we will have less total impact through the dune, through the dune field.

Then any of the area that is temporarily impacted will be replanted with coastal vegetation, and by creating this new mesh mat primary pathway, people will be staying on that path and it will avoid them from venturing into the dunes but we will also be planting vegetation on the edge of the path where we do abandon the portion of the -- what people are

up and then to become stabilized, and we will keep the pedestrians or whoever is walking on this path out of the -- out of the dunes and on this pathway, and because it will be used by county staff and the lifeguards, they will also be able to help to facilitate people staying on this pathway, so the temporary impacts to the dynamic dune field associated with the realignment will be about 7535 square feet. The permanent impact from the matting will be 4450 square feet.

And this pathway's primary use is that emergency vehicles and from the lifeguards for responding to emergencies.

Here is an aerial photo from the Glynn
County parcel map and it shows an aerial back in
2018, and you can see, if you zoom in very
closely, where that existing mesh matting is.

It wanders into the St. Simons Land Trust property, and then right after it goes in the Land Trust property, it opens up to the open white sand beaches, but then since 2018 to 2024 in the last six years, that much growth has happened in this dune field and just the natural

path of people walking through that field, they kind of meander through a certain area, and now if you extend that dash or that solid line that is Coast Cottages parcel and extend it all the way down to the high water mark, ordinary high water mark, that existing foot path has now wandered into their property, and it's only wandered into their property because this dune field has greatly expanded so we're looking to -- the applicant is looking to realign that path to stay off of their property and to avoid trespass onto it, but then we're maintaining the majority of that existing pathway through the existing foot path so we don't damage the integrity of this existing sand dune.

And that red line, that is not the proposed path. That is just a measurement to show that that length from that point is about 340 feet, just to give dimension.

A couple of other things for the project is that there will be installation of 0.03618 acres portion that's going to be a sand volleyball court on the seaward side of the project but in the jurisdictional area, so the work in the jurisdictional will include

regrading and addition of 200 cubic yards of fill with beach level playing surface. All of it will be beach quality sand per communication and conversations with DNR, and then we will have a finish elevation of nine feet.

The installation of the volleyball court will also include 160 linear feet, which has impact of .0034 acres of sand fencing. This is to prevent the wind damage to the landscaping and then for the volleyball court as well and keeping people from the volleyball court outside of the dunes. It's helping to protect against that, and this volleyball court has long been part of the overall site's master plan from the 2018 Coast Guard beach park master plan that was developed about six years ago and it's always been at the front side of this site.

We looked at a couple other locations possible for the beach volleyball court, including the sand area, and I will highlight an area with another future aerial, but before we get into that, there is a small portion of the jurisdictional area that is freshwater wetland.

There will be a temporary impact over the total jurisdictional area of 0.188 acres and

this is to include clearing of the vegetation and replacement native dune vegetation, and a portion of that is wetland, 0.024 acres, so the overcall jurisdictional area within Glynn County property is .324 acres but only .024 acres is this freshwater wetland, so that's about seven percent of the total jurisdictional area.

The freshwater wetlands is going to require about 95 cubic yards of fill and have a finished elevation of 7.5 feet.

The area will be planted with native coastal vegetation, and it was determined it was best to fill this portion of the isolated wetland with fill and then revegetating it so it would not create maintenance issues for having to regularly maintain this vegetation as it continues to grow there, but overall the whole entire jurisdictional area, 0.178 acres will stay in a natural area and remain unchanged. 51 percent of the total jurisdictional area and the SPA permit requires at least 33 percent remain in that natural area, and we're at 51 percent.

And then another note for the wetland, since we just received communication from the Army Corps, we did receive verification of

coverage under Nationwide Permit 42 this week that the corps concurred with our assessment as wetland and agreed with our delineation and that these are isolated wetlands.

So here's overall view of the total project areas and our current September 2024 drone photograph. So the total area of this property is close to 400,000 square feet. The area that is within the jurisdictional area is 14,113 in the county, 1176 square feet in the Land Trust parcel, for a total of 15,289 square feet.

