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2	JOINT MEETING OF THE
3	COASTAL MARSHLANDS and SHORE PROTECTION COMMITTEE
4	November 15, 2024
5	9:30 o'clock A.M.
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9	GEORGIA DNR COASTAL REGIONAL OFFICE
10	IN THE CONFERENCE ROOM OF THE DNR OFFICE
11	ONE CONSERVATION WAY
12	BRUNSWICK, GEORGIA 31520
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20	LORA H. CARTER Certified Court Reporter
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1	APPEARANCES
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3	COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:
4	WALTER RABON, CHAIRMAN DR. VALERIE HEPBURN
5	CHAD BARROW DAVIS POOLE
6	DAVISTOCLE
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8	COASTAL RESOURCES STAFF PRESENT:
9	KARL BURGESS JILL ANDREWS
10	JOSH NOBLE MAITLAND BASS
11	DOUG HAYMANS PAUL TOBLER
12	DEB BARREIRO DIANA PATRICK
13	BETH BYRNES
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17	Also in Attendance:
18	ANDREA HARTUNG, Attorney General Office
19	AND NEAR THAIR OF THE OTHER
20	via VIDEOCONFERENCE:
21	Claire Provano, Assistant Attorney General
22	Kyle Pearson, DNR Executive Counsel
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[NOTE: A meeting having previously been scheduled as stated in the caption, proceeds as follows:].

COMMISSIONER RABON: Good morning. I would like to call the November 15th, 2024, meeting of the Coastal Marshlands

Protection Act meeting to order.

Welcome, everyone. Thank you for being here this morning.

I would like to introduce our guest from the Attorney General's office. We have Andrea Hartung.

And then on online, I think we have Claire Provano with us.

And then I do believe that we have DNR Executive Counsel, Kyle

Pearson, on the line with us as well.

The order for the projects is as stated on the final agenda. We have six projects today, five from the CPMA applications and one Shore Protection Act application. I'm going to read through the six projects that we'll look through today.

The first one is the Coastal Marshlands Protection Act,

Joseph Douglas Coty and Brittany Mason Coty. It is the

construction of a bulkhead at 101 Anglers Way, Fancy Bluff Creek,

Brunswick, Glynn County, Georgia.

The second one is a Coastal Marshlands Protection Act, Avery E. Coty, construction much a bulkhead at 103 Anglers Way, Fancy Bluff Creek, Brunswick, Glynn County, Georgia.

The third is a Coastal Marshlands Protection Act, U.S.

Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Cumberland

Island National Seashore, construction and maintenance of the

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Bank Stabilization Project, Plum Orchard, Brickhill River, Cumberland Island, Camden County, Georgia.

Our fourth project will be the Shore Protection Act, NOLA-ROMA Salt Company, LLC, construction and maintenance of amenities associated with a single-family residential structure including a pool, deck, stairs, covered porches, stormwater infrastructure, and landscaping at 16 Sanctuary Place, Tybee Island, Chatham County, Georgia.

The fifth project, Coastal Marshlands Protection Act, Sorry Charlie Oyster Company, LLC, construction and maintenance of a commercial dock facility, Bull River, Chatham County, Georgia.

And then lastly, our Coastal Marshlands Protection Act,

James H. Alexander, Leo K. Sheehan, and Margaret B. Sheehan, is
for construction and maintenance of a golf cart bridge and shared
private dock, 10 and 12 Horsepen Point Drive, Horsepen Creek,

Tybee Island, Chatham County, Georgia.

At this time, I'm assuming the Committee has had ample time to review the minutes from our July 12th, 2024 meeting. And I will call for a motion to approve the minutes.

MR. POOLE: I make a motion to approve the minutes of July 12th, 2024.

DR. HEPBURN: I second it.

COMMISSIONER RABON: I have a motion and I have a second. Any discussion?

[NOTE: No response.]

1	COMMISSIONER RABON: Hearing none, all in favor say aye.
2	COMMITTEE MEMBERS IN UNISON: Aye.
3	COMMISSIONER RABON: Motion passes.
4	We'll now call on Maitland Bass to introduce our first
5	project.
6	MS. BASS: Thank you, Commissioner.
7	Good morning, everyone. My name is Maitland Bass. The
8	applicant for the Coastal Marshlands Protection Act permit is
9	Joseph and Brittany Coty.
10	The project is located at 101 Anglers Way in Brunswick,
11	Georgia. The applicant is proposing a construction and
12	maintenance of a bank stabilization project along Fancy Bluff
13	Creek.
14	The public notice of the Coastal Marshlands Protection
15	Committee ran from May 7th of 2024 to May 21st of 2024. Two
16	comment were received during the public notice period. The
17	comments expressed concerns that the public notice was
18	misleading and that the proposed bulkhead will have direct
19	impacts on coastal marshlands, and the project is not in public
20	interest. The agent has provided written responses.
21	I would now like to introduce the agent, Sam LaBarba of LaBarba
22	Environmental Services to present the project.
23	MR. LABARBA: Good morning, everyone.
24	COMMISSIONER RABON: Good morning.
25	MR. LABARBA: I thank you for your time.

I thank you for your time.

MR. LABARBA:

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So this project currently consists of an undeveloped residential lot. There is currently no bank stabilization. And the shoreline experiencing extreme erosion and it's undercutting. And there is no marsh vegetation on the adjacent shoreline.

The proposed project consists of a 1 foot by 186.5-linear foot timber and vinyl sheet bulkhead with the incorporated riprap toe and a tieback system.

The proposed bulkhead will require 77 square feet of backfill. That's in one location where that angle of the CMPA line isn't suitable for the bulkhead to take an angle. So we had to straighten it out a little bit. The rest of the bulkhead would be immediately seaward of the existing bluff.

The upland component of the project consists installing in tieback system. It will basically be vertical of the deadman piling system with cable anchored to the face of the facility.

COMMISSIONER RABON: Maitland, if will you present our special conditions.

MS. BASS: Should the Committee determine that the proposed project to be in public interest, the Department Staff to the Committee recommend standard and the following special conditions.

One. Permittee may be required to provide a post-construction survey to the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Special Resources Division upon completion of the permitted activity. Such survey shall comply with the Georgia

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Plat Act.

Two. The permittee must install manatee awareness signage during construction of the project and adhere to standard manatee conditions and procedures for aquatic construction as approved by the Savannah District Office of the U.S. Army Corps of engineers, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services, and the Georgia Department of Natural Resources.

COMMISSIONER RABON: Thank you. Does the agent have any response to the comments?

MR. LABARBA: To the written comments?

COMMISSIONER RABON: To the special conditions.

MR. LABARBA: No.

COMMISSIONER RABON: Very good. I believe we don't have anyone from the public that has signed up to speak on this project. At this time, would the Committee like to discuss anything about this project?

MR. POOLE: Let me.

COMMISSIONER RABON: Please.

MR. POOLE: This situation based on the public comments just the clear the air, this type of shore stabilization project would not be eligible the shoreline. Is that correct?

MR. LABARBA: That's correct, sir. Whenever we look the road and shoreline, we always talk to the property owner about their available options whether it be bulkhead, riprap, living shoreline, or anything else that could be done.

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In this scenario, it's a straight drop from the upland to the mean low water line. So there's no real slope here. The existing bluff is an immediate drop. It's actually undercutting. So in order to do an alternative, such as riprap or a living shoreline, you would have to cut so far into uplands to shape that slope correctly you're going to be causing erosion to the properties next door.

The other alternative is, instead of cutting back you can push out a little bit further into the river to get that slope.

But this creek is very steep. It's very deep.

We talked with other homeowners on the road there. Everyone one of them says that them putting riprap down is like dropping it down into a black hole. It just constantly falls to bottom of the river.

So to achieve the slope, a seawall as an alternative is a possibility.

MR. POOLE: So when you say cut back into the land, it's almost like -- I guess I'm envisioning like a footprint.

MR. LABARBA: Essentially, yes, that's what it would end up looking like, because you would have a high ground to the left and high ground to the right. And so you're basically creating a boat ramp type of look. And then you've got this adjacent property next to you that's not Incorporated into this project. So you've created an edge there where you're going to be subject to a lot more erosion.

MR. POOLE: Okay. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER RABON: Any other questions from the Committee?

DR. HEPBURN: So this may be for the Staff to address as well as the agent. So the comments received also noted that you put guys a boat ramp in in between the time that the application was submitted initially and when public comments. So there was some question before whether notice was misleading because the construct of the property has changed.

I'm curious -- and again, this might be you, as the agent, what has the boat ramp being added done to change the face of the project and the prospect for concerns on erosion downstream?

MR. LABARBA: I can recap a little bit.

COURT REPORTER: Excuse me. Speak up just a bit more.

MR. LABARBA: Yes, ma'am. Sorry about that.

So we started these applications at the beginning of 2022. And at that time, bulkheads did not require a CMPA permit application. So when we originally submitted applications, we have submitted for a private dock and for a bulkhead, which prior to 2022 time frame, they could have all been permitted at the same time.

And so we committed those applications and asked for a bulkhead under the previous program. We got halted because of the change in the interpretation of the rules or the law. And so that only affected the bulkhead. And so the docks continued to move forward under the same private dock permitting process. And

for the bulkheads, we then had to submit the CMPA application. But in terms of how they affect each other, the private docks are exempt from the CMPA.

So in any case, the dock will always be permitted separately from the bulkhead.

DR. HEPBURN: I guess my question was environmentally did anything change to the dock having been in there with a bulkhead?

And again, without a second project, so all of these questions sort of relate to both sets of property.

MR. LABARBA: Yes. So the dock doesn't really have any effect. It kinda exacerbates the need for the bulkhead because they had to get the docks installed or else that permit would have expired. So now that the docks are installed, if the erosion continues, the walkways, you're not going to be able to access the docks because the upland where you're currently walk onto will be eroded.

So if anything, it has increased the need to stabilize the shoreline.

DR. HEPBURN: And then the second question. There's residential property up on one side abutting the properties. What's on the other side there? Because I think that's the concerns for downstream erosion.

