Missouri River Accesses Plan
Central Region
Columbia District

Miami Access, Stump Island Park Access, Franklin Island Access, Taylor's Landing Access, Providence Access, Hartsburg Access, Marion Access, Jefferson City (Carl R. Noren) Access, Mokane Access, Chamois Access, and Hermann Riverfront Park Access

Fifteen Year Area Management Plan
FY 2013 - 2027

Fisheries Division Chief

3/4/14
Date

Missouri River Accesses Central Region Management Plan Approval Page

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OVERVIEW

Area Name	Area Number	Ownership	River Mile	Year Acquired	Year Developed	Acreage	County	Maintenance Responsibility	Administrative Responsibility
Miami Access	9243	MDC/City of Miami	262	1967	1968	13.2	Saline	Wildlife	Fisheries
Stump Island Park Access	200005	City of Glasgow	226	2000	2001	4.5	Howard	Wildlife	Fisheries
Franklin Island CA Access	7904	MDC	195	1978	1984	1625	Howard	Wildlife	Fisheries
Taylor's Landing Access	6414	MDC	185	1965	1966	9.5	Cooper	Wildlife	Fisheries
Providence Access	6905	MDC	170	1969	1975	5.3	Boone	Forestry	Fisheries
Hartsburg Access	8735	MDC	160	1987	1989	30	Boone	Forestry	Fisheries
Marion Access	6105	MDC	158	1959	1984	2.5	Cole	Wildlife	Fisheries
Jefferson City (Carl R. Noren) Access	0003	City of Jefferson	144	1999	2000	6.4	Callaway	City of Jefferson	Fisheries

Mokane Access	6113	MDC	125	1963	1972	10.4	Callaway	Wildlife	Fisheries
Chamois Access	6122	City of Chamois	118	1962	1962	3	Osage	Forestry	Fisheries
Hermann Riverfront Park Access	9328	City of Hermann	98	1993	1994	14	Gasconade	City of Hermann	Fisheries

Statements of Purpose:

A. Strategic Direction

The primary purpose of these accesses is to provide big river recreational opportunities for the public. Where practical, however, these accesses can also be used to maintain or restore aquatic, wetland, and terrestrial habitat which complement other riverine resource conservation efforts][. This is an integral part of MDC's mandate to conserve and enhance Missouri's natural resources and to promote and ensure their availability for associated uses now and in the future. Central Region staff will implement the area manager's work plan and enforce area regulations in order to fulfill the purpose of these areas. The overall mission for all public areas is to protect and enhance Missouri's natural resources and to promote and ensure their availability for associated consumptive and non-consumptive uses, now and in the future. Fisheries Division's goal in the Missouri River Accesses Plan is to maintain, expand, and add new areas to provide increased Missouri River recreational opportunities for the public. Central Region Missouri River accesses will be maintained according to Motorboat Access Maintenance Standards (MAMS) as per Department policy (Appendix 35).

B. Desired Future Condition

The desired future condition is river accesses along the Missouri River with aquatic, wetland, and terrestrial habitat where possible.

C. Federal Aid Statements

Area Name	**Federal Aid Statement**
Miami Access	N/A
Stump Island Park Access	N/A
Franklin Island CA	This area, or a portion thereof, was acquired with Emergency Wetland Reserve Program funds as part of the buy-out of eligible farmland affected by the 1993 Flood to provide wetland habitat.
Taylor's Landing Access	This area, or a portion thereof, was acquired with Land and Water Conservation Fund dollars to provide land or facilities for public outdoor recreation.
Providence Access	N/A
Hartsburg Access	N/A
Marion Access	N/A
Carl R. Noren Access	N/A
Mokane Access	N/A
Chamois Access	N/A
Hermann Riverfront Park Access	N/A

GENERAL INFORMAITON AND CONDITIONS

I. Special Considerations

Area	Priority Area	Natural Area
Miami Access	Van Meter Ditch Aquatic Conservation Opportunity Area (COA), Grand Pass COA, Audubon Missouri Important Bird Area	None
Stump Island Park Access	None	None
Franklin Island CA Access	Mid-Missouri Riverlands COA, Audubon Missouri Important Bird Area	None
Taylor's Landing Access	Manitou Bluffs COA, Audubon Missouri Important Bird Area	None
Hartsburg Access	Manitou Bluffs COA, Audubon Missouri Important Bird Area	None
Marion Access	Manitou Bluffs COA, Audubon Missouri Important Bird Area	None
Providence Access	Manitou Bluffs COA, Audubon Missouri Important Bird Area, Cave Focus Area	None
Carl R. Noren Access	Mid-Missouri Riverlands COA	None
Mokane Access	None	None
Chamois Access	None	None
Hermann Riverfront Park Access	None	None

II. Important Natural Features and Resources

Area	Species of Conservation Concern	Caves	Springs
Miami Access	Yes[1]	None	None
Stump Island Park Access	Yes[1]	None	None
Franklin Island CA Access	Yes[1]	None	None
Taylor's Landing Access	Yes[1]	None	None
Hartsburg Access	Yes[1]	None	None
Marion Access	Yes[1]	None	None
Providence Access	Yes[1]	None	None
Carl R. Noren Access	Yes[1]	None	None
Mokane Access	Yes[1]	None	None
Chamois Acess	Yes[1]	None	None
Hermann Riverfront Park Access	Yes[1]	None	None

[1]Species of conservation concern are known from this site or the surrounding area. Area Managers should consult the Natural Heritage Database annually and review all management activities with the Natural History Biologist.

III. Existing Infrastructure

Area Name	Concrete Ramp	Privy	Parking Lot	Parking Lot/ Acres	Gravel Roads / Miles	Concrete Roads / Miles	Camp Sites	Park Area Acres
Miami Access	1	1	1DUA	1.5	0.1	N/A	IC	2.5
Stump Island Park Access	1	2	2	1.6	0.1	N/A	IC	N/A
Franklin Island CA Access	1	0	1	2.0	1.4	N/A	PC	N/A
Taylor's Landing Access	1	0	1	0.7	0.5	N/A	PC	N/A
Providence Access	1	1	1	0.6	0.1	N/A	NP	N/A
Hartsburg Access	1	0	1	1.5	0.2	N/A	NP	N/A
Marion Access	1	1	1	0.9	0.1	N/A	PC	N/A
Carl R. Noren Access	1	1DUA	1DUA	0.8	N/A	1.4	NP	1.0
Mokane Access	1	0	1	1.0	0.3	N/A	PC	N/A
Chamois Access	1	1	1	1.3	0.1	N/A	PC	0.6
Hermann Riverfront Park Access	1	1	2	2.1	0.1	N/A	NP	4.9

IC = Individual Campsites
PC = Primitive Campsites/No Amenities
DUA = Disabled User Accessible
NP = Not Permitted

IV. Area Restrictions or Limitations

Area Name	Deed Restrictions	Federal Interest	Easements/ Agreements	Easements/ Agreements Expiration	Cultural Resources	Hazards	Endangered Species	Boundary Issues
Miami Access	City of Miami owns part of area	Yes[1]	Yes	Aug. 1, 1980	Survey completed; None known	None observed	Yes[5]	None
Stump Island Park Access	Owned by City of Glasgow	Yes[2]	Yes	Dec. 13, 2024	None known	None observed	Yes[5]	None
Franklin Island CA Access	None	Yes[3]	Yes	In Perpetuity	None known	None observed	Yes[5]	None
Taylor's Landing Access	None	Yes[4]	Yes	In Perpetuity	None known	None observed	Yes[5]	None
Providence Access	None	Yes[1]	None	None	None known	None observed	Yes[5]	None
Hartsburg Access	None	Yes[2]	None	None	Survey completed; None known	None observed	Yes[5]	None
Marion Access	None	Yes[2]	None	None	None known	None observed	Yes[5]	None
Carl R. Noren Access	Owned by City of Jefferson	Yes[2]	Yes	May 5, 2024	Survey completed; None known	None observed	Yes[5]	None

Mokane Access	None	Yes[1]	None	None	None known	None observed	Yes[5]	None
Chamois Access	Owned by City of Chamois	Yes[1]	Yes	March 4, 2061	None known	None observed	Yes[5]	None
Hermann Riverfront Park Access	Owned by City of Hermann	Yes[1]	Yes	Nov. 8, 2017	None known	None observed	Yes[5]	None

[1]Federal funds may be used in the management of this land. Fish and wildlife agencies may not allow recreational activities and related facilities that would interfere with the purpose for which the State is managing the land. Other uses may be acceptable and must be assessed in each specific situation.

[2]Federal funds (Dingell-Johnson Sport Fish Restoration) were used in the development of this area, or a portion thereof. The Department must maintain the developed project throughout its useful life. Federal funds may also be used in the management of this land. Fish and wildlife agencies may not allow recreational activities and related facilities that would interfere with the purpose for which the State is managing the land. Other uses may be acceptable and must be assessed in each specific situation.

[3]The wetland conservation easements permanently prohibit use of the affected land as cropland and require permanent maintenance of the wetland conditions, except in the case of natural disaster. After the easement has been perfected, no change will be made in the easement without a written request by the participant and the written consent of the NRCS Chief. Federal funds may also be used in the management of this land. Fish and wildlife agencies may not allow recreational activities and related facilities that would interfere with the purpose for which the State is managing the land. Other uses may be acceptable and must be assessed in each specific situation.

[4]This land was acquired with Land and Water Conservation Fund dollars and must provide land/facilities for public outdoor recreation in perpetuity. Federal funds may also be used in the management of this land. Fish and wildlife agencies may not allow recreational activities and related facilities that would interfere with the purpose for which the State is managing the land. Other uses may be acceptable and must be assessed in each specific situation.

[5]Endangered Species are known from this site or the surrounding area. Area Managers should consult the Natural Heritage Database annually and review all management activities with the Natural History Biologist.

MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

V. Terrestrial Resource Management Considerations

Challenges and Opportunities

1) Invasive Species: Invasive species such as purple loosestrife, zebra mussels, Asian carp, and others are having or may have a significant impact on our native big river communities. Managers need to be aware of these threats to avoid accidental introduction or to lessen the impacts of these invasive species. Invasive species should be controlled or eradicated when feasible.
2) Riparian Forests: The riparian forests represented on these areas, while limited, provide important ecosystem functions while also providing recreational opportunities (wildlife viewing, etc.) for area users. These forests need to be monitored and sustainably managed to ensure continued benefits.

Management Objective 1: Ensure access maintenance adheres to Best Management Practices (BMPs) which benefit habitat for riverine species especially those that are endangered or threatened.