Upon completion, the existing proposed impacts within the jurisdiction will total 0.055 acres or 15.7 percent of this jurisdictional area and approximately .296 or 84.3 percent will either remain in a natural or improved topographic and vegetative condition, and of that 84.3 percent, the portion that would be 51 percent is the unchanged. The other 36 or 33 percent is the revegetated.

And then just highlighting back with the volleyball alternative that's described in the permit, we did look at the alternate location that's described in the permit.

We were looking at possibly looking at the beach. It would be a temporary placement, but as you can see from the photo, the water line from high tide there is very little white beach area, white sand beach, for placing that volleyball court, so we decided it would be best to have a permanent home right at the easternmost edge of this property, and actually I want to go back to one more.

Here we go. So the volleyball court itself is not entirely in the jurisdictional area. Only at about a third of the volleyball court extends into the jurisdictional area, so the applicant was trying to maintain the majority of the jurisdictional area in an undisturbed state if it did not need to disturb the area.

So the whole northern portion, the northern part of the beach access, you see the red hatching. That red is undisturbed, and then on the southern side, the majority of that is also red and that's undisturbed.

It's really the center part of this parcel will be having some vegetation removal and replacement with native dune vegetation to

create visibility lines because the new structure that's going to be built on upland here is the Coast Guard or, I'm sorry, life-saving tower and the headquarters for the lifeguards for Glynn County, so they wanted to have visible access to this highly used portion of the beach to communicate safety, but then also to have accessible locations where the public can view the beach and then also have the recreational amenity of the volleyball court right here in the forefront of the project.

So the purple is the temporary vegetation will be restored with native dune vegetation and then so that small portion of the volleyball court will be permanent impact of replacement of beach quality sand and then there's permanent impacts where the existing northern and southern beach access points cross over with a slight addition of some addition of concrete from the edge of the wooden boardwalk on the northern access tying that back into the parking lot, and you can see from this diagram and graphic, that portion of the southern beach access that goes across the red, that is shore jurisdictional area that is entirely on county property, and

25

you can see how, as it goes into the dune, that's still on the property, but then it goes into the Land Trust, and then that's on the bottom part of the picture, and as we're going down that existing path, the very bottom part of that kind of like bend and meander, it crosses slightly onto at that property line from the Coast Cottages, extended all to the ordinary high water mark portion of that path, wanders onto their property, so we're proposing to realign the trail through there to get it off of their parcel and then to adjust that path to basically straighten it out so that now we have a much shorter distance that the path is going to be on, so it's less overall permanent impact for southern beach access.

The thick black line in the purple that is north of the volleyball court, that is the area where there is freshwater wetland, and that area is totally not -- or all of the area that's freshwater wetland in the jurisdictional area, none of it is on the volleyball court improvement area.

And I think that was most of the highlights -- I'm sorry, here is another one.

This is a larger more of the landscape rendering from the -- from the project highlighting the limits of disturbance, the areas that are going to be undisturbed in the jurisdictional area, the proposed volleyball and then the new structure county facility, adjacent to there and then the park components of this project.

And those are the items that I wanted to highlight about this application. Turn it back over to Ms. Byrnes. Thank you.

MS. BYRNES: The public notice of the Shore Protection Committee ran from February 1st, 2025 through March 2nd, 2025. Two comments were received and questions regarding the project. One comment was received in support of the project and 34 comments were received in opposition of the project.

The agent has provided written responses to the comments. Negative comments include concerns about St. Simons Land Trust property, damage to sand dunes, maritime forest and wetlands, the Georgia Outdoors Stewardship Act funding, harm to wildlife and habitat loss, harm to property values and future beach erosion concerns.

Should the committee determine the proposed project to be in the public interest, department staff to the committee recommends the standard conditions along with the following special conditions.

Number 1, in order to minimize the destruction of nesting activity from artificial lighting from the subject parcel, the permittee must comply with the Department of Natural Resources Wildlife Resources Division sea turtle nesting guidelines as well as the lighting ordinance of Glynn County.