MR. LABARBA: Yes. So if you're looking at the project location -- okay. Thank you.

So if you look at this photo here, everything to the left

side is a residential neighborhood. That entire shoreline is armored already. It's a mixture of bulkheads and riprap, but a 100% along that shoreline is already protected.

Now to right side of that photo is going to be Lot 2, where we're also proposing a bulkhead. And to the right of that is kinda of a marsh swale that kinda comes in there. And you'll notice that is where we ended the bulkhead as well. So we're not proposing as to extend it further than what is required.

We're only putting it in the area necessary. And so on that right side where it kinda comes out to a little peninsula, we kinda wrap that corner, and then tie it back in.

And the contractor will always put riprap at the edges of the bulkhead. And that just helps prevent that energy from scouring into the marsh. But that whole shoreline is highly erosional.

We put in historic waterway maps in our application that show that the whole neighborhood there has had that protection in place for several decades now, has remained relatively stable. Everything from this point to the right has been very highly erosional.

And the applicant also owns Lot 3 so that they kinda own all of those, but they're only proposing to put the bulkhead in the area needed. Lot 3 doesn't need a bulkhead because it has that big marsh out in front of it. So that's where it stops.

DR. HEPBURN: Thank you.

1	COMMISSIONER RABON: Any other questions?
2	DR. HEPBURN: No, sir.
3	COMMISSIONER RABON: At this time, I will entertain a
4	motion.
5	MR. POOLE: I make a motion to approve the CMPA of Joseph
6	Douglas Coty and Brittany Mason Coty for the construction of a
7	bulkhead a motion.
8	COMMISSIONER RABON: I have a motion to approve. Do I have
9	a second?
10	MR. BARROW: Second.
11	COMMISSIONER RABON: A second from Mr.Barrow.
12	And I guess that's with the special conditions, is that the
13	motion?
14	MR. POOLE: Yes.
15	COMMISSIONER RABON: All right. I have a second from
16	Mr.Barrow.
17	I will call a question for a vote. All in favor say aye.
18	COMMITTEE MEMBERS IN UNISON: Aye.
19	COMMISSIONER RABON: Any opposed?
20	[NOTE: No response.]
21	COMMISSIONER RABON: The motion is carried.
22	COURT REPORTER: Mr.Commissioner, could you wait just a bit.
23	COMMISSIONER RABON: Yes.
24	COURT REPORTER: Thank you.
25	[NOTE: Helicopter passing over the building.]

MS. BASS: Thank you, Mr. Commissioner.

Good morning again. The applicant for this Coastal Marshlands Protect Act permit is Avery Coty. The project is located 103 Anglers Way in Brunswick, Georgia.

The applicant is proposing the construction and maintenance of the bank stabilization project along Fancy Bluff Creek.

The public notice for this Coastal Marshlands Protection Committee ran from May 7th, 2024 to May 21st, 2024.

Two comments were received during the public notice period. The comments expressed concerns that the public notice was misleading and the proposed bulkhead had have a direct impact on the coastal marshlands, and that the project is not in public interest. The agent has provided written responses.

I would like to introduce the Agent Sam Labarba from Labarba Environmental Services to present the project.

MR. LABARBA: Thank you again, Maitland.

So this project is immediately next door to the last one. The previous one was Lot 1. This is Lot 2. As we were looking at the earlier map, this is the right side of it.

Essentially, it's the same designed that's experiencing the same type of erosion. The only thing different with this site is when you get to that -- looking at this photo, it's the further left side is where it ends at that marsh. And so that's where we wrapped that corner of the bulkhead.

So this bulkhead will be 1 foot wide by 199 linear feet

timber and vinyl sheet bulkhead with a riprap toe of 4 feet by 189 feet.

The reason that riprap is a little bit smaller than the bulkhead because of that wrapping around the edge so that the whole bulkhead on that back side will have riprap in front of it where there is not wrapping.

As proposed, the project will permanently impact 955 square feet of coastal marshlands. The proposed bulkhead will not require backfill. It will be located immediately seaward of the existing bluff and the CMPA line.

The total square feet of the project within CMPA jurisdiction will be 955 square feet. The total volume of fill will be 92.85 cubic feet. The upland component of the project consists of permanent and temporary activities proposed within the 50-foot marshlands buffer, which totals 1,960.75 square feet.

The permanent impacts will be the same as before with vertical deadman tiebacks and cables tying into the base of the bulk.

The temporary impacts will just be from digging the trench to install the deadman that will be backfilled. And those covered under concrete.

COMMISSIONER RABON: Maitland, any special conditions?

MS. BASS: Should the Committee determine the proposed project to be in the public interest, Department Staff recommend the standard and special conditions.

One: Permittee may be required to provide a post-construction survey to the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Coastal Resources Division, upon completion of the permitted activity, and such survey shall comply with the Georgia Plat Act.

Two: The permittee must install manatee awareness signage during construction of the project and adhere to standard manatee conditions and procedures for aquatic construction as approved by Savannah District Office of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services and the Georgia Department of Natural Resources.

COMMISSIONER RABON: Okay. We don't have any -- any questions?

DR. HEPBURN: So let me clear. This was also, I thought I heard you read it in the previous application, and you did read it in this one. The conditions as written say *permittee is* required to submit to a post-construction survey, but you said may be required.

I want to be clear. What is the special condition? Unless they --

MR. NOBLE: A good question. I just noticed that as well, Dr. Hepburn. The power-point is misstating. It is correct in that report that the special conditions in the Staff report says may be required.

DR. HEPBURN: Okay. So it's optional based on whatever

1	inspection, but it is not required.
2	MR. NOBLE: That's correct.
3	DR. HEPBURN: Okay. We're reading something that you're
4	not reading. So, okay. Thanks.
5	COMMISSIONER RABON: At this time, we have no one signed up
6	for public comment. Any other deliberations from the Committee.
7	MR. BARROW: Mr.Commissioner, I have a question for Staff.
8	Under standard conditions No. 9, it says if the improvements are
9	damaged, fall into disrepair, et cetera. Obviously they will
10	need to remove them or a new permit.
11	My question pertains to that corner. If that corner gets a,
12	you know a lot of erosion, and it falls within the disrepair.
13	Will they come back before the Committee; or, are they allowed to
14	fix this up to a concern point.
15	MR. NOBLE: No. We would definitely if the project is
16	permitted and there is some minor changes that need to be made,
17	we would definitely manage that under this permit.
18	You know, any response to any erosion around either the toe
19	or the end of the property.
20	MR. BARROW: Thank you.
21	COMMISSIONER RABON: Any other questions?
22	[NOTE: No response.]
23	COMMISSIONER RABON: Do we have a motion from the Committee
24	MR. BARROW: I make a motion so approve 103 Anglers Way,
25	Lot 2, Fancy Bluff Creek, Glynn County, Georgia, subject to the

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1	standard and special conditions as stated by Staff.
2	COMMISSIONER RABON: I have a motion to approve. Do I have
3	a second?
4	MR. POOLE: Second.
5	COMMISSIONER RABON: I have a second by Mr. Poole.
6	Any other questions?
7	[NOTE: No response.]
8	COMMISSIONER RABON: Hearing none, we'll call the question
9	to a vote. All in favor say aye.
10	COMMITTEE MEMBERS IN UNISON: Aye.
11	COMMISSIONER RABON: The motion is passed.
12	Mr.Tobler.
13	MR. TOBLER: Thank you.
14	All right. Good morning, everybody, thank you,
15	Mr.Commissioner.
16	This is a CMP application from the U.S. Department of
17	Interior, National Park Service, Cumberland Island National
18	Seashore.
19	The project is located in the Plum Orchard Historic District
20	along the Brickhill River, Cumberland Island, Camden County,
21	Georgia. The proposed project is to construct and maintain a
22	bank stabilization project for erosion control at Plum Orchard on
23	the Brickhill River, Camden County, Georgia.
24	Public notice of the Coastal Marshlands Protection Act

Committee ran from August 10th, 2024 to September 8th 2024.

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One comment was received. The commenter expressed concerns over navigation, wildlife and proximity of the project to the Wilderness Boundary on Cumberland Island. The applicant has provided a written response.

And I would like to introduce Kayleigh Hendley from Cumberland Island National Seashore to present the rest of the project.

MS. HENDLEY: Good morning, everyone.

MR. BARROW: Good morning.

MS. HENDLEY: So right here we have aerial photos of the Historic Plum Orchard District. You can see the mansion to the left side of the last image. And you can see a small white building in the middle, and then our public dock.

And if you will look in the right image that's a little closer, you can see that white building again, and the public dock. And along that white building is a bulkhead, put in previously in the 2000s, and just south of that you can see where we're having active erosion.

Next slide, please.

So the project, the current conditions for Plum Orchard and the historic district, which was established as a National Historic District in 1984, there's about 1200 linear feet of shoreline associated with that district. And there are several historic structures within the district that include the Plum Orchard mansion, the public dock, that white building which is

one of our octagonal sheds. And we have several support structures to the northern side, and a historic man-made duckpond. And the bulkhead is 170 feet.

So we have 650 linear feet proposed to this Bank Stabilization Project. It is divided into two approaches. We use that bulkhead to divide it into a northern section and a southern section. And we'll have two different treatments for those sections.

Next slide, please.

So we start with the southern section which is then subdivided into two different treatments. On the upland side of that we will be putting a layered geotextile fabric down. And we'll have 300 tons of riprap placed on top of that geotextile fabric.

Then south of that at mean sea level we'll be placing bagged oyster shell. And then in between the riprap and the oyster bags we'll be placing fill. So the oyster and the fill will be encouraging natural livable landscape.

Next slide, please.

And so the northern section, north of that bulkhead, we will be doing a different approach, which will be laying 500 tons of surge stone. And then on top of that, we'll have six to eight inches of fill placed on top of that. And once that's there, we'll be putting about 600 Spartina alterniflora sprigs along the tidal zone.

And on the north end of that, on the upland, we will be placing Wax Myrtle cuttings and Southern Bayberry cuttings.