Management Objective 2: While these areas are not on formal inventory schedules, the forest resources and individual trees in high traffic areas should be monitored during routine area maintenance and opportunities for improvement, hazard reduction, maintenance or regeneration should be noted and scheduled.

VI. Aquatic Resource Management Considerations

Challenges and Opportunities

1) Aquatic Habitat: Wetland and other backwater habitats, such as scour holes, side channels, and sloughs, provide seasonally important feeding, spawning, and nursery habitat for at least nine families and 24 species of fish inhabiting big rivers. These backwater areas also provide seasonal refuge from unfavorable conditions such as flooding in large river channels. Most of this shallow water habitat was destroyed during the mid-1930s when the Missouri River was developed for flood control and navigation. The biggest challenge that managers currently face in maintaining or enhancing plant and animal communities along the river is trying to restore and/or enhance habitat that has been lost over the last century.
2) Aquatic Species Conservation: Promote the conservation and management of all native aquatic species on the accesses including those that are listed (endangered,

threatened, etc.) in the 2013 Missouri Species and Communities of Conservation Concern Checklist.

3) Invasive Species: Promote aggressive resource management that deters the establishment of invasive species on or near Missouri River accesses. Invasive species can out-compete native species for food and habitats and can sometimes even cause their extinction. At a minimum, invasive species disrupt ecological processes which often results in natural communities becoming much less diverse.

Management Objective 1: Create and enhance habitat diversity for fish and wildlife in and along the Missouri River adjacent to public lands. Maintaining river connectivity to the floodplain is necessary to provide habitats that accommodate life requirements for riverine fish and other aquatic and terrestrial species. Wherever possible, management of these public accesses should allow the river to flow through periodically to prevent siltation and habitat loss. River dynamics will help provide a diversity of off-channel habitats for a longer period of time.

Strategy 1.1: Remove old levees if feasible to decrease interference with high flows and reestablish floodplain function.

Strategy 1.2: Where feasible, work with other agencies and the area's administering division to realign or set back levees. This will reestablish floodplain connectivity, restore riparian and wetland areas, and allow opportunistic use by fish and other aquatic life.

Strategy 1.3: Continue to work with other agencies to restore and improve structural and flow diversityin existing side channels. Look for opportunities to create or reopen side channels where feasible as dictated by topography, hydrology, economics, etc.

Strategy 1.4: Investigate the possibilities of reconnecting some old sloughs and oxbows by modifying downstream ends to allow for more frequent inundation and improvement in functionality.

Strategy 1.5: Take advantage of levee relocation and repair to create borrow sloughs and deeper backwater habitats.

Strategy 1.6: Where feasible, modify levees by notching to reconnect the river to its floodplain and allow high flows to create/scour new sloughs and enhance existing backwater areas.

Strategy 1.7: Where feasible, discontinue levee repair and allow scour holes to develop naturally during high flows inside of levee.

Strategy 1.8: Maintain or establish 300 foot minimum riparian buffers along waterways on MDC Missouri River accesses. When appropriate or necessary, revegetate disturbed areas from levee removals with native trees or other native vegetation.

Strategy 1.9: When appropriate, maintain the area stream banks and facilities (i.e. boat ramps) by using best management practices (rip-rap, revetment, hard points, dikes, gradient structures, etc.).

Management Objective 2: Promote the conservation and management of all native aquatic species on the accesses including those that are listed (endangered, threatened, etc.) in the 2013 Missouri Species and Communities of Conservation Concern. Opportunistically, monitor the status and health of native aquatic species near or on Missouri River accesses.

Strategy 2.1: Perform opportunistic monitoring of native aquatic species to determine status. When necessary, cooperate with Resource Science Division to plan the design and/or implementation of monitoring projects.

Strategy 2.2: Based on the aquatic species status or health, implement appropriate management strategies to restore, enhance, or sustain that population.

Strategy 2.3: Consult MDC's Fisheries Management Biologists and the state ichthyologist for future ramp maintenance and construction projects in order to determine the potential or habitat intrusion and ways to minimize it.

Management Objective 3: Promote aggressive resource management that deters the establishment of invasive species on or near Missouri River accesses. Invasive species can out-compete native species for food and habitats and can sometimes even cause their extinction. At a minimum, invasive species disrupt ecological processes which often results in natural communities becoming much less diverse.

Strategy 3.1: Determine status of invasive species such as purple loosestrife, zebra mussels, Asian carp, etc. which occur on Central Region MDC accesses.

Strategy 3.2: Continue monitoring or implement monitoring projects on the accesses to detect and/or determine the status of invasive species. Report detection and status of invasive species to Fisheries and Wildlife divisions to see if further management is warranted.

Strategy 3.3: If warranted and feasible, implement practices which effectively control/eradicate invasive species to improve management and sustainability of native species. Enlist assistance from other state and federal agencies (control/eradication, funds, etc.) if necessary.

Strategy 3.4: Promote and emphasize Department special awareness programs aimed at controlling invasive or unwanted species such as zebra mussels and didym by posting signs on access bulletin boards.

VII. Public Use Management Considerations

Challenges and Opportunities

1) Improve and enhance Big River recreational opportunities: Each public access area accommodates a variety of consumptive and non-consumptive uses associated with their forest, fish, and wildlife resources. Sightseeing, camping, fishing, boating, nature study, hiking, hunting, and picnicking, were just a few of the 71 activities that were reported by access area users during the 2004 Missouri River Public Use Assessment survey. All acquisition and development plans for accesses should take these activities into consideration, as well as the need for protection of the natural resources.
2) Maintain clean, safe, and user friendly accesses for public use: All the accesses lie outside of flood protection levees so they are subject to periodic flooding and the associated maintenance problems the flooding creates. Most access maintenance/repairs related to flooding involve removing silt/debris from roads, parking lots, privies, and boat ramps; re-graveling the roads and parking lots; reinforcing boat ramps with rip-rap; repairing/replacing concrete boat ramps; repairing/replacing signs; filling in scoured areas; etc. Depending on flood severity and frequency, maintenance of these accesses can become very expensive and labor intensive.
3) Maintain quality public area experiences: Public use of any MDC area involves the establishment and enforcement of appropriate management regulations. Area regulations are an important tool in maintaining an acceptable balance between public recreation and resource conservation. The ever changing demands placed on the resource by area users will require constant monitoring of area regulations.

Management Objective 1: Improve and/or expand Central Region Missouri River access areas infrastructure where appropriate. Improvements should be considered primarily where topography, sheltering structures, and necessary roads provide protection during routine flood events.

Strategy 1.1: Where needed, appropriate and/or practical, improve, maintain, and/or expand interior roads and parking lots in Central Region access areas.

Strategy 1.2: As the need arises and where practical, consider the addition of trails, privies, camp sites, disabled user accessible facilities, etc. at Central Region accesses.

Management Objective 2: Foster good public natural resource stewardship by maintaining a clean, safe, and inviting environment for area users. Follow management guidelines found in the following sources: MDC Resource Management Manual, District Work Plan, and Missouri River Accesses Plan.

Strategy 2.1: Maintain boat ramps, parking/camping areas, facilities, roads and road sides through cleaning, mowing, trash removal, and gravel maintenance as needed. Access maintenance should be performed by personnel who are thoroughly trained in Motorboat Access Maintenance Standards (MAMS), familiar with local customers, and proactive in fulfilling the public's expectations.
Strategy 2.2: Conduct weekly maintenance during high use periods and as needed during low use periods.
Strategy 2.3: Install and/or maintain area property boundary signs as needed.
Strategy 2.4: Install and/or maintain signs on roadways leading to the area as needed.
Strategy 2.5: Promote Adopt an Access. It is an excellent way to invite the public to become strong stakeholders and cooperators with MDC.

Management Objective 3: Establish regulations for multiple uses while ensuring quality experiences, public safety, resource protection, and acceptable user impact.

Strategy 3.1: Adjust area regulations as appropriate and provide consistency when possible for hunting and fishing methods as well as other area uses.
Strategy 3.2: Provide clear and appropriate signing and information to covey area regulations, permitted activities, opportunities and limitations while providing clarity for enforcement authority.
Strategy 3.3: Provide adequate enforcement for inappropriate activities like vandalism, litter, fish and wildlife code violations, off road use by vehicles, etc. A cooperative effort is more effective in enforcement of area regulations. As a result, primary enforcement efforts will be done by MDC's Conservation Agents, however other Department staff and local law enforcement agencies will also be involved with area regulation enforcement as needed.
Strategy 3.4: Increase protection emphasis of species of concern such as paddlefish, pallid sturgeon, and lake sturgeon as well as other aquatic species from illegal harvest.

Management Objective 4: Promote multiple use opportunities available at the accesses.

Strategy 4.1: Ensure area policies and brochures are clearly posted at the accesses and available to the public so they are aware of all the natural resource opportunities available to them.
Strategy 4.2: Provide the public with area brochures, MDC website address, and other area-related information when requested.

VIII. Administrative Considerations

Challenges and Opportunities

1) Access acquisition/expansion: Acquiring new or expanding existing Missouri River access areas has become low priority for MDC because of budget constraints and a shift in administrative direction. Future expansion of existing areas or acquisition of new access areas need to take into account a number of important factors. Location, suitability, anticipated public use, source and availability of funding, area maintenance, flood frequency, etc. are just a few of the factors that need to be considered before acquiring or expanding river access areas.
2) Vandalism, user conflicts, area maintenance: Vandalism, user conflicts, and area maintenance are challenges that need to be taken into consideration when managing these accesses. Well maintained areas make the accesses more inviting and attractive for public use.

Management Objective 1: Look for opportunities to acquire and expand Missouri River accesses.

Strategy 1.1: Regional resource management staff should continue to consider opportunities to acquire, improve, and expand access areas along the Missouri River. Recommend appropriate areas for acquisition, improvement, or expansion to MDC administration when the need arises as is the case for Taylors Landing Access.

Management Objective 2: Reduce vandalism at area accesses**.**

Strategy 2.1: Encourage open and timely communication between staff from resource divisions and Conservation Agents concerning observed activities of users. Discuss occurrences determine commonalities such as the time period when damage takes place.

Strategy 2.2: Determine and implement best methods to deter vandalism. If necessary, conduct patrol operations with Protection, Forestry, Wildlife, and Fisheries district staff. Discuss effectiveness of methods to deter vandalism at District Coordination Team (DCT) meetings.

Management Objective 3: Follow previously set Department policy concerning allowable activities through Special Use Permits (SUP).

Strategy 3.1: Refer to MDC's Resource Management Manual for policies concerning SUP's. If appropriate, avoid issuing SUP's during expected periods of high public use if a possibility of user conflicts is anticipated.