Number 2, because of project may occur between May 1st and October 31st, sea turtle testing season, an individual with the DNR sea turtle cooperators' permit must survey the area prior to the work beginning. All sea turtle nests must be avoided and no activity may occur within 20 feet of a nest area. If a sea turtle nest is within the project realignment of the southern beach access, construction will be required to delay until outside of sea turtle nesting season or a new pathway location must be approved by DNR staff.

Number 3, a final landscape plan depicting

native coastal vegetation must be provided to the department for approval prior to installation.

Number 4, if the location or length of the southern beach access changes, an updated design plan must be submitted to the department 30 days prior to construction.

Number 5, the permittee must coordinate with and submit written notification to the department staff for approval a minimum of ten days prior to trimming and vegetation removal activities.

Number 6, maintenance trimming is only valid for the life of this permit. Number 7, no root structures in the sand dunes will be trimmed or damaged during the realignment of the southern beach access. All trimmings will be removed to an upland disposal site outside the jurisdiction.

Number 8, only beach quality sand suitable for sea turtle nesting season or sea turtle nesting, successful incubation and hatchling emergence shall be used on the project site. Fill material must be comparable in both coloration and grain size. All fill material

5

shall be free of construction debris, rocks or other foreign matter and shall not contain on average greater than 10 percent fines, i.e., silt and clay, passing through a Number 200 sieve and shall not contain an average greater than five percent coarse gravel or cobbles, retained by a Number 4 sieve.

Number 9, permittee may be required to provide a post-construction survey that locates the proposed realignment of the southern beach access and volleyball court as indicated in the application materials. Such survey shall comply with the Georgia Plat Act.

CHAIRMAN RABON: Thank you, Beth.

We have three people that have signed up to speak to the project. If you would, come to the podium. State your name and limit to comments to no more than three minutes.

I will first call Mr. Patrick Anderson.

MR. PATRICK ANDERSON: Thank you very much. My name is Patrick Anderson. I am a homeowner in the Coast Cottages neighborhood adjacent to the St. Simons Land Trust property and near the Coast Guard station public beach access.

I'm also the neighborhood manager for Coast Cottages. I'm here to represent the board of directors and also the 44 homeowners in Coast Cottages.

The county proposes to use property that it does not own for a portion of the southern beach access. This property is owned by the St. Simons Land Trust and is commonly known as the Hamby tract.

I was the vice president of the Hamby

Corporation starting in 1998 and was involved

with the gift of land from the Hamby Corporation

to the predecessor of the St. Simons Land Trust.

At the time we were promised that this land would form a permanent buffer to be maintained in its natural state in perpetuity. The entire Hamby tract was promised this way.

Over the years the land accreted as you've seen from the slides and the general public began intruding over the Land Trust land, the Hamby tract on its way to the beach and continuing over our Coast Cottage common areas into the beach.

We complained about this intrusion to Glynn County a number of times to no avail.

Fast-forward to fall of 2024. Meetings were conducted between the Hamby -- not the Hamby Corporation, I'm sorry -- between the Land Trust, Glynn County and the DNR staff to discuss utilizing the Hamby tract for the southern beach access.

The Coast Cottages neighborhood, a major stakeholder in this matter, was not invited into these meetings. We did not even know they were occurring.

In no event were we considered, were our voices considered in the matter. This is a betrayal of the trust intended by the Hamby gift of land back in 2000 to the predecessor of the Land Trust.

We only learned about it through a public notice some weeks ago. Coast Cottage

Neighborhood Association strongly objects to this permit application. We believe the right thing is to keep the public access to the beach totally on Glynn County property.

We also suggest that Glynn County to pay back the damage that was allowed over the years, that they restore the Hamby tract to its natural state and honor the trust that was put in place

back in the year 2000. The net result of this would be the exact same effect on the environment as long as the restoration is done to the Hamby tract. We are currently in a dialog with St. Simons Land Trust --

CHAIRMAN RABON: Mr. Anderson, if you would kind of conclude your comments.

MR. PATRICK ANDERSON: And I'm very close to the end. We're currently in dialog with St. Simons Land Trust asking them to pause the letter of understanding. We are requesting a voice in this process as a key stakeholder.

Please defer this application so that the 44 adjacent homeowners can have their voices properly heard.

Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN RABON: Thank you, sir. Ms. Alice Keyes, Keyes. I know that.

MS. ALICE KEYES: That's okay. That's all right.

Hi. My name is Alice Miller Keyes, and I am with 100 Miles. Thank you again for your time today, Chairman and committee members.

100 Miles represents an advocacy network of over 35,000 people across Georgia, and many

of whom have very longstanding connections to Coast Guard beach. 100 Miles strongly supports public access to our beaches, especially on St. Simons, one of only four barrier islands accessible by car.

We are pleased to see of the plans so far that the new structure will minimize beachfront lighting and will help eliminate the damage to nesting sea turtles and hatchlings.

We are, however, in opposition to the plan as it's currently written because it does not balance the desire for a new recreational opportunities and views with the effective efforts to protect the services provided by our natural and very dynamic ecosystems within the critical jurisdictional area.

Impact to the jurisdictional area, no matter how small or large, cannot be undone, and this project would fill wetlands, remove vegetation and level the sand dunes.

Our natural sand dune system and coastal wetlands offer protection from flooding and storm surge that comprise an essential component of the sand-sharing system.

As CRD notes concerning sand dunes, it

should be a high priority and their alteration should only be done when absolutely necessary.

The project's destruction -- the destruction of wetlands on site will reduce -- will result in greater vulnerability to our area from sea level rise.

Maritime forests also provide critical shoreline stabilization and protection from wind. They provide essential habitat for high priority species listed in the state wildlife action plan.

And unfortunately this project will clear the maritime forest and replant with native grasses, which could permanently impair the stability of the jurisdictional area and eliminate the wildlife habitat it provides.

We disagree that this is a good investment of public funds provided by the Georgia Outdoor Steward Act.

GOSA, as it's known as, provides public funds that were designed to enhance conservation efforts but this project will only apply those funds to improve parking lots, fill wetlands, destroy maritime forests and build a volleyball court.

Simply put, these actions do not meet the true definition of conservation that GOSA fund were intended for and would be a misuse of those public funds.

The proposal will transform St. Simons most iconic beach access into a replica of some of the other tourist areas up and down the east coast and in the process damage the very resources which provide valuable services to us all.

As you heard, the committee received comments from a great number of people. From our network we got -- we coordinated an online platform and we know that 230 applicants submitted unique comments and concerns through our online platform so I was surprised to hear that only 34 were counted in this project.

These folks, like 100 Miles, feel that the project fails to meet the standards set forth in the permitting of the Shore Protection Act, so we urge you to deny application as it currently stands, allow the applicant to go back and evaluate a more balanced alternative to preserve the ecological benefits of this irreplaceable habitat and meet the needs of the island.

Thank you again for your consideration.

CHAIRMAN RABON: I now call on Mr. Ben

Carswell.

MR. BEN CARSWELL: Good afternoon. Thank you for your service to state of Georgia and to our coastal communities.

I'm Ben Carswell. My career background is in coastal environmental conservation, and I am representing the Coastal Georgia Audubon Society, which I serve as president in a volunteer capacity.

Coastal Georgia Audubon is an all-volunteer chapter of National Audubon dedicated to increasing community engagement in coastal bird conservation and environmental stewardship.

My comments today build upon the written comments I submitted on behalf of our organization. Our primary concern as it relates to the permit before this committee is the permanent alteration of the shore protection area and associated loss of bird habitat that would result from the construction of volleyball court as proposed.

The applicant has simply not presented in

their application materials, their responses to comments or here today a compelling case for why the volleyball court must intrude upon the shore protection area as proposed.

We are not anti-volleyball. It's entirely appropriate for this project to include a volleyball court. In fact, there is an existing volleyball court on the site that is well loved and well used by members of the community, some of whom I happen to know and understand that they didn't ask for this proposed relocation of the court and weren't consulted about it and are actually quite happy with the court in its current location. They deserve to continue to have a community volleyball court on the site.

However, to pass muster with you-all, the applicant must demonstrate that filling a wetland, an activity that will require naturally vegetated wetlands and sloughs to be cleared and about 25 to 30 dump truck loads of sand to be placed in the shore protection area, they must show that that does not, to quote the act, unreasonably interfere with the conservation of wildlife.