So now we're on the uplands, and this will only have temporary impacts based on the construction and staging where we'll have access. We'll have materials staged and the means of egress for the Staff working there.

COMMISSIONER RABON: Do we have any special conditions, Paul?

MR. TOBLER: Should the Committee determine that the proposed project is in the public interest, the Department Staff recommends the standard and the following special conditions.

The permittee will be required to provide a post-construction survey to the Department of Natural Resources, the Coastal Resources Division upon completion of the permitted activity. Such survey shall comply with the Georgia Plat Act.

No. 2: The permittee shall install manatee awareness signage during the construction of the project, and adhere to the standard manatee conditions and procedures for aquatic construction as approved by the Savannah District Army Corps of Engineers, and the Georgia DNR.

COMMISSIONER RABON: Thank you, Paul.

No one has signed up to speak for this project. Does the Committee have any questions?

MR. BARROW: I just have one. Moving that much material over there, where does it go? Where does it come from? A barge,

1	I'm assuming.
2	MS. HENDLEY: So that's a great question. So on the
3	southern end of Cumberland Island we have a dredge spoil key
4	called Racoon Key. So we already have quite a bit of fill down
5	there that was place recently.
6	And so what we'll do is transfer that by truck on the island
7	by the main road up to the area, and place it.
8	MR. BARROW: The same with the rock.
9	MS. HENDLEY: The rock, I believe, will either by that way
10	or by barge. We do plan to have a barge on site at that public
11	dock, placed in that area.
12	MR. BARROW: Thank you.
13	COMMISSIONER RABON: Any other questions.
14	[NOTE: No response.]
15	COMMISSIONER RABON: At this time, I will call for a motion.
16	DR. HEPBURN: I make a motion to approve the project based
17	on the Staff's finding with the special conditions for the
18	Cumberland Island National Seashore.
19	MR. BARROW: Second.
20	COMMISSIONER RABON: Mr.Barrow gave us a second. I will
21	call the question for a vote. All in favor say aye.
22	COMMITTEE MEMBERS IN UNISON: Aye.
23	COMMISSIONER RABON: The motion is passed.
24	MS. HENDLEY: Thank you.
25	COMMISSIONER RABON: Deb, the next project.

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MS. BARRERIO: Thank you. Good morning. It's great to see everyone. It has been a while.

COMMISSIONER RABON: Good morning.

MS. BARRERIO: My first project today is an SPA application on the northern end of Tybee Island. The address is 18 Sanctuary Place.

Public notice for the Shore Protection Committee ran from August 9th, 2024 to September 7th, 2024. No comments were received.

COMMISSIONER RABON: Thank you.

MR. NOBLE: I think you said 18th.

DR. HEPBURN: You did say 18. It's 16.

MS. BARRERIO: I'm embarrassed. I apologize. I have another project that you just received yesterday that's 18.

The project is located at 16 Sanctuary Place, Tybee Island. The project includes construction and maintenance of amenities associated with a single family residential structure, including a pool, deck, stairs, covered porches, stormwater infrastructure, and landscaping in the Shore Protection Act jurisdiction.

I would like to introduce Paul Smith. He is the agent for the applicant. He'll walk you through the project.

MR. SMITH: Mr.Commissioner and Board Members, thank you.

The applicant's property is Lot A-1, a recombination of lots 7, 8 and a portion of Lot 6, is approximately 37,000 and some change square feet which 18,216 is located within the SPA

jurisdiction line.

The southern limits of the parcel are within the Coastal Marshlands Protection Act jurisdiction. No impacts are proposed to the CMPA jurisdiction.

DR. HEPBURN: It's Shore Protection Act. Not --

MR. SMITH: I'm sorry.

DR. HEPBURN: That's okay.

MR. SMITH: Well, there is two.

DR. HEPBURN: Oh, yeah, sorry. The one you just read is a SPA.

MR. SMITH: Yes. We have the marsh on the southern side, and the SPA on the other. So that would be the north side.

Seaward of the landward toe of the dune is an enhanced man made sand dune and the public beach, 16,356 square feet and that is maintained by the City of Tybee.

The applicant is proposing to construct and maintain an elevated two-story single-family residence with amenities in the SPA jurisdiction.

The impacts on the ground floor include a portion of the residence's concrete pad of 553 square feet. An elevated pool of 178 square feet will be installed within the footprint of a concrete pad seaward of the residential structure. A spiral staircase of 22 square feet will provide access to the first-story deck of 211 square feet and a second-story covered porch of 41 square feet, both of which are within the footprint

of the ground level concrete pad.

If you noticed, this kinda shifted. It is not as symmetric as it once was because through mitigation we shifted everything back towards the east as we were pulling out of the SPA area. But this is several generations of the project.

This is a section of the proposed residence. The proposed impacts to the SPA jurisdictional toe are approximately 1106 square feet. Temporary impacts associated with the site prep included clearing, grading, filling, removal of trees in the SPA judged, and a private dune crosswalk is not proposed.

Temporary impacts associated with the site prep include clearing, grading, filling, and removal of trees within the SPA jurisdiction. And the remainder of the yard in SPA jurisdiction will be used to improve drainage of 98 square feet, and landscaped using native coastal vegetation of approximately 522 square feet.

COMMISSIONER RABON: All right. Deb, special conditions.

MS. BARRERIO: Should the Committee determine the project to be in the public interest, a Department Staff to the Committee recommend the following standard and special conditions.

Construction activities must be conducted landward of the landward toe of the dune as flagged in the field by the department.

A final landscape plan depicting native coastal vegetation must be provided to the department prior to approval for

installation.

This permit does not authorize trimming or removal of any natural dune vegetation seaward of the landward toe of the most landward dune.

And to minimize the disruption of nesting activity from artificial lighting for the subject parcel, the permittee must comply with the Department of Natural Resources' Wildlife Resources Division's Sea Turtle Nesting Guidelines as well as the City of Tybee Island lighting ordinance.

Permittee may be required to provide a post-construction survey.

COMMISSIONER RABON: Thank you, Deb.

We did not have anyone signed up to speak to this project. Any questions from the Committee?

[NOTE: No response.]

COMMISSIONER RABON: Hearing none, I will now entertain a motion.

MR. POOLE: I make a motion to approve the Shore Protection Act of NOLA-ROMA Salt Company, LLC, construction and maintenance of amenities associated with a single-family residential structure including a pool, deck, stairs, covered porches, stormwater infrastructure, and landscaping at 16 Sanctuary Place.

DR. HEPBURN: With special conditions.

MR. POOLE: With special conditions.

COMMISSIONER RABON: With special conditions. I have a

motion. Do I have a second?

DR. HEPBURN: I'll second.

COMMISSIONER RABON: I have a second. All in favor of the motion say aye.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS IN UNISON: Aye.

COMMISSIONER RABON: Any opposed?

[NOTE: No response.]

COMMISSIONER RABON: The motion is approved.

Now we have Mr. Tobler again to present our next project.

MR. TOBLER: Thank you, Mr. Commissioner.

We have a CMPA application provided by Sorry Charlie Oyster Company, LLC. The project location is 230 East Point Drive, Talahi Island, Bull River, Chatham County, Georgia.

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

The public notice of the Coastal Marshlands Protection

Committee ran from October 3rd, 2024 to November 1st, 2024.

Eighteen negative comments and a petition with 58 signatures were received during the public notice period. Two additional negative comments were received after the public notice period expired. The comments expressed concerns with the upland zoning regulations, increased traffic and noise, environmental impacts, proximity to extended the property lines, proximity to an adjacent dock, and decreased property values for neighboring properties. The agent has responded to all comment received

during the public notice period.

Now I would like to introduce the agent for the project, Sam Labarba of Labarba Environmental.

MR. LABARBA: Hello again. I can't read those smaller letters. But basically what we're looking at here on the right side is an aerial image of the existing dock. So this property has an existing dock. Historically it's just a private recreational dock. On the left side are the dimensions of the facility.

So the proposed structure incorporates some of the existing structure that's there. One big thing is the causeway that was there is no longer serviceable. It's not in CMPA jurisdiction.

So we'll are to extend that walkway all the way back. So it will be 6-foot by 421-foot walkway, 24-foot by 32 foot covered fixed deck, two 13.5 by 30 covered boat hoists with a 5-foot by 30-foot catwalk in between. A 6-foot by 32-foot ramp that will lead to a 12-foot by 80-foot floating dock.

The extended property lines don't really work in this area. If it's extended straight out, each dock is kinda crossing over each over. That being said, we've still got permission from the property owner to the left, but due to that, we provided the distance to the docks rather than the distance to the property lines.

So it's 55-foot to the dock to the west and 208 feet to the dock to the east.

The house that a floating dock will be 8-foot by 20-foot floating upweller. It will be on the landward side of that floating dock. And then one bottle upweller and ten drum silo will be attached to the fixed deck.

Those are basically -- it's essentially an oyster nursery, but when they first bring in the oysters seed, they'll go into those upwellers until they get to a certain size. And then they're moved out to the farm.

MR. TOBLER: There are no special conditions that the Staff recommended other than the commercial dock conditions included under CMPA standard conditions.

DR. HEPBURN: So no additional special conditions.

MR. TOBLER: No additional special conditions.

COMMISSIONER RABON: Okay. No one signed up to speak.

I will call upon the public, Mr.Cates. Did I pronounce that correctly?

MR. CATES: Yes.

COMMISSIONER RABON: And if you don't mind, make sure you limit your commence to three minutes.

COMMISSIONER RABON: Is it Michael Cates?

MR. CATES: Yes, sir. In the plan, it wasn't addressed. I submit some questions. I own the house between 220 and where this is going on Robin's property. And I own land all the way down Bull River. I submitted to Mr. Tobler a drawing where the easement, where I had the house -- excuse me -- had a survey

done.

So I have concerns because I do plan, and in the process of submitting an application for a new dock. There's an existing dock there partially. It was destroyed during some prior hurricanes.

And secondly, this application to the Corps overlaps a little bit because one of the things, as I noted in here with Robins, and the lease agreement that they have, it actually calls in, not only apply for the dock, which is obviously in question here. But it also called into the play a residential lot next to me, and next to this party would have to use is zoned all one for this operation to exist.