Management Objective 4: Maintain attractive infrastructure to facilitate good public stewardship.

Strategy 4.1: Maintain a flexible, annual area maintenance schedule. Increase maintenance efforts during times or seasons of high use. Use appropriate maintenance efforts (as needed) during times or seasons of low use.

MANAGEMENT TIMETABLE

A time table is not included with this plan because all Objectives and Strategies listed will either be done opportunistically or as needed.

APPENDICES

Background

There are 11 Missouri Department of Conservation publicly owned or managed river accesses along the Missouri River in the Central Region. In addition, there are a few privately owned river accesses along the 192 mile reach of the Missouri River that occurs in the Central Region. Privately owned accesses such as Katfish Katy's (Huntsdale), Cooper's Landing (Easley), and the Wilton Boat Club Ramp (Wilton) provide a few additional sites for resource users to access the river.

The Missouri River is a very popular recreational destination. According to the 2004 Missouri River Public Use Assessment Final Report, river users at public accesses and areas were involved in 71 different activities, including sightseeing (29%), fishing (24%), and boating (12%). During that year, resource users made approximately 2,500,000 visits to the Missouri River and generated more than $20,000,000 in economic benefit. Missouri River public use over the last three decades has nearly tripled based on the above survey and information from a similar study done in 1974 (Gillespie and Lind). These surveys indicate just how important the river is from a public use and resource management standpoint.

Activities allowed at the MDC accesses include but are not limited to fishing, hunting, boating, canoeing, camping, frogging, trapping (Special Use Permit required), hiking, and bird watching. The only access that allows hunting is the Franklin Island access because it is part of the 1,625 acre Franklin Island Conservation Area. For the most part, statewide regulations apply to all of the accesses and can be found on the internet at the following web site: http://www.sos.mo.gov/adrules/csr/current/3csr/3c10-11.pdf#page=3. Any exceptions to the statewide regulations for any of these accesses can be found by accessing http://mdc4.mdc.mo.gov/applications/moatlas/AreaList.aspx?txtUserID=guest&txtAreaNm=s (MDC's Atlas Database) according to the specific access or area name. Facilities at Missouri Department of Conservation publicly owned or managed river accesses include parking lots, concrete boat ramps, and privies. However, there are a few accesses that don't provide privies. Fisheries Division is responsible for the administrative duties associated with these accesses while Wildlife, Forestry, and some municipalities (leases or Community Assistance Program [CAP] agreements) are responsible for area maintenance.

All of the accesses lay outside of flood protection levees so they are subject to periodic flooding and the associated maintenance problems the flooding creates. Most access maintenance/repairs related to flooding involve removing silt/debris from roads, parking lots, privies, and boat ramps; re-graveling the roads and parking lots; reinforcing boat ramps with rip-rap; repairing/replacing concrete boat ramps; repairing/replacing signs; filling in scoured areas; etc. Depending on flood severity and frequency, maintenance of these accesses can become very expensive and labor intensive. These accesses are currently being maintained according to MDC's Motorboat Access Maintenance Standards (Appendix 35).

All Missouri River accesses in Central Region continue to be operated and maintained according to MDC guidelines and Fisheries Division's Public Access Program – Acquisition and Development Plan. However, the future of Taylor's Landing Access is uncertain due to its long history of maintenance issues. Taylor's Landing Access is located in Cooper County just north of the Interstate 70 bridge crossing over the Missouri River at river mile 185.2 (United States Army Corps of Engineers, USACE, Rivers and Harbor Project Map 1996, Kansas City District, dike number 192.85). Frequent flooding of Taylor's Landing Access since its purchase in 1965 has made it extremely difficult and costly to maintain. In fact, the access was destroyed during the great flood of 1993 and remained closed until 2001 when it was renovated and reopened. Since 2001, the access has flooded several more times and some of this has been partially exacerbated by the construction of a side channel just upstream of the access by the USACE and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). The access is now located within a much larger (over 5,000 acres) tract of public land purchased by the USACE for the Missouri River Fish and Wildlife Mitigation Project. This large tract of public land is still currently owned by USACE but is managed by the USFWS as part of the Big Muddy National Fish and Wildlife Refuge. Parking lot and road maintenance at Taylor's Landing has become so expensive that other options such as relocation of the access need to be considered.

October 2013 Central Region Missouri River Accesses Area Management Plan Comments Public Input Summary:

The draft Central Region Missouri River Accesses Area Management Plan was available for a public comment period October 1 – October 31, 2013. The Missouri Department of Conservation received comments from one respondent (Appendix A). The Central Region Missouri River Accesses Area Planning Team carefully reviewed and considered these ideas as they finalized this document. A brief summary of public input themes – including how they were incorporated or why they were not can be found below. Rather than respond to each individual comment, comments are grouped into general themes and are addressed collectively.

<u>MDC responses to themes and issues identified through Central Region Missouri River Accesses public comment period</u>

Would like to see methods for fish disposal (Asian carp) at Missouri River accesses.
Asian carp are invasive species which have become very abundant in Missouri's big rivers. In fact, current fishing regulations allow unlimited harvest of Asian carp throughout the year. One of the reasons MDC encourages the harvest of Asian carp is for consumption because they are good to eat. Most people don't realize that Asian carp species, like silver carp and bighead carp, are raised in Asia for food. If anglers or boaters don't wish to keep the fish for consumption then the next best solution for disposal is to euthanize the Asian carp and return them to the river. Returning these dead Asian carp back to the river is a good solution because you are "recycling" nutrients back into the ecosystem from which they came. This benefits many other fish and wildlife species like catfish, turtles, raccoons, opossums, etc. As a result, the Area Planning Team does not recommend providing any type of fish disposal for Asian carp at this time.

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Appendices:

Appendix A. Draft Central Region Missouri River Accesses Area Plan Public Comments
Appendix 1. Map of Central Region Missouri River Accesses
Appendix 2. Miami Access Area
Appendix 3. Area Map of Miami Access
Appendix 4. Aerial Map of Miami Access
Appendix 5. Stump Island Park Access Area
Appendix 6. Area Map of Stump Island Park Access
Appendix 7. Aerial Map of Stump Island Park Access
Appendix 8. Franklin Island CA Access Area
Appendix 9. Area Map of Franklin Island CA Access
Appendix 10. Aerial Map of Franklin Island CA Access
Appendix 11. Taylor's Landing Access Area
Appendix 12. Area Map of Taylor's Landing Access
Appendix 13. Aerial Map of Taylor's Landing Access
Appendix 14. Providence Access Area
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Appendix 16. Aerial Map of Providence Access
Appendix 17. Hartsburg Access Area
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Appendix 20. Marion Access Area Background
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Appendix 23. Carl R. Noren Access Area
Appendix 24. Area Map of Carl R. Noren Access
Appendix 25. Aerial Map of Carl R. Noren Access
Appendix 26. Mokane Access Area
Appendix 27. Area Map of Mokane Access
Appendix 28. Aerial Map of Mokane Access
Appendix 29. Chamois Access Area
Appendix 30. Area Map of Chamois Access
Appendix 31. Aerial Map of Chamois Access
Appendix 32. Hermann Riverfront Park Access Area
Appendix 33. Area Map of Hermann Riverfront Park Access
Appendix 34. Aerial Map of Hermann Riverfront Park Access
Appendix 35. Motorboat Access Maintenance Standards (MAMS)

Appendix A. Draft Central Region Missouri River Accesses Area Plan Public Comments
Received during public comment period (October 1-31, 2013)

I would like to see methods for fish disposal at ramps. With the amount of silver carp that can get into a boat it would be nice if there was a way to get rid of them without throwing them back into the river.

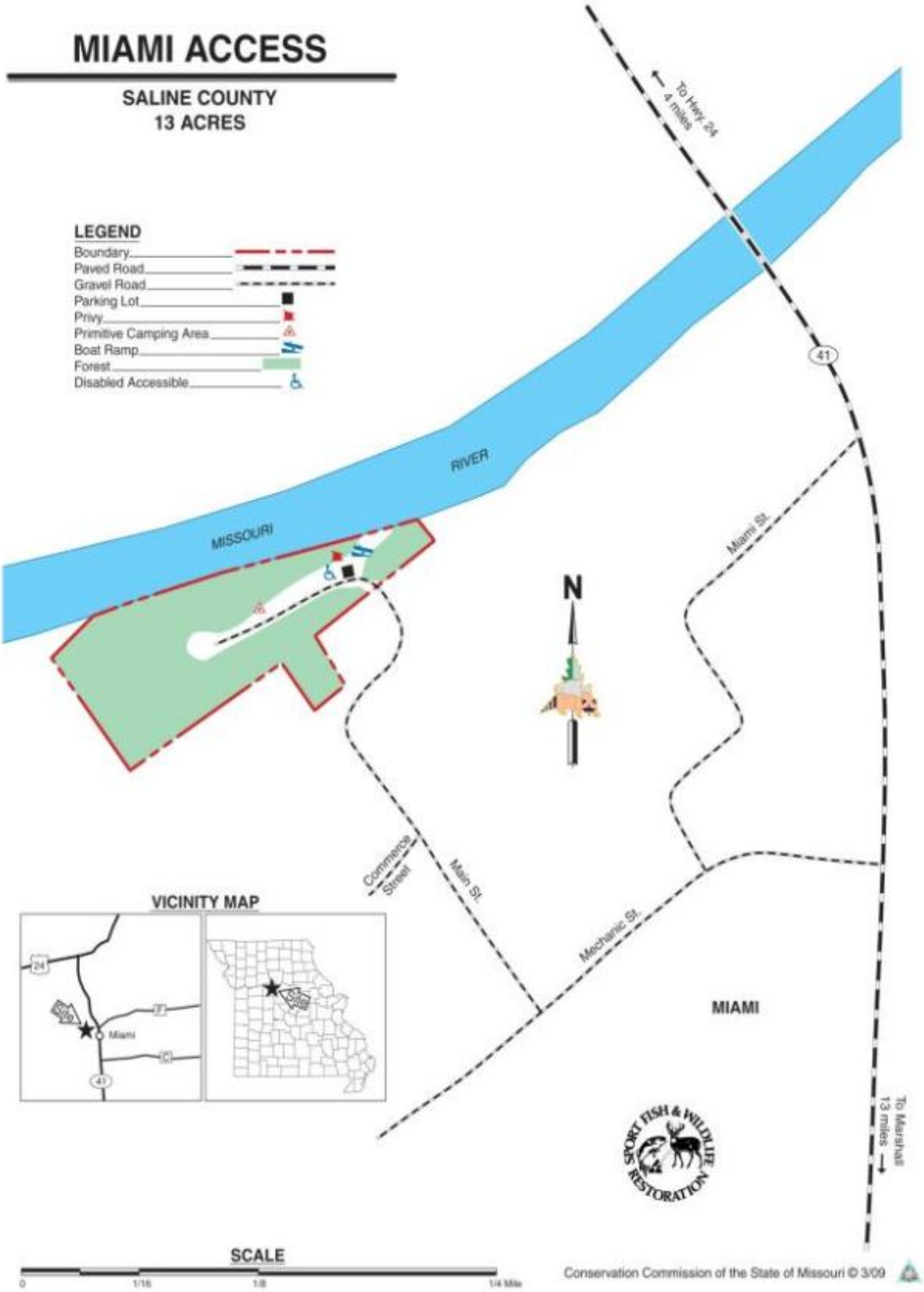
Appendix 1. Map of Central Region Missouri River Accesses