I'm here to point out that doing that

25

1

would absolutely interfere with the conservation of wildlife and not just any wildlife. action, if permitted, will remove habitat that is well documented by birders to support at least half a dozen migratory bird species that have been identified by the State as, quote, species of the greatest conservation need and the highest conservation concern category in the State wildlife action plan. These birds include painted bunting, loggerhead shrike, chuck-will's widows, southeastern American kestrel, prothonotary warbler and prairie warbler, and they are identified with this conservation status because their populations are in decline due in large part to habitat loss, which is what's being proposed here. We know that these birds use the area because birders use the area and document these observations on a globally used (unintelligible) science platform called eBird.

The recreational use and enjoyment of the site by birders including coastal (unintelligible) Georgia Audubon's members will also be unreasonably impaired by the proposed placement of the volleyball court.

These harms are, quote, unreasonable without some reasonable explanation for why it's necessary, yet the applicant has not provided such an explanation for why the site can't continue -- it does now accommodate a volleyball court -- can't continue to accommodate a volleyball court without necessitating these harmful (unintelligible) of the wildlife conservation (unintelligible) of the shore protection area.

What would be reasonable would be to adjust the design of this project --

CHAIRMAN RABON: Wrap.

MR. BEN CARSWELL: Yes, sir. Adjust the design of the project to accommodate the volleyball court outside of the SPA jurisdiction, which I'm certain talented engineers can accomplish and without unnecessary burden.

I urge you to decline the permit as proposed.

CHAIRMAN RABON: Thank you. Would the agent like to speak to the public comment?

MR. ROB BROWN: Sure. The first one with the Hamby tract, I probably need to go back to

1 the image.

So from the aerial shown here, the edge of the boat yard that's currently grass in this photo, the edge of that fence line is pretty much right on the edge of the Glynn County and St. Simons Land Trust property, so for an access to the beach currently, the path has kind of wandered on the south side and crossed over and is currently over St. Simons Land Trust property.

Part of this project is to completely abandon that. This is in the upland portion so this is why this was not brought up earlier or responded to, but to comment about the -- that tract being a buffer and maintained as a buffer it's going to be completely a buffer in the upland area as it currently is and as it's been since 2001, and it's actually going to be in a better state after this project than it was before since a portion of the path currently goes into the Land Trust property in the upland next to the fence where the boat storage yard was, so we're going to restore that part and then it's not until we get into the dune area that the path or any use of this redesigned

Coast Guard beach park project gets into Land
Trust properties, and it's only going to go to
the Coast Cottages property right now because of
the great accretion of sand and this dune
system.

I think that was the main highlight with that comment, and also that that path as it's in its current state of -- that it's been a mesh mat across the dune in that area for a decade or two, and we were trying to keep it at that current place. The Land Trust was in agreement of that location. And they are fine with us keeping it in that state.

It was also recommended and encouraged by DNR representatives when we were on site that it would be ideal to keep that existing path to prevent damage to the dune system.

And then also his comment about the -that it was presented or not -- nothing was
talked about with the project. It's been
presented at several Glynn County Board of
Commissioners work sessions, board of
commissioner meetings as we've gone through the
design stage process of this project.

The second comment from 100 Miles, there

1

4

3

5 6

7

8

9

10 11

12 13

14

15

16

17

18

19 20

21

22

23

24

25

was several statements in her comment and also what was posted on their Web site about leveling sand dunes for the volleyball court, this is nowhere near what's going to happen. All of the work is landward of the toe of dune, so there is no leveling sand dunes for this project.

And the big component with this project and grant is to enhance the parking at this property because currently there is two things that they limit on with number of stalls, number of bathroom stalls and number of parking stalls, so this site during busy summer seasons the cars that are parking in the marshfront buffer along East Beach causeway, parking in the marsh buffer along Ocean Boulevard, because there is not enough parking spots there, so our main goal of this project is really just expanding, building more parking stalls for this property, and then that's part of the other reason that the volleyball court, where the volleyball court is now, it's going to be parking, so that was another thing for why that volleyball court was moved.