And I haven't seen any signed documentation from Chatham County where they have approved that, from the zoning director there.

So that's the concerns I have. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER RABON: Thank you, sir.

Lisa Mason.

MS. MASON: Yes, sir.

COMMISSIONER RABON: Would you please state your name for the record, and limit your comments to three minutes, please?

MS. MASON: Yes. Hi, I'm Lisa Mason. I live at 219 East Point Drive. Across the marsh is a spit of land northeast of along Highway 80 up to the Bull River Bridge, formerly a wooded area that housed Williams Seafood.

Today the commercial activity is very busy there. There's the marina, the Flying Fish, the Island Tavern, Golf & Game, other shops at Mercer Crossing, the educational facility, and the animal hospital.

I witnessed a lot of changes to the environment across the marsh due to the impact of these business developments. And this has had a profound impact on East Point Drive. The building, expansion of the boat house necessitated the removal of trees, vegetation, and marsh as well as residential dwellings. This development is evidence of a commercial business that says it's going to start small, but it surely can develop into something quite large.

Development introduce an increase in noise, odors, light, flooding on East Point Drive. This can -- the whiff of diesel smoke sometimes can be detected. Lights, noises are a whole new level of loudness. Standing water at high tide is quickly eroding the roadbed. Large trucks such as trash, utility, and delivery trucks have further run of the road.

This fall, neighbors discovered Sorry Charlie Oyster Company was already under way, noticing changes at the end of the driveway at 228 East Point Drive to include additions to a shed, piles of black boxes, the addition of commercial-size refrigerators, and the sighting of a commercial boat with an industrial oyster sorter active at the residential dock.

A sign across the street from this address posted

information about the plans to build a dock at the end of this driveway as the intended purpose for the refrigeration for the oyster, a type of holding zone used to transport them back on East Point Drive.

For the first time, neighbors understood the back and- forth of trucks regularly on East Point Drive and the presence of equipment and gear related to oyster farming.

East Point Drive is coveted by families walking, riding golf carts, children playing, cyclists and nature lovers. The end of the road at Bull River is unique as a space where the breathe of water on the Bull River meets land as it extends toward the sea protected by rich vegetation of the marshes. This is certainly what drew me to this land mass twenty-three years ago.

I respect the oyster industry as a valuable business, and an important aspect of Georgia's history and economy. This industry has a huge potential for growth in Georgia coastal waters and what seems like a two to four-truck operation may grow exponentially. East Point Drive is zoned residential, and zoning does not permit commercial activity.

An important part of the success of oyster farming includes paths to ensure a viable safe and edible product. Rigorous sanitation standards regarding processing storage and transportation are a part of this demanding commercial activity that just does not really mesh with the residential zoning of East Point Drive.

Thank you.

COMMISSIONER RABON: Thank you for your comments.

I will now call Mr.Graham up. And for the record, Ms. Diana Graham has requested that her three minutes go to you also. So the Chair will ask you to hold your comments to six minutes.

MR. GRAHAM: Thank you. My name is Lou Graham. I am a property owner of 220 East Point Drive, a proud resident in the Talahi community in Savannah. Thank you for the opportunity to speak with you all today, the Coastal Marshlands Protection Committee.

A commercial dock in a residential area is not in the interest of the local community, neighborhood residents, or the public well being period. There are several factors to bolster this fact. Don't just take my word for it. Our community has demonstrated they do not want this business to operate in our neighborhood based on the signed petition for fifty-three residents and many public comments submitted to the DNR.

The applicant is not an owner of property in the residential neighborhood. The leased property is the residents of his mother-in-law. The reason this property is appealing for business is that it's cheaper than commercially zoned areas since it's residential neighborhood. It's an irrefutable fact the applicant and mother-in-law's main priority in this project is to make money; not acting in the best interest of the neighborhood. It is an irrefutable fact that traffic will increase in the

neighborhood from shipping the product and employees traveling to work.

The road is where our children run across the street to play with friends. Additional trucks coming and going on a road will not benefit anyone in the community. Neighbors have already noticed the increased traffic on our dead-end road to this operation and are concerned about the safety of neighborhood and its residents.

The applicant is just starting this business and is incentivized to expand it over the years. There is no mechanism to keep the scale of this business small as described in its responses.

There will be a decrease in property values. Who wants to live near commercial fishing operation? Would you all buy a home next to a commercial dock facility? I wouldn't and I didn't. I would not have bought a house next to a commercial dock facility.

The property is already noticeably different than a normal residential home. There are piles of oyster cages visible from the road. There are trailers and boats. And a commercial walk-in cooler is visible from the road. No other residents have a commercial walk-in cooler in the front yard.

Zoning is not appropriate for this operation. The applicant makes no mention of using adjacent property at 228 East Point Drive from the plan component description. And although these two properties are two different zones, they're both

inappropriate. None of these uses listed for commercial and conservation, marshland conservation of R1A, a residential property, align with a commercial shellfish operation. The use table for these zones are in the public comments pages 38 through 51.

This is further proven by the fact that the county issued a stop-work order for unpermitted work done on 228 East Point Drive. A roof was extended from an existing building and a commercial walk-in cooler was installed. The county has still not issued a permit for this work.

The applicant dock extends over neighboring property lines demonstrating a lack of consideration for the neighbors. The dock would extend over both the property of Michael Cates, as he previously talked about, at 222 East Point Drive and our extended property lines at 220 East Point Drive. My property lines as shown in the applicant's plans, and Mr. Cates, are not acknowledged the applicant did not seek approval from either of us. Instead the applicant notified and got permission from his mother-in-law for adjacent parcels of land, who is leasing the property to the applicant.

I understand that we do not own the water. And it is DNR's discretion to decide where a commercial dock is constructed by equitable apportionment. But putting it over other people's property lines and not giving them any kind of notification does not seem equitable. It is not equitable to take away the

riparian right that Mr. Cates has to construct a dock by going over his entire property and altering both of our properties and their values forever.

The applicant hasn't met his burden to show no feasible alternative dock space exist. A reasonable alternatives analysis should include not only sites where oysters can safely be processed, but also where commercial seafood processing and packaging is a permitted use under the county zoning laws. Other locations are available more suited to a commercial oyster operation.

The first example: Bull River Marina is very close to 230 East Point Drive, is available for purchase and already zoned commercial. This property has direct access to Route 80, and vehicles transporting oysters will not required traveling through a residential neighborhood.

A second example: Old U.S. Highway 80 on Tybee Island is available for purchase. Zoned as a business, in a maritime time district, and has already been used as a dock space for a seafood cob offering fresh local seafood. There are ongoing leases at this location. This property has direct access to Route 80. And there may be other locations that I'm not aware of.

I appreciate the fact that the Georgia Coastal Resources

Division did a great job of developing robust standards for
locating oyster leases and kept community interests in mind. I
hope similar considerations are made when reviewing the location

of a commercial dock for this industry.

In summary, the proposed project at 230 East Point Drive should be denied for the specific location. You all are deciding the fate of our neighborhood if this permit is granted. You are all setting a precedent that any business owner can start a commercial operation in a residential neighborhood across the state. The stakes are high for homeowners and the sanctity of their communities.

Thank you for listening to me as a proud resident of the Talahi Island community. I appreciate it.

COMMISSIONER RABON: Thank you, sir.

Would you like to respond to the public comments?

MR. LABARBA: Yes. We appreciate the feedback from the community. We think it's very important to be a good neighbor. And this project is a long-term venture, so we definitely don't want the community upset with us that.

That being said, I think the public notice sign kind of put everyone in a little bit of fear. They see a commercial fishing operation. And so just to explain a little bit more about the process, what is their currently.

So the building that is located on 228 East Point Drive is in already in operation. It is already approved by the U.S. Department of Agriculture or has been approved, I believe, by the fisheries department of DNR. And so that's -- we're not here today to permit whether that facility can exist in the

neighborhood. It already does exist.

We've been provided zoning letters from Marcus Lotson of Chatham County. They should be in your packet the first one was in January of this year. And the second zoning letter we received, I believe it was about two weeks ago. So the zoning has been confirmed with Chatham County. The upland building that is there where the freezer is located is already permitted through several agencies and in operation.

So what we're here to talk about today is the dock portion of it. And we definitely understand the concern of increased traffic. And when you see a commercial fishery operation you might get the idea of downtown Brunswick's shrimp dock or downtown Darien where you have a bunch of shrimp boats coming and going, these large vessels. So the operation that will be taking place here consists of two to three employees per day coming to work in the morning, getting on a boat. The two boats that will be used in the farming operation are a 24-foot skiff and a 26-foot skiff. No larger vessels will be needed to operate the farming.

So the vessels that will be used are your standard recreational boat sizes that you can see up and down the river. So two to three people coming to the upland facility, getting on a boat, going out to their lease, and operating the farm.

So the farm is not located at this location. So the farm is located on Bull River. That also has already been approved by

the DNR. The applicant has been granted a lease.

So we have the upland facility fully permitted, operational. We have the farm permitted, fully operational. Now we're talking about how do we connect those two things, how do we move this product. And so when it comes to the traffic concerns, I believe the dock will alleviate most of that. So if the upland building is going to be used whether there's a dock there or not, the alternatives to having a dock located here as the place to load and unload oysters, that will be replaced by loading and unloading somewhere else and having to truck it all into the neighborhood.

So instead of two to three people coming to work in the morning, getting on a boat, leaving at the end of the day, you will continually have boats trailered in and out, five or six trips a day back and forth in and out of the neighborhood, to get from here to any other dock facility that could be used.

And so in the search of the applicant to start this business and to make it successful was to find where can we operate out of that will meet the requirements of growing oysters. There's very strict time limits that come with this and you can't choose to farm oysters any where you want. These are DNR approved locations. And you have to be located within a certain distance. There's not enough time once you take an oyster out of the water to then unload it at some facility thirty miles away in Effingham County. That makes the oyster no longer suitable for human

consumption.