Appendix 2. Miami Access Area

Current Land and Water Types:

Land/Water Type	Acres	Miles	% of Area
Bottomland Forest/ Woodland	6.85		75
Old Field	2.35		25
Total	**9.2**		**100**
Stream Frontage Van Meter Ditch		0.03	

Appendix 3: Area Map of Miami Access located at Missouri River mile 262



Appendix 4: Aerial Map of Miami Access

Appendix 5. Stump Island Park Access Area

Current Land and Water Types:

Land/Water Type	Acres	Miles	% of Area
Bottomland Forest/ Woodland	1.1		38
Old Fields	1.8		62
Total	**2.9**		**100**
Stream Frontage Gregg's Creek		0.12	

Appendix 6. Area Map of Stump Island Park Access located at Missouri River mile 226.

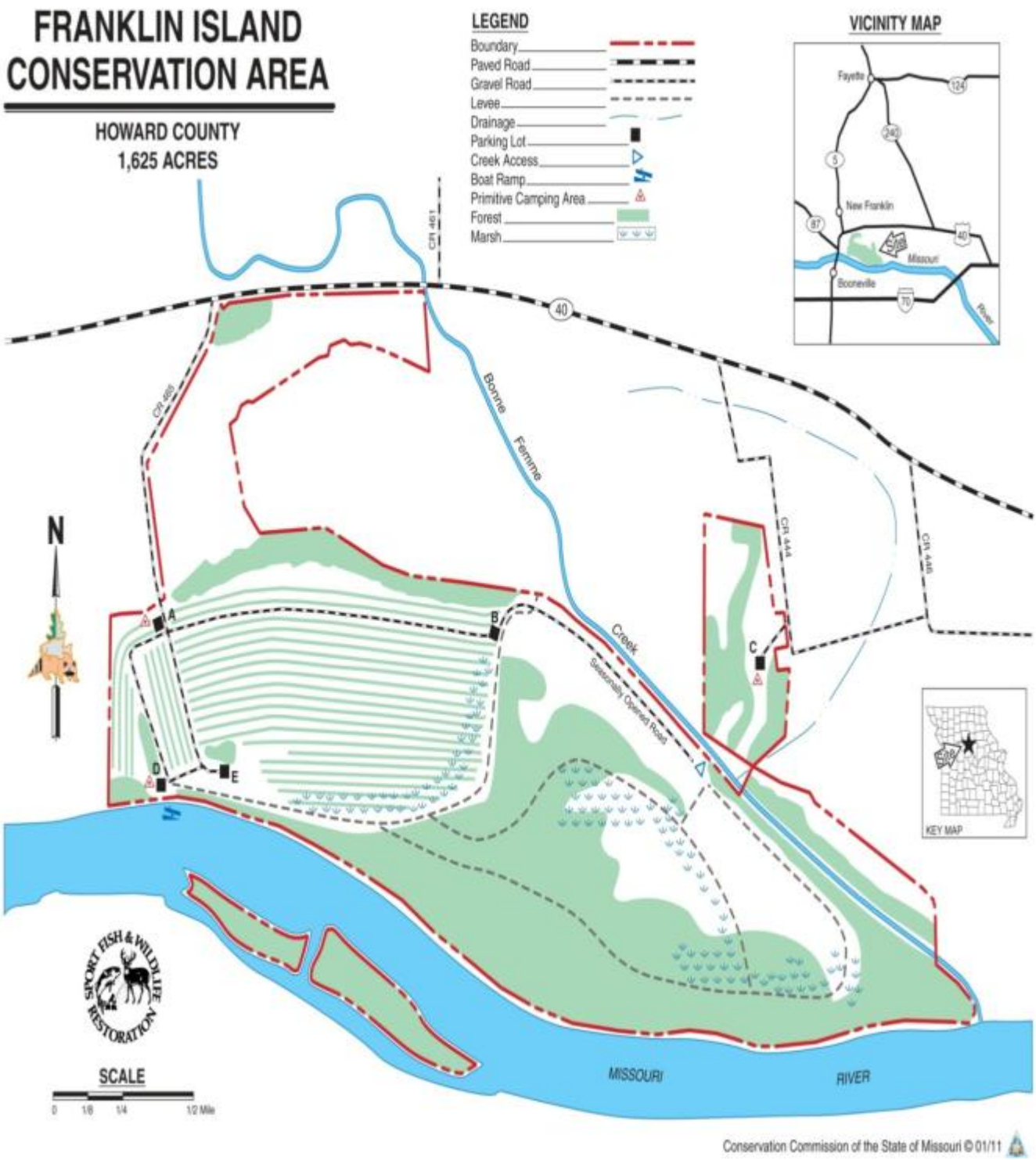
Appendix 7. Aerial Map of Stump Island Park Access

Appendix 8. Franklin Island CA Access Area Background

Current Land and Water Types:

Land/Water Type	Acres	Miles	% of Area
Bottomland Forest/ Woodlands	865		54
Old Fields	300		18
Wetlands	160		10
Cropland	300		18
Total	**1625**		**100**
Stream Frontage		0.5	

Appendix 9. Area Map of Franklin Island CA Access located at Missouri River mile 195.



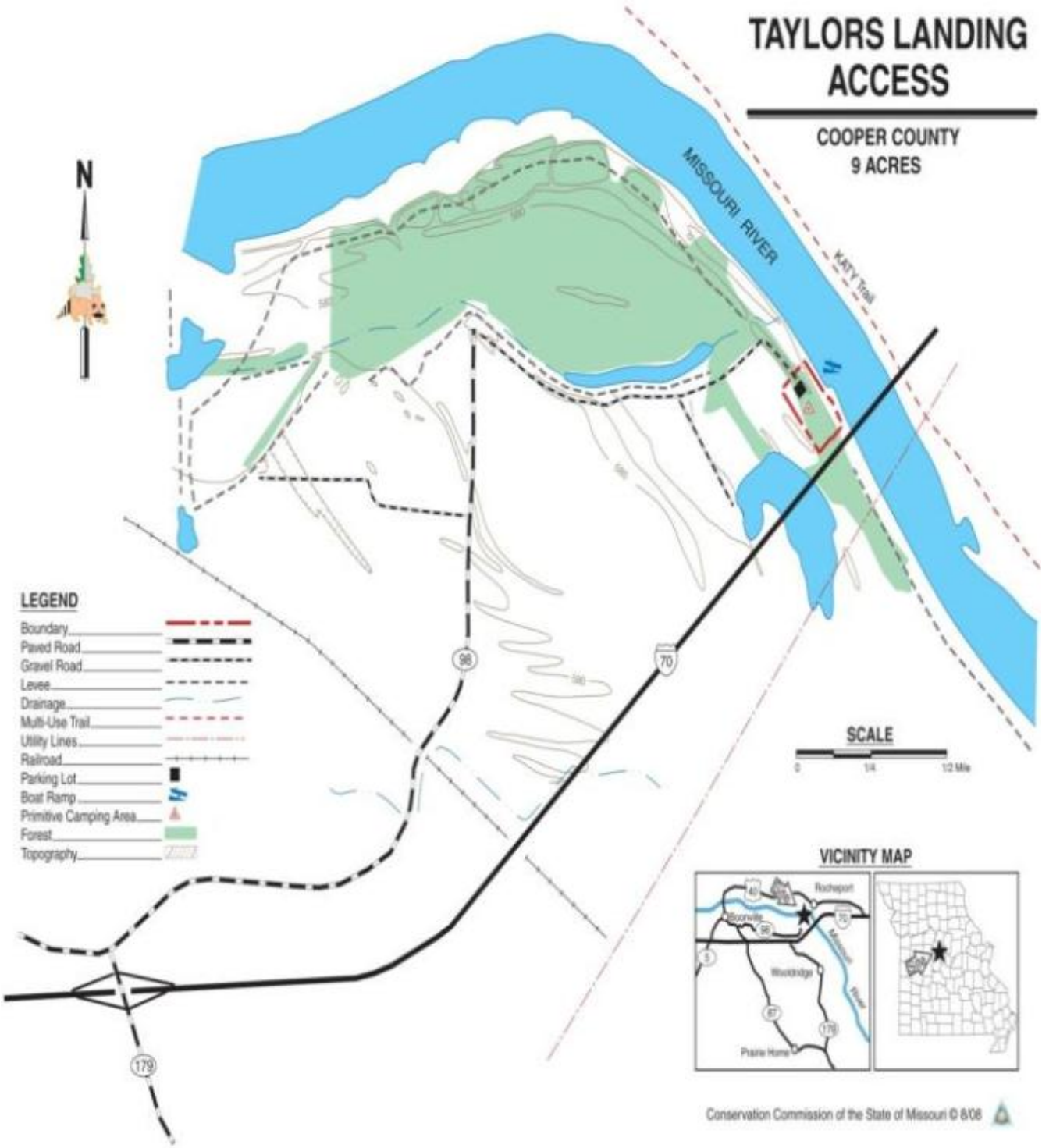
Appendix 10. Aerial Map of Franklin Island CA Access