It was also moved because that was where it was identified in the 2018 master plan, and

we looked at that as a more ideal location where it's got a very minimal impact to the shore jurisdictional area.

It was identified in our Georgia Outdoors program grant for this project as one of the recreational amenities that's going to be added to the site and maintained on the site.

There is other areas, other places that Glynn County owns adjacent to this property on that northern tract north of the northern beach access point. It's called the Bruce's tract, but it's owned by Glynn County. There's areas between wetlands that's upland that would have non-jurisdictional areas that could be a location of a volleyball court, but we did not want to impact that forest area there because we did not want -- that is just a great maritime forest area, and we did not want to put our volleyball court over there.

We were trying to find the place that had the least impact, and that's where that location ended up being and let me go to -- so this is the condition of that wetland that's in the jurisdictional area. It's predominantly saplings and vines and shrubs, so it's not what

is defined as a maritime forest.

There are some larger trees in the upper portion, but this wetland area is nowhere near a maritime forest, and it was identified and confirmed by the army corps that this was an isolated wetland, and they concurred with a nationwide permit application, and I wanted to invite Caitlin Roman to see if she could add a couple other comments or address any other comments.

MS. CAITLIN ROMAN: Good afternoon. My name is Caitlin Roman. I work with Dr. Brown. I'm a biologist and was actually one of the ones out of here assessing this wetland and this site for impacts. I just wanted to add onto what Rob was saying with the corps.

They concurred with our findings and our assessment of this particular wetland that we found the functional capacity for water storage to be low, and that's based in part on a assessment of the drainage area being more than 50 percent unforested due to some of the extensive development.

It's not about the site. It's about the watershed that contributes to that area, and so

I know one of the comments was about storms and water capacity, but as it stands today, the functional capacity for water storage is low.

In addition to that, the final habitat score was also low. We found and the corps concurred with greater than ten percent invasive species, and that's going to be what we do as well, is remove the invasive species and replace them with all native vegetation.

In terms of the birding comments, part of the corps process is a Section 6 review, but that is limited only to federal listed species and many of the state listed species in their threatened and endangered species are not federally listed, so the corps reviewed federally listed species and found no likely adverse effects.

If there were potential for adverse effects we would not be able to get a permit. So they reviewed it and then in addition to that we reached out to DNR in July of last year to get their take on it and they expressed -- we sent them the project summary and some concept sketches, and their primary concerns were related to lighting for the sea turtles, which

5

we took these concerns and implemented them and will follow their guidance if the project moves forward, but in addition to that, as it relates to birds, there is no concern with habitat loss. Their primary concern was with irresponsible pet owners and unleashed dogs, and so in the interim Glynn County has reached out to DNR.

There is already on the books a representative from DNR is going to speak at a commission meeting I think in April and try to work with the leadership in Glynn County to look at their ordinance, but that's really unrelated to this.

If you have any specific questions, I would be happy to answer those.

CHAIRMAN RABON: Have any response from staff to the public comments? Any questions from the committee?

COMMITTEE MEMBER HEPBURN: I'll start. I wonder if we could pull the map up of the site and just help make sure that everybody understands -- I know it's like who can see -- that is the map, no, not that one, the next one. Any way you can blow that up, Diana, so that people could actually -- in the bottom, the

jurisdictional line is there in terms of the impact and again the jurisdictional issue is really the volleyball court.

Most of the volleyball court is in what -for those of us who are Glynn Countians would
describe as the surf sailors property, which is
already flat.

There's no, you know, habitat there, et cetera, and there is a small amount that crosses into the jurisdictional line, which does not, as I understand it and from walking the site with Beth yesterday, also does not go into that freshwater wetlands footnote.

It rained on Wednesday. The freshwater wetlands were dry as dust yesterday. So they are not holding much, if anything, there, but talk a little bit about why it is necessary to cross the jurisdictional line given the -- I know, it's --

MR. ROB BROWN: The biggest thing was expanding that parking lot, making it as large as we could, and then it set that building footprint at that location, and then the way that the jurisdictional area bumped out at that one location, we were able to fit the park

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10 11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18 19

20

21

22

23

24

25

amenities --

COMMITTEE MEMBER HEPBURN: So that everybody, the rectangle there is the volleyball court and that dotted line, dashed line is the jurisdictional area.