So this is the location that we landed on that was available that was properly zoned according to Chatham County. Some of the other concerns that were talked about other than the traffic are the property line extension. So we submitted an exhibit to DNR showing this area. And if you -- like I said in the earlier presentation, if you extend the property line right out on any one of these properties no one's dock is within the property lines. The dock at 220 East Point is actually over the applicant's property line so. It's a situation where DNR doesn't use property lines. They use distance to adjacent docks which is what we've shown on our drawings.

In reference to the potential dock from the property that is between the existing dock here and the neighboring dock, we investigated that. In our findings that parcel has an approximately 20-foot strip of land that may extend back to the marsh. And based on DNR rules or based on the exemption from the CMPA Act for private docks in order to be eligible for a private dock you have to have 50-foot of riparian frontage. So that property would be ineligible for a dock which is why that can't be taken into account.

As Paul stated, we did respond in writing to all the comments we received. We also sent certified mail response letters with an invitation to a community meeting that we held last Friday. Four people attended the community meeting. We

invited all 58 signers of the petition. Of the four people that came, there was a couple, the Dove family, who wanted to come and learn more, and then the Whetstone family at 601 Suncrest.

I feel like that meeting went really well. The Whetstone family asked us to have for the meeting where they could submit a positive comment, but we were after the period. And they couldn't make it down here today.

But we are open to any additional questions. We spent a lot of time researching this. It's hard to put it all into a small presentation like this. So feel free to ask any questions you may have.

MS. GNANN: Are we allowed to ask questions?

COMMISSIONER RABON: Any comments from the Staff?

MR. LABARBA: One more thing to add. One of the objections that was brought up was the scaling of this business. That it's going to grow. Maybe. Right now it's just two to three people coming. But could it grow into something much more?

So the business is limited to the lease size that they've been granted by DNR. Like I said, they can only commercially farm in this geographical area that DNR has approved. It's seven-acre lease in the Bull River. So the possibility of this growing into an international oyster-harvesting operation is just not there. It's limited by what DNR allows. The business as it is scaled to fit the maximum of what they can farm on the lease.

COMMISSIONER RABON: Staff, any response?

1	I will say if there are questions if you want to fill out a
2	public comment card, we would entertain additional public comment
3	at this time. For the sake of time just fill the card out
4	afterwards.
5	Go ahead with your comments.
6	MS. GNANN: I'm Lisa Gnann. I live at 205.
7	COMMISSIONER RABON: State your name, and we're going to
8	hold you to three minutes.
9	MS. GNANN: Okay. I just have one question, or two. Lisa
10	Gnann. I live it to at 205 East Point Drive. I have lived there
11	since 1989.
12	I have letters that state that no permits or licenses have
13	been granted to the applicants. It also states that they put a
14	stop-work order on everything that has been taking place, but
15	they're still working. So I don't understand how this is even
16	they're stating that they have permits and licenses. And I have
17	a letter dated November 12th that says they do not.
18	DR. HEPBURN: Who are those letters from?
19	MS. GNANN: Marcus Lotson. And then I have the stop-work
20	order. It's from
21	DR. HEPBURN: We don't know who Marcus Lotson is.
22	MS. GNANN: He is
23	DR. HEPBURN: I think he is a planning person.
24	MS. GNANN: Yes.
25	MR. KRINSKY: The stop-work order was in relation to a

covered structure that went over the refrigeration. It's not a stop-work order for conducting the business that we already have in the area.

The Department of Agriculture's requirement for our oyster operation is to make sure that all refrigeration is under a covered the roofline: And that was done, and there was some confusion. The county came out and saw that it was all up to code. Permits have been submitted. And as far as I know, we're in compliance.

I'm Harley Krinksy. I'm the applicant.

DR. HEPBURN: What is the designing of the property?

MR. TOBLER: I can restate what we have in the zoning letter that was received by the application.

DR. HEPBURN: Because the county has given a letter and said the project is in compliance with zoning.

MR. TOBLER: Yes ma'am. I'll let you know exactly what the letter said.

DR. HEPBURN: Thank you.

MR. TOBLER: It's addressed to Mr. Krinsky. The Chatham County Zoning Ordinance identifies allowed uses by zoning district for all properties within unincorporated Chatham. Uses within these districts is either allowed by right with no conditions or subject to approval by the Zoning Board of Appeals. Pursuant to your request for information regarding an oyster-farming facility relative to zoning, this use is allowed

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1	at the above-identify property and meets the provision of use as
2	defined in Section 4-5.2, allowed uses of the Chatham County
3	Zoning Ordinance and the conservation of marsh C-zoning
4	classification. No special or conditional use permits are
5	required. If you have any questions or need further
6	clarification, please let me know.
7	Signed Marcus Lotson.
8	DR. HEPBURN: What's the date?
9	MR. TOBLER: That was dated January 31st 2024.
10	MS. GNANN: It's been rescinded.
11	MR. CATES: It's been rescinded.
12	MR. TOBLER: We also have a second letter from Marcus Lotson
13	dated November 1st that confirmed the content of the January
14	31st letter.
15	COMMISSIONER RABON: Read that one.
16	MR. TOBLER: Would you like to hear the most recent letter
17	as well?
18	DR. HEPBURN: Yes. I think for the sake of the folks in the
19	audience as well. So this is November 1st; right?
20	MR. TOBLER: This is actually dated I'm sorry this is
21	the older one. I have the other one here and I just pulled it
22	out. I apologize.
23	COMMISSIONER RABON: Just take your time. We want to get it
24	right.
25	MR. TOBLER: There were a lot of comments.

DR. HEPBURN: While he's getting that, I think for the sake of the folks -- go ahead.

MR. LABARBA: I've got it right here. So this one is dated November 1st, 2024. It's addressed to me. *Dear Mr.Labarba*: In review of the provided documents, the determination has been made that Chatham County Building Safety and Regulatory Services cannot approve or deny the proposed changes to the East Point Drive dock. The construction, maintenance, and restoration of these facilities are in the purview of the State of Georgia. While the proposed changes do not violate the Chatham County Zoning Ordinance, the Department of Natural Resources will authorize any modifications.

MR. KRINSKY: This is standard language. The county will typically -- they're not approving or denying. They're just saying you're not violating.

I just want to clarify that letter clearly state that they're not approving or denying the dock because they had no purview over the dock. We have the letter of zoning for the land, and they again clarified in their most recent letter they can't approve or deny the dock.

MR. GRAHAM: May I say something?

COMMISSIONER RABON: A brief comment.

MR. GRAHAM: Okay. So it's my understanding that the zoning verification letter the beginning of the year in January was issued without the county fully understanding the scope of this

operation even though the zoning letter must be specific to the project. It was the county's understanding that this property would only be used as a business address for the oyster farms.

As long as the timeframe ended, there has been communication in between the county and applicant, and the county and DNR.

And I think -- I guess just stated the applicant refer to a letter from the county in their response. But regardless the zoning ordinance of Chatham county is clear. There's no appropriate use listed that applies to both the CM and R-1A for this type of operation.

COMMISSIONER RABON: A brief comment, sir.

MR. CATES: Yes, sir. I got a letter from --

MR. POOLE: Would you please state your name?

MR. CATES: Michael Cates. I'm next door to this group. And there are two -- there's an A and a B provision for a dock.

According to Mr. Tobler's email the law states that the owner of a lot which is a detached, has a detached family residence located on the land adjoining could have requested a dock permit. You do not have to have fifty feet according to what Mr. Tobler sent me. I just wanted to clarify that. And I'm not an environmental engineer.

COMMISSIONER RABON: Brief comment.

MS. MASON: Hello, Lisa Mason. In my discussion of Marcus, he explained to me that letter on January 31st was a reference to waterways, that the land is a completely different issue. And

that's why I think it's important to see this as a kind of a dock on the land and a transportation issue that expand both the DNR waterways and land zoning issues. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER RABON: Thank you. Any response from the agent?

MR. LABARBA: I would just ask Staff is there any requirement of a 50-foot frontage for a private dock.

MR. NOBLE: No. That's a reference to the 12-5-295 7.1 exemption in the Marsh Act for private recreational docks. In order to meet that exemption you have to have at least 50 feet of frontage with a lot suitable for a detached single family residence or have an already existing property with a single family detached residence which can have less than 50 feet, that would still then qualify. Subject to the not qualifying under that exemption, then you would request a proposed dock that would then be managed under the Coastal Marshlands Protection Act or evaluated.

MR. KRINSKY: And in terms of the zoning, I don't decide the zoning. We don't decide the zoning for Chatham County. We have the letter from Chatham County. I'm not sure what else we can provide to speak to that.

MR. LABARBA: I also wanted to add unrelated to these issues in the response to the comment, one of the comments was concerning the noise. So the applicant did make the decision to move something called a tumbler. Essentially when you take the

oysters out of the cages out on the farm, you put them in a tumbler which sorts them by size so which one is ready to harvest and which ones are ready to go back. So in response to the comments to reduce any noise that could occur on the dock the tumbler was moved to the lease.

So that will be operated on the lease rather than on the dock to try to eliminate any issues.

COMMISSIONER RABON: Any questions or deliberations from the committee?

DR. HEPBURN: Mr. Chairman, for all of you that came, we are very sympathetic. But we don't have jurisdiction over land issues. You know, we are simply related to the provisions of the Coastal Marshlands Protection Act. And so the determination of this committee all of your concerns, if we lived in your neighborhood, we would all feel the exact same way probably. But they're not things that are within our jurisdiction. They're really related to county zoning and county ordinances.

And so for that, we are simply limited from, our attorney is here, to dealing with what are the facts related to the statute over which we have turned. And 99.9% of what you've raised are not things we have jurisdiction over no matter how sympathetic we are to your concerns. And I hope you have addressed these issues with the county.

COMMISSIONER RABON: Any other comments or questions?

MR. POOLE: But the only question I still have going back as

to the dock for Mr. Cates.

And I'll ask the Staff on this. Is his property eligible based on the current conditions for the future construction of the private residential property if he doesn't have the 50 feet frontage?