Appendix 11. Taylor's Landing Access Area Background

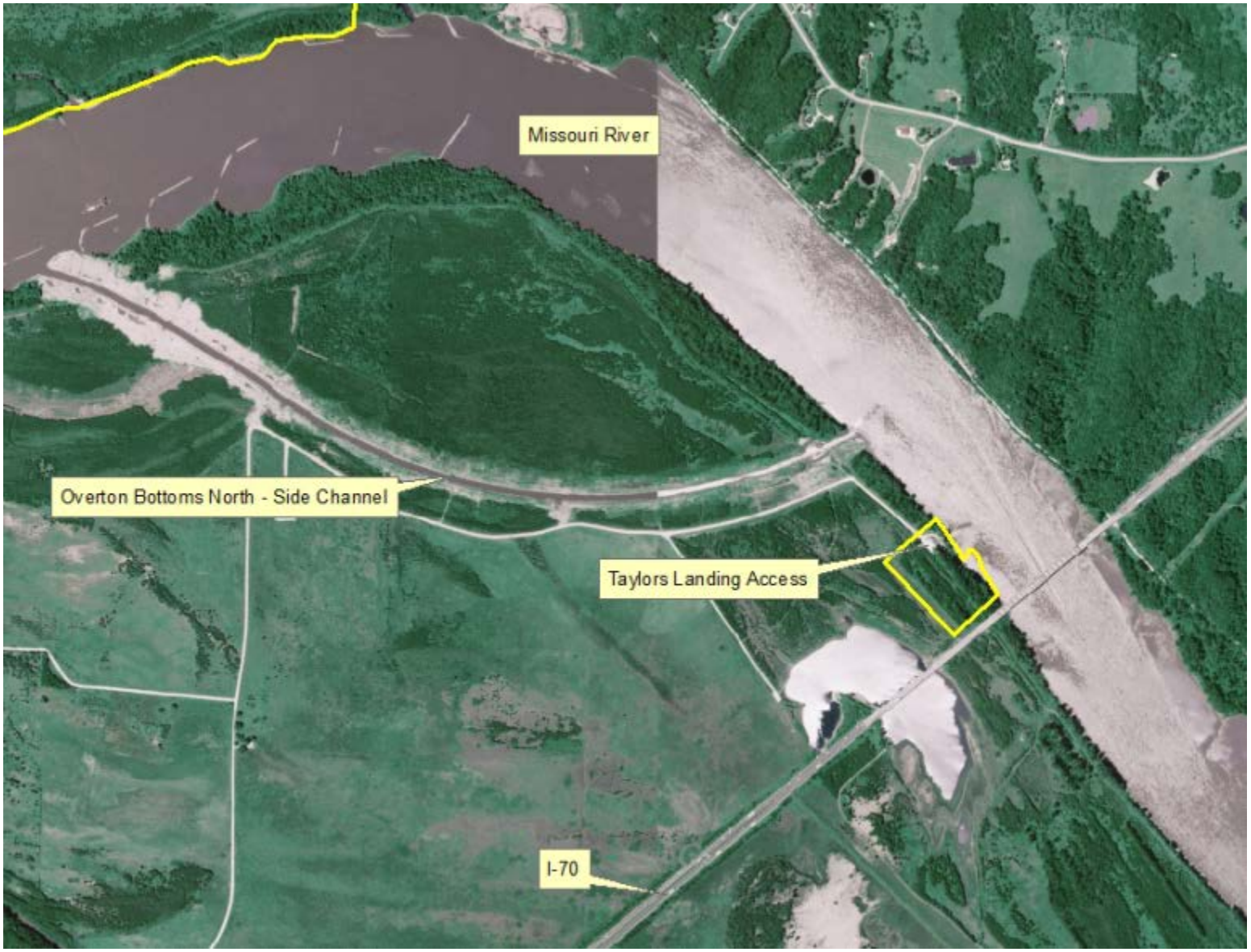
Current Land and Water Types:

Land/Water Type	Acres	Miles	% of Area
Bottomland Forest/ Woodlands	6.3		66
Wetland	3.2		34
Total	**9.5**		**100**
Stream Frontage		0.25	

Appendix 12. Area Map of Taylor's Landing Access at Missouri River mile 185.



Appendix 13. Aerial Map of Taylor's Landing Access

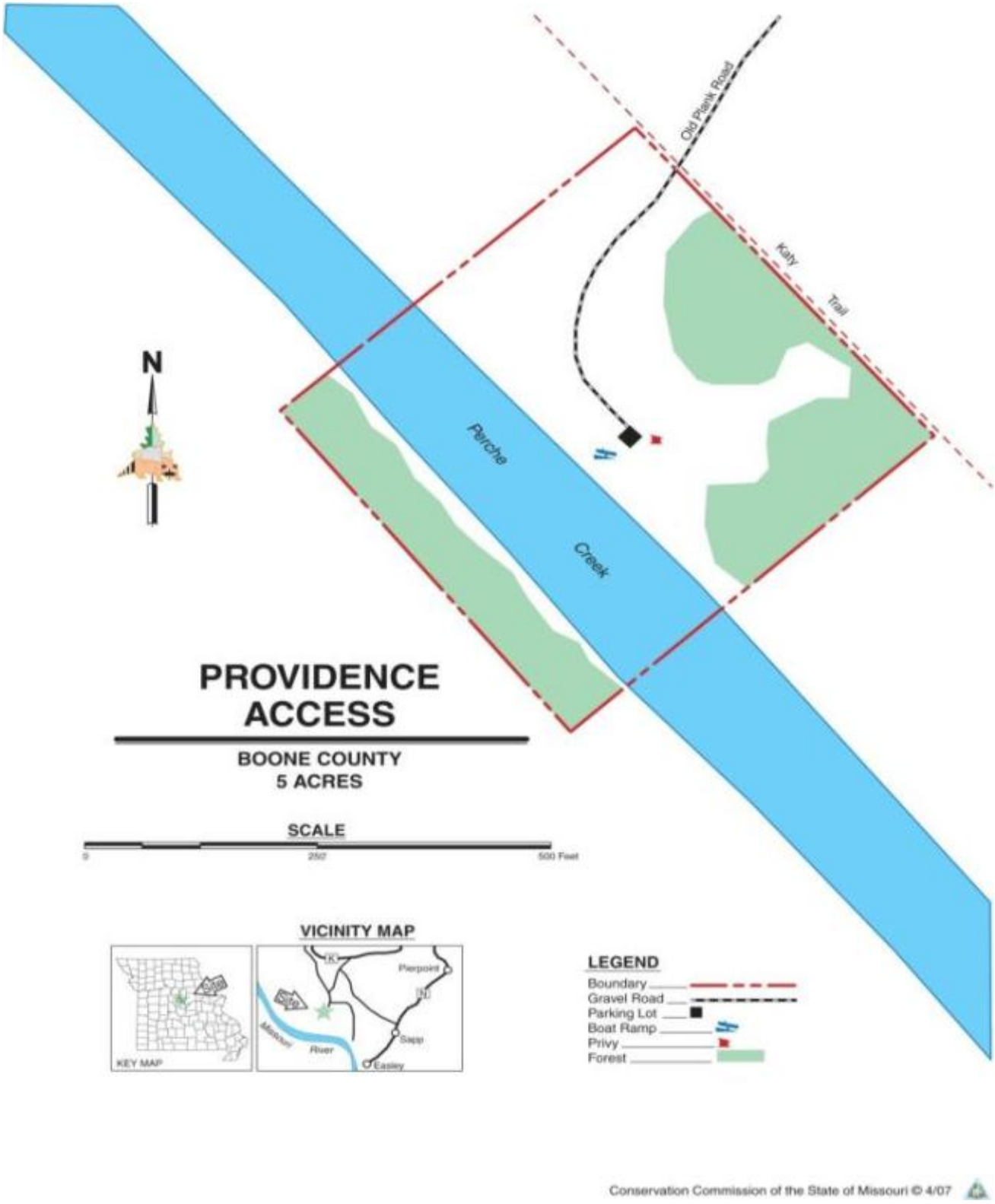


Appendix 14. Providence Access Area Background

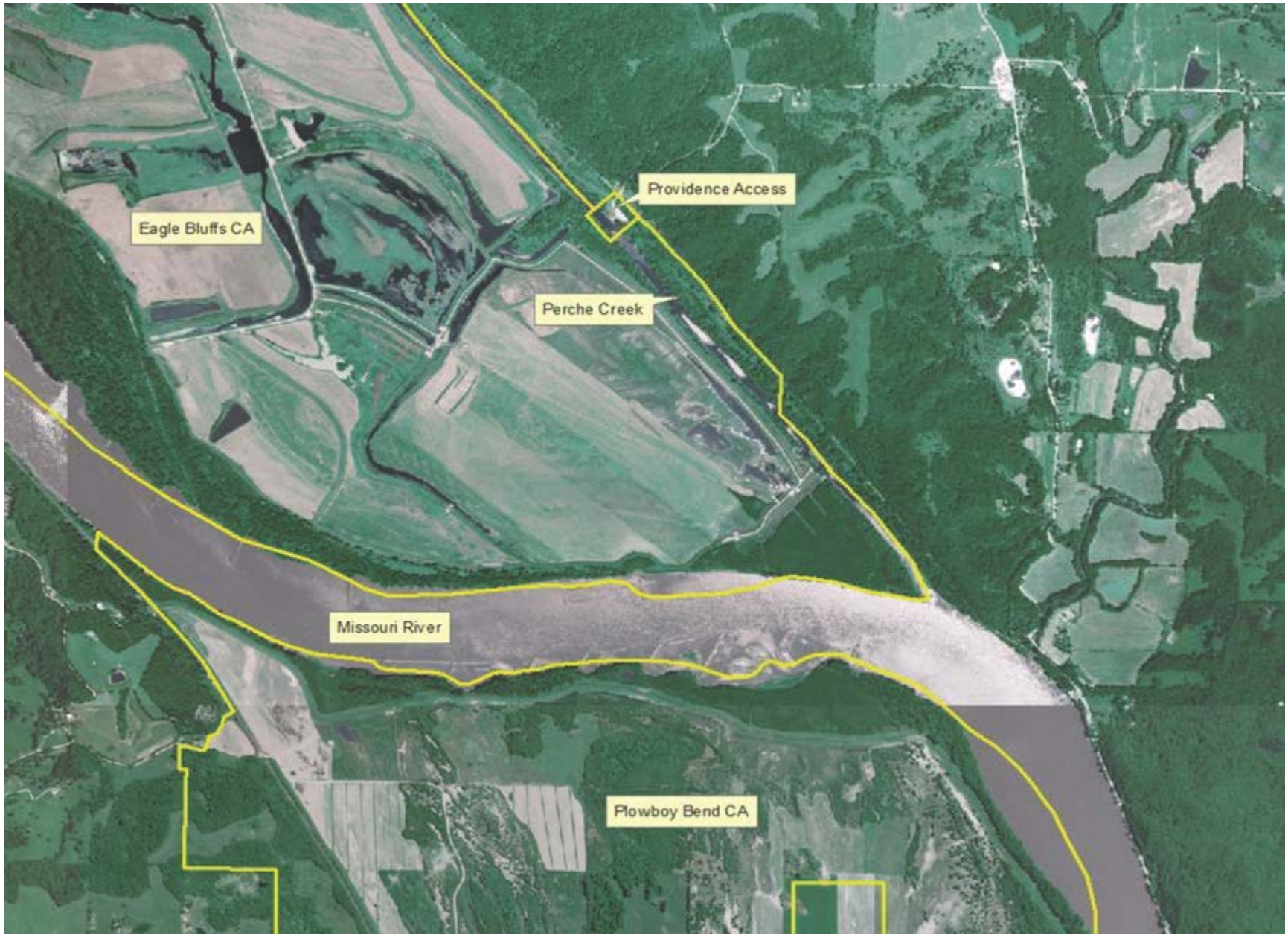
Current Land and Water Types:

Land/Water Type	Acres	Miles	% of Area
Bottomland Forest/ Woodland	4.1		87
Old Field	0.6		13
Total	**4.7**		**100**
Stream Frontage Perche		0.0	

Appendix 15. Area Map Providence Access located at Missouri River mile 170.