MR. ROB BROWN: Yes, that's --

COMMITTEE MEMBER HEPBURN: So that really is the part of the project that is new that crosses the jurisdictional area. The paths and everything else have been there forever, and just for sake of levity, who was the chair of the Land Trust in 2001 when the Hamby tract was done? Duane Harris and the letter of understanding, the former -- former former former CRD director, the letter of understanding to allow the county to use that property has been in place since 2001 from the Hamby tract and from the Land Trust perspective -- I'm a board member -- they are neither for nor against this proposal but would not want to see another cut path that would have to go through the dunes, just using the historic path that has been there and to benefit Coast Cottage, the County's proposal to remove it off the land but not to encourage a new path be cut since that

2

4

5

6

7

8

9

11

12 13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

one has been used for an extended period of time.

Trying to understand there is a small amount, but is there any way to move that volleyball court so it's just out of the jurisdictional line?

MR. ROB BROWN: It's all -- the volleyball court is being elevated up some to match on with the existing footprint of the building because the building is in an AE10 flood zone, so the building structure is built up with one foot of freeboard to 11 feet, so having a smooth grade around the building and then back down to the dune, that area needed to be elevated up, so because it's elevated up, you see that there are some permanent impacts from the edge of the volleyball court down to the straight line of the dots where the sand fencing is, that's grading back down to the natural slope so it would result in having to shift that 20, 25 feet back further with that building already being designed for that location with all of the previous geotechnical borings that were done at that time.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HEPBURN: Same basic

footprint that is there now. And a sand volleyball court consists of sand. There is no permanent structure underneath it, no paving or anything. It's sand.

MR. ROB BROWN: It's going to be beach quality sand because that was a specification requirement from Georgia DNR Coastal Resources Division so it will be a permeable surface. If it rains on it, it's going to drain into the ground. It's just that one segment that's the only part that is going to be non-vegetative.

CHAIRMAN RABON: Any other questions from the committee?

other question is the -- the planting species I know we've got stipulations that would indicate natives that you would need to go through with DNR and make sure. Can you just describe because there are some invasive species out there now, and the maritime forest is some fairly young to certainly not mature slash pines.

You're going to take those trees down so that there will be visual sight from the life-saving facility.

MR. ROB BROWN: Yes.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HEPBURN: And what will you plant in their place in terms of the concern for habitat.

MR. ROB BROWN: So we found -- can I give you the common names? There's dune marsh elder, pink millet grass that are (unintelligible), saltwater cord grass and beach morning glory as the --

COMMITTEE MEMBER HEPBURN: Consideration for things with maybe a bit more structure that would be native that would help with bird habitat. No birds can land on millet grass, something like wax myrtles or some other species that might allow restoration of some of the bird habitat.

MR. ROB BROWN: In that segment, there's also a lot of wax myrtle in the dune field that's growing and becoming established because there was some sand fencing put in there ten or so years ago which has helped kind of establish that.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HEPBURN: Something to consider.

MR. ROB BROWN: Okay.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HEPBURN: That wouldn't affect sight range but that would help with structure.

MR. ROB BROWN: If there would be areas that were kind of more on the periphery of the parts that were replanted, that would be considered more of those type of species but the ones that are kind of in the front sight line from the structure, we would prefer that those would be species that would be more low lying for the visibility access, but if there were some of the portions further from that center part like the --

CHAIRMAN RABON: Any other questions?

MR. ROB BROWN: If anybody from DNR is kind of like able to assist us with specifying those areas, we definitely would consider that.

MS. ANDREWS: We've got a special condition recommendation or --

COMMITTEE MEMBER HEPBURN: Yeah, if someone is inclined to make a motion, I would like to suggest we include that as a special condition to work with them to add more additional species that would facilitate replacement of any bird habitat that is removed.

5

MR. HAYMANS: Let's see if we can capture that on the screen so everybody can see it. Do you want to shoot again, please, Valeria?