MR. NOBLE: That's a great question. And I'll start with the fact that we do not have an application for a project for a dock. And secondary, we did take a look at that 20 I believe it is a 20-foot wide easement. And so when you looking at dock corridor, if you will, or if you use extended property lines, which I think will apply here, If you were to evaluate that the dock had to be located ten feet within -- typically within ten feet of that property on both sides.

In other words, it's somewhat limiting if one were to think about or consider placing the dock within a 20-foot easement, the setbacks that are typically required to allow for safe navigation between structures, so we're creating a real challenge there.

So I think that's part of what we're seeing here with Bull River in this area. A lot of old docks don't have permit history; right? Some that are not compliant. And so what we're doing is trying to make all those considerations and make the situation the best as possible.

As it relates to whether or not a dock could be approved there, I do not know. I would love to entertain application from Mr. Cates. And we'd be happy to work with him on evaluating the

site for a dock. But until we do, that Staff stops at this point is we're just looking. We only have a 20-foot easement to evaluate.

COMMISSIONER RABON: Questions?

DR. HEPBURN: If Chatham County were to indicate that the zoning was not appropriate for a commercial dock, so if we have a letter from them saying it's acceptable and it's non-conditioned at this point -- but if the county came back and said that is not the case, we could not approve a commercial dock there. The application couldn't even go forward. It might meet the Coastal Marshlands Protection Act, but the dock itself would not be considered commercial.

Is that correct?

MR. NOBLE: Yes, ma'am. So one of the requirements of having a substantially complete CMPA application is to receive a zoning letter stating that it is not violative of any local zoning laws. So outside of us receiving a signed letter from Chatham County Zoning stating that it is violative we can move forward. That meets that requirement.

DR. HEPBURN: Yeah, and I guess should we approve this, if Chatham County were to come back and say we erred, then our approval would be in essence voided.

See, I knew there was a reason you came all this way, Andrea.

MS.HARTUNG: Oh, I don't normally talk at these things. I'm

not clear on this point.

MS. ANDREWS: We don't have to put her on the spot.

MR. NOBLE: Yes. As a matter of -- just from Staff's standpoint, the way I would consider that, that, yes, if Chatham County came back and said that is it is not zoned appropriate and that what's currently ongoing would not be allowed. We would certainly then -- the permit would no longer be valid in my mind.

DR. HEPBURN: Right, because it is based on the county having issued a letter saying it's unconditioned. And I guess what I would say is if my colleagues feel that we're in the mood with you, Mr. Chairman, that -- I mean, statutorily the dock itself is in compliance. But could we add a special -- I don't see this as a special condition because it's a regular condition that the county zoning has to be appropriate. But could we request from Staff that we ensure that we triple, quadruple check? Two letters are not enough. And just confirm with the county that in fact the information that we have received from them, or if the county sends us something else.

MR. NOBLE: I'm not sure about that to be honest with you, because I think what we would be stating there was that we were not certain if we had a substantially complete application or not.

DR. HEPBURN: Right.

MR. NOBLE: And if we don't, you don't have to an action to vote upon or to consider.

DR. HEPBURN: Right. But we do and you've heard nothing else from the county subsequent -- other than the November one.

MR. LABARBA: We did get a third letter, and it's in here. It's of no assistance, and the reason it wasn't given to you because it was receive when.

MR. NOBLE: November 7, after the public notice had period expired.

DR. HEPBURN: And what does it say?

MR. TOBLER: So I had a short phone call with Mr. Lotson after the public notice period had expired on some clarifying things. And this was a result of that. I didn't know he was going to send it. I'll read it to.

As a follow up to our phone conversation on November 5th, I thought it may be useful to clarify for public record any misunderstandings that may exist regarding the role of Chatham County and the Department of Natural Resources review process for work and state borders. Our office is often requested to give zoning determinations regarding use within our jurisdiction. This process requires us to make a determination as to whether it uses allowed or not based on the zoning; or, if it is for some reason not governed by local ordinances.

Relative to the East Point Drive dock a request was submitted by LaBarba Environmental Services for a determination regarding proposed dock modifications. As is our practice we advised the consultant in writing that the construction,

demolition, and modification of the dock, docks in state waters do not fall under the purview of Chatham County Department of Building Safety and Regulatory Services, and therefore is not governed by our zoning code. Because of that the dock is not allowed or disallowed by the zoning code we cannot approve or deny proposed construction which falls under the authority of DNR. We can, however, approve or deny land uses on a property within unincorporated Chatham County.

In a letter to January 31st, 2024, we did respond to a request regarding oyster farming. Our response is based on our understanding that the operation occurred in the river, although we understand this is not the Board's concern, we have not granted approval of any business uses on the upland property in question. Signed Marcus Lotson.

MR. CATES: May I ask a question?

COMMISSIONER RABON: We've cut off public comments at this time.

MR. POOLE: So again, we fall back to the zoning letters, because I'm having a hard time even understanding what that means.

MR. TOBLER: I'm not sure what Mr. Lotson was getting at there. It seemed to muddy the waters.

And so what we do is proceed with original zoning letter that was public notice that was available to the public: And that was provided to you in the packets.

It is routine matter that we continue to receive emails and information after the final agenda is published and after the public comment period is closed; all of which become a part of the record but don't become part of your decision as a matter of practice.

MR. BARROW: So do we I'm sorry, the letters are confusing. So do we have a letter approving the commercial operation; or, do we have a letter not approving; or, do we have no decision from Chatham County?

DR. HEPBURN: The November 7th letter sounds like it is negating the January letter.

MS. ANDREWS: I didn't get that.

MR. NOBLE: No, I didn't either.

DR. HEPBURN: The last sentence says the upland component is not approved for commercial use.

MR. TOBLER: The way I interpret that is the zoning is correct, but a business license or business permit license as -- you can have the zoning of a property, and then whether someone has a business license currently operating out of that facility, I guess, is how would you do that.

Because it's so outside of my realm of comfortability I don't want to try to guess at what Mr. Lotson was getting at there.

What we normally look for is that exclusive language about violative or not violative, which he provided in the letter that

was provided with the complete application.

COMMISSIONER RABON: As a committee I think we've got three options. We can approve. We can disapprove. Or we can chose to tabled.

So at this point in time I would ask for the will of the Committee.

DR. HEPBURN: I can motion that we tabled the project pending a written clarification from the Chatham County office about whether it is or isn't violative, that we get a final determination from them about whether a commercial dock is appropriate on the property.

I recognize there's already a dock there. And the work is already going on their. But I feel like they're backing up on us. And no matter that it was passed the public comment time, It's a jurisdictional issue versus a written comment.

So that's my motion.

COMMISSIONER RABON: I have a motion to table it. Do I have a second?

MR. BARROW: I will second. I think it's pretty material to understand that part before we can vote one way or the other.

Obviously we don't have a substantial or complete application.

So I would second the motion.

COMMISSIONER RABON: I have a second to table this. I will call it to a vote. All in favor say aye.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS IN UNISON: Aye.

COMMISSIONER RABON: You have voted to table the project.

DR. HEPBURN: Mr. Chairman, for the sake of the folks, we will meet again sometime early in 2025, and hopefully will have clarity about this at that point in time. It will maturely move forward, or Chatham County has said that it's in violation.

MR. BARROW: And I would strongly encourage the applicant and agent to work closely with the community to clarify any misunderstandings.

And I'd like to add that on commercial operations of any sort obviously having this commercial application, business licenses, I'm not sure what that process is. And maybe we can talk about this offline, but I think I'd like to -- from the Staff just maybe try to get a little refresher on that to make sure that we're substantially ironclad on that going forward.

DR. HEPBURN: Thank you all for coming.

COMMISSIONER RABON: Deb, if you will present our last project.

MS. BARRERIO: I would like to introduce the next project. It is a Coastal Marshlands Protection Act permit application.

The project is located at 10 Horsepen Point Drive and 12 Horsepen Drive on Tybee Island, Chatham County, Georgia in the Horsepen Creek in Chatham County, Georgia.

The applicants are proposing to construct and maintain a golf cart bridge in a private shared-family dock. The public notice of the Coastal Marshlands Protection Committee ran from

April 20th, 2024 through May 21st, 2024.

We received 66 comments. People responded favorably in support of the applicant for the applicant's project was 16 comments. And 50 comments oppose the project citing the following: The proposed location on Horseman Creek was not navigable at mean low water, with negative impacts to navigational site structure, impacts to wildlife and coastal marshlands, as well as concerns with limiting access to tributaries in the project area.

In response to comments received during the April 20, 2024 public notice the applicants proposed a modified private shared-family dock structure. The revised public notice of the CMPC ran from August 24th, 2024 through September 9th of 2024. 15 public comments were received in response to the revised public notice. One comment was received after the public comment period had closed. Eight comments were received in support of the applicant's modified dock proposal. The remaining comments objected to the size, location, and navigational obstruction that would result from the proposed private shared-family dock structure.

I'd like to introduce the agent for the applicants, Mr. Alton Brown.

MR. BROWN: Good morning. I'm Alton Brown. I'm with Resource and Land Consultants. With me today is one of the applicants, Leo Sheehan -- Jim Alexander was not able to make

it -- but Leo is here, Jud Turner who is representing the applicants as counsel, and then Mark Liberman who has been the consulting engineer on the project for the dock.

I thought what I do would quickly is try to just kind of run through a little bit of the history and a little bit about the waterway. So an analyzation of aerial imagery would suggest that Horsepen Creek on Tybee Creek to Highway 80 is 10,700 feet.

32 docks currently exists on the creek. Two docks have been permitted by this Committee in the past three years, but have yet to be constructed.

The low tide aerial imagery that has been provided in various responses -- and hopefully y'all have seen those -- shows that many section of the creek go dry at low tide.

And then, you know, most notably one of the docks on the downstream end of the creek at low tide does have some level of obstruction to all of the remaining upstream docks.