Appendix 16. Aerial Map Providence Access

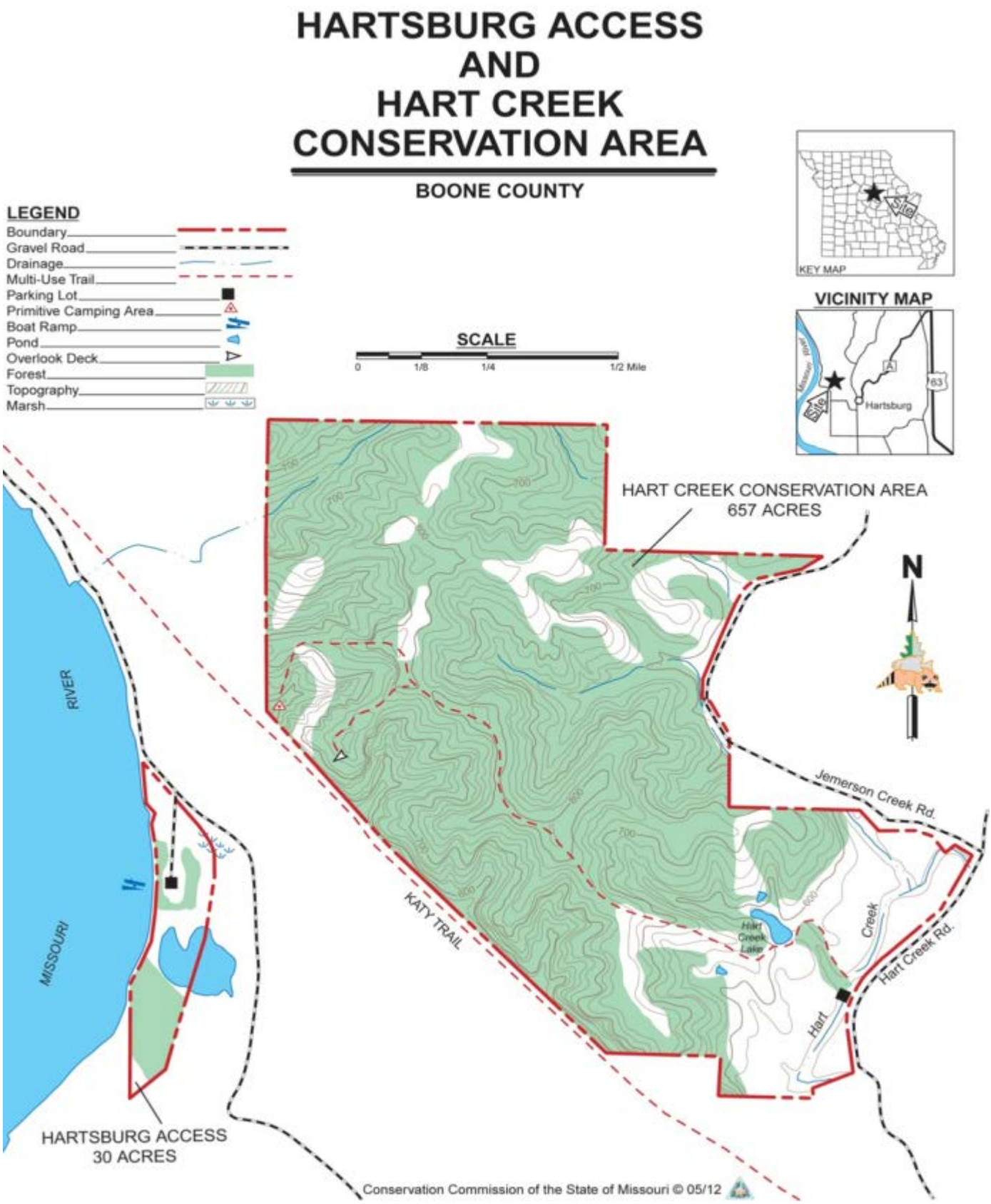


Appendix 17. Hartsburg Access Area Background

Current Land and Water Types:

Land/Water Type	Acres	Miles	% of Area
Bottomland Forest Woodland	20.0		70
Old Field	0.2		.06
Wetland	4.6		14
Scour Holes (2)	5.2		16
Total	**30.0**		**100**
Stream Frontage		0.5	

Appendix 18. Area Map of Hartsburg Access at Missouri River mile 160



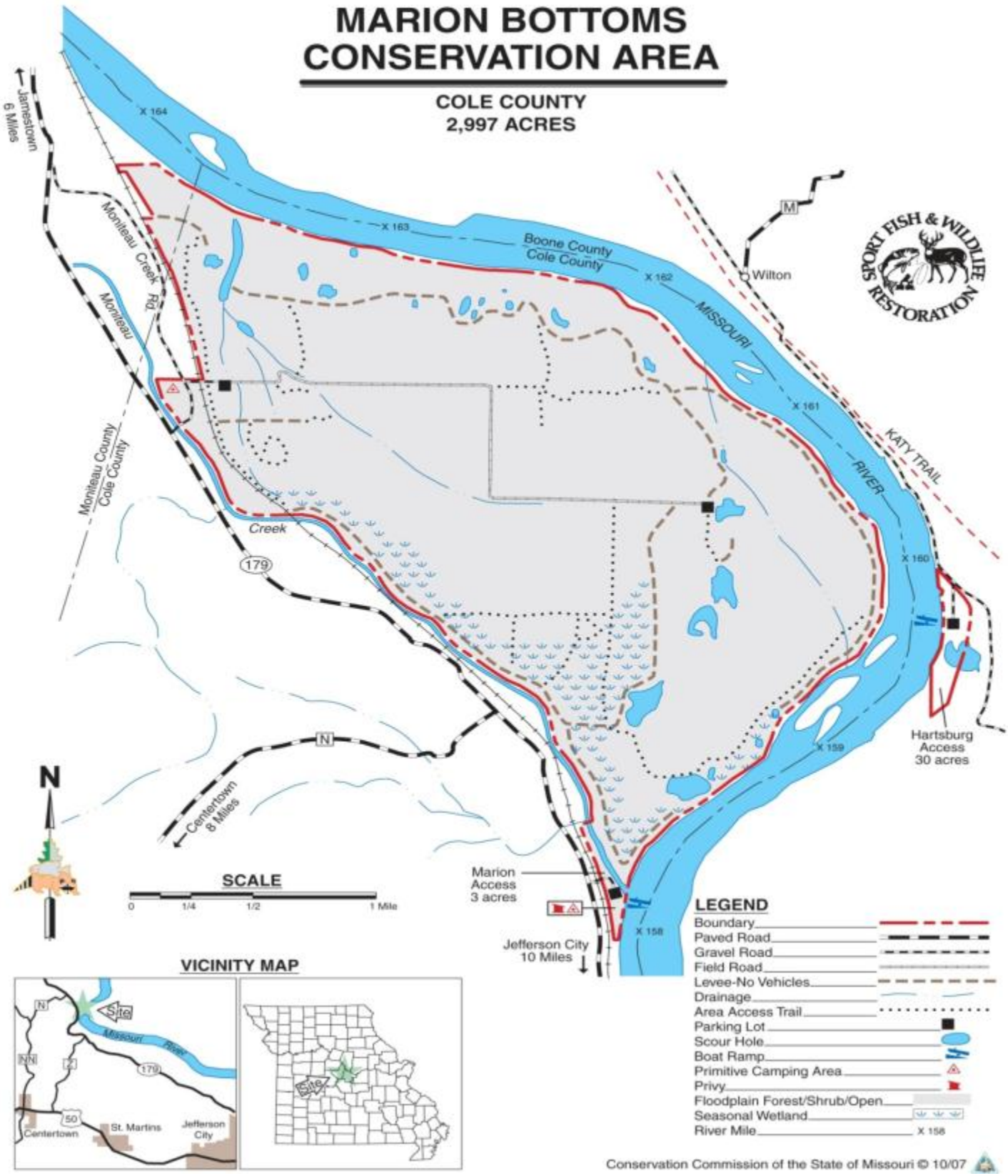
Appendix 19. Aerial Map of Hartsburg Access

Appendix 20. Marion Access Area Background

Current Land and Water Types:

Land/Water Type	Acres	Miles	% of Area
Bottomland Forest/ Woodland	1.5		94
Old Field	0.1		6
Total	**1.6**		**100**
Stream Frontage Moniteau Creek		0.4	