COMMITTEE MEMBER HEPBURN: Applicant shall work with DNR or CRD in the implementation to replace vegetation and trees with -- with habitat suitable for birding for anything that is removed. Bird habitat, more suitable for bird habitat

MS. ANDREWS: Work with CRD to -COMMITTEE MEMBER HEPBURN: In
implementation. Sorry, that's okay.

MS. ANDREWS: To replace.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HEPBURN: Any vegetation or trees that are removed.

MS. ANDREWS: Species more suitable.

MS. DIANA PATRICK: Not trees but -- excuse me.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HEPBURN: No, replace vegetation and trees that are removed with --

MS. DIANA PATRICK: I see.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HEPBURN: With others that are suitable for bird habitat, with others suitable for bird habitat. Can you implement that if we can't read it? Take the more

suitable, suitable because I'm not sure what we have out there now, so, no, no other suitable for -- it was just the bird that needed to come out.

MS. DIANA PATRICK: Sorry, so much back and forth. Okay, how is that?

COMMITTEE MEMBER HEPBURN: Does that work for you, Jill?

CHAIRMAN RABON: Entertain a motion with this special condition.

COMMITTEE MEMBER POOLE: I make a motion to approve the Glynn County Board of Commissioners application, Coast Guard station with standard and special conditions including the most recently added.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HEPBURN: I will second.

CHAIRMAN RABON: Hearing no discussion,

will call the question to vote. All in favor

SPEAKERS: Aye.

say aye.

CHAIRMAN RABON: Any opposed like sign.

This project is approved. That moves us out of our projects.

We do have one bit of other business if you need to step out, Mr. Brookshire. Thank you

resolution.

MR. CLAYTON DAVIS: Thank you,

Commissioner.

for all your work today. Will now call on

Clayton Davis who is going to present a

In accordance with (unintelligible) 391-2-3.04, annual rent adjustments for water bottom releases is renewed annually for inflation.

Professor of economics at College of Coastal Georgia, Dr. Don Matthews, provided a calculation based on this year's CPI in proposing to adjust the 2024-2025 rate of 1417.00 to 2025-2026 rate of \$1463.50. That would be effective 1 July.

CHAIRMAN RABON: Hearing the resolution, this does require us to bring this to a vote.

COMMITTEE MEMBER HEPBURN: Make a motion we approve the revised lease amount based on the recommendation.

CHAIRMAN RABON: I have a motion. Can I get a second? Any discussion? Hearing none, we will call the question. All in favor say aye.

SPEAKERS: Aye.

CHAIRMAN RABON: Any opposed to like sign?
You have our new resolution. Thank you.

	139
1	With that we will adjourn today's meeting. This
2	makes you appreciate those efficient meetings
3	we've had in the past. Thank you everyone.
4	Thank you to staff.
5	(Meeting concluded at 1:16 p.m.)
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	

1 CERTIFICATE OF COURT REPORTER 2 STATE OF GEORGIA: 3 4 **COUNTY OF GLYNN:** 5 I hereby certify that the foregoing transcript was reported as stated in the caption and the questions 6 and answers thereto were reduced to writing by me; that the foregoing 159 pages represent a true, 7 correct, and complete transcript of the meeting given 8 on Friday, March 7, 2025. I certify that I am not disqualified for a 9 relationship of interest under O.C.G.A. 9-11-28(c); I am a Georgia Certified Court Reporter here as an employee of Gilbert & Jones, Inc. who was contacted by Diana Patrick with DNR to provide court reporting 10 11 services for the proceedings; I will not be taking these proceedings under any contract that is prohibited by O.C.G.A. 15-14-37(a) and (b) or 12 Article 7.C. of the Rules and Regulations of the 13 Board; and by the attached disclosure form I confirm that neither I nor Gilbert & Jones, Inc. are a party to a contract prohibited by O.C.G.A. 15-14-37(a) and 14 (b) or Article 7.C. of the Rules and Regulations of the Board. 15 This the 19th day of March 2025. 16 17 18 Sellie Silber 20 DEBBIE GILBERT, CERTIFIED COURT 21 REPORTER, B-515 22 23

24

25