So a little bit of history, in 2019 Jim Alexander and Leo Sheehan, and another friend of theirs applied for a PGP dock, a shared dock. At that time, they were told that they did not qualify for a PPG, that a coastal marshlands permit would be required. So in 2022 a coastal marshlands application was submitted. With that application, the individual, one of the individuals who was a part of PPG sold his property. And so that application included Jim and Leo, the current applicants, as well as Chris Hutto.

Post submittal of that coastal marshlands application Chris decided that he didn't want to participate any more. That impacted the location of the dock. I don't know if you can see it on here. It's downstream. So the red line is the location of the proposed dock. The original location between all three parties was going to be further downstream.

I can walk up there and show y'all.

So once Chris, who now owns that parcel, decided he was going to participate. The dock was then moved to be shared by Jim and Leo. The small red line at the top of the screen is the location of the proposed access to upland from Jim and Leo's house.

Okay. So that's the initial crossing, which is bridge.

That provides access to the hammock. Actually, it not a hammock. It's an extension of Horsepen Island or hammock, or whatever.

But they don't access through a portion of the upland. So they're coming through there to the portion of the property that they have in their proposed shared dock.

So the original Coastal Marshlands Protection Act application was withdrawn because of no longer participating.

The dock location was moved. And then Jim and Leo resubmitted.

So, as Deb mentioned, the original public notice was in April of 2023 for this particular project. It included a 6 by 147 access which is the small -- did I change that? Yes. The small red line is the 6 by 174-foot bridge, which is accessed by

the upland, and then included a 6 by 174 dock walkway, 15 by 26 deck, two boat hoists 16 by 30 each, a gangway, and then a big 8 by 125-foot floating dock.

As Deb mentioned, we had a fair number of comments on the project: 66 comments, 35 by way of signature on the petition.

Three of those comments supported the dock in a reduced size.

And then there were 15 of those comments that supported the dock as currently proposed. The comments were generally focused on navigation, navigation in general, navigation during construction, walkway impacts associated with the dock.

So in light of the comments that were received during the initial public notice, and in order to comply with the overall minimization component of the Act, the applicant chose to reduce the size of structure. The way they did that was they removed the two boat hoists in their entirety. They proposed a smaller deck. So it went from 400 square feet the 300 square feet. They shifted the dock downstream to avoid crossing a tributary and shifted the float down. And that shifted the float downstream so that it wouldn't impact entrance to a very small tributary.

And then they were able to, by doing that, by shifting the deck and float, the walkway was reduced by seven feet for a total of 22 square feet.

In addition, one of the other things they proposed to this was installed free-flow decking for the entirety of the walkway.

So in response to that, CRD issued the second public notice

with the new dock proposal. And as Deb mentioned, 15 comments were received, 6 opposing, 8 supporting. The opposing comments were for the same generally, impact to navigation. And the supporting comments were the opposite, that this would not have had any negative impact upon navigation.

So, we can go through, if you would like. You have this of course, in your packet. But you can see the walkway in the original design where it's crossing the creek in several location. You can see the concern with that very small tributary and how the float was in some capacity obstructing navigation of that very small tributary. You see the two hoists going downstream on this bottom end.

So that would have been kinda the original design. And then the revised location. So again, making it much smaller, shifting it downstream, avoiding having to cross that small tributary.

And this is more aerial imagery. And that's it.

COMMISSIONER RABON: Deb, do we have any special conditions?

MS. BARRERIO: Staff reviewed the proposed project and find the amount of marshlands impact to not be minimum in size, per O.C.G.A 12-15-288(b). The final decision as to whether any activity or structure is considered to be in public interest, such that is the proposed project does not unreasonably obstruct or alter navigational waters, cause erosion, shoaling, or stagnation, or interfere with the conservation of the marine life or wildlife, shall be in the sound discretion of the Committee.

Should the Committee find this project to be in the public interest, standard and special conditions may apply.

COMMISSIONER RABON: We have two people signed up to speak to this project. I'll call on Mr.Fleetwood.

Please limit your comment to three minutes. And state your name for the record, please.

MR. FLEETWOOD: My name is Rusty Fleetwood. I live on Tybee, and I've lived on Tybee for about 60 years. I have the privilege of living on Horsepen Creek for about 40 of those years. So I've been on it, under it, in it for a long time. And I have a prospective that most of our neighbors on the creek have, and Tybians in general have that we're blessed to live there. And if you have the double blessing of having water front property, you should be able to use it and have a dock on it. I have one. My dock is in the picture. And so there's seldom been any protests from our neighbors against other people having docks on Horsepen Creek, except for this one.

Because of its location on the opposite side of the creek, the western side of the creek from all the other existing docks, and in close proximity of those docks, it's going to be a permanent obstruction and hazard. It doesn't matter whether you're an experienced mariner or an unexperienced mariner, the tides run hard, and the winds coming from a different direction, small boats and large boats get swinged around. The risk they will bring -- there's been a lot of blue language said about it.

Just upstream from me, my neighbors have a 50-foot boat.

It's going to be very difficult to get in and out. Horsepen Creek dries at low water almost everywhere. There's a tiny channel running right by this dock. And if you're good, you can get in and out in an almost low tide, certainly on a spring tide.

So I'm here on behalf of myself and the other neighbors that couldn't be here tonight. My next door neighbors also ask that this project be not approved as it. Even in it's reduced size, it will be a permanent obstruction to navigation, and not in the public interest.

Thanks.

COMMISSIONER RABON: We also have -- is it Mr. Tuberville?

MR. TUBERVILLE: Close enough.

COMMISSIONER RABON: You tell us how to pronounce it.

MR. TUBERVILLE: Tuberville, the coach, the town.

Thank you, guys. First of all, good morning. Thank you, guys, very much for allowing me to speak. And I will say, thank you, Deb, for the great job she does for all of us on Tybee.

Basically, more on what Rusty was talking about in, and rather than go through all the formalities, what the island dock is going to be, and all of that kind of thing, and blocking the navigational ability, if you actually reference the bathymetric soundings from 2021, which I believe was -- what page was that, Deb? You had that up there.

You had the dock in place with the bathymetric theory.

There you go, right there. Can I walk up there just for a

second?

If you actually look at this, and I'm assuming this is you guys have to base all your findings on is from these soundings. If you notice, that the placement of where they're showing the channel drawn right there [gesturing], it almost like it's drawn to an accommodate the dock. But if you look at the bathymetric soundings, it's right there in the deepest part, the very deepest part of it.

So the channel is actually over here. It's not where it's been drawn.

So that is one thing I would question, first off, is these seem like they're in conflict with one another.

The other part is that -- it's according to the sounding of 38 -- yeah, 21 representing -- like I said, a direct conflict.

But it's in conflict also with the Staff's findings and recommendations. Page 3, subsection 1, Deb read a portion of it a while ago, no unreasonable harmful obstruction to or altercation of the natural flow of navigational waters is expected.

This is in direct conflict with that.

It was also stated earlier, I think I heard earlier the gentleman over here talking about dock No. 3, that's the closer to the entrance of Horsepen Creek, there is now another dock there, No. 2. One has not been done yet. I guess it's 1, 2 and 3. Yes, 1, 2 and 3.

But if you look at the pictures that are on Page 31 -- I don't know. I haven't seen you guys pull up that photo up. Back it's actually a beautiful photo that shows the entrance -- this one.

Yeah, this shows, it is a beautiful shot of the creek at dead-low tide. And it had to have been in September at some point when we had our spring tides.

But if you are able to pull this up -- I don't to want walk around and show all of this to you guys. But Dock No. 3 is right here. I don't know if y'all can see the sandbar coming out from that. There's Dock 3. It's obvious where that channel, that deeper water is. You can go underneath Dock 3 at dead-low tide. There's ten feet in between the pilings. Most folks with navigate right through there. Not a problem, no issue whatsoever.

And this picture proves that. It's absolutely beautiful. I love it. And it also shows where the dock is going to be. The pole -- you can even see the pole that's been put in the water to indicate the corner of the dock. And you can see a slit of blue water. It's the deepest part of the creek.

So I kinda question that. If we're basing all of our findings on this, not going through everything else that everybody else has talked about, because I don't want to bore everybody's time. I want to get through this as quickly as possible, and everybody else does. I do not want to take any of

1	more time with this other than to say I've been on a lot of
2	boards through the years. And we always, before we present an
3	issue with somebody or there's a problem, we like to come up with
4	the solution to the problem. Real quick and simple.
5	Move the dock twenty feet towards the Back River, and it
6	will solve the whole issue. Thank you very much.
7	COMMISSIONER RABON: Would the agent like to respond to the
8	public comment?
9	MR. BROWN: No.
10	COMMISSIONER RABON: Any Staff response to the public
11	comments?
12	MS. BARRERIO: No.
13	COMMISSIONER RABON: At this time, any questions or
14	deliberations from the Committee?
15	MR. POOLE: I have a few questions. So we start back on the
16	mainland, I'm trying to better understand, I guess, the ownership
17	that the hammock, coming onto the island or hammock, and the part
18	down the center of that, who owns that land?
19	COMMISSIONER RABON: Deb.
20	MR. POOLE: Is that the State? Is it State property.
21	MS. BARRERIO: No, that's the applicants.
22	MR. POOLE: So jumping across, you have a bridge going to
23	the hammock, and going down and joining back over to the dock.
24	MS. BARRERIO: To the dock. And then there's hammocks in
25	hetween this area

1	MR. POOLE: All right. Now these hammocks are owned by
2	MS. BARRERIO: The State.
3	MR. POOLE: The State. The measurement of the stationary
4	dock from there to there, Staff has worked to verify the length.
5	DR. HEPBURN: Go to one with the red lines. Yeah, there you
6	go.
7	MR. POOLE: So Staff has worked with the agent to measure
8	from the let's call it the western side, the left side, all
9	the way down so we know exactly
10	MS. BARRERIO: They had a survey done.
11	MR. POOLE: Has the Staff validated that survey?
12	MS. BARRERIO: The area seaward of where the dock commences
13	from on the hammock
14	MR. POOLE: Yes.
15	MS. BARRERIO: those upland areas have not been verified
16	by staff.
17	MR. POOLE: The next subject is, you know, going back just
18	in general this is obviously exceeds the size of a private
19	recreational dock in terms of square footage. It's falls into
20	this Committee due to the fact that is is that correct? So
21	that becomes possible. I want to make sure I understand.
22	The 6 by 40 foot wide, I guess, is that necessary for a golf
23	cart. To my knowledge just under people that have or I don't
24	know that is something that we can permit that as a private
25	recreational dock. Is that correct?