Appendix 21. Area Map of Marion Access at Missouri River mile 158



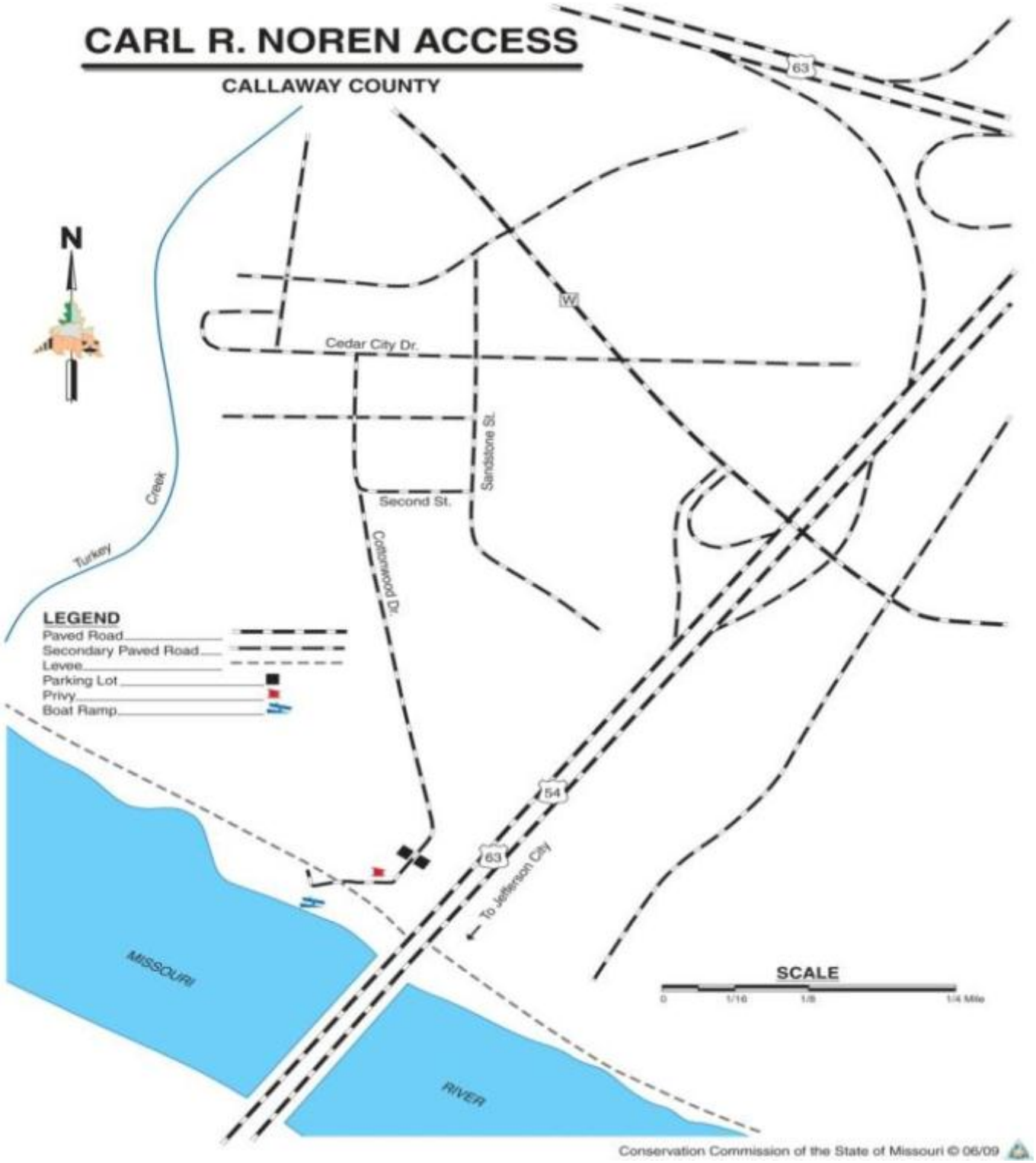
Appendix 22. Aerial Map Marion Access

Appendix 23. Carl R. Noren Access Area Background

Current Land and Water Types:

Land/Water Type	Acres	Miles	% of Area
Bottomland Forest/ Woodland	2.6		56
Old Field	2.0		44
Total	**4.6**		**100**
Stream Frontage		0.25	

Appendix 24. Area Map of Carl R. Noren Access Area at Missouri River mile 144



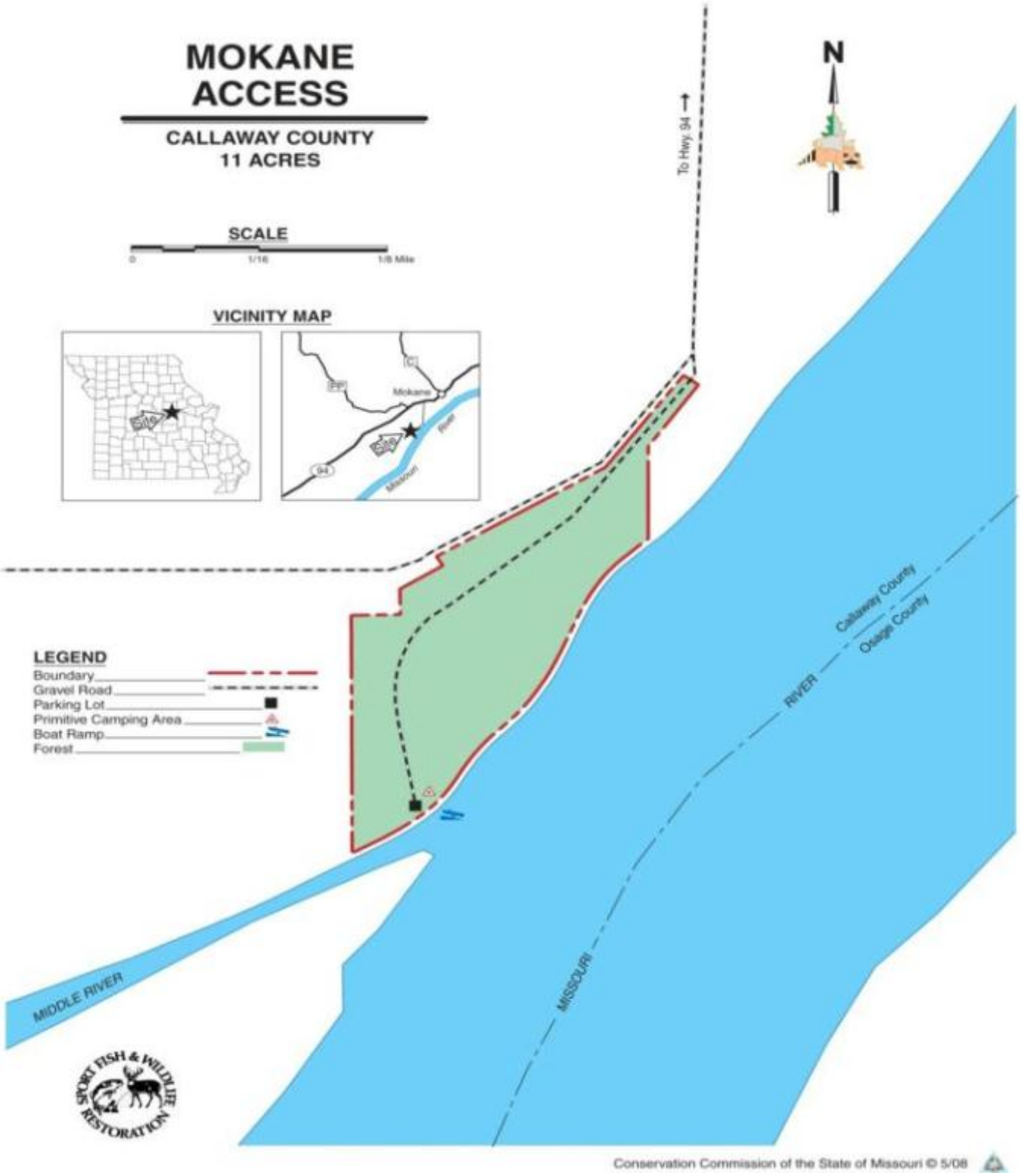
Appendix 25. Aerial Map of Carl R. Noren Access Area

Appendix 26. Mokane Access Area Background

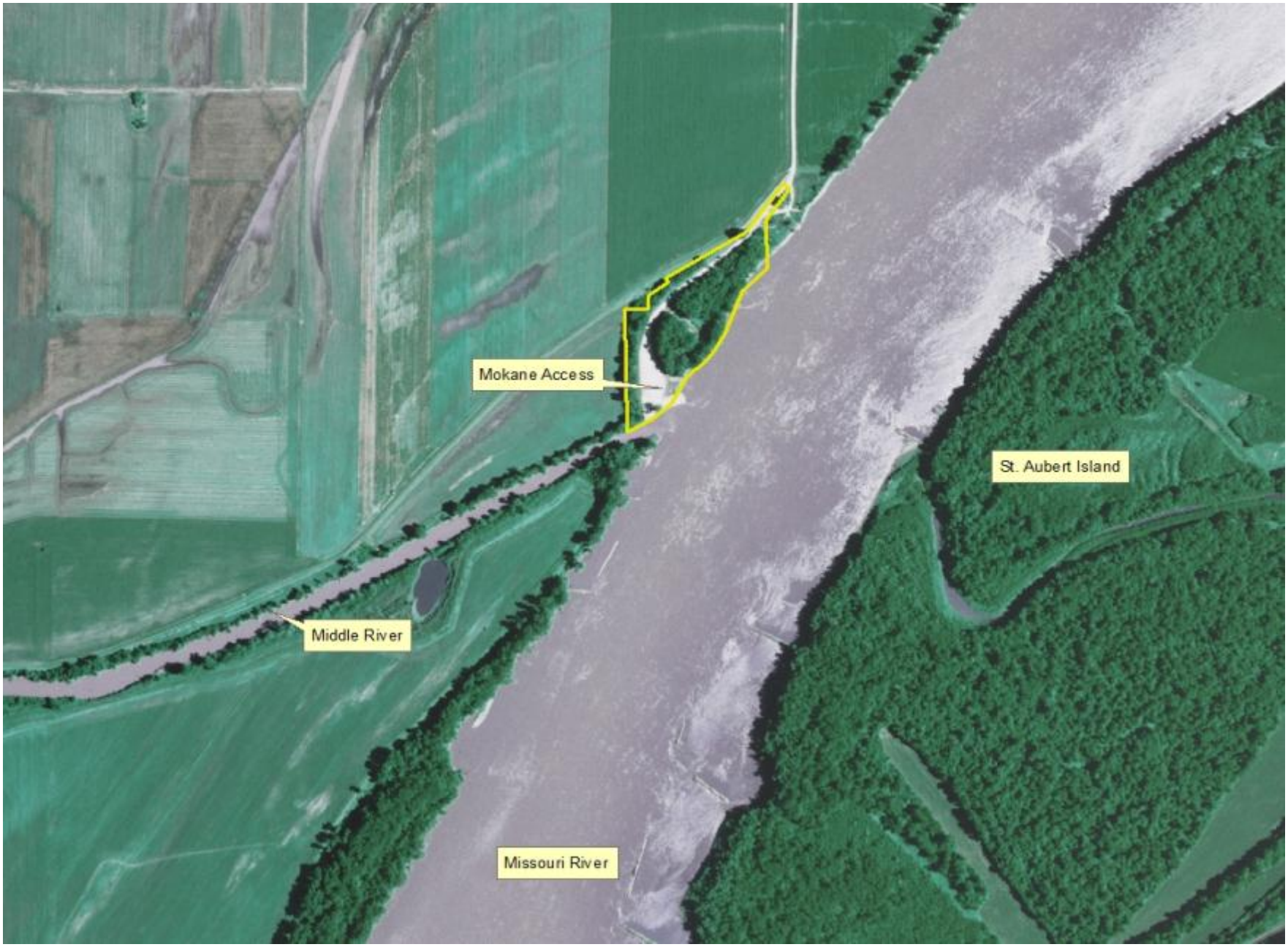
Current Land and Water Types:

Land/Water Type	Acres	Miles	% of Area
Bottomland Forest/ Woodland	8.0		91
Wetland	0.8		9
Total	**8.8**		**100**
Stream Frontage Middle River		0.1	

Appendix 27. Area Map of Mokan Access Area at Missouri River mile 125



Appendix 28. Aerial Map of Mokane Access Area

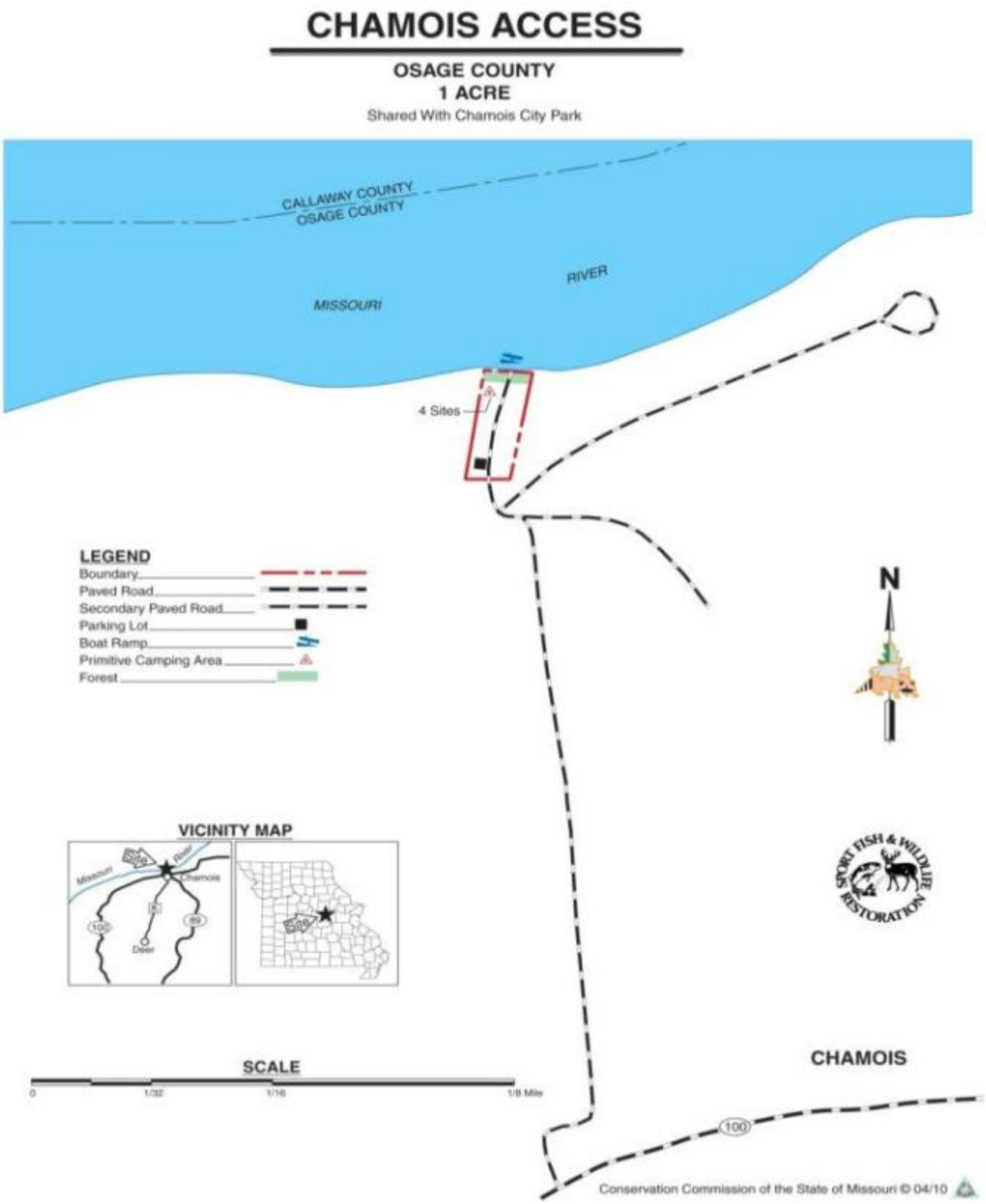


Appendix 29. Chamois Access Area Background

Current Land and Water Types:

Land/Water Type	Acres	Miles	% of Area
Bottomland Forest/ Woodland	0.1		14
Old Field	0.6		86
Total	**0.7**		**100**
Stream Frontage		0.1	

Appendix 30. Area Map for Chamois Access Area at Missouri River mile 118



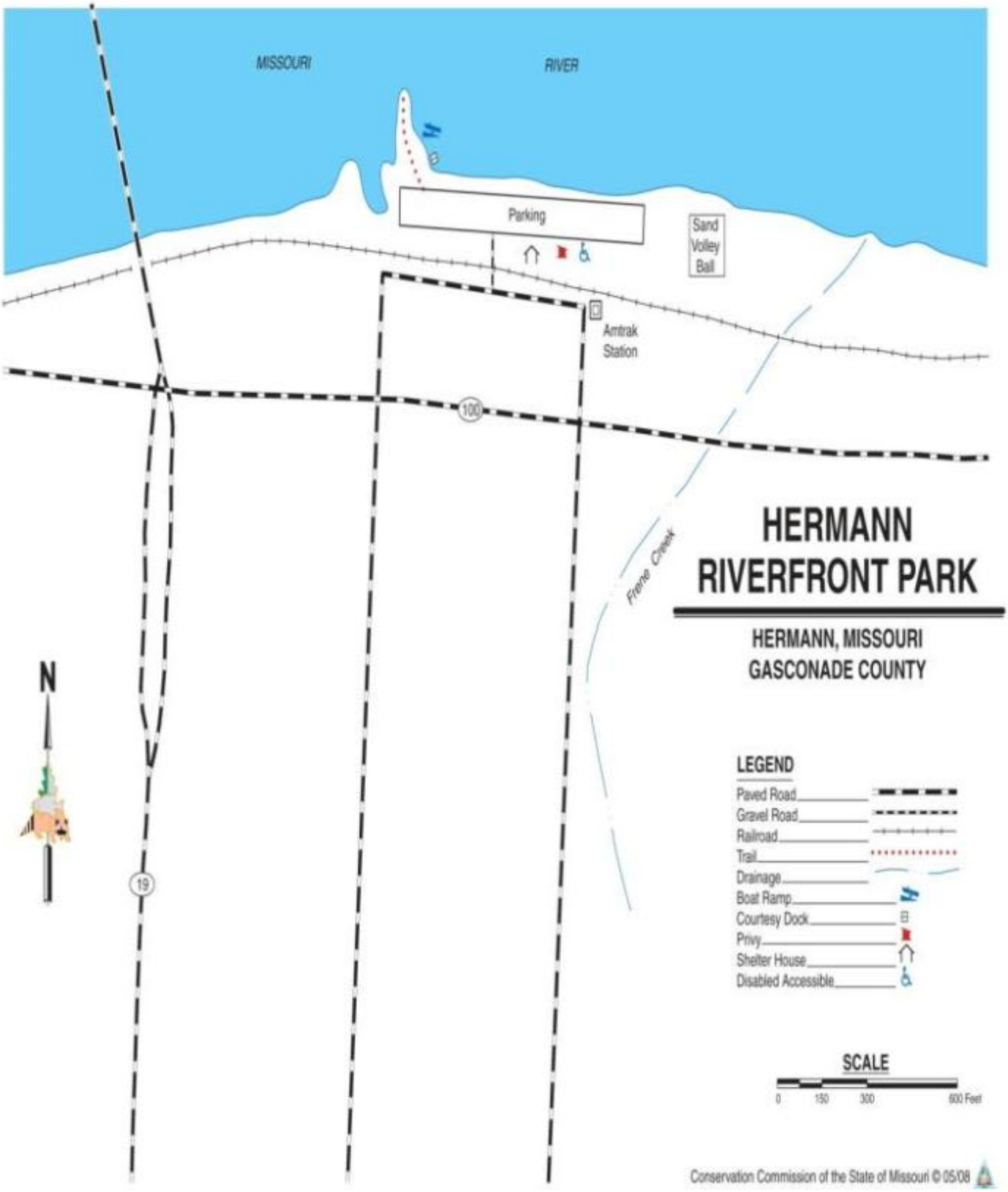
Appendix 31. Aerial Map for Chamois Access Area

Appendix 32. Hermann Riverfront Park Access Area Background

Current Land and Water Types:

Land/Water Type	Acres	Miles	% of Area
Bottomland Forest/ Woodland	5.5		69
Old Field	1.5		19
Wetland	1.0		12
Total	**8.0**		**100**
Stream Frontage Frene Creek		0.4	

Appendix 33. Area Map Hermann Riverfront Park Access Area at Missouri River mile 98



Appendix 34. Aerial Map of Hermann Riverfront Park Access Area

Appendix 35. Motorboat Access Maintenance Standards.

Missouri Department of Conservation
Motorboat Access Maintenance Standards

1) Clean the boat ramp as necessary for safe and convenient launching.

2) Clean up trash and litter at least once each week from May 1st to September 15th, and as needed during the rest of the year.

3) Clean and deodorize privies or restrooms at least once a week from May 1st through September 15th, and as needed during the rest of the year.

4) Pump privies as needed or when liquid levels reach 75% of pit capacity, and make minor repairs to privies or restrooms as needed.

5) Paint and stain facilities as needed.

6) Mow grass within 10 feet of roads, parking lots, and other public use facilities often enough to ensure that it does not exceed a height of 6 inches; and mow a 20-foot semi-circle around the cantilever directional sign (if present) often enough to ensure that vegetation does not obstruct the visibility of the sign from both directions.

7) Chemically or mechanically control grass and weeds on road and parking lot surfaces and around signs and traffic control barriers as needed.

8) Apply maintenance rock to roads, parking lots, revetted banks, and ramp areas as needed to avoid major deterioration.

9) Maintain, repair, and replace area signs and bulletin boards when needed.

10) Provide any other maintenance or repair of area roads, parking lots, boat ramp, docks, privies or restrooms, sidewalks ,and other facilities needed to keep these items fully functional and to present a positive image of the Department to the public.

11) Report all safety concerns and major maintenance problems as soon as identified to the Design & Development Division for immediate investigation and determination of most efficient and timely action to correct the situation.

Our goal is to provide clean, safe, usable, and convenient public use areas for boaters and anglers, and our maintenance schedules should reflect the attention needed to meet this goal.