MR. NOBLE: So the dock as proposed does not meet -- if this were not subject to your review and if it were done just with a revocable license, it would not meet standard operating procedures because it exceeds 3,000 square feet. We would be looking for -- it actually also exceeds the square footage allowable for some of the community docks as well.

DR. HEPBURN: Just to clarify. Your findings of the Staff is that the application does not meet public interest considerations, at least not just for navigation but the potential for erosion and shoaling because of the impact in the marsh as well as impact negatively on habitat; correct?

MS. BARRERIO: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER RABON: I will ask. The gentleman mentioned a solution of extending it 20 feet? Is that a potential solution for the navigation?

MS. BARRERIO: It's my understanding it will extend over the property lines of the other property owner.

MR. BROWN: I'm not familiar with where the proposal would be. But we have positioned the dock at the property line as close as we could get in order to minimize the length of the walkway as much as possible. So if you shifted it further down to reduce the length of the walkway, you would be over the extended property lines of the two owners.

MR. POOLE: Provided there is a path to get there working with the property owner?

MR. BROWN: I don't know the answer to the question. We have not approached the adjacent property owner about crossing over the extending property line.

MR. POOLE: But addressing the square footage --

MR. BROWN: I'm not -- yeah, I don't know how -- because we haven't looked at that I don't know to what the distances would be or how much of a reduction it would be.

MR. POOLE: So I think one of my biggest issues is the total square foot. Does it have to be 6-foot wide square foot for a private-shared recreational dock?

MR. BROWN: So yeah. So we obviously, and I hope that y'all will see that we've evaluated the requirements with widthwise for docks, I mean historically six feet has been permitted across the coast of Georgia. It has been reduced and certainly in more recent years under the PGP through the Corps of Engineers, and then under the SOP or standards that CRD is using now for single-family docks. But the way we evaluated it was we said, okay, you know, Jim and Leo aren't getting any younger; right? And so in consideration for access in the future what is the minimum that would be required for a golf cart or for a wheelchair, etc.

So if you think about a walkway down -- and all of the uses that we all enjoy for docks, right, so anybody that has a dock anybody that's a boater recognizes It's not just an individual walking down the dock. If you're going to go to the beach by

boat, you're going to be carrying all, coolers, and chairs, and umbrellas and all of that. So if I'm required to simply walk down the dock, then I'm going to be making numerous trips; right?

I'm not saying it can't be done, but the older you get the more challenging that becomes for any length dock as a matter of fact. But so that's one consideration that we're making. And a 4-foot wide dock could accommodate a wheelchair certainly. I mean, we looked at the measurements and those types of standards. But it's an only -- it's only a one-way pass.

So if I'm walking down a 4-foot wide dock, I can't turn a wheelchair round; right? It would need to be wider than four feet.

So we evaluated all that and considering the applicants, the applicants' age, their desire to want to enjoy this for the remainder of their life, hopefully many years to come, we have proposed the 6-foot wide walkway which gives the maneuverability that we think would be suitable for them.

And then the other thing that we did was we evaluated what has historically been accepted, which is the ThruFlow decking to try to reduce the shading impact. So historically CRD provided a 50% credit for the ThruFlow decking, which would take the overall square footage down below the 3,000 square feet. And then more recently, it's been I think 25% credit for that type of alternative decking. And with the 25% credit it's still a little bit more of than it's 3300 square feet of effective shading.

So we looked at all of those things in an effort again to minimize the overall impact.

MR. TURNER: May I make one response, which I just think -Jud Turner, counsel for Mr. Alexander and Mr. Sheehan. I think
if you read the Act, obviously there is a minimization obligation
under the Act. And so when you get to Staff's position that this
is not minimized, you know, the applicant has explained what went
into the considerations for minimization. I think the Committee
gets to make a determination of what is acceptable related to
minimization.

Now I think what the Staff has done is added the total square footage of the dock and the walkway, and that exceeds the SOP. That's factually accurate. The SOP obviously applies if you were involved in a private recreational dock application for a revocable license. And as you will know, Mr. Davis, there's a rule-making going on where some of these issues are being discussed right now about whether the SOP would find its way into the rule.

So the considerations around the ThruFlow, and height, and all the things that have been discussed in that stakeholder process relating to private recreational docks, I think are the kinds of things that could be discussed around minimization. And I think that gets open to further discussion around minimization. I just think as a legal matter the Committee gets to determine minimization.

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You certainly can take notice of the SOP in consideration of that. You could also take notice and consideration of the actions that have been expressed here. My simple point is just I don't think it's legally binding to say an SOP memo, standard operating procedure memo, applied for revocable license is binding on your determination of minimization. It may be a factor. And then you may consider these other factors. And you may also talk to the application. Of course, it's within your purview to talk further about conditions or amendments today. But I just wanted to give that sort of legal perspective of the Act versus a separate memo SOP applying to the revocable license, and whether that would be binding on your minimization determination.

COMMISSIONER RABON: Any other questions?

DR. HEPBURN: I'm prepared to make a motion, Mr. Chairman.

COMMISSIONER RABON: I will entertain your motion.

DR. HEPBURN: To make a motion that we disapprove this project based on findings that it is not minimized and is contrary to the public interest.

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

MR. POOLE: I would like to add if I may. I would like to review other options as stated. I mean, there's a lot of things that have been discussed. I don't have a direct answer on the property line. They can go back over that with approval from the

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adjacent property owners. I think that six all the way down is excessive personally. I think that passing lanes that could possibly be reviewed or created. I think this needs to be in review. And I mean, maybe more importantly to work closely with Staff to come back to us another day.

So I guess that would be a second with a request to look at other options. Is that possible?

COMMISSIONER RABON: So the motion is to disapprove.

MR. POOLE: Yes.

COMMISSIONER RABON: But there's nothing that says that they can reapply. Do I have a second for the motion to disapprove?

MR. POOLE: So I'll second.

COMMISSIONER RABON: I call the question. All in favor say aye.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS IN UNISON: Aye.

COMMISSIONER RABON: This project is disapproved. But you are more than welcome to come back at a later point.

DR. HEPBURN: And with an encouragement to work on an alternatives.

COMMISSIONER RABON: That's correct.

MR. BARROW: I just wanted to add and same thing that potential moving the dock subject to the property lines. I also wanted to ask about the golf cart. I understand, and sympathize trying to get folks to and from, and equipment. I just like to understand from Staff a little bit more about approval of that if

that's even something we can approve from size. I just feel like a golf cart on the dock sit there leaking fluids, battery acid, stuff, it just seems like that's not in the public interest for the water quality there.

So it's not that we've seen any of those, but I'd just like to see if there's any rule or regulation upon that we can obviously address here.

MR. NOBLE: These are certainly some we'll evaluate should we engage with the applicant on a revised project. Right.

MR. BARROW: Obviously I'm throwing that out. Including turn around, and whatnot.

DR. HEPBURN: Or for any future applicants.

COMMISSIONER RABON: All right. Thank you, all for your efforts today. Thanks to the Staff for the hard work to do on a daily basis.

DR. HEPBURN: Sorry. And the risk of belaboring and dragging it out at this time, I have just one request for Staff to work with the Attorney General's office and come back to us at a future meeting.

So we have the discretion if the project is a minor project for it to be reviewed by the Committee remotely and then subject, if it is "recommended" by the Staff, if it meets the public interest consideration. And most of the time those very smoothly. We have had over my time on the Committee a few projects that were contrary to the public interest in the Staff's

finding, but they were minor projects.

And so it became dependent on one of us as a Committee member to actually pull that project so that it would come before the full Committee.

I think that is risky business or something where the Staff has concerns. Certainly we as a Committee, to Mr. Turner's point, always have the right to rule that the project is compliant with the Coastal Marshlands Protection Act. But I think all minor projects if they are not positively recommended by Staff should come before the full Committee so that we do not have the risk of inadvertently approving because one of four busy people didn't have time to pull the project and tell Staff to hear it.

So I would just like the Staff and the AG's office to look at that and potentially consider having something that we could formalize at a subsequent meeting, if you're comfortable with it, that if it is contrary, minor or not, it has to come before the full Committee so that we could act favorably or uphold the Staff's findings.

MR. NOBLE: That's something we can look into, absolutely, Dr. Hepburn.

DR. HEPBURN: Thank you.

MR. POOLE: So for the future as we go down this path with shore stabilization, clearly it's not going -- I think it's something that I'd like for us to take a peek at, and with Staff

1	and the AG's office, to talk about in certification of ensuring
2	shorelines on and going down this path, I think it's something
3	that we should encourage and figure out a way to either further
4	explain the process or what may be to help us to figure out
5	whether it's not going away. We obviously have issues on the
6	coast. We all know that. I just think it's something we should
7	probably look at, I don't know if it takes this body or that body
8	to figure that out we should at least take a hard look at it.
9	MR. NOBLE: That's something that we can encourage. We can
10	certainly take a look into that even if it's just a fast-tracking
11	of the process. And I know it's all a number, but if it's
12	something that fairly straightforward and, to Jill's point, the
13	work has been done. It's definitely something we should probably
14	get on, that we may consideration.
15	COMMISSIONER RABON: Any other business?
16	DR. HEPBURN: No, sir.
17	COMMISSIONER RABON: With that, we are adjourned.
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2	STATE OF GEORGIA,
3	GLYNN COUNTY.
4	CERTIFICATE
5	
6	I, Lora H. Carter, do hereby certify that the above and
7	foregoing pages is a true, complete, and accurate transcript of the
8	public meeting as stated in the captioned matter.
9	This the 10th day of December. 2024.
10	
11	
12	Lora H. Carter
13	